## WRESTLE WITH BILL

Railroad Amendments Accepted by the Committee.

GOVERNOR LEFT IN CONTROL

Eastern Washington Members Are Showing Great Dissatisfaction-Another Measure Will Probably Be Prepared.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 16 .- (Special.) -Almost every amendment proposed by the railway companies to the railway commission bill, in process of formation in the joint committee, was adopted by the committee in legislative session tonight. The bill as it will he reported out by a majority of the committee, while giving the commis-sion the arbitrary rate-making power, will not confer upon it initiative pow-ers in instituting inquiries; it will not impose upon the rallway companies the full "burden of proof," when com-plaints are made against alleged discriminations or unjust rates, and will give the commission jurisdiction over joint rates only where the connecting lines are controlled by the same road or corporation,

All the leading features contained in the original bill as drafted by the subcommittee appointed for the purpose, with the assistance of the Attorney-General, are eliminated or greatly Mohlstad, of Skagit County, who was

in the Legislature two years ago, and was a radical McBride man, tonight voted to take away from the bill the initiative powers sought to be con-ferred upon the commission in investigating discriminations, and he voted against retaining the joint-rate feature of the bill and for modifying the burden of proof feature.

Power Still With Governor.

The one principal amendment that falled was that which sought to relieve the Governor of absolute power in naming the commission. This amendment was to the first section of the bill and provided that the nominations should be submitted to the Senate for approval. The amendment was lost by a vote of 9 to 14. An amendment to another section requiring the Governor to make a new appointment, and sub mit to the same session in the event the Senate should fall to confirm, was made and then withdrawn by Davis upon the objection that the subject matter had been covered in the defeat

of the amendment to section 1.

The amendment to section 3 was apodted as published in Thursday's Oregorian, except that prior to its intro-duction the 60 days' time limit upon the taking effect of the findings of the commission was changed to 36 days. and an additional clause added which requires that appeals shall proceed in courts as do other equitable actions.

Initiatory Powers Removed.

"This amendment," said Crane, "takes away all the initiatory powers the mission would have to fix rates, and without such power this is not a

carry out lengthy litigation, from wearing out the ordinary person or individual engaged in the action. The rollcall carried ndment, 14 to 11, as follows:

Ayes-Davis, Kinnear, Sumner, Bands, Ven-se, Blaker, Booth, McNicol, Lambert, Miller, Solstad, Stevens, Huxtable, Dobson-14. Noes-Brown, Russell, Hutson, Dickson, Mimard, Allen, Hare, Reiter, Crane, Smith, Wil-

## Shorn of More Power.

The amendment for section 4, or the joint-rate feature, was also opposed by Crane, who said the amendment took away absolutely all power of the commis-

don to fix joint rates.

Davis said people should be given an epportunity to run their own business and that there was no reason why a commission should take a car from one transfor 29 miles and give it over to a compet ing line to haul 1900 miles and then have the power to adjust the freight charges between the roads. The amendment carried by the same vote, with Falconer added to the "aye" column, he having ot been present during the earlier part of the evening.

Following the adoption of this amendment, Hare moved to shut off debate on amendments made thereafter, and the motion carried. An amendment was proposed by Davis to section 6, changing the of procedure in services of process and making up of issues in complaints heard by the commission, but the amendment was lost.

### Announced as Defeated. Davis' amendment to strike out section

confers arbitrary rate-making powers on the commission, was announced by the clerk as II noes and I2 year, and the chairman declared the amendment eral newspaper reporters, showed the amendment had carried, 13 to 12.

In dealing with section 12, the committee cut out all requirements that the n should investigate the indebtedness, the cost of franchises or determine the amount it would require to re-construct the road and similar details, but allowed to remain the provision that commission shall ascertain the amount of money expended in construction and streets, sigment and the amounts paid in sal-

artes and wages. The definition of unjust discrimination in section 15, is made much milder by amendment, and several amendments in minor particulars suggested by Davis were adopted. A motion by him to cut out all reference to express companies in the bill was defeated, however, and a motion to permit Reiter to draft and incorporate the bill a section exempting street railways and interurban lines was beaten. the amended bill printed for the use of the joint com

#### carried and adjournment was taken to the call of the chair Inconsistencies in Bill.

The bill as amended tonight contains stricken out, while in other sections they are to remain in a conflicting manner. One class of legal action arising from the findings of the commission given the right of way and another class is required to proceed as do other actions in

The Eastern Washington members are extremely dissatisfied with the bill. Fol-lowing the joint meeting there was an informal talk among a few of them in the corridor and it was tacitly agreed that the minority of the committee should prepare a bill and submit it to the House, | torpedoboats are awaiting at Gjeresby to The opinion expressed by the House committee members opposed to the amended through Danish waters.

bill is that they can pass the original bill or one as far-reaching. They express doubt as to their ability to carry it in the Senate. One member remarked as the

"Well, we will go home with just as much of a commission in existence as we had when we came here."

HOPE GOVERNOR WILL VETO Olympians See Way to Prevent Re-

moval of Capital. OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 16 .- (Special.) The promoters of the capital-removal bill will attempt to force the measure to final action tomorrow when it comes up as a special order on second reading.

It is alleged by them that they have

ample votes to pass the measure and there is at this time no occasion to doubt the truth of their claims. Discussion of the measure has now reached the stage that people are wondering what the Governor will do with the bill. There is a feeling 'quite prevalent among the friends of removal that he will veto it and it is realized that the bill is not strong enough in the House to be passed over the veto. The assertion is now being made, with the allegation that it has the weight of legal investigation, that if to

necessary to submit the bill to the Governor. It was a Scattle attorney who discovered that the constitution does not as the security of American interests, and they

(Continued from First Page.)

other governments more and more to aid diplo-matically in the enforcement of the claims of their subjects. In view of the dilemma in which the Government of the United States is hus placed, it must either adhere to its usua one which in this particular kind of case results actively intervene to protect the contracts and concessions of is citizens engaged in agricul-ture, commerce and transportation in competi-tion with the subjects of other states. This course would render the United States the in-

surer of all the speculative risks of its citizens in franchises of Santo Domingo. Under the plan of the protocol herewith sub-mitted to the Senate, insuring a faithful colflection and application of the revenues to the specified objects, we are well assured that this difficult task can be accomplished with the friendly co-operation and good-will of all the parties concerned, and to the great relief of the Dominican republic.

Conditions in Santo Domingo.

The conditions in the Dominican republic not prosperity of the people of the Island as well



Hallie Erminie Rives, Author of "Hearts Courageous," "The Castaway."

STORIES FROM Dickens

> A SERIES FROM THE PEN OF HALLIE ER-MINIE RIVES, IN SUNDAY OREGONIAN

publish a series of six STORIES OF DICKENS, from the pen of Hallie Erminie Rives, author of "Hearts Courageous," "The Castaway," "Smoking Flax,"

While they are intended specially for young children, the mother who reads them cannot fail to be impressed by the purity of their diction and their human interest. Nowhere in the realm of juvenile

removal question must be provided for by the passage of a bill, and by some It is contended that the capital measure is in reality a bill to submit a con stitutional amendment. It is asserted that the question could have been submitted by joint resolution.

In view of the peculiarity of the wording of the constitutional provision relating to removal of the seat of

would be given the right of way, and thus number of persons. He declined to ex-present the railroad company, by reason press any view of the correctness of revent the railroad company, by reason press any view of the correctness of its financial strength and ability to the contention, and said that the Senate would have the first opportunity to accept that view of the case.

If the Senate deemed that the Governor had no veto power over the measure it could vote to transmit toe bill upon passage directly to the Secretary State. If the Senate elected to send it to the Governor, he said se might refer the question to the Attorney-General.

The new view of the case creates omewhat of a tangle. If the bill provides for a constitutional amendment, it must pass the Legislature by a two-thirds vote, which it will fall to receive in the House, If it is a bill the promoters of removal are wary about presenting it to the Governor, and if essary they would undoubtedly secure rediate transmission to the Secretary of State.

AMERICAN TURNED CHINESE Strange Case of White Boy Raised Among Celestials.

One of the most remarkable cases ever brought to light by the police of Portland is that of Lick Yi, now 14 years old, and of white parentage. This lad, although an American by birth, has lived as a Chinese, with Chinese, wearing a queue and Oriental garb, and he speaks the language of the Ce-lestial Kingdom exclusively.

Patrolman Gaibraith made the discovery at 1 o'clock this morning, and reported the case to Captain Moore. Today Chief Hunt will probably take up the matter and see if there is anything that should be done by the officials Nothing like this strange case has ever come up for consideration in the history

As the matter stands, the boy, although an American, does not know it, Chinese woman now living in Astoria secured him from his mother and kept him for many years. He is now living in a Chinese establishment at the ortheast corner of Fourth and Pine

an American-born lad has been robbed of his nativity and the privilege of as between long and short hauls, specified growing up as others, being deprived in section 15, is made much milder by of even the knowledge of the difference between his present life and what he should have been. He has none of the features peculiar to the Chinese, but, being raised as one of them, has sim-Har manners.

> LOUBET WILL SOON RETIRE In Order to Insure Election of Suc-

> > cessor by Present Parliament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.-President Loubet The bill as amended tonight contains will resign office before the expiration of various inconsistencies. In some of the mended sections express companies are any 18, 1965, according to a Herald dispatch from Paris. His reason for this step is that the triennial renewal of the Senate and the general election of mem-ber of the Chamber of Deputies will take place next year, and Parliament will not meet until the close of 1905.

It is stated he will resign in time for his successor to be elected by the present chambers reunited in national assembly, according to the constitution.

Danes Escort Third Squadron. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16.-Two Danish escort the Russian third Pacific squadron

Commencing with the next isone, The Sunday Oregonian will

fiction can there be found more charming tales.

The story for next Sunday is from "The Old Curiosity Shop," and deals with Little Nell and her grandfather. For the following Sunday, a story from "Oliver Twist."

are intimately associated with the interests of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the normal expansion of whose commerce lies in that direction. At one time, and that only a year island at the same time.
It is impossible to state with anything like

approximate accuracy the present population of the Dominican Republic. In the report of the commission appointed by President Grant "I taink the amendment is a fair one," said Davis. "It gives anybody or say town or municipality a chance to be heard."

Crane then objected to the portion of the amendment relating to appeals. He said the committee, in framing the bill, had endeavored to draft it so that litigation over the commission's findings would be given the right of way, and thus a number of persons, He declined to extend to the public including claims, was \$1.564.83). The sould be given the right of way, and thus republic, including claims, was \$1,564.63). The total revenues were \$772.684. The public in-debtedness of the Dominican Republic, not in-cluding all claims, was on September 12 tast, 280,000; the estimated revenues under the Do-minican management of custom-houses were \$1,850,000; the proposed budget for current ad-ministration was \$1,300,000; leaving only \$350, 000 to may foreign and unliquidated obliga-tions, and payment on these latter will in all during the examine team amount \$500.000. during the ensuing year amount to \$700,000, besides \$1,900,000 of arroranges of payments overdee, amounting in all to \$2,000,000. It is therefore impossible, under existing conditions, which are chronic, and with the estimated yearly revenues of the republic which due the inst decade have averaged approximately \$1,600,000, to defray the ordinary expenses of the government and to meet its obligations

The Dominican debt owed to European torn is about \$22,000,000, and ognized. The representatives of European gov ernments have several times approached the Secretary of State, setting forth the wrongs and intolerable delays to which they have been subjected at the hands of the successive governments of Santo Domingo and Intim way of regulating its finances, the creditor governments of Europe would be forced to resort to more effective measures of com-pulsion to secure the settlement of their claims.

Other Nations Might Get Preference

If the United States Government declines to take action and other foreign governments resort to action to escure payment of their claims, the latter would be entitled, according to the decision of The Hague tribunal in the Venezuelan cases, to the preferential payment of their claims; and this would absorb all the Dominican revenues and would be a virtual sacrifice of all American claims and interest outstanding. If, moreover, any such action should be taken by them, the only method to custom-houses, and, considering the state of the Dominican frances, this would mean, very possibly, permanent occupation of Dominican territory, for no period could be set to the the payment of the obligations and unliqu dated claims. The United States Government could not interfere to prevent such seizure and occupation of Dominican territory without either fixelf proposing some feasible afterna-tive in the way of action or else virtually say-ing to the European governments that they Government of the United States to maintain at prevent. It cannot with propriety say that It is a case, the police declare, where it will protect its own citizens and interests on the one hand, and yet on the other hand refuse to allow other governments to protect their citizens and interests.

Finances of Republic.

The actual situation in the Dominican Re-public perhaps cannot be more forcibly stated than by giving a brief account of the case of than by giving a brief account of the case of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company. From 1869 to 1897 the Dominican government issued successive series of bonds, the majority of which were in the Lands of European hold-ers. Successive issues hore interest at rates ranging from 2% to 6 per cent and, what with commissions and other deductions and the heavy discount in the market, the government recombined did not receive over 10 to 17. probably did not receive over 30 to 75 per cent of their nominal value. Other portions of the debt were created by loans for which the government received only one-half of the amount it was nominally to repay and these obligations here interest at the rate of 1 to 2 per cent on their face, some of them compounded monthly.

The improvidence of the government in its financial management was due to its weak-ness, to its impaired credit and to its preuniary needs, occasioned by frequent insurrection and revolutionary changes and by inability

In 1688 the government, in order to secure the payment of one issue of bonds, placed the custom-houses and the collection of its customs' duties, which are substantially the only revenues of the republic. In the hands of the Westendorpe, bankers of Amsterdam, Holland. But the national debt continued to grow and the nation finally entrusted the collection of its revenues to an American corporation, the wided a method for preventing such diffi-Santo Domingo Improvement Company, which culties from arising in the new Republic of ble

Case of Improvement Company. The Dominican government finally became dissatisfied with this arrangement and in 1801 ousted the improvement company from its customs house and look into its hands the collection of its revenues. The company thereupon appealed to the United States Government to appeared to the United States Government to maintain them in their position, but their re-quest was refused. The Dominican govern-ment then sent its Minister of Foreign Affairs to Washington to negotiate a settlement. He admitted that the improvement company had equities which ought not to be disregarded and the Department of State suggested that the Deminican government and the improvement ompany should effect by private negotiation a

They entered into an agreement for a settle-ment which was mutually satisfactory to the parties. A similar arrangement was likewise made between the Dominican government and the European bondholders. The latter arthe European bondhoiders. The latter ar-rangement was carried into execution by the Dominican government and payments made toward the liquidation of the bonds held by the Buropean holders. The Dominican Congress refused to ratify the similar arrangement made refused to ratify the similar arrangement made with the improvement company and the gov-eroment refused to provide for the payment of the American claims Creditors Might Seize Island.

In this state of the case, it was evident that a continuance of this treatment of the Amer-lean creditors and its repetition in other cases would, if allowed to run its course, result in handing over the island to European creditors and in time would result in serious contro-versies between the United States and other governments unless the United States should deliberately and finally abandon its interests in the islands.

The improvement company and its ailled impantes held beside bonds certain banking and rallway interests in the island. The Do-minican government, desirous to own and pos-sess the properties, agreed with the company that the value of their bonds and properties was \$4,500,000 and they submitted to arbitra-tion the question as to the installments in which these sums should be paid and the se-curity that should be given. George Gray. Judge of the United States Circuit Court of appeals, and Manuel de J. Galvan, both named by the Dominican government, and J. carlisle, named by the United States, were to pay all that its resources will permit of its G. Carlisle, named by the United States, were the arbitrators, and rendered their award on July 14, 1894. By its terms the Dominican government was to pay the above-mentioned sum of \$4,500,000 with 4 per cent interest per amoun in monthly installments of \$57,500 each during two years and of \$41,660,65 cach month thereafter, beginning with the month of September, 1904, eald award to be secured by the content revenues and north duties of all the ment of a financial agent by the United States, who was authorized, in case of failure during any month to receive the sum then due, to m of the custom-house at Puerlo Plats in the first instance and assume charge of the collection of customs duties and port dues and to fix and determine these duties

dues and to fix and determine these deties and dues and secure their payment. In case the sums collected at Puerto Plata should st any time be insufficient for the payment of the amounts due under the award, or in case of any other manifest necessity, or in case the Deminican government should so request, the financial agent of the United States was no other porte above described all the rights and powers vested in him by the award in respect of Puerto Plata. Under the award the financial agent could only apply the revenues collected toward its payment after he had have done in Cubs as a guaranty of our good. estituted prior charges on the revenues as-

payments; and in virtue of the award and the authority conferred on the Dominican gov-ernment, and at its request, possession was de-livered of the custom-bouses of Puerto Plata o the financial agent appointed by the United Sintes to collect the revenues assigned by the arbitrators for the payment of the award, and in virtue of the same authority possession of the custom-house of Monte Cristi has also been handed over. I submit herewith

During the past two years the European claimants, except the English, whose interests were embraced in those of the American companies have, with the support of their respective governments, been growing more and more importunate in pressing their unsatis-fied demands. France and Belgium in 1901 had entered into a contract with the Dominican government, but after a few payments ments of various kinds by which the revenues of the republic were in large part sequestrated and under one of the agreements, which was concluded with Italy in 1903, the Minister of that government was empowered to collect from importers and exporters that portion of the customs revenues assigned to The White House, Feb. 15, 1903. him as security.

As the result of chronic disorders, attended with a constant increase of debt, the state of things in Santo Domingo has become hopeless sless the United States or some other strong government shall interpose to oring order out of chaos. The custom-houses, with the exception of the two in the possession of the financial agent appointed by the United States, have been unproductive for the discharge of indebtedness except as to persons making mergency loans to the government or to its nemics for the purpuse of carrying on po-itioal contests by force. They have, in fact, secome the nucleus of the various revolutions. The first effort of revolutionists is to take The first effort of revolutionists is to take possession of a custom-house so as to obtain funds, which are then disposed of at the absolute discretion of those who are collecting them. The chronic disorders prevailing in Santo Domingo have, moreover, become exceedingly dangerous to the interests of Americans holding property in that country. Constant convolutions have been received of the stant complaints have been received of the injuries and inconveniences to which they have been subjected. As an evidence of the in-creasing aggravation of conditions, the fact may be mentioned that about a year ago the American railway, which had previously been exempt from such attacks, was seized, its tracks turn up and stations destroyed by revo-

utionary bands.

The ordinary resources of diplomacy and in-ernational arbitration are absolutely impotent o deal wisely and effectively with the situain the Dominican Republic, which can only be met by organizing its finances on a sound basis and by placing the custom-houses beyond the temptation of insurgent hieftains. Either we must abandon our duty under our traditional policy toward the Do-minican people, who aspire to a republican form of government while they are actually drifting into a condition of permanent anarchy; In which case we must permit some other government to adopt its own measures in order to safeguard its own interests, or else we must take seasonable and appropriate Has Sought American Protection,

Again and again has the Dominican got nt invoked on its own behalf the aid of the United States. It has repeatedly done no of recent years. In 1800 it sought to enter into treaty relations by which it would be

piaced under the protection of the United States Government. The request was refused. In January, 1994, its Minister of Foreign Affairs risited Washington and besought the help of the United States Government to enable it to escape from its financial and social disorders. Compliance with this request was again de-clined, for this government had been reluctant o interfere in any way and finally concluded to take action only because it has become evi-dent that failure to do so may result in a situation fraught with grave danger to the

cause of international peace, In 1903 a representative of a foreign govern-ment proposed to the United States the joint fiscal control of the Dominican government by pertain creditor nations and that the latte should take charge of the customs-houses and revenues and give to the Dominican govern-ment a certain percentage and apply the residue to the payment ratably of claims of for eign creditors. The United States Government declined to approve or to enter into such an agreement. But it has now become exident that decided action of some kind cannot be much longer delayed. In view of our past ex-perience and our knowledge of the actual situ-ation of the Dominican Republic, a definite refusal of the United States Government to take any effective action looking to the relief of the Dominican Republic and to the dis-charge of its own duty under the Monroe doctrine can only be considered as an ac-quiescence in some such action by another

government Apply the Platt Amendment, That most wise measure of international statesmanship, the Platt amendment, has provided a method for preventing such diffi-

amendment the Republic of Cuba cannot issue any bonds which can be collected from Cuba. save as a matter of grace, unless with the consent of the United States, which is at liberty at all times to take measures to prevent a violation of the letter and spirit of the Platt amendment. If a similar plan could now be entered upon by the Dominican Republic, it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to them and to all other peoples, for vantage to them and to all other peoples, under such an arrangement no larger would be incurred than could housely paid, and these who took these debts thus authorized would by the mere fact taking them put themselves in the category speculators or gamblers who deserved no con-sideration and would not be permitted to re-ceive any; so that the honest creditor would on the one hand be safe, while on the other hand the republic would be safe as against molestation in the interest of mere specu-

molestation in the interest of mere specu-lators.

But no such plan at present exists, and under existing circumstances, when the condition of affairs becomes such as it has become in Santo Domingo, either we must submit to the likeli-hood of infringement of the Monre doctrin-or we must ourselves agree to some such arrangement as that herewith submitted to the Senate. In this case the prudent and the far-seeing statesmanship of the Dominican gov-ernment has relieved us of all trouble. At their request we have entered into the agrement berewith submitted. Under it the toms-houses will be administered peacefully honestly and economically, 45 per cent of th proceeds being turned over to the Dominica government and the remainder being used by the United States to pay what proportion of the debts it is possible to pay on an equitable hasts. The republic will be secured against over-sea aggression. This really entails o new obligation upon us, for the Monroe dot trine means precisely such a guarantee of our part.

Republic Welcomes American Aid-

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that step of any kind has been taken by the administration under the terms of the protocol which is herewith submitted. The Republic of Santo Domingo has by this protocol wisely obligations. More than this it cannot do, and when it has done this, we should not allow to be molested. We on our part are simply performing in peaceful manner, not only with the cordial acquiescence, but in accordance with the earnest request of the government concerned that part of the interest due which is necessarily involved in the assertion of t metoms revenues and port duties of all the metoms revenues and port duties of all the we perform this duty in good faith and with our award further provides for the appointment out any intention of aggrandising ourselves. we perform this duty in good fatth and with-out any intention of aggrandizing ourselves at the expense of our weaker neighbors or of conducting ourselves otherwise than so as to benefit both this weaker neighbor and those European powers which may be brought into contact with her.

It is in the highest degree necessary that we should prove by our action that the world may trust in our good faith and trust that this in-

collected foward his payment after he had have done in Cube as a guaranty of our good first paid the expenses of collection and certain other obligations styled "Apardos," which start her aright on the road to self-governmarked success; and upon leaving the island we exacted no conditions save such as would prevent her from becoming the prey of the stranger. Our purpose in Santo Domingo is as benedicent. The good that this country got from its action in Cuba was indirect rather than direct. So it is as regards Santo

The chief material advantage that will come rom the action proposed to be taken will be o Santo Domingo herself and to her cred-tors. The advantages that will come to the has also been handed over. I suomit necessary a report of John B. Moore, agent of the United States will be indirect, but nevertness a report of John B. Moore, agent of the United States will be indirect, but nevertness a report of John B. Moore, agent of the States in this case, and a copy of the award of great. for it is supremely to her interest that all the communities immediately south of us all the communities immediately south of us therefore not merely in name, but in fact, independent and self-governing.
I call attention to the urgent need of prompt action on this matter. We will have a great

opportunity to secure peace and stability in the island without friction or bloods acting in accordance with the cordial tion of the governmental authorities were made on account it fell into neglect.

Other governments also obligated the Dominican government to enter into arrangements of various kinds by which the review of various kinds by which the review of the control of the contro

American Agent's Report.

The report of John Basactt Moore, agent for the United States in the Dominican arbitration referred to by tae President, is a long statement of all the government in relation to the Santo Doningo Improvement Company and with European syndicates. The important tacts in Mr. Moore's report so far as they touch the protocol submitted yesterday are set out in the President's message.

The report embodies the full statement of the protocol of January 31, 1905, under which the arbitration was arranged and the award of the arbitrators appointed thereunder The protocol signed February 7, 1985,

THINK IT OVER

Something You Can See in Any Restaurant or Cafe. A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; nen whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them baid and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile? Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or com-ment, but nevertneless it is an object les-

on which means something. If you, will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crack-ers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new-fangled health foods; on the contrary, they seem to prefer a julcy roast of beef, a prop-erly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food, and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee, and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemna-

tion of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantities, any wholeme food will be promptly digested: if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diustase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not atrictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus give a muchneeded rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel, nine out of ten

use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by ex-perience that they are a safeguard perience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eat-ing, as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have planed their faith to Stu-art's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trou-

When your child is ill you dislike to make it take bad tasting medicine. Hence it is well to know that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is very pleasant. But it is a medicine, a strong medicine.



Time and time again we have published the formula of this cough medicine in the principal Medical Journals of this country and Europe, and have mailed it to nearly every physician in the United States.

So it follows that when your doctor orders it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, or consumption, he knows precisely what he is giving.

Physicians recommend their families to keep it on hand.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. ATTR'S BAIR VIGOR-For the hair.

ATER'S PILLS-For constipation.

ATER'S AGUE CURE-For malaris and ague.

was made public today. ACCEPT PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. But Senate Cannot Ratify Treaty Till

Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 -- (Special.) -- The one of the President's letter transmitting the Santo Domingo treaty to the Senate is viewed with favor by the members of They are inclined to accep that body. roe Docirine must accept certain responsibilities along with the rights it confers.

The present intention of the members of the foreign relations committee is not to meet to consider the treaty until the regular meeting day on next Wednesday.

KELSO. Wash., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Miss Anna Larson, one of the most popular teachers in the Kelso public schools, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Larson, died Thursday morning of heart failure. Funeral Saturday from her late home, at 11 A. M.

by Thomas C. Dawson for the United Inasmuch as but eight legislative days States and Juan Sanche and Pedro | will then remain until Congress dies, the Velasquez for Santo Domingo, the terms impossibility of the treaty being ratified before the special session of the Senate immediately after March 1 is recognized.

> COBURG, Feb. 16.-The betrothal is announced of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to the Princess Victoria, eidest daughter of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein - Sonderburg - Glucksburg, The Princess is a niece of the German Em-press, while the bridegroom-elect is a sephew of King Edward of England.

Anglo-German Royal Betrothal.

Miss Anna Larson.

# STOP THE PAIN PLASTER This painful trouble can be relieved and cured by using an Alkock's Plaster. Warm the plaster before applying-if not relieved by bedtime, place a hot water bag against the plaster on the shoulder. REMEMBER—These plasters are good for all pains and aches. They have been in use over 55 years, have been imitated more than any article ever sold, and have made more cures than any other external remedy. Guaranteed not to contain belladonna, opium or any poison whatever. insist Upon Having Allcock's.

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