the talk on this subject as ignoring the facts that when a party has a policy which appeals to half the people they will not be long in getting together to

man who had been a Populist, Socialist or Republican, but he must come as a Democrat. Organization was vital, but

might be useless, if viewed as the end rather than the means. He concluded:

Mayor McClellan was somewhat discon

Newlands Lands an Unknown.

Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Ne-

Expose Corrupt Legislators.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck sald:

Being Ruined in Drydock.

NEW YORK, April 12.—During the pro-

ess of placing the new battleship Con-

necticut in drydock at the navy-yard here today, what might have proved a serious

accident was avoided by the officer in charge sending down a diver to make

therough examination of the hull before

the water should be pumped out and the vessel lowered into the keel blocks.

The diver discovered a heavy timber stuck fact to the buil on the port side of

the keel, where it had adhered to the rough plating while the vessel was on the ways and had not been released in launch-

ing. A failure to discover the timber, it is said, would have resulted in the buck-

line or crimping of the keel and lower

blocks.

frames when the vessel settled on the

Several days previous to the launching of the Connecticut' last Fall, divers were

sent down to examine the ways and found a large spike placed where it would have pierced the hull, had it not been found.

Later, an official investigation disclosed holes bored in one of the plates.

Pioneer Among Cable-Layers. ST. PETERSBURG, April 14-(2 A.

M.)—Admiral Schwertz, who assisted to build the frigate Niagara for laying

sian government to watch the con-

struction of the frigate.

He closed his address by saying:

Thomas Jefferson."

ada, said:

REFUSE TO CONFER

Both Sides in Teamsters' Strike Stubborn.

DUNNE WORKING FOR PEACE

While He Negotiates, Mobs Blockade Streets and Beat Nonunion Men - Employers' Plan to Break Strike.

CHICAGO, April 13-Mayor Edward F Dunne today again endeavored to effect peace between the contending sides in the present labor trouble in Chicago, but at the end of the day, after several confer-onces with the labor leaders and repre-sentatives of the employers, the situation was unchanged. Mr. Dunne tonight, how-ever, was more hopeful of peace as the result of his efforts, and the peace negostations will be continued tomorrow with the hope that the barrier now preventing a settlement will be removed and that the two sides to the controversy will agree to confer together and accept the intervention of the Mayor. The labor leaders declared that they were willing to meet the employers, but the latter declined the and conference and the Mayor was forced to meet the opposing elements

Blockades and Riots Continue. While the peace negotiations were in progress today, Montgomery Ward & Co. rupted, however, by the strikers and their sympathizers, who blocked the streets, making it almost impossible for the caratrans, under the protection of platoons of police, to pass through the streets. In several instances the crowds became so demonstrative that it was necessary for the police to use their clubs, and several 16th fort? continued to make deliveries with non-union transfers. The service was inter-rupted, however, by the strikers and their demonstrative that it was necessary for the police to use their clubs, and several of the disturbers were hurt in the clashes with the bluecoats. During one of the disturbers were hurt in the clashes with the bluecoats. During one of the attacks on the strike-breakers three of the notes published. the non-union men were seriously hurt, and it was necessary for the police to several arrests before the crowd

ture at right angles and laced into the trusses in such a manner that the planks could not be removed except by sawing. While this was being done a wagon broke down near the bridge. A wheel came off and the harness broke. Around this wagon a large blockade formed, requir-ing half an hour to disentangle. Charles Stubner, a non-union driver for

a piano-house, was assaulted while delivering a load of piano stools to Montgom-ery Ward & Co., taken from his wagon and pounced upon. Policemen dispersed the strikers and chased them away. A mob collected in another quarter and blocked the thoroughfare. The crowd surged up and down, trampling each other and knocking down a dozen women, whose screams added to the excitement. Two police officers were injured, and Willalm Styles, one of the attacking mob, suffered a fractured skull. Fully 5000 per-sons were in the crowd, many of them women and children.

Plan to Break Strike.

culty fall and the strike spread, it is stated tonight that the employers will form a comprehensive teaming company of their own in order to carry on their business. The new concern, it is asserted, will include most of the business firms who are threatened by the spread. lecide to extend the sympathetic strike, and saying

FIRST PRESIDENT INSTALLED

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 12—In the 80th year of its career and in anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, its illustrious founder, the University of Virginia today inaugurated its first president, Dr. Edward Anderson Alderman The rector of the institution, Rev. Charles P. Jones, of Monterey, Va., anounced that a growing public sentim in favor of a change in the government of the university had caused the General Assembly of the commonwealth to im pose upon the rector and visitors, as the governing body, the duty of electing a president. It had concluded this duty after patient and anxious thought by electing Dr. Alderman. The date for inaugurating the change had been se-lected (April 13) because it was the au-niversary of the birth of the founder of

A prayer, the oath of office, a brief acceptance of the trust and a number of speeches, which filled three hours of enspecches, which fined three hours of en-thusiastic interest, climaxed by an in-spiring inaugural address by President Alderman, and the installation was ac-complished. Then was released the rol-licking spirit of the alumni and the licking spirit of the alumni and the students. They all joined in the torch-light procession, which at 9 o'clock led suggest itself to the mind of that gov-

to the rotunds and the banquet tables.

Among the many representatives of educational and scientific societies and of the large professions present were Dr. Abbott. Moncure D. Conway. George Poster Poster Poster Shaw, Edward M. Shepard, Dr. Melvflle E. Stone, Profes-sor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard; President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, and President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan.

Announcement was made at the banquet that John D. Rockefeller | given \$100,000 to the university | found a school of education to called the Curry Memorial School of Education of the University of Vir-ginia, in commemoration of the great and distinguished services of Dr. Curry in behalf of popular education in the South.

in Calcutta, India, was a divorced wife and had two children in New York. She was about 22 years of age. She had lived in Denver and Colorado City during the last eight months and had been in Cripple Creek but a few days. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Vidler was temporarily insane when she fired the shot.

CORRESPONDENCE BEFORE WAR State Department Publishes Dispatches Relating to Japan.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Official correspondence made public at the State Department today discloses the fact that the Japanese government in announce to the American Minister at Tokio February 6 of last year, the breaking of diplomatic relations with Russia, as-sured him that hostilities would not begin until after a declaration had been made. The correspondence comprises so much of the diplomatic exchanges between Washington and Tokio as the department thinks it expedient to publish, and among the first is the following official paraphrase of a cablegram from Minister Griscom, dated American Legation, Tokio, February 6, 1904:

"Mr. Griscom reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that a declara-tion of war will not be made until after the withdrawal of their legation, which will probably take two or three days, and hostilities will not begin until after

the declaration of war."
"In an interview the Minister of Foreign Affairs went over the whole course of the negotiations, directed special at-tention to the extreme patience and moderation of the attitude of Japan, and stated that after having asked the Russian government five times to expedite a reply, and having waited three weeks without result, no alternative remained

On the following day the correspondence showed that Minister Griscom reported that the departure of the ussian Minister would take place on February 12. On February 11, subsequent to the receipt of the news of the

Of interest is a note of Secretary Hay, dated May 5 last, to the Japanese Minister at Washington, calling his attention to the circulation in the American Navy of a note from the Consultation in the Consult tributions to the relief fund for Japanese soldiers and sallors, and in of the Red Cross Society of Ja While admitting the right of Japan ese in this country to subscribe contribute to the objects mention the Secretary says in his note to Mr.

Takahira:
"Yet is is undesirable that such contributions should be sought through the Naval official channels of this Government," and he therefore "brings the matter to your attention, with the request that you will inform the Con-sular officers of Japan in the United States of the attitude of this Govern-ment in this matter." The Japanese Minister gave the necessary instructions to the Japanese Consul-General in New York.

The correspondence includes a copy of a note from the Japanese Minister at Washington, calling the attention of this Government to the presence of the Russian ship Lena at San Francisco, and Should the efforts of the Mayor to bring saying "the imperial government expects about an amicable settlement of the diffi-

will include most of the business arms ernment that the officers and crew of the who are threatened by the spread of the strike and will be for the purpose of presenting a solid and compact opposition to the union teamsters, should they promptly replied, acknowledging the note

It was said tonight that this new company would be in working order by topany would be in working order by tomorrow night.

"In reply, I have the honor to state
in passed along the whole line of beneficiaries
and the time-honored process of throwing due
tive in carrying out the neutrality proin the eyes of the people is revived. tive in carrying out the neutrality pro-claimed by him, had already, before the receipt of your communication, taken the FIRST PRESIDENT INSTALLED appropriate steps to detain the officers and crew of the Lens in this country until peace shall have been concluded, unless in the meantime the belligerents shall have concurred in proposing to him other arrangements in this regard."

SLEW EIGHT AMERICAN SAILORS Japan Has Difficulty to Make Formosans Understand Their Crime.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Botel Topago savages in Formosa caused the death of eight members of the crew of the American ship Benjamin Sewall and treated other members of the crew in a cruel manner when that ship was wrecked in Formosan waters some time ago. The story is told in official

correspondence published at the State Department today.

When the Japanese government's attention was called to the incident it replied that the government of For-mosa would "efficiently and strictly mosa would "emciently and streets consure the savages and will warn them not to repeat such misconduct."

Mr. Leomis, the acting Secretary of the American State, promptly directed the American Minister at Tokio to say to the Jap-

The Japanese government accordingly adopted punitive measures, but found great difficulty in executing them intelligently, because they could not make the natives understand for what they were being punished. This gov-ernment then suggested that several of the native chiefs who have been implicated in the incident be impris-oned until some of the Formesan officials could master their dialect and make them understand why they were being punished.

BOSTON, April 13.-The ship Benjamin Sewall halled from this port and her owners, who reside in Boston and vicinity, called the attention of the State Department to the Formosa outrage last year, soon after the captain reported the affair.

KILLED BY A JEALOUS WIFE

Widow From India Shot While Receiving Husband.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 12.—
A special to the Telegraph from Cripple Creek, Colo., says: Mrs. W. S. Vidler, the wife of a well-known newspaper man, shot and instantly killed Mrs. H. C. Douglas, of Colorado Springs, in the National Hotel today. Jealousy is supposed to the cause of the crime.

Mrs. Vidler, who was very much excited, rapped on the door of a room in which were Mr. Vidler opened the door. His wife entered and immediately shot Mrs. Douglas. Mr. Vidler opened the door. His wife entered and immediately shot Mrs. Douglas in the breast.

Mr. and Mrs. Vidler were arrested. They have three children, the oldest it years of sign, but have not been living together of inte.

After the shooting Mrs. Vidler became hysterical and bewalled her act. She was released on a bond of 4500. No charge was made against her husband, and he was set free this afternoon.

Mrs. Vidler own drs. Vidler seems on heart of the street, and he was set free this afternoon.

Mrs. Douglas had told him she was born

(Continued from First Page.)

student or observer of economic conditions can question either the iogical development or the necessity of corporations any move than he can ignore their existence. They are not the result of some billind chance groping about in modern industry; they are essential features in the growth of that real co-operation which has done so much to change conditions. Like all things human, they have their evils, indeed, they have their perils. But, as we cannot be rid of them if we would, and would not if we could, it must be our part properly to enforce the laws against them and their representatives as we have done and must continue to do against the ingividual who, does wrong. We have only to look about us, in our separate communities, to see that the great majority of corporations are managed with as much honesty as we are accustomed to see in mundance affairs and the punishment for offenses against haw and morain—the punishment inseparable from failure and lose—goes on in these bodies as it does among the individuals who constitute them or others who compete with them.

estion. Some attempt has been made even in high toom to distinguish between these trusts, an election was coming on at the time it ay be assumed, from the course taken, that e "bad trusts" were those against the party power or which might not be influenced in favor, while the "good trusts" were farable to its interests, or amenable to incence or pressure. cause we shall have laid, deep and strong in the people's will the necessary foundations. Then, and only then, may we look with hope-fulness and confidence to the country at large. Then we may go North or South, East or West for candidates, certain of their fitness for the work in hand, and of their acceptable-ness to our countrymen.

The Enforcement of the Laws.

The Enforcement of the Laws.

However this may be, the evils inherent in these bodies may be reached in two ways. First, under the existing statute and common law. Little has been heard since the decision in the beef trust case, about the impotence of the law, as it exists today, to deal with illegal combinations. And there never was a real dought in the mind of any student of the subject, for the coarts of this country have never shown indugence to great wrongs when the executive branch of the Government, either Federal or State, has done its duty.

But what has the executive authority done? It has funned and fulsed, it has thundered in the index and falled to enforce the law, except in a few cases. At the instance of the attorney of a foreign railroad with a branch in this country—also the representative of a Governor of a state, it has very properly and legally broken up a great railroad combination. Was it because of satisfaction with having suppressed a "bad" combination that a dozen others, larger, more flagrant in their violation of the law, early of them affecting the interests of ten times as many people, have not been punished or even prosecuted? It this the natural reward of a "good" trust? We have seen one department give a character to a great and far-reaching combination just as the legal branch of the Government started out to lay the case of the same combination before a Federal grand jury, is this the way of the prosecutor who is in the last the way of the prosecutor who is in this the way of the prosecutor who is in this the way of the prosecutor who is in this the way of the prosecutor who is in this the way of the prosecutor who is in this the way of the prosecutor who is in the last content and the way of the prosecutor who is in the last case of the same combination. this the way of the prosecutor who is in earnoss? In another instance the managers of a great railroad, having admitted that they have paid reduces, the Government, some years after the fact has been avowed, appoints special counsel to prosecute. Meanwhile, the official in power at the time and mainly responsible for this admitted infraction of the laws is now a member of the President's Cabinet. Must we construct this to mean that the trust which was once "good" has now become "had"?

How to Deal With These Great Abuses. plain truth is that there has been no The plain truth is that there has been no me during the past eight years, since the mess alleged became flagrant, when they uld not have been eliminated. Nothing has en so much needed as a rigid, honest, unciding enforcement of the law, both civil d criminal. But instead of going on with a enforcement of the law against rebates by iting the railroad officials responsible for em liehind prison bars, precisely as we do her malefactors, their misconduct made an ounse for further concentration of power in

It is expected by the Administration and the allroad officials, who openly consent to the covernent, as well as by those who are ostenlike a expected by the Administration and the litroad officials, who openly consent to the premient as well as by those who are oriently opposed to it, that the people, in their st indignation at the wrongs done to the any for the benefit of the few, will lose that of the danger of so was a centralization power until it is too late to check it. But a should never forget that the safety of our stitutions is involved in every such movement, and instead of submitting to it should sist that when a trust or a railroad has violed the criminal law the place for the guilty leaf the criminal law the place for the guilty head in fail to the penitentiary, not in a Cabinet or in the board rooms of great throads. We do not defend or excuse any rougs, but we must insist upon the truth the maxim that two wrongs do not make a thi. A second effective way of dealing with the sate proper is to take away all tariff duties articles made by any great combination so as at violates the law or while it disminates in price against the American cusmer in favor of the foreigner. The tariff is e fertile and nursing motier of all the guess to be found in these trusts, and yet, the way of the foreigner. The tariff is e fertile and nursing motier of all the guess to be found in these trusts, and yet, the way of the foreigner. The tariff is e fertile and nursing motier of all the guess to be found in these trusts, and yet, the way of the foreigner. The tariff is e fertile and nursing motier of all the guess to be found in these trusts, and yet, the foreigner is to the foreigner. The tariff is e fertile and nursing motier of all the guess to be found in these trusts, and yet, the foundation of the foreigner is to the foreigner. The tariff is e fertile and nursing motier of all the guess to be found in these trusts, and yet, the foundation of the foun ably opposed to it, that the people, in their just indignation at the wrongs done to the many for the benefit of the few, will lose sight of the danger of so was a centralization of power until it is too late to check it. But we should never forget that the eafety of our institutions is involved in every such movement, and instead of submitting to it should make that when a trust or a cultivad has visualized by

instee in price against the American cusir in favor of the foreigner. The tariff is
fertile and nursing mother of all the
ses to be found in these trusts, and yet,
very moment the sacred subject is mened, the President of the United States

the trust all

Correction of Well-Known Evils,

Correction of Well-Known Evils.

While we thus take a firm stand against everything that threatens honest thrift, it is not possible to overlook the fact that there is in the public mind an impression that certain wrongdoing is going on among those who, in the cynicism incident to club life, are known as the "criminal rich." It is believed by some that there is a deliberate disregard of all laws, divine or human, that the fruits of the labor of our people are used to support bad and dangerous policies and for the enrichment of more manipulators. In other words, the conviction is strong and is growing that there is a class of men who, while their practices are unboly and dishonest, seek to take advantage of our known and settled regard for the rights of property—men whose notice is. "Let those own who will, only let us control."

motto is. "Let those own who will, only let us control."

But it is in nowice surprising that such practices should exist. For more than 40 years we have been raising up and training a class of favorites and beneficiaries of the law. During all this time we have been so using the taxing power as to show certain men to collect tribute from every consumer of their goods. We have known that they used some portion of the money thus obtained to polinte every approach to the ballot-box. Is it surprising with such training that they should seek in addition to forcelose a mortgage upon a Legislature or an official who can further their ende? Sometimes the fact that these contributions have been made has been accounted an act of patriotism and virtue. What wonder, then, that other men should use the same method to command the same power?

If these things are true they cannot long be hid, They are unlawful, and no new enact ment is needed to punish, nor is it necessary to involve in ruin the 99 honest men who own or manage property or to put their labors in peril in order to punish the one guilty. Our institutions are not so impotent as that, nor can it be true that, the moral sentiment of our recopie is so lethargic that it cannot be aroused to a danger like this. What we need to not new crumdes, but vigilant proceduring officers and honest appeals for popular support.

The Future Polley of the Party.

The Future Policy of the Party.

The Future Polley of the Party.

When analyzed, the Democratic party, in all its past history, has been true to a few general ideas and policies. They may be enumerated as follows:

1. A strict interpretation of the Constitution, which implies resistance to centralization by the Federal floverament because it is opposed to the fundamental idea of our system of popular government, and for the further reason that all human experience shows that that way danger lies.

2. The levy of import duties and other taxes with africt regard to the industrial interests of all our people, whether producers or consumers, whether manufacturers, carmers or workmen, and always at rates which, while just to all, shall be essentially revenue-producing, thus eliminating monopoly and favortium.

CONCILIATE THE PEASANTS

promote it, and that organization begins in the smallest political units. He con-demned sectionalism in the party, and CZAR ORDERS COMMISSION TO PROVIDE REFORM. said all should be welcome, but the party should not adopt a separate set of prin-ciples for each. They should not reject a

Tenure of Land Chief Subject for Action-Revolt in Caucasus Spreads Assassin Wounds Official.

rather than the means. He concluded:

With us, then organization to be effective must lie in the state, the county and the district. By the very necessity of our principles and our existence we must protect the rights and promote the interests of communities and carry up into Federal politics only that reserve of power properly incident to our institutions and system of government. The ambitions we must foster are infinite in number and variety. All our later history has shown that it is far more important for us to have our full share of Governors, Legislatures, Senators, Members of Congress and of state, county and municipal officials than it is, by neglecting these, to command a long list of places under the general Government.

When we can control once again those training schools for the higher politics, we shall have little need to trouble ourselves overmuch about candidates for President, because we shall have laid, deep and strong in the people's will the necessary foundations. Then, and only then may we look with hope-ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.-An imrescript addressed to the Minister of the Interior creates a special commis-sion under his presidency to discuss ques-tions relating to peasant tenure of land, which is described by the rescript as the main foundation of national welfare.

Measures will be claborated, first, to

afford peasants better means of working their lands to good advantage; second, to assist emigration between districts, helping peasants to increase their holdings through the medium of a peasants' bank; and, third, to devise measures for fixing the boundaries of all holdings in order to show their inviolability and to instill more conscientious views on the subject of private property.

MIRSKY WILL RESUME OFFICE Ex-Minister Will Draft Constitution for Russia.

certed by the cordial greeting he received. ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.-The re-"Opportunism has no place in the Democratic party. Let us cease worport that ex-Minister of the Interior Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky will return to public life as the president of the rescript shiping strange gods and go back to the commission, although not officially con-firmed, creates much satisfaction, as his sympathy with the policy of popular rep-God of our fathers and to the teaching of

resentation is well known.

Numberless stories are being printed abroad giving details of the character, composition and date of convocation of the coming Parliament. The Associated Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, said:

Will the many-sided Theodore Roosevelt devote himself during the next four years to the Democratic policy of domestic reform indicated by his message, or will be continue to engage in activities external to our country, which will absorb its attention and post-pone domestic reform? If the former, Democracy will be triumphant before his administration enda If, on the other hand, he continues to dazzle our people with startling exhibitions of international pyrotechnics, plucornacy will be as firmly entranched at the end of his administration as it was at the beginning, and some other Democrat—a Democrat who is not an imperialist abroad, but who is a Democrat abroad as well as at homewill be called upon to lead the destinies of the country. The country demands Democracy—whether under Republican or Democratic faith. If not, four years hence Democracy will gird its loins for another struggle against pittocracy, which is strengthening in wealth and power every day and every hour. And its standard-bearer will be the man who for years has been pre-eminent for steadfastness, for courage, for patience under defeat, for faith in the ultimate wisdom and power of the people; the man who has been undeviating, consistent, courageous; the man whose interrity mobody doubts and one whose interrity everybody be lieven in. The question will then be the development of the Republic at home. The agency to be employed will be a constructive Democracy, and the leader of this Democracy will be the man who has stood to its principles aimlds all the glamor and illusions of imperial administration." Press can state that they are premature. Countless plans have been submitted, the favorite one being a Parliament composed of two bouses, an upper house of 130 members, half of them to be named by the Emperor and half to be elected by the nobility, and a lower house of 625 mem-bers, elected by various classes in all parts of Russia, including the non-Russian provinces. But the Commission has not decided, even in principle, the nature of composition of the parliamentary body.

It is this delay which has destroyed popular confidence in the sincerity of the

Government, and which led the attorneys congress to undertake an active propaganda by all the liberal professions in be-half of constitutionalism.

The press has won a very considerable victory in the decision of the Press Com-mission to remove the censorship from

foreign press telegrams. The regulations,

however, will not go into effect until the revision of the press laws is complete.

CAUCASUS REVOLT SPREADING Peasants Force People to Pillage-

Women May Hold Congress. ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—(2 A. M.) Dispatches received here from Tiffis

say the peasant agitation is spreading rapidly and widely through the Caucasus, and that the disturbers are forcing all peasants to participate in the pillaging and destruction of schools and public buildings by threats of bodily injury. Troops have been sent to quell the dis orders,

Among residents of the cities of the Caucasus a renewal of the ugly feeling between Armenians and Tartars is being manifested, and Armenians in sever-al instances have been attacked in re-venge for alleged assaults upon the police Movements are on foot to call a Pan-Russian Congress of Women for the dis-cussion of political and industrial questions. A number of Russian women are among the leaders of advanced thought and the congress, if held, undoubtedly will give voice to the reform sentiment.

POLICE OFFICIAL IS WOUNDED Congressman Rainey, J. J. Willet and John W. Kern, of Indiana, also spoke, in

Assassin Fires on Commissary at Odessa and is Captured ATTEMPT TO WRECK WARSHIP ODESSA, April 12.—Police Commissary the hair, atop chaing, preating and average and avera chest by a bullet fired from a revolver

Cause Saves the Connecticut From His assassin, who was arrested, refused to disclose his identity, Russlan Compliment to Japan. ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.-A pecullar case of a peasant who committed soicide in Japanese fashion is reported from Yamyshora, near Tsarskoe-Selo The peasant referred to became a great admirer of the valiancy of the Japanese.

He informed his family that he was tired of life, and that he preferred to imitate their methods of suicide and eventually carried out his intentions. Allow Freedom of Language. ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The special commission of the Academy of Science, which has been considering the subject, has pronounced in favor of the ab-

rogation of the restrictions placed upon the use of the "Little Russian" language in schools, books and the press.

Hospital Ship at Saigon. CHICAGO, April 12.-The Chicago Daily News special from Saigon, Indo-China says: Rojestvensky's hospital ship ar-SEVE: rived here last night to take on board provisions, coal and medicines. It will leave tomorrow at midday to rejoin the

main squadron. Japanese Spy Pays Penalty. GUNSHU PASS, April 13,-Lieutenant the first Atlantic cable in 1857, is dead. Admiral Schwertz was sent to Dragoons, who was captured disguised as the United States in 1856 by the Russpy and was tried by court-martial, was shot today.

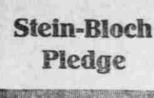
> Want to try an experiment? Then take any one of the hundreds of new medicines on the market.

> > soon forgotten. Or want to be cured? Then take a medicine that has been tested and tried, generation after generation. A medicine that has been a household remedy for sixty years. Ayer's

They come, they go, and are

Sarsaparilla. Intelligent, thoughtful people are relying more and more upon this old standard preparation.

Made by the J. C. Aver Co., Lowell, Mass. ATER'S RAIR VIGOR-For the bair. ATER'S PILLS-For constipation.
ATER'S GERRRY PECTORAL-For conghs. ATER'S AGUE CURE-For malaria and ague.



Otholesale Sailors

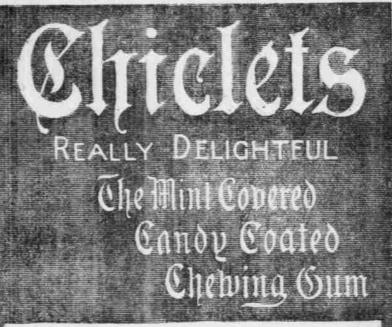
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The Stein-Bloch label, the first clothing label to be patented, is the pledge to the world that only the best of artisanship and material enter into Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

It certifies to fifty years of unremitting effort in the attainment of that high ideal of perfection found only in Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

Write for "Swartness," as educa-tion in correct dress, which also exclains the wonderful Wool Test, and tells you where Stein-Boch Smart Ciothes are sold in your city. THE STEIN BLOCH CO.

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brain workers will tell you

when the thoughts go a wool gathering or when brain fag follows hard application, a "Chiclet" becomes a sedative to the mind-it helps you concentrate your thoughts-and digest your dinner.

to be had at all the better kind of stores

W. L. BOSENSTEIN, 124 California at., Sau Francisco, Cal., Representative,



RESTURES GRAY HAIR

Youthful Golor. "Had been troubled with dandroff a long time.
After using one bottle of Hairneaith I found the
dandroff gone and my bair, which was two-thirds
gray if am 48 years old) restored to its natural
auburn color.—G. EICHMAN, La Crosse, Wis."
Estimation could be been as a long translation of the color.

HARFINA SOAP

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