### Foster and Cushman bill so that the Upper Willame be dredged by private enterprise. Have Locked Horns

### POSTOFFICE IS THE CAUSE

Lecrone and Votaw Rival Candidates at Tacoma.

WHY FOSTER DELAYED ACTION

Held Back Lecrone's Appointment to Insure Vote for Senator-Cushman and Ankeny Clash About Crowley.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash Ington, Feb. 1.-Senator Foster and Representative Cushman are lining up for a fight to a finish over the Tacoma Postmastership. Foster is ready to recommend the appointment of Dr. Lecrone, who voted for him in both his contests for the Senatorship, but Cushman will not stand for Lecrone, and is understood to prefer the appointment of Henry L. Votaw, who in turn is equally unacceptable to Foster.

According to the present plans, Foster and Cushman will both call on the President at an early day to present their recommendations. At a brief and chilly conference which they had today they were unable to come to a satisfactory understanding: in fact, agreed to disagree,

Cushman's one hope of winning out is in being able to induce the President to decline to appoint Lecrone. He will point out that Postmaster Cromwell has served a year beyond his appointed term, and in all that time Foster never asked for the appointment of his successor. He declares that Foster, now about to retire from the Senate, has forfelled his right to control this appointment. He will probably go further and present reasons why Lecrone, in his opinion is not sulted for Postmas-

Foster will combat Cushman and will demand the absolute right to name the Postmaster. He will deny that Cushman is entitled to any consideration in this matter, and will ineist that he forfelted Lecrone is once nominated, it will probably be impossible to prevent his confirmation, unless Cushman can work upon Senator Ankeny to hold up the nomination, which seems unlikely.

There is excellent authority for the statement that Foster would have recommended Lecrone a year ago but for the fact that he feared Lecrone might go back on him in the Senatorship contest if appointed before election. By holding up the appointment, Foster held Lecrone's vote until the deal was made which assured Piles' election.

It is probable that Cushman and Ankeny the nomination was made it is probably held up by Ankeny, and it is rumored on good authority that there will be no confirmation this session. Foster was interested with Ankeny in securing the anpointment of C. G. Shaw, and by preventing Crowley's confirmation they hope to win out. Cushman, however, is confident Crowley will be confirmed, or, if not confirmed, that he will be reappointed by the

### President when Congress adjourns. THERE'S ICE BETWEEN THEM Foster Tries to Conciliate Ankeny,

Needing His Help. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash Ington. Feb. 2.-A very pronounced coolness was displayed today between Senator Foster and Senator Ankeny, as a result of the former's telegram which nearly discredited his colleague at the White House last week. The Senators met today for the first time since the Scattle ostmastership episode. Senator Foster avoided his colleague before the Senate. convened though their committee-rooms are adjoining. When he entered the Sen ate, he went direct to his seat, and did not leave it while the Swayne case was pending. At its conclusion, Senator Ankeny approached Senator Foster and conversed with him briefly.

During that conversation Foster made every endeavor to square himself with his fellow-Senator. He gave the profound assurance that his telegram to Representative Humphrey had not been intended to place him (Ankeny) in a bad light before the President; that nothing was further from his purpose. He expressed regret that it should have had that effect. These and other overtures Senator Foster made, and he was partially forgiven, though relations between the Senators are far from cordial.

Foster finds himself in a position where he must have Ankeny's support or he will be unable to carry out the programme which he has outlined for his final month in Congress. He wants Ankeny's aid in his fight to name the Tacoma Postmaster, in preventing the confirmation of Postmaster Crowley at Vancouver, and also in getting various bills through the Senate. While he himself does not intend to demand the removal of Marshal Hopkins, Foster is anxious that this should be done, and wants Ankeny's approval of any step that may be taken in that direction. Altogether he needs to square himself with Ankeny, if he hopes to close his career in a blaze of glory, and his efforts today were distinctly in that direc-

### DEEPENING OF UPPER HARBOR Provision Will Be Made by Special

Act of Congress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The river and harbor committee today voted to strike out the provision in the bill giving the Secretary of War jurisdiction over the Willamette River above the Madisonstreet bridge, at Portland. There was no objection to conferring this authority, but it is new legislation, and does not propt is new legislation, and does not properly belong to the river and harbor bill.

Representative Williamson today introerly belong to the river and harbor bill.

duced a special bill giving the Secretary of War authority to compel the city to lower its water mains under the river to any depth deemed necessary in the interest of navigation, and imposing a penalty of \$10,000 for failure of the city to lower its pipes if requested to do so. Mr. Williamson will press the special bill so that the Upper Willamette may

To Open Colville South Half. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, wash-Ington, Feb. 1.-Senator Foster today introduced an amendment to the Indian aupropriation bill authorizing the opening of the south half or the Colville Indian reservation to entry.

Oregon Rural Carriers Named. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 3.-David P. McKay has been appointed regular. Albert H. Ottinger substitute, rural free-delivery carrier, Route 1, at Wilbur, Or.

### DELUGE IN ARIZONA.

Passenger Train Narrowly Escapes, and Stage Goes Into Torrent.

KINGMAN, Ariz., Feb. 2.-A broken rail ear Yampai, 60 miles east of here, de railed several coaches on the westbound Santa Fe flyers early this morning. When the derailed coaches stopped they were within a few feet of a deep ravine. eral people were thrown from their berths but none was seriously hurt.

Railroad Canyon, where so much trou-ble occurred last Summer from washouts, is again washed out and it will be several days before trains are running there. Rain has been falling here since early yesterday evening, and today there was a heavy downpour. Freighting and staging is at a standstill. Two inches of rain fell. This afternoon the Gold Road stage, in rossing the canvon below here, was overturned by the rush of water, two horses were drowned and the driver escaped only after being carried far down by the torrent. The stage has not yet been found.

### BOGIE HAS LIFE.

(Continued From First Page.) ter in charge, nearly all of the members of the subcommittee leaving Olympia on

the morning trains. The strong commission men, however, are still discussing the matter with a seriousness that assures a lively time when the measure comes up for final passage. Something less than a provision by which the railroad property can be confiscated and the railroad men "drawn, quartered and hung" may be acceptable to some of the East Side districts here represented, but if a milder measure is permitted it must still be sufficiently strong to prohibit the roads from having

much to say about their own business. The men who are opposing the drastic provisions demanded by the most rabid ommission men nearly all give the same reason for their opposition, and that is that the conferring of so much power on one man is dangerous from a political standpoint. This dangerous feature of the Kennedy bill was quite clearly set none of his rights by delaying action. If forth by Charles M. Sevey, of the Northern Pacific, in his speech before the joint committee a few days ago.

### Too Much Power Demanded.

Touching on this point Mr. Sevey said: It is too great a power to place in the hands of one man, or one board, and under the terms of these bills the power is vested In the Governor to remove, without cause, the commissioners. It follows from this that the commissioners. It follows from this that the Governor would have absolute control. If the commissioners did not obey his dic-tates they could be removed and a com-mission pliable to his will substituted. It has always been one of the arguments

in favor of a ratiroad commission that it would take railroad interests out of politics. will clash over the confirmation of Dan Crowley as Postmaster of Vancouver. Crowley was appointed on Cushman's recommendation and in spite of the protest of Senators Poster and Ankeny, Since the postulation was made it is probable set in political agitation, and the result might be that a political scheme in the Governor's chair would use this vast business machiners to promote this committee are such as to create the greatest incentive for political agitation, and the result might be that a political scheme in the Governor's chair would use this vast business machiners to promote the confirmation of Dan Crowley as Postmaster of Vancouver. this vast business machinery to promote this ambitions; or, on the other hand, the transportation companies might be com- "Menominee log fund; interest, \$76.313 per transportation companies might be com-pelled to resort to political methods for their own protection. We will assume, and do assume, that the present Governor would be entirely fair, but you are making a law for the future, and you are making a law which ought to be so framed that no par-ticular interest would have an incentive for going into politica. going into politics.

Any one of these bills, if enacted into a Any one of these bills, if enacted into a law, would be the greatest instrumentality for oppression possible in the hands of a designing politician, or set of designing politicians. Such a law could not subserve the interests of the whole people, and the party which enacts it will certainly reap the consequences in the end.

We do not seriously object to a fair com-

consequences in the end.

We do not seriously object to a fair commission, clothed with power to adjust real complaints and prevent real abuses, but we do object to a commission which will give to three men practically dictatorial power, not only over our business, but the business of all the people who are our patrons. The commission should have a tenure of office, so that they will have an incentive to study their business and study the business conlitious of the state, and in that way become an effective instrumentality for adjusting differences between the railroads and their trons. Impeachment by the Legislature, other officers may be impeached, should the only method of removal.

### Where Portland Might Suffer. Regarding the feature in which Portland is particularly interested, the fixing

of joint rates, Mr. Sevey said: The bill provides that the commission may

The bill provides that the commission may fix joint rates, and without limit compel the transfer of cars from one road to another. This would enable the commission to favor one road, or system of roads, at the expense of another, even though its own lines might reach the point of destination. To illustrate: The commission could make a joint rate from Colfax to Puget Sound, by way of Spokane, thereby depriving the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company of its legitimate part of the haul, which by its own choice might be by way of Portland. The branches of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company might be made feeders of the Northern Pacific, or vice versa. If such a law were in force there might not be any incentive to build competitive lines.

This bill gives to the commission the authority, in case of joint rates, to divide the rate between the reads performing the joint service. It would be an instrumentality, in the hands of the Governor appointing a commission, and of the commission itself.

commission, and of the commission itself, favor the system or road which could e the greatest political influence.

These are a few of the high places that the commission-bill craft will hit on its voyage to the statute-books, and unless it is lightened of some of the load of injustice which it is now carrying, it may remain stranded on those high places. Unless there is a more compromising disposition shown than is now in evidence, the railroad commission bill as passed will be satisfactory to neither the roads E. W. W.

Suicide of Chicago Business Man. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-John B. Scully, secretary of the Scully Steel & Iron Works. and a well-known business man, commit-ted suicide today by shooting himself through the head. Fatigue and lack of sleep consequent on constant attendance at the bedside of his wife, who is critically ill, are believed to have caused tem-

Residence Worth \$400,000 Burned. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-Fire tonight destroyed Cedar Court, the country house of Otto Kuhn, a member of the bankingof Otto Kuhn, a member of the banking-house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York,

Why Money Is Paid to Indian Sectarian Schools.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION

Father Ketcham Denies That Public Funds Are Diverted, and Quotes Money to Show Diversion of Trust Funds Is Legal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-President toosevelt's connection with the diversion of Indian trust funds to the support of Catholic mission schools is explained and justified in a communication addressed to the President by Attorney-General Moody, which was filed today with the Senate committee on Indian affairs by William H. Ketcham, director of the Bureau of Cath-olic Indian missions. Father Ketcham appeared before the committee to defend his bureau against the charges that it has been using undue and political influences to secure the use of trust funds for

atholic schools. Mr. Moody's communication, dated Febuary 2, 1905, sets forth the record of a cabinet meeting held in January, 1904, when the question of the use of Indian funds for sectarian schools was discussed and the President asked for an opinion as to his authority to direct that contracts be made for the use of such funds by de-nominational educational institutions. Senator Knox, then Attorney-General, decided that the action of Congress in deciaring it to be the policy of the Government not to permit the use of the public moneys of the American people for sectarian purposes did not repeal previous laws giving in your home, and pay no more for it to the Secretary of the Interior discretion to use the Indian funds in any manner he saw fit. Certain laws were cited to direct attention to the President's authority in that regard.

In this communication Mr. Moody says: Moody's Opinion of Law.

By your direction, I submit a statement of what occurred in January, 1904, concerning your decision to permit the use of the interest upon certain funds held in trust by the United States for the purpose of sectarian

The question was raised whether a cer-The question was raised whether a certain declaration of Congress in appropriating for Indian day and industrial schools preciuded the use of the funds in question in that way, and Mr. Russell, of this department, received a note from Secretary Hitchcock, dated January 19, 1984, saying:

The President has requested me to inform you that there will be a meeting at the executive office of the White House at 3 P. M. on Friday next (22d), to confer with reference to certain indian matters recently brought to your notice, at which meeting the

ight to your notice, at which meeting the lent requests your presence."
Attorney-General (Mr. Knox) and The Attorney-General (Mr. Knox) and Mr. Russell, who had been considering the question, proceeded to the meeting, at which were present Secretaries Hitchcock, Cortslyou and Wilson, and Postmaster-General Payne. On behalf of the Attorney-General, a memorandum was submitted in favor of the legality of the use of the funds, and Secretary Hitchcock submitted a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These

dscioner of Indian Affairs. upon the question was discussed at length and left for your determination.

Besides the memorandum referred to there was a long one giving the reasons for the conclusion reported by the Attorney-General, the substance of which Mr. Runsell stated. brief memorandum which was left

with you was as follows, as appears by a copy retained at the Department of Justice: Indian Funds for Education. "Partial flat of Indian funds in the Treasry in trust for particular tribes, a portion of the interest of which funds may be used for educational purposes by the Secretary of the interior, under authority of the art of April 1, 1890, and other acts, without

appropriation by Congress.
"These funds can be used for sectorian schools, but it would be well to do that otherwise than under contracts. "Menominee fund; interest, \$7651 per

"Orage fund; interest, \$416,371 per annum." "Sloux, \$3,000,000; interest, \$150,000 per

The long memorandum (235 pages of type writing) discusses the question substantially

It explained the history of educational work by the Government among the Indians before 1872, under an act of March 3, 1819, appropriating \$10,000 to be a permanent anappropriating \$10,000 to be a permanent annual fund, without reappropriation, for the employment of teachers among the Indians. It explained the beginning of the contract system under President Grant, which had not existed under the act of 1819, and began after the act of 1870, appropriating \$100,000 for the support of Indian schools among tribes not having treaties containing slipulations providing funds for educational purposes.

No Public Money to Be Given.

No Public Money to Be Given.

It showed the beginning of the general annual appropriations for Indian schools in 1876 for the support of industrial schools and other educational purposes for the Indian tribes; that this appropriation, gradually increasing in amount, has practically continued until the present time; it is set forth in the language of current appropriations of public moneys as Indian day and industrial schools, and the declaration of Congress following adds a provise to that language, viz. That it is "the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school," and a subsequent declaratory provise in the appropriation act for 1869, viz. "This being the final appropriation for sectarian schools." for sectarian schools." It then took up the question of the effect of the declaration of Congress, as to which

Senator Vest said in debate:

"This drastic declaration in this bill de-claring that the Congress of the United Sintes will not make any appropriation to a secturian school of any denomination does not meet my concurrency." Does Not Apply to Trust Funds.

It is argued from the second declaration shove quoted and other things that the word "appropriation" meant Congressional appropriation and what Congress declared was that Congress itself would not thereafter make appropriations to support sectorials schools, and not that the Secretary of the Interior was forbidden to "appropriate funds for that purpose under pre-existing laws." that purpose under pre-existing laws." quoted the reports of the Commissions Indian Affairs, Mr. Morgan, in 1801 and of Indian Affairs, Mr. Morgan, in 1891 and 1892, to show that the evil complained of by the opposents of Government aid to sectarian schools was that "It is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States and uterly repugnant to our American history to take from the public moneys funds for the support of sectarian institutions," and "that no moneys from the public treasury should be devoted to sectarian or church institutions." hurch institutions."

It confirmed this idea that it was the a It confirmed this idea that it was the use of public moneys of the United States or of the American people that was objected to by quoting the language of the indian appropriation act of 1894 and the report of Secretary Hoke Smith of December 13, 1894, in which he said. "I agree fully with those who oppose the use of public money for the appropriation schools." support of sectarian schools.

support of sectarian schools."

It quoted the debates in Congress was to show that the intention of Congress was to reduce the regular appropriation of public funds so as to get rid of contract schools aided by the appropriation of money belonging to the American people. It further showed that, in the case of the Osage Schools and Mission Schools on the Sac and Fox reservation in Okiahoma. Indian trust funds continued to be used and the contract system applied to them, after the declaration of Congress.

tion of Congress. Secretary Had Discretion.

The argument of the memorandum briefly was that, notwithstanding the declaration of Congressional intent not to make appropriation in the future of public moneys of the American people for sectarian institutions, the previous laws giving the Secretary of the Interior discretion to use certain moneys of the Interior discretion to use certain moneys of the Interior moneys of the Indians held in trust in any

# NOT PUBLIC FUNDS The Artist and the Piano

If we get all that is best in music the artist and his piano must be in sympathy with each other. The music lovers of Portland will, on February 11, under direction of Miss Lois Lois Steers, have the pleasure of hearing that great Russian pianist

## Vladimir De Pachmann

At the Marquam, and the Baldwin Piano, one of the greatest achievements of modern piano construction. Everybody will want to hear Pachmann and his piano, as he is undoubtedly the most popular figure among modern pinnists. Having spiritualized every phase of sentiment, being able to communicate every gradation of the exultant emotion with the perfection of surety where technical resources are concerned, small wonder that Pachmann, in génial mood attracts the public as do few piana virtuosi. The Baldwin is only one of many of the artistic pianos we handle and as we have often said, no music-house anywhere has been able to control the agency of so many fine pianos, and what is best of all, our arrangement is such that we offer them at such reasonable price and terms that almost anyone can possess one. Why be content with a cheap thump box when you can have a good piano than some charge for the cheap grades, on our easy-payment plan which is so popular with the people? Drop in and see us. It costs nothing

### Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co.

Corner Sixth and Morrison

way that he might see fit, including as-sistance to sectarian schools, were not re-pealed and consequently his discretion re-mained.

LW

to your authority to continue the use of interest on certain Indian trust funds. It appeared in the discussion that some of the Indian tribes desired such use of their own indian tribes desired such use of their own moneys and various reasons were given to show the advantage of continuing to support certain existing sectarian schools on account of their efficient work or special beneficial influence, but with these considerations the Department of Justice was not specially concerned.

Scharf Had No Authority.

The charge had been made that the Catholic bureau, through Dr. E. L. Scharf, of this city, had made promise: of Catholic political support to the Administration in return for favors and it was to answer this that Father Ketch am went before the committee today. He denied that Dr. Scharf has ever had any connection with the bureau or with any branch of the Catholic Mission work. and declared that whatever Dr. Sharf did was on his own initiative and without authority.

·It was not denied by Father Ketcham that the bureau has endeavored to secure aid for mission schools. He said that for years the bureau has been conducting schools on various reservations, notably the Osage, and the Government has been paying for the teaching of pupils the same as in Government schools. He submitted statistics to show that the per capita cost has been less in the Cath schools than in the Government

The efforts to obtain the use of trus funds were begun under the administra-tion of President McKinley, said Father Ketcham, who explained that he laid the matter before the President and received a ruling that the proposition seemed fair. President McKinley then referred the matter to the Secretary of the Interior, but no action was taken, and a year ago it was taken up by the Catholic Bureau with President Roosevelt. who, according to Father Ketcham, approved the proposition and said if he found it to be lawful he would agree to permit the contracts to be made. It was then that the matter was referred to the Cabinet and later to the Department of Justice

for an opinion.

Bishop Hare Knew Facts. Father Ketcham asserted that Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church, knew a ear ago that the contracts were being made and at that time made an inquiry of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and had explained to him the authority for the contracts. It was declared further that Bishop Hare was offered simi-lar opportunities for his schools, but declined to accept them.

"If Bishop Hare had accepted this aid in the same manner that the Lutheran synod accepted aid for its schools in Wisconsin, then there would have been no discussion of this matter," concluded Father Ketcham. Reference was made by him to the annual appropriations by Congress to Hampton Institute, Va., and other sectarian schools. He said that what his bureau was getting was not Government aid, but payment for education from a fund owned by the Indians. and that the aid was by direction of the ians' lawful guardlans.

Scharf's Retort to Bard. Dr. E. L. Scharf, of Washington, today issued a signed statement in answer to Senator Bard's allegations that Dr.

# All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system. Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that J could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mas. Ina O. Brown, Rumford Falls, Me. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to oure and keeps the promise.

"Good Goods Only, Quality Considered, Our Prices Are Always Lowest"

# Lipman, Wolfe & Co. Women's Neckwear: Spring 1905

We will have in readiness for your inspection the first shipment of women's novelty Neckwear, designed for present and Spring wear. These newcomers are very pretty-prices much less than their beauty warrants. New Venise Stole Tab Collars at 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, \$1.00. New fine Lace Turnover Collars, special at 25c.

# Boyish Shirts for Girls \$1.00

Last season we sold large numbers of boys' Shirts for girls and women's wear. Their mannish appearance and comfort appealing strongly to the feminine mind. We have on display in the Men's Store a large shipment of such shirts made with slight modifications, which were found necessary-Smaller neck and fuller but shorter body. The mannish appearance, however, is all there. Made of light and dark blue chambray, ginghams, white linenette and white ground percales, with neat little figures. The price is \$1.00.

### Men's Pajamas: Special | \$1.25 Underwear 83c

Three special values in men's Pajamas that are of great bargain merit.

Men's Madras cloth Pajamas, light and dark grounds, neat stripe......98¢ Men's outing flannel Pajamas, good patterns, nicely trimmed ......\$1.29 Men's Pajamas, in Scotch flannel, Madras and Oxford cloths, plain whites, plain blues, neat figures and stripes; also mercerized Oxfords in solid blues and tans ......\$1.95 ||

Spring needle elastic rib, ecru color, medium weight; shirts are silk faced fronts, tape gussets under arms, plain neck; drawers have French band, reinforced gusset; tailored seams, suspender tapes, pearl buttons. Have full range of sizes in this garment. This garment is the equal of the usual \$1.25 quality; for this sale each. 83¢

# Women's \$16.50 to \$20 Coats at \$10

These coats are made tan colored, covert and kersey cloths in tourist, half-fitting and tight fitting styles. Variously embellished with strapping stitching; many of them are satin lined throughout. Choice \$10 of these \$16.50 to \$20 coats at the very low price of ......

### 35cCashmereSocks23c

Outlined above is a bargain for men that worth while coming to the store for. Men's cashmere Socks in natural and cler-

ical gray and plain black, lightweight, the sort many men prefer for all-the-yearround wear; best 35c quality at.... 23c All Brushes at special sale prices.

### **Great Paint Sale**

For those folk who have odd bits of painting to do around the home, this sale offers [LW] great opportunity. Choice of 18 fine shades. 1/2 pints . 9¢ Pints . 12¢ Quarts . 25¢

# Great February Sale Homefurnishings

This sale offers boundless opportunities for buying Curtains, Draperies, Rugs, etc., at remarkable savings. Scotch Curtains, special at 98¢, \$1.30, \$1.65, \$1.98, \$2.40, \$2.80, \$3.20, \$4.10. Arabe Curtains, special at \$1.98, \$2.15, \$3.40, \$3.95, \$4.40, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$29 Irish Point Curtains, special at \$3.15, \$3.95, \$4.75, \$4.95, \$5.85, \$11.85.

Brussels Net Curtains, special at \$4.95, to \$15.00. Portieres, special at \$2.95, \$3.20, \$3.40, \$3.95, \$5.85, \$10.15, \$28, \$45. Couch Covers, special at \$2.70, \$3.20, \$3.95, \$4.93, \$5.35, \$5.95 to \$15. Curtain Rods, special at 4e, 7e, 15e, 20e, 30e, 40e, 75e.

### Women's Underwear

49¢-Reduced from \$1.00, women's ribbed wool Vests and Drawers, in natural gray and white.

e-Reduced from \$1.25, women's ribbed Norfolk and New Brunswick Underwear, Vests and Drawers, natural gray onlyalso black Tights.

### Children's Underwear

38c-Reduced from 50c to 75c, children's ren's ribbed wool Oneita Union Suits, all sizes, 4 to 14 years.

38¢—Reduced from 50c to 75c, children's ribbed fleece cotton Oneita Union Suits, all sizes, 4 to 14 years.

# Final Clearance Warm Hosiery

Women's black full-fashioned cashmere Hose, reduced from 53c to......42c ......42c Women's black fleece-lined cotton Hose, reduced from 35c to ......28e 

Children's lx1 ribbed medium worsted Hose, reduced from 35c to Children's 1x1 ribbed heavy wool Hose, re-

# Lipman, Wolfe & Co

Scharff, when trying to have the appropriations for Catholic Indian missions extended two years ago, tried to influence the Senator's action by promising certain political support. Dr. Scharff says: Senator Bard's statements, even if they were absolutely accurate, lost their force by reason of the long time he allowed to elapse before bringing his charges. He waited until the Legislature of California discovered the right man to represent that state in the Senate. When I appeared before the aubcommittee two pears ago, Senator Bard should have de-nounced me then and there, if he really thought that the propositions that I made to him were improper. But not he. There was something doing in California, and something

Continuing, Dr. Scharff says he told Senator Bard that no member of Congress could be attacked by the A. P. A. for any vote conscientiously cast for the measure that Dr. Scharff was urging without publicity in that member's dis-trict, and that the Catholics would resent the introduction of religion into politics and see that that particular Representa-tive did not suffer. He says that Senator Bard two years ago informed him that he was a Presbyterian and his church was opposed to receiving Government money for support of its schools, and continues He failed to tell me, however, that the resbyterian missions had received their share the contract appropriations since the incep-on of the contract system. All the Protestant denominations had received such appropriations, but after they withdrew and the Catholic missions were the beneficiaries, they they affected a holy horror at the idea,

Leupp Will Explain Affair. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-At the Cabi-net meeting today Secretary Hitchcock took up the subject of the use of Indian trust funds for the benefit of sectarian schools. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was called into the conference. It is said a statement will be issued in a few days regarding the San Francisco.

War Stories at Library.

The children's room at the Library has a martial look these days in con the first uniform until the blue cloth and structed on some abandoned military

khaki of today. These were sent Miss reservation or other suitable site Hassler by the Quartermaster-General at | owned by the United States Washington and are much appreciated by all the children. The story hour yesterday was taken up with Alexander the Great, the roomful of children listening with wide-eyed interest, as this was one of Miss Hassier's most thrilling here of Miss Hassier's most thrilling here stories. The story was illustrated with magazine drawings by Andre Castagne and others, one that pleased the children especially being a spirited picture of the young Alexander training the horse, Bucephalus. Stories of Hannibal will be told on next Friday afternoon.

## BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

So much money from the interior has been pouring into the New York banks that the clerks cannot count it as fast as it arrives and some banks have to rent outside vaults to store it. One death and four cases of illness in one Chicago family have been caused supposed ptomaines in canned goods.

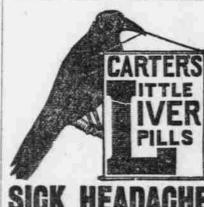
Mrs. T. Craigle is dead at Quakake near Mahanoy City, Pa., at the age of 102 years. She spent her life on a farm and was the mother of 14 children. Joseph Rucicut, a wealthy Califor nian, who is said to have had \$160, 000 on his person, went out into the country near Sault St. Marie, Mich., a few days ago, and has not returned and is supposed to have been mur-

Self-imprisoned in her own home of former wealth and luxury in Flushing, L. I., Mrs. John Roland Enos, formerly of San Francisco, the young widow of a wealthy man well known a few years ago in the clubs of New York and Philadelphia, has been found delirious and starving. She is the daughter of John Pearce, a diamond merchant of

To Build Hospital for Lepers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Crane today introduced a bill approprinting \$250,000 for the establishment of a leprosium for the segregation of of a recent arrangement of the Stars and of a leprosium for the segregation of Stripes over the mantel and frieze made lepres and to prevent the spread of the of colored prints of soldiers of the Amer-ican Army from the time when they were vided that the 'nstitution shall be con-

Has Not Yet Acted on Protocol. SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 3.—It is not true, as published in the United States, that representatives of the American Government took possession of the customs-house on February 1 under terms of the protocol recently signed by Minister Dawson and representatives of Santo Domingo, The customs-house is still in the hand of Dominican officers. The country remains quiet.

Panic Among Women Proves Fatal. BUFFALO, N. Y., Fen, a .- Thre tonight stroyed part of the Ingleside Home for Women, In a panic among the 59 inmates, one was killed, and four women were erely hurt, one of whom may die



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Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

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