GIVES EVIDENCE FOR PEABODY

Opening of Gubernatorial Contest Brings Out Startling Stories of Padding of Registers, Bribery and Wholesale Repeating.

DENVER, Jan. 18 .- In the Court of Appeals Chamber this afternoon the co tec of 27 members of the General Assemlinted to hear the contest of James H. Peabody for the seat of Governor Alva Adams, held its first open session and took testimony from two witnesses. Chairman William H. Griffith announced that sessions would be held night and day to besten the work of investigation to

the utmost degree. The protest of the minority against the adopted was offered by Senator Jeffersen, who moved that it be spread upon the journal and that a record be made of its present action. A metion by Senator Baria to lay the protest upon the table prevailed by a strict party vote.

Harry C. Ricdic, minority member of the Denver Election Commission, was called as the first witness by Willis V. Elliott, of counsel for contestor. He explained the manner in which District registrations are conducted and stated that registration books were withheld by the adopted was offered by Senator Jefferregistration books were withheld by the County Clerk from all Republican judges

who appeared on the day prior to elec-tion and offered to sign for the same. Mr. Biddle affirmed that the clerk had Mr. Riddle affirmed that the clerk had strict instructions from the majority members of the Commission to turn over all pollbooks to Democratic judges. He further testified that there were at the time of the May city election in the mighborhood of 170 persons in the employ of the Election Commission and that he had never been given a voice in the appointment of one of this number. When any action was contemplated by the majority members along this line, meetings were arrunged for, he said, of which he was not advised, and he was kept totally in the dark as to the method of procedure. Mr. Riddle said he had received notice of all meetings where his vote might be all meetings where his vote might be needed to legalize action, but usually the ommittee passed upon matters without

Lists Padded With 8000 Names.

Regarding the appointment of elec-tion judges for the May election, Mr. Riddle stated that it was his privilege to appoint one judge for each precinct, the majority members appointing two. At the meeting of the Commission, called to arrange for the selection of the indees he said be presented as list the judges, he said be presented a list approximately 50 vacancies caused inability from one cause or another judges at former elections to serve again, but the Commission refused to recognize his list, asserting that the vacancies could be filled by the other two judges on the morning of elec-tion. Mr. Riddle seld that the list of vacancies was certified to only after he had appealed to the County Court for a writ of mandamus compelling the ma-jority members to recognize the right to have the vacancies filled by appoint-

Mr. Elliott asked the witness to say what action was taken by the Com-mission on the petition of Republican attorneys for an investigation of the registration list, which was alleged to contain many hundred fictitious names and addresses. Mr. Riddle repiled that during a five days' hearing of the Com-mission prior to the May election testi-mony was taken on the contention that

the list contained fraudulent names, but only 13 were stricken off. Mr. Riddle declared that a recheck-ing of the registration list and comparison thereof with the names voted substantially 8866 names appeared. representing nonresidents, persons de ceased and purely fictitious names.

Confessions of Repeaters.

When Mr. Riddle had concluded, Jo-seph Totter, a watter, testified that between I and 12 o'clock on the day of slection be voted at least 20 times lie said that glips containing names and addresses were given to him by men whom he knew to be prominent in the politics of the lower wards of the city and he was instructed to vote the Democratic ticket. He testified to having agreed to cast such votes for the consideration of \$1 each. A certain route was designed for his work for the day and he was cautioned to change his clothing occasionally. The witness stated that at some polling duces he voted four times and at others so often that he had no recollection of the number. In every in-stance, he declared, he voted the Dem-beratic ticket as instructed. Totter said that in the afternoon as

enucavored to cover again the terri-tory waich he and gone over in the morning, and in addition visited other polling places. He declared that eight or ten men accompanied him on all his trips and that they, too, were fur-nished with slips and instructed how to vote. In the afternoon, he said, he received only 50 cents for each ballot. To a final question as to how many ballots be east during the entire day, the witness replied that he had voted not less than 10 times and perhaps more than 50.

witnesses were examined to right, Joseph Coyle and Harry String-er. They testified to repenting on elec-tion day, Coyle asserting that he voted in the neighborhood of 165 times, and stringer admitting that he cast at least 100 votes. Both said they voted the Democratic ticket each time.

JOKER OR LUNATIC BUSY. Police, Baker and Others Called to Seventh-Street Residence.

attent stream of wagons were calling at the residence of L. Goldsmith, 64 Seventh street; during those hours.

Even the police were inveigled into the scheme, the pairol wagon being sent up about \$30 in answer to a telephone call. A feminine voice told Jailer Lillia, of the first relief, that a dranken man was lying across the perch at the number given, and Captain Moore ordered the wagon

In charge of Policemen lanues and Malongs the wagon sped to the scene, but when they arrived no one was to be found who knew of a drunken man being around. Therefore, after communicating with headquarters, the officers returned. Hardly had the wagon reached the sta-tion when the telephone rang, and Mrs. Columnth asked what was the meaning of all of the wagons that had been up to the house. That was the first the police knew of the "Johbing" that had been

too, I cannot understand. It is certainly

ery abnoying."
A joker also attempted to perpetrate i joke on the police by notifying Captain Moore that Patrolman J. P. Fonns was too ill to report for duty. The Captain was suspicious, however, as the voice that called was the same as the one that caused him to send the patrol wagon to dis Seventh. He asked the woman to describe Fones but the reecribe Fones, but she hung up the re-

AGREE ON RAILROAD RATES.

Leaders of House and Senate Arrange to Speedily Pass Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—It is asserted today that an agreement is making between the leaders of the Senate and of the House in accordance with which railroad rate legislation will be enacted at road rate legislation will be enacted at the present session of Congress. The basis of the legislation will be the measure drawn by Colonel Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce com-mittee of the House. That bill already has been considered by the President, At ins seen rousinered by the President, At-torney-General Moody, Secretary Taft and Secretary Morton, and by members of both the House and the Senate. It does not meet the approval of all who have examined it, but it is believed to be a good foundation for a measure which probably can be enacted.

The probability is that the Henburn

The probability is that the Hepburn

HOW TO REGULATE RATES.

House Committee Hears Opinions o State Officials and Hearst.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-Argument on the subject of Government ratemaking for the railroads was continued today before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce. C. F. Staples, of the Minnesota Board of Ralivad and Warehouse Commissioners, spoke in fa-wor of extending the authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission, "or some intermediary body," to fix rates and regu-late the currying industry. C. C. McCord, a member of the Kentucky Railroad Com-mission, also emphasized the necessity for legislation for extended Government con-

trol of rates. Representative Hearst, who gave testi-mony Monday in favor of the bill he has introduced, resumed today. Mr. Adamson asked if Hearst had any hope of a millennial age when all litigation as to rates would be cut off.

unless you pass my bill," answered

REFORM IN RATE LAWS.

National Board of Trade Recommends More Power to Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At today's session of the National Board of Trade, resolutions on amending the interstate commerce law were unanimously adopted. They state that rates of transporta-tion should be reasonable, and there should be no unjust discriminations or preferences, and that there should be a mare effective governmental supervision of all transportation agencies; express the hope that Congress as speedily as possible will pass laws to correct any abuses in transportation methods which may be found to exist, and that, to that end, power be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission to revise any rates found to be unreasonable or discriminating, the revised rates not to go into effect until the action of the Commission shall have been confirmed by a Circuit Court of the United States of competent

The Board advocates legislation by Congress to amend the interstate commerce law so as to permit reasonable traffic agreements by railroads under the supervision and control of the interstate Commerce Commission, that unjust discrimination may be prevented, and reasonable uniform stable rates he estable. onable, uniform stable rates be estab-

Habed.
That private car lines and terminal or originating railroads engaged in inter-state commerce be made subject to the in-

Another resolution asks Congress to pass the ship subsidy bill reported by the Merchant Marine Commission.

Other resolutions favor 1-cent postage,

a uniform bill of lading, a reduction of the tax on grain alcohol, and the estab-lishment in the State Department of a school for training young men to fill minor positions in the consular service.

INDORSES RAILROAD POLICY.

Michigan House Supports President on Regulation of Rates.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 18.-The State House of Representatives, by a vote of tion introduced by Representative Van Kuren, indersing the pelicy of President Roosevelt with regard to securing greater powers for the Interstate Commerce Com-The resolution calls upon the Michigan members in Congress to support the President. In urging the adoption of his resolution. Representative Van Kuren declared that a number of Michigan men in the celebrated fruit belt had been driven out of business by discriminating railroad rates. The opposition to the resolution was based upon the assertion that this was not a question for the Mich-

The Senate referred the resolution to the committee on Federal relations. METING OF MAGNATES.

igan Legislature to meddle with,

Heads of Great Railroads Congregate in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. The presence in the financial district today of an unusually large number of prominent railroad officials, including J. J. Hill, of the Great officials, including J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern and Northern Securities Com-pany; E. H. Harriman, of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems; Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Rail-way; Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Contral; Senator Depew and others gave rise to statements that matters of im-portance in the railroad world were un-der discussion.

Wall street was disposed to believe that the heads of the great rallway systems were giving their attention seriously to the rate legislation proposed at Washington. None of those interests was willing to make a statement,

Rockefeller May Gobble This, Too. CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.-Carl Dautel, acting for himself and other stockholders Practical pokers got busy from a to to made application in Common Piesa Court o clock last night, and as a result a constant stream of wagons were calling at the American Sniphnilding Company commanding it to distribute among the hold ers of the common stock an accumulated surglus of \$1.678.642. The petition states that on January D. 1994, after a 7 per cent dividend had been paid on the preferred stock, there remained a surplus of \$2.623. 542 but that the directors "wrongfully failed and neglected to distribute any part thereof to holders of the common stock, although repeatedly requested to do so." John D. Rockefeller and John W. Gates are said to be large holders of common stek. The common stock interest is said to be so large that it may be able to effect a reorganization of the American

Shipbuilding Company. Danish Wrestler a Quitter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.-After each man had gained a fall in the international the house. That was the first the police knew of the 'jobbing' that had been done.

"All kinds of warons have called tonight," and Mrs. Goldsmith. "First there was a laundry wagon, then a bakery augus and then the pairel wagon.

Then came others, and so late at night, "First the came others, and so late at night," Plening.

Campaign Funds Are Text for His Philippic.

HE CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION

Missouri Senator Repeats Campaign Stories About Cortelyou and the Trusts, and Quotes Copiously From Lawson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. - The charges of impropriety made in connection with the campaigns of 1896 and 1904 were revived for a time today in the Senate by Stone, who spoke in support of his resolution providing for an investigation of the charges. He used with much freedom the names of President Roosevel, Judge Parker and Chairman Cortelfou, and again related the allegations that Mr. Cortelyou had used the information secured
by him as Secretary of Commerce and
Labor to secure money from the trusts.
The discussion of the Statehood bill
continued with Clay, Noison, Bailey
and Stewart as speakers. The former
Senator and late Vice-Presidential
candidate. H. G. Davis, was a visitor
on the floor of the Senate, and was cordially received by Senators generally,
especially by Senator Fairbanks, his
rival in the recent campaign.
President pro tem. Frye, of the Senate,
today appointed Foraker and Gorman tellers on the part of the Senate to count the
electoral vote on February 3. lated the allegations that Mr. Cortel-

ers on the part of the Senate to count the electoral vote on February &

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to utilize Rhett River and other navigable streams on the Gregon and California boundary in connection with the arid land reclamation service was passed. Stone was then recognized to speak on his resolution directing an investigation into charges of corruption in connection with the elections of 1885 and 1994:

with the elections of 1895 and 1996:

The charges have been made by Alton B. Parker and Theodore Roosevelt. They are not vague, irresponsible campaign runners; they are definite charges. We cannot ignore them. Let the investigation go on. If the Democratic party has also been recreant; if it also is guilty of this menstrous crime against good government, let it suffer the consequences. Hew to the line; let the chips fall where they may.

Such were the words with which Stone closed the first half of his speech.

The language quoted had reference especially to the election of 1904, and was uttored after a review of the charges made in connection with the campaign of that year by Judge Parker that the Republicans "admit the acceptance of

"admit the acceptance of financial aid from corporations which exist in contravention of law for the pur-pose of establishing industrial monopoly by destroying competition, and which ordinarily expect favors, directly or indirectly, from the Government,"

To What Have We Fallen?

He declared that, 'under the circum-stances, this act of the National Republi-can chairman and former Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor was an act of gross immorality, if nothing worse," He added: "To what level have worse." He added: "To what level have we failen if the American people can look upon such conduct with complaisance? Aye, and to what level have we failen if the American Senate can contemplate this National shame with indifference? This confession made by the President and Mr. Root is monstrous. There is no need to decry or condemn it: It speaks for it-self."

Taking up the charge made during the laking up the charge made during the campaign that Mr. Correlyou had used his secret official information as a Cablact officer to secure contributions. Stone said he could notiber affirm nor deny "this terrible indictment," because he did not know, and went on:

not know, and went on:

I only know that the damaging admission stands that the trusts did supply Mr. Cortelyou campaign funds. Mr. Cortelyou has never made answer to this charge. The only answer he has ever vouchasfed is a statement attributed to him to the effect that the collections made by the Republican committee in 1904 were not so large as the collections made by that committee in 1806. If this means snything it is a cry for lead-If this means snything it is a cry for lemi-ency on the ground of party precedent, and hecause he had not sinued so grisevously as others. Why Mr. Cortelyou stands dumb others. Why Mr. Cortelyou stands duply under this dishonoring arraignment I will not conjecture. That man is said to be wise who knows how and when to hold his tongue. Yerhaps the good name of the cuntry would have been better served if the President and Mr. Root also had sought shelter under the same kindly wing of silence.

allence.

Mr. President, it is hard to believe that Mr. Cortelyou, or any man of character, would possitiate official opportunity to partism ends so base. I am joth to believe it; and yet a charge so specific as this, and which so deeply concerns the public honor and welfare, cannot be missised by concemptuously poolooing and ignoring it. It is a stain upon National honor and it will not be washed out, but will return again and again to plane us, util the charge has and again to plague us, util the charge has been shown to be false, or until it has been avenged if shown to be true.

He Arraigns Cortelyou.

He reviewed the rise of Mr. Cortelyou from "a department clerk under the civil service and a Democrat" to Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor under President Roosevelt, in which last position he was clothed with inquisitorial authority to spy into the secrets of trusts and power also was given him to make his discoveries public, at the discretion of the President. The Senator continued:

This man and this official the President himself selected for chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was without political experience or familiar with party management and his designation for the chairmanship was received with universal surprise. Mr. President, the circumstances of this appointment were curiously significant. If not sinister, and the suspicious inevitably excited by them have provoked a situation greatly to be regretted. Why did the President select this inexperienced naw convert to be head of his party organization? The accusing fact will not down that the trants did fill Mr. Correlyou's campaign coffers to overflowing. Happily, we have the comforting assurance vouch-safed by both Mr. Root and the President, that the trusts had so improper motive in making these contributions, and that no improper means succe used to induce them. The country is asked to believe what, no doubt, it innocently will and does, that the trusts brought that gold to Cortelyou out of patriotic ensiderations, and that the trust strough their gold to Cortelyou out of patriotic ensiderations, and that they expect nothing in return. These, indeed, were virtuous trusts and theirs an idealistic self-enerificing patriotics. They exceed all base expectation, of favors to come and secured the very thought that their gold would be used to corrupt.

Quotes From Frenzied Lawson. his discoveries public, at the discretion of the President. The Senator continued:

Quotes From Frenzied Lawson.

He said the Senate could not accept these assurances without question, and that the resolution of inquiry should be adopted. He also expressed the opinion that the President's charges against the Democratic compaign management should be inquired into. Mr. Stone based his de-mand for an inquiry into the campaign of 1685 on the sliegations of Thomas W. Lawson, made in a recent magazine article. The Senator was bimself vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee during the campaign, but he said that he did not propose to bestify. Many thousands of people, he said, he-lieve that slection to have been bought.

lieve that election to have been lought, and that fact alone justifies an inquiry. Speaking of Mr. Lawson, he added:

It is hard to believe that a same man, to may nothing of his integrity, would daliberately lie without an apparent object to his own dertiment. For the make of those whose good names are involved, for the sake of the public weal and for the sake of truth itself, this stay should be sitted.

Referring incidentally to the bill introduced by Piait of New York, to reduce the public of the public weal and for the sake of truth itself, this stay should be sitted.

Referring incidentally to the bill introduced by Piait of New York, to reduce the public way and the public way in the wa

the Congressional representation of the Southern States, because of the imposi-tion of qualifications on the right of suf-frage, be said:

The conspiracies formed in New York to shauch the electorate are not only a criminal part of the suffrage, but a crime immeditely subversive of representative government and to its suppression the Senator om New York might profitably devote his dictious gitemion.

olicitous attention.

Stone also took cognizance of the rec-mmendations of the President in his last

message, for the protection of the integ-

Says Roosevelt Feels Remorse.

What the President asserts is true, and what he counsels is wise, but I am surprised that he should, so soon after the election, denounce this particular crime in language so explicit and defiant. If Judge Parker spoke truly, then the President himself is the conscious beneficiary of the very crime he condemns. The President's integoldity puzzles me to determine whether he was in fact advised and to what extent advised, as to the immoral means employed to promote his election. I would prefer to believe that the President is ignorant of many things done for his profiting. Theodore Recesseri is instinctively an honest man. But he is also ambitious, and I have thought that ambition had so biurred his natural honesty as to him bit momentarily, and to make him do things, or suffer things to be done that would etherwise have been repulsive. I prefer to believe in the transition of the province of the province of the least I can believe it that the President, beling an honest man, smarting under the sting of remorae and being himself no longer interested in caropsign contributions, has received unsuffished to exert his strength to promote the public welfare in this behalf.

Stone was not interrupted while he spoke but when he closed Haustrough Says Roosevelt Feels Remorse.

Stone was not interrupted while he spake, but when he closed Hansbrough had the clerk read the complete text of the reply made by the President to Judge the reply made by the President to Judge Parker's charges last November. The resolution was allowed to lie on the table, Clay spoke in opposition to the Statehood bill. He went into the details of the division of New Mexico, when the Territory of Arizona was created, saying that the division was made because of the unwieldy size of the territory. He contended that, if the area embraced was too extensive for one territory, it is too large for one the area embraced was too extensive for one territory, it is too large for one state. He said the two territories cover an area larger than half of. Europe. He had no objection to the consolidation of Oklahema and Indian Territory. Clay predicted that at some time in the future the people of Texas would take advantage of their privilege of dividing that state into five states. Nelson said most of the people of

New Mexico preferred joint statchood to existence as a territory. Stewart spoke of Irregularities in Indian Territory, saying that some men were getting rich there at the ex-pense of the Indiana on land leases. These statements brought out a de-fense of the whites in Indian Territory

by Bailey. Nelson said that there were not to exceed 25,000 bons fide Indians in In-dian Territory and, while he believed in protecting them, his heart went out especially to the white people in that territory, who stood in great need of

relief.
Bailey appealed for the obliteration of arbitrary lines between Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Speaking of the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Indian Territory, he said he would never vote for the regulation by the Government of the saie of liquor in any

Nelson replied that the provision had been introduced as a concession to the moral sense of the country. A general discussion arose as to the power of Congress to impose conditions upon prospective states in which Bailey. Platt (Conn.) and Money were the principal participants. Recalling the polygamy prohibition in the act admitting Utah. Platt argued that

liquor-seiling might be prohibited on the same principle.

Balley contended that the regulation of the liquor traffic was a mere matter of police control, while the suppression of polygamy depended on much broader

CIVIL SERVICE GROWING.

Commission Says Proportion of Evasions of Law Decreases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The United States Civil Service Commission, in its first annual report to the President, says that during the year the civil service act has been made increasingly effective. The number of persons examined was 133,663, an increase of 15 per cent over the pre-vious year. The number appointed was greatest increase was in the examinations for rural carrier, stenographer and type-writer and for the Navy-yard service.

Appointments to the classified service through transfers, reinstatements, sus-pensions from the rules and temporary appointments, which have been called the back doors of the service, have been less numerous than in former years. The number of temporary appointments con-tinues large, but this is said to be due to causes over which the commission has

Only nine states have received less than 80 per cent of the full share of appoint-ments to which they are entitled. The perceptage of removals as compared with

Hearing on Philippine Tariff. The House committee on ways and means fixed Monday next to open the hearing on the Philippine tariff bill, which

reduces the duty on Philippine tobacco and sugar to 25 per cent of the existing

lowa Man to Succeed Sweet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At a confer-ence today between President Rossevelt and Secretary Taft, the President decided to appoint A. G. Stewart, of Iowa, At-torney-General of Porto Rico to succeed

Put in Line of Succession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House emmittee on election of President in onference today favorably reported the bill adding the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Lebor to the line of Presidential succession.

Murdered, and His Wife Suspected. RICHMOND, Mo., Jan. 18.—Dr. Emmett Perdue, head physician of the North American Copper Company at Encamp-ment, Wyo., was shot and killed at the home of M. F. Lenkey, his father-in-law, three miles southwest of here, today. Dr. Perdue's wife, with whom he became reconciled recently after two years' separation, and with whom he intended to leave for Wyoming today, refused to testify before a Coroner's jury and is held at her father's house. None of the family would testify. Dr. Perdue's life was insured for his wife's benefit.

Ask Repeal of Hide Duty.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.-Resolutions demand ing of Congress the immediate repeal of the 15 per cent duty on hides were passed unanimously today at the annual meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. The resolutions charged that the present tariff on hides was imposed for the sole benefit and profit of the beef trust, but that it yields no appreciable revenue to the Government, and that it does not protect the cattle-raisers.

Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, Society Woman, NEW YORK, Jan 18.—Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, of this city and Newport, is dead at her home in this city from heart disease. Mrs. Ledyard was one of the leaders in New York and Newport so-ciety. She was the daughter of Colonel William E. Prince, U. S. A.

MURINE EYE REMEDY. Sore Eyes. Makes weak Eyes Murine don't smart, it scothes in. Druggists and opticions.

BOLT FROM NIEDRINGHAUS

HIS HOPES OF SENATORSHIP ARE DASHED AT LAST MOMENT.

Six Republicans Ignore Caucus Action and Vote for Kerens-Further Bolt Predicted for Today.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 18 .- The JEFFEIRSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—The bolt of six Republicans on the first and two more on the second ballot from the ranks of Mr. Nledringhaus, the nominee for United States Senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell, whose election had been deemed assured, resulted in no choice today. With the exception of one, who east his ballot for Dr. Pettijohn, of Linn County, all the bolters voted for Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis, who was the strongest opponent of Nledringhaus in the caucus.

in the caucus.

Immediately after the second ballot, which resulted as follows, the joint seeson adjourned until tomorrow, when balloting will be resumed at noon:

Niedringhaus, 85; Cockrell, 81; Kerens, 7; Perittoh, Pettijohn, 1.

On the first ballot Niedringhaus received 87 votes, two less than the number required for election; Cockrell received 83 and Kerens 6.

and Kerens 6.

Interesting developments are expected tomorrow. Claims are made by the anti-Niedringhaus forces that 15 votes will be taken from the Niedringhaus strength. They say, having voted for him twice on joint ballot, the piedged members have done their duty and are now free for another cardidate, and if necessary, to bein

done their duty and are now free for another candidate, and, if necessary, to join in a call for another caucus on a Senatorial nominee.

It is reported that the name of Major William Warner, of Kansas City, will be presented as a compromise candidate. The Warner men are threatening to leave the Niedringhaus forces. It will be impossible for Niedringhaus, in the judgment of well-posted politicians, to rally the Kerens men to his aid, and as the Democrats are solidly organized, there Democrats are solidly organized, there geems to be absolutely no consolation for him in the situation as it now stands.

Report Clears Niedringhaus. JEFERSON CITY. Mo., Ján. 18.—The House today, by a strict party vote, adopted the majority report of the com-mittee appointed to investigate the cam-paign contributions of T. K. Niedringhaus. The vote stood 78 to 57. The report was favorable to Mr. Niedringhaus.

CALL PARTY LEADERS TO HELP

Republican Caucus Fears Bolt May Lose Party the Senatorship.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.-Re publicans of the House and Senate, in a caucus tonight decided that the situation developed in the Senatorial contest is so serious as to necessitate the calling of the state committee and the party

workers to Jefferson City.
Chairman Bothwell of the Republican
State Committee accordingly will tomorrow call together the members of his
committee and appeal to members of all Republican Congressional, Senatorial and county committees and all loyal party workers to come to the state capital Monday to the aid of the party, which is declared to be in danger of losing the United States Senatorship won at the last elec-

HIS ACTS DISAPPROVED.

But New York Bar Does Not Ask for Judge Hooker's Impeachment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The alleged acts of Warren B. Hooker, of Fredonia, acts of Warren B. Hooker, of Fredonia, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York in the Eighth Judicial District, in connection with appointments and rental transactions in the Postoffice at Fredonia, Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, were formally "disapproved" by the State Bar Association in annual session tonight, aftera a sensational and well-attended meeting lasting more than four hours.

The association defeated a resolution offered by F. W. Heinrichs, referring the matter to the Legislature, and calling for the appointment of a committee to formulate charges against Justice Hooker. The findings of fact of the grievance com-

The findings of fact of the grievance committee were adopted by an almost unani-

mous vote.

The resolution finally adopted recites the history of the case before the Bar Association and its grievance committee points out that the alleged facts found by the committee do not concern Justice Hooker or reflect upon his conduct or competency, and declares it to be the sense of the association that the matters disclosed are "not within the meaning or contemplation of the provisions of the constitution of this state relating to the removal from office of a judicial officer by a concurrent resolution of the Legis-

The resolution describes the "irregu-The resolution describes the "irregu-larities" of which Justice Hooker is ac-cused as "political practices," definitely disapproves them, orders the report of the grievance committee to be received and filed, but directs that no further action be taken by the association in the matter.

New Mexico Opposes Statehood Bill. SANTA FE. N. M., Jan. 18.-Both houses of the Legislature today passed strong resolutions protesting against the passage of a joint statehood bill, and insisting that New Mexico is entitled to statehood within its present boundaries and with its present name.

> Courage is a Matter of the Blood.



young women and all those who work indoors, who do not get enough outdoor air and good oxygen in their lungs. There are too many white blood corpuscles in such cases, and there is often a peculiar sound in the heart, called a murmur, in cases of anemia. This heart murmur is caused by thinness of the blood passing through the heart. The murmur of anemia disappears when the blood regains its natural consistency and richness. It is not heart disease. Sometimes people suffer intense pain over the heart, which is not heart disease, but caused by the stomach. It is the occasion of much anxiety, alarm and suffering, for which its victim is dependent upon reflex disturbances from the stomach caused by indigestion. In the same way many bad congins are dependent upon these reflex disturbances of what is called the pneumogastic nerve. To enrich the blood and tocrease the red blood corpuscles thereby feeding the nerves on rich red blood and doing away with nervous irritability, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which promotes digestion and assimilation of food so that the blood gets its proper supply of nourishment from the atomach. Get as near to nature's way as you can. A medicine made entirely of botanical extracts and which does not contain alcebol is the safest. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcedool or narrotics. Dr., Pierce's Piessant Pelleta are the best liver pills.

For High Balls

Insist upon getting

Apollinaris

Apollinaris blends admirably with Wines and Spirits, besides rendering them more wholesome

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of day H. Flatcher. Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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