# FINDS MORTON IS BLAMELESS

(Continued From First Page.)

and all of its principal officers and agents, perhaps including some subordi-nate officers and agents, be arraigned for contempt of court for making and carrying out the agreement referred to. In reply to this letter, on March 8, Attorney-General Moody expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the investigation and stated that upon its completion be would confer with the sel regarding the action to be taken. Three days later the special counsel in reply said that they intended by their report to recommend contempt proceed-ings without further investigation, but willing to pursue the investigation, but willing to pursue the investigation, recommended taking further testi-at Kansas City. On March 20 again wrote to the Attorney-Gen-saying that informal investigation onfirmed their former report and that they could go no further to secure formal evidence without process. Therefore they again \*secommended contempt proceed-ings, and taking of testimony at Kansas City. They had no doubt the law had been violated by the traffic officers of the railroad company and the officers of the fuel company and that the former had violated the injunction. They con-

The formal proof required to punish them for contempt of court and also criminally, if it shall be thought best to do that, too, can be had only by judicial process. This is ready to our hands. The proof citcited before the master will also be available for criminal proceedings against the Colorado Puel & Iron Company and its officers and agents.

They stated that these were their final recommendations and awaited instruc-

The Attorney-General issued the order to take further testimony on March 25, but stated that he preferred to have all the recommendations before considering otion against the railroad company. He again stated on March 27 that before proceedings were begun against either company or its officers, he desired all the material facts and the advice of the

Mesars. Harmon and Judson wrote on referring to a conference held Moody a week before and explaining that they desired further testimony as a basis for proceedings under the criminal provisions of the Elkins act against the fuel company and its of-floers. They then argued for immediate

ontempt proceedings. The Attorney-General replied on May 19, saying that he had submitted the letter to the President and had said to him that it was repugnant to proceed against the officers of the railroad company individually without some evidence that each individual had some cuipable connection with the contempt of court. He then calls attention to his personal responsibilitles in the case and proceeds:

#### Mondy Refuses to Prosecute.

Mondy Refuses to Prosecute.

I am, therefore, brought face to face with my own personal responsibility, and must discharge it under the embarrasing effectivementance that one of the persons affected by my decision in a colleague in the performance of public duty. It is not easy to determine with accuracy what effect such a circumstance has upon the exercise of judgment. I can only say that I have endessoored to see that it should have effect, one way or the other. There is no difference between us as to proceedings against the corporation itself. If the transactions set forth in the report of the Internate Commerce Commission in regard to the departure from the published rates by the Archines, Topeka & Sapita Pe railway system in fayor of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company are within the terms of the injunction, the evidence before the commission shows with sufficient clearness that this injunction has been violated and the railroad company has been guilty of contempt of court. But you go further and recommend proceedings against the managing effects of that company, including presumntily the president, the vice-president in charge of the traffic department, the general freight and traffic manager and other officers whose duties relate to the transportation of freight.

sufficient basis for an attachment in contempt against the corporation and incompanies to contempt against the corporation and incompanies.

### No Evidence Against Officials.

No Evidence Against Officials.

I have examined this report and a transcript of the testimony taken by the commission. I do not find any except minor officials and Mr. Biddie, who may claim to have obtained immunity by testifying fully before the commission. For instance, to be specific, there is not a scintilla of testimony that Mr. Ripley, the president of the road, or Mr. Morton, then em of its vice-presidents, had any connection with the evident departure from the published rates in favor of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, or that they knew or suspected that transportation was furnished to this company in any matter different from that prescribed by the open and published rate. Neither of those officials were, in their modest way, referred to in the testimony or in the report of the commission. Surely, it would not be contended that upon this slate of facts these officials were subject to a penalty for contempt of court. Nor have I understood that it has been your opinion that upon such a state of affairs any individuals would be liable to punishment for contempt. Your view, as I have pudgrestood it, has been that, as corporations hust always art through their officers and agents, there is a presumption that those who are charped with the management of their affairs are responsible for the conduct of a corporation which violates an injunction; that that presumption warrains an accumation of contempt against its officers and agents where the corporation has been guilty of contempt, and that upon investigation of the accumation. I do not understand, however, that without such evidence necused have themselves been guilty of any conduct which has alded in brusting the corporation into contempt, and that any officer or agents would be liable to the ponality for contempt.

After great consideration, I am of opinon that some evidence mught to proceed the accumation and that any accumation so grave in its character ought not to be made the application for an attachment for contempt against the effects of the inju

## Officers Responsible for Company. The letter in reply to this contains the resignation of Messes. Harmon and Jud-gon. It was duted at Cincinnati, June 5.

They say:

presumed or judicially noticed are evidence. The proceeding we rescommend is not unusual nor exceptional, but on the contrary is the natural and ordinary one in such cases. What we have said is peculiarly true of the great corporations of our day. They cannot be imprisoned, and punishment by fine is not only inadequate, but reaches the culprit only lightly. If at all. The evils with which we are now confronted are corporate in name, but individual in fact. Guilt be always personal. So long as officials can hide behind their corporation, no remedy can be effective. When the Government searches out the guilty men and makes corporate wrongdoing mean personal punishment and disbonor, the laws will be enforced.

The nature and circumstances of our ap-pointment impose a certain independent respon-sibility on us which we feel would not be met by a proceeding against the corporation alone. We, therefore, consider that we have now discharged the duty which you did us the honor to latrust to us.

#### Resignations Are Accepted

The resignations were accepted by the Attorney-General in a letter to the counsel dated June 13, saying: I regret your conclusion, but, not doubting that you have arrived at it after great con-sideration, inspired by a sense of your duty, I must accept it.

After again expressing a desire for

proceedings, he said:

I had boped that you would find it practicable to elleit further and more specific information, at least in the respects above mentioned, before determining on the character of the proceedings to be taken for the vindication of the law. I have believed that this information should proceed action, and that action should be based on it rather than on inferences to be drawn from the commission's report or presumed responsibility of the officers of a corporation for its acts.

In a latter to the Device.

In a letter to the President dated June 2, the case is reviewed by the Attorney-General, who reiterated his views that proceedings for contempt should be begun against the offending railroad company, but not against its officers.

#### Roosevelt Stands by Moody.

President Roosevelt upholds this

view in a reply under date of June 12, as follows:

I have received and carefully considered your letters of the Blat ultimo and 3d instant. I entirely agree with your conclusions. In my opinion, you would be whelly without justification in proceeding individually against the officers of the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe Rallroad Company for contempt when neither the Interstate Commerce Commission nor the special counsel you have employed have developed a single fact of any kind beyond the bolding of their officers. One of the officers any one of these officers. One of the officers in Mr. Morion, is a member of my Cabinet. This fact is not to be allowed to shield, nor, on the other hand, is it to be allowed to cause him to be singled out, or the officers with whom ha is associated to be singled out, for attack.

The President then points out that

The President then points out that there is a precisely similar case against Western roads for giving rebates to the International Harvester Company, but that no one has suggested proceeding individually against the officers of the roads involved in the latter. Yet if action were taken against the Santa Fe officials, it would have to be taken in the Harvester case against every rail-road running west of Chicago, there being no possible excuse for discriminating one case from the other. He

#### Believes Morton Innocent.

Tou advise me to direct the submission of the printed evidence taken by the interstate Commerce Commerce the special counsel; to Judge Phillips, who had based the injunction, to see whether on this evidence, in which there is not a sythable directly bearing on Mr. Morton or any one of his colleagues in the management of the road, action could be taken against any one of them personally. I did not take this advice for two reasons:

First, if it was not for Mr. Morton being

any one of them personally. I did not take this advice for two reasons:

Pirst, if it was not for Mr. Morion being in my Cabinet, neither you not I would dream of adopting much a course in this instance; and we could not follow it, save on condition of alloying much a course in this instance; and we could not follow it, save on condition of also following it in the case of the Harvester Company, and in all similar cases—which, in my judgment, would put us in a shodly intenable position.

Second, I have received from Mr. Morton a latter, of which I enclose you a copy, together with a copy of my reply. In it you will see that Mr. Morton not only states in the most unequivocal manner that he had no knowledge whatever of the unlawful prantice complained of, but also shows by the gootation of documents issued under his direction that all such unlawful practices were specifically forbidden by him, and that the attention of his subordinates was called to the necessity of codiplying with the law in this respect. When there is not one shadow of testimony against him, and when whatever evidence has been submitted shows that he is not guilts, it essues to me that there is no warrant whatever for our proceeding against him.

Only Punish Willful Lawlessness.

The course that you have followed in dealing with all the correspondent matters has been resolute, and has my heartlest approval. The aim of the Administration has been, in the first place, to stop unlawful practices. We have not proceeded personally against any of the officers unless there was legal evidence showing that their conduct had been willfully of such a nature as to reader it our duty to try to punish them personally no less than to try to put an end to the objectionable practices.

try to punish them personally no less than to try to put an end to the objectionable practices.

Ton, perhaps, remember that, when the Administration brought the Northern Securities suit, there was much criticism of us for not undertaining criminal proceedings against the principal directors in the Norther Securities corporation. The view of the Administration at that time was that such a proceeding would be unjust to the men concerned, and not to the advantage of the public. Events, I think have aboun this view to be correct. In the same way, when a year or two ago injunctions were obtained against the corporations known popularly as the best frust, a reflort was made at the time to proceed personally against the individuals in those corporations. Since then testimony has been offered us to show that the packing companies have viduated the injunction, and that the violation was deliberate and willful on the part of a number of individuals. Of the weight and sufficiency of this evidence it is not for me to judge. With my approval, the Department of Justice, with the assistance of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether or not they can obtain legal evidence of such willful and deliberate violation of the injunction has been indicated in the packing corporations, it will be because in their judgment such legal evidence of any If you at any time get legal evidence of any

If you at any time get legal evidence of any such willful and deliberate violation by any officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, or of any other read running west of Chicago, or the injunction in the Colocado case, or of the injunction in the Chicago or the injunction in the International Harvester Company case, you will, of course, proceed as you have already proceeded in the Chicago beef-packing case. But at present not only has there been no such evidence produced, but they has been no attempt to produced, but they has been no attempt to produce such evidence, and, as regards Mr. Morton, there is seemingly conclusive testimony to the contrary. You will not however, take action against any official of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad which you do not take against the officials of any other railroad under precisely similar circumstances.

Proceed Against Commanies. If you at any time get legal evidence of any

Proceed Against Companies. In both this Colorado Puel case and the in-ternational Harvester case I direct that pro-ceedings for contempt against the companies he taken by the Government. Whether, as the cases develop, proceedings against indi-vidual officers become necessary must depend in each instance on whether testimony is ob-tained showing that such individual officer has either by act or constituence been personally guilty in the matter. If there are any rati-roads guilty of the practices which we have enjoined other railroads from following, but which have not themselves been enjoined, pro-ceedings should be begun to put them under a similar restraint.

payment of the rebate was enjoined. On this topic Mr. Morton says:

#### His Evidence Caused Injunction.

I suppose it was not known to you, certainly not to the public generally, that it was the testimony which I gave before the interstate Chemmerce Commission on the practices of Woesern railroads so far as grain, dressed Commerce Commission on the practices of Western railroads so far as grain, dressed beef and provisions arrangements were concerned that made it possible to issue the injunctions. You can confirm this by asking Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commission, or Judge Day, who was at that time the special counsel for the commission. Without my evidence, it is quite unlikely that the injunctions could have been obtained. I was anatous to see all the Western roads prevented from doing things I knew were irregular, and calculated to do the railroads, as well as the public generally, great injustice. I was aware of the fact that the practices about which I testified were general, and they either had to be stopped in some way, or they would certainly have grown a great deal worse. When the injunction was issued by the court, positive instructions were given by me verbally to my subordinates to comply in every respect with its terms. The instructions were leved to everybody concerned in writing, and are a matter of record, as is my correspondence on the subject, all of which will confirm what I say.

When the Fixture bill became a law in 1905,

the subject, all of which will confirm what I say.

When the Elkine bill became a law in 1901, all of my instructions were relievated, and the most poetive orders issued that under no circumstances or conditions would any deviation from the law he permitted.

Notwithstanding all of these precautions, the arrangement of billing the coal and coke at a delivered price, and not exparating the freight rate from the price of the commodity in the tariff was not corrected until some time last November. It was evidently not regarded in the tariff printing bureau as an irregular arrangement, and consequently escaped attention. All of our orders were carefully considered and carefully issued, but so far as this particularity is concerned seem to have been overlooked.

### Always Opposed Rebates.

After denying that he has been a stocksolder in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Com pany or any of its subsidiary companies since 1895, Mr. Morton said:

since 1895, Mr. Morton said:

I have been a railroad man for over 30 years, and a railroad officer for most of the time, and I have done my utmost to hring about a decent railroad practice. I have always been opposed to rebates and all kinds of graft in the husiness, and I do not believe there is another railroad, officer in the Western country who has tried to be fairer in his relationate the public or more feariess in demouncing or in trying to prevent the evils and abuses of railroad management. At the some time I have been just as insistent in demanding that the railroads should have fair play.

The correspondence concluded with the

The corespondence concluded with the following reply from the President to Mr. Morton, dated June 13:

#### Roosevelt Exonerates Morton.

I have received your letter of the 5th instant in reference to your own action concerning the rebates which the Interests Commerce Commission has found to have been granted by the Atchison to the Colorado Fuel Company at the stime you were vice-president of the road. Not a shred of testimony, so far as I know, has been presented from any source, whether by the interestate Commerce Commissions or the special counted employed by the Department of Justice, which personally implicates you in granting rebates. In your letter you show not only that you were ignorant of the existence of such rebates, but that you had taken every possible step to see that neither in this case nor in any other were any rebates granted, and you quoted documents which show that your subordinates were repeatedly and explicitly warned to obey the law as regards these rebates, as well as in I have received your letter of the 5th instant

of allopting such a course in this instance; and we could not follow it, saws on condition of also following it in the case of the Harvester Company, and in all similar cases—which, in my judgment, would put us in a shootly internable position.

Second I have received from Mr. Morton a latter, of which I encises you as copy, together with a copy of my reply. In it you will see that Mr. Morton not only states in the most unquivocal manner that he had no knownedge whatever of the uniawful practice complained of, but also shows by the quotation of door menta issued under his direction that all such unlawful practices were apecifically forbidden by him, and that the attention of his sub-ordinates was called to the necessity of complying with the law in this respect. When there is not one shadow of testimony against to me that there is no warrant whatever for our proceeding against him.

Only Punish Willful Lawlessness.

The course that you have followed in deal of the correspondent matters has been with all the correspondent matters has been less than the scare that you have followed in deal on the course that por have followed in deal ing with all the correspondent matters has been with all the correspondent matters has been submitted above that you have followed in deal on the course that you have followed in deal on the correspondent matters has been with all the correspondent matters has been considered to the law on the part of the rational confidence to the law on the part of the rational confidence to the law on the part of the rational confidence to the law on the part of the rational confidence to the law on the part of the rational confidence to the law on the part of the rational confidence to the law on the part of the rational confidence of the law on the part of the rational confidence of the law on the part of the rational confidence of the law on the part of the rational confidence of the law on the part of the rational confidence to the law on the part of the rational confidence to the law on the p Commerce Commission had shown itself absolutely poweries to scure this heed. When I took up the matter and endoavored to enforce obedience to the law on the part of the rationals on the question of rebates. I found violent opposedition from the great bulk of ruitroad men, and a refusal by all of those to whom I spoke to testify in public to verify the state of affairs which they freely admitted to the in private. Tog alone stated that you would do all in your power to break up this system of giving rebates, that you strongly objected to it, but that as long as the law was a deadletter, the railroads which preferred to obey it were forced to disobey it, if they were to continue in business at all under the competition of their less scrupulous fellows. I agreed with you cordially that the only way in which it would be possible to secure the enforcement of the law would be by making it effective against all roads alike, as, if some were allowed to violate it, that necessarily means that the others in self-protection would be driven to violate it also, and I cannot too beartify commend the fearless and frank way in which you, and you alone, came forward, and in the interest of the Government and the public, gave legal eridence of the fact which every one in interest privately admitted to exist, but which the Interests Commerce Commission had previously been unable legally to establish.

It was primarily due to this testimony of your that we were able to retain a next to the content and the public part of the testimony of your that we were able to retain a next to the content and the public part of the testimony of your that we were able to retain a next to the content and the public part of the testimony of your that we were able to retain a next to the content and the public part of the testimony of your that we were able to retain a next to the content and the public part of the testimony of your that we were able to retain a next to the content and the public part of the fact that the content and the public pare

It was primarily due to this testimony of yours that we were able to put so nearly effective a stop to the system of rebates as it then existed. You rendered a great public service by your testimony. You enabled the Government to accomplish that in the interest of the public which it could not otherwise have accomplished, and you showed yourself to be, more than any other ratiroad man with whom I came in contact, zealous in your endeavor to see that the law should no longer remain a dead-letter, but that all the ratiroads allke should be required to obey it.

### Why He Was Appointed to Navy.

Why He Was Appointed to Navy.

Tour manliness and frankoess in this matter attracted my particular attention. It showed you to be a man whose word could be trusted absolutely, and whose desire to do full justice and to have it done could likewise be trusted. When a wanney occurred in the Navy Department, I made up my mind that I wished you in my Cabinet, where, permit me to reiterate, you have shown yourself to be one of the most faithful and Sevoted public servants with whom it has ever been my good fortune to be connected. You came in at my urgent request and in spite of your natural reluctance to accept the very heavy financial loss which taking the position of Secretary of the Navy necessarily involved.

I certainly would not shield you because you are in my Cabinet, but squally certainly I shall not secone a member of my Cabinet.

Few Remarks on Equitable.

## Few Remarks on Equitable.

The tariff published showed the rate to be \$1.05, and did not separate the cost of coal at the mines. He said on this point:

Until the investigation of the case by the internates Commerce Commission, I did not know personelly how the marker was being handled, as far as the publication of the tariff was compermed. My own connection with the case was to see that the traffic was diverted to the Atchison ratiroad, and after that details were to subordinates. Thousands of tariffs are published every year.

Mr. Morton says that the Fuel Company was the only shipper at that time, so there was no discrimination. In 1990 the payment of the rebute was enjoined. On Reform of Insurance Business.

#### Reform of Insurance Business.

Reform of Insurance Business.

I do not congratulate you on entering this work, for I do not wish to congratulate any many when he puts his barness on, but ratifer to wait until he takes it off, but I do wish to express to you not only my belief in you and in your success, but my strong feeling that you have undertaken one of the most important public duties that can befull any man. The scandal which has been so deplorable for the Equitable Society has also had effects beyond the society tiself. Not only is it immentable to think of the condition of hundreds of thousands of poor people all over the country who have found their confidence shaken in the provisions which they have made for their families and for their old age by putting their carnings of years in this society, but the loss of confidence thereby created affects the whole insurance business of the country and westered that great tendency for the promotion of thrift and providence.

Tour success in your new position will mean not only a great achievement for you, but a great achievement for the American people. In business conditions as they are today to head of one of the great, insurance societies should be regarded as just as emphatically a public servant as if he were occupying any office through the direct vote of the people. He should be held to the same strict accountability if he goes wrong, and he is entitled to the same praise if by doing his duty featessly, hencetly and intelligently, he increases the stability of the business world, raises its moral tone and puts a premium upon those habits of saving which are no essential to the supervision by the National Government, if such supervision of the National Government, if such supervision of the National Government, in such supervision of the National Government ican be obtained, over all those great insurance corporations which do an interstate business.

### CITY DAILY STATISTICS.

William Tell Heftsy, 40, Cameron, Tex.; Bessie Louise Finley, 27, George W. Fauss, 38, Seattle; Annie Ellia-beth Layman, 34, Thomas C. Townsend, 27; Laura M. Smith, 26

26.
Otis C. Saylez, 26; Jessie Hadisy, 24.
Cornelius S. Collier, 32, Pendleton; Della
M. Hart, 25.
J. O. Rummens, 25, Garfield, Wash.; Ethel
Owenbey, 22.
J. R. Upson, 54, St. Paul, Minn.; A. E.
Luck 45.

J. R. Upson, 54, St. Fain, Minn., A. Luk, 45.
Robert Gillan, 37; Florence G. Gould, 27.
George Vath, 86; Grace J. Kinesy, 28.
F. J. Brady, 27; Vernie P. Mayo, 23.
George Spercher, 80; Bertha IIII, 28.
John F. Jordan, 29; Lizzis Severance, 26.
F. A. Garner, 25; Bertha Stanley, 17.
A. A. Courtency, 47; Florence C. Cox, 27.
Domitia.

At Good Samaritan Hospital, June 20, Mrs. Caroline Dygeri, aged 75 years, 11 months and 1 day.

On river steamer Lurlins, en route from Astoria to Portland, June 20, Lee Hong, a native of China, aged 30 years.

G. T. Potset and wife to J. H. Penn, south is lots T. 8, block 5, Strubers Addition
Land Co. of Oregon to H. W. Pickard, lot 14, block 4, City View Fark.
Real Estate Investors Assn. to A. C. Simpson, lot 8, block 17, Seilwood Nicolal Brox. Co. to E. M. Waldron, north 30 feet lot 6, block 8, Doseher's Second Addition
Sheriff to A. Harold, lot 2, block 7, Germania Germania
W. Kenney and wife to Mrs. M. Robson, lots I, 2, block 4, Plarrett's

500

M. I. Houghton and busband to E. M. Howe, lots 16, 17, block 4, Tobasco dition
University Land Co. to J. H. Larson,
lots 13, 14, block 1, Portsmouth
C. L. Fay, trustee, to J. Yost, lot 14,
block 10, Lincoln Park
Point View Land Co. to E. Speer and
wife, lot 28 block 16, Point View
A. W. Ocsbeck and wife to E. A.
Baldwin, lots 5, 6, block 100, city.

### Theodore Hardee Decorated.

On account of his services in the Orient in connection with the Louisiana Pur-chase Exposition, Theodore Hardee, as-sistant to President Goode, has been pre-sented with the Order of the Double Dragon by the Emperor of China. The emblem itself is of silver, and is ac-companied with a large document sever-al feet square with no end of Chinese. companied with a large document sever-al feet square with no end of Chinese hieroglyphics emblazoned upon it. As no translation accompanies the document. Mr. Hardee is not yet aware of the exact significance of the honor shown him. Hon. John Barrett and Colonel Thomas W. Symons, United States engineers, and former Portlanders, have also just re-ceived the order from the Chinese Em-peror.

Boycott Extends to Canton SINGAPORE. Straits Settlement, June

21.—The Cantonese merchants here today initiated a movement in support of their compatriots to boycott all American products ending the result of the appeal against the Chinese exclusion act, the Chinese apparently are holding aloof from the boycott,

For any particular efforce of the Interdate which show that the report of the Interdate which show that the law had been violated, which show it is not that the company. The reason for this law had been company to the mean show the third of the beautiful had been controlled in the modern of the Equitable Life Assurance So the violation dreer educate the major to the term of the Equitable Life Assurance So the violation dreer educate the presentally. The violation by a corporation of an introduced of the presentally of the presentally of the presentally of the presentally of the law that the control the presentally of the presentally of the law that the control the presentally of the law that the presentally of the law that the

H. T. O'Brish, Tokohama; A. C. Litsen, Washington, D. C.; G. Ames, Fr. Scott; E. A. Hersche and wife, city.

The Perkins—H. W. Young and wife, R. B. Peabody; wife and three children, Dayton; C. C. Kinney, Wasco, Mrs. Jackson, W. R. Mascall, Mise Maggie Wylla. Dayville: B. J. Wilson, G. T. Hiause, M. A. Smith, Independences; H. B. Moot and wife, Joe Moot, Dallas; J. A. Byreity, G. L. Britain, H. M. Peabody, Castle Rock; D. L. Herman, C. M. Ferguson, Pocatelle: T. E. Hills, W. A. Butterfield, Ashiand; J. A. Imbree and wife, Hillsboro; Mrs. E. H. Smith, Long Beach; W. E. Walker and Mife, Miss May Walker, The Dalles; G. N. Miller and family, Corvality; William Cockburn, Goldfield; J. H. Scott, Salem; J. F. Dowd and—wife, Palouse, Wash; N. G. Hyland, Eugene; L. E. Weather, Salt Lake; H. L. Foyer, Coulter; D. J. Hills, Castle Rock; A. S. Mann, St. Louis; J. P. Vollmer, Owen Monales, Wayne Monnice, Lawiston; J. T. Jump and wife, Cleor, Wash.; H. J. Jackson, W. S. Blain, Saattle; Mrs. D. Gardner, Mrs. E. E. Martin, Colorado Springs; Mrs. J. H. Little, Evansion, HI.; E. F. Stowell and wife, Coshow; A. O. Martin and wife, Cottonwood; Mrs. C. Smith, Miss K. Smith, San Francisco; J. K. Kaseberg and wife, R. K. Kaseberg and wife, Machon, W. S. Blain, Saattle; Walla, Walla, John H. Woolton and wife, Salt Lake; T. W. Davidson, C. K. Falth, V. J. Falth, V. L. Holt, Medford; H. S. Lillagart and wife, Santtle; W. Davidson, C. K. Falth, V. J. Falth, V. L. Holt, Medford; H. S. Lillagart and wife, Seattle: C. S. Callen and wife, Seattle: Verna Schiling, Florence & Hawn, Wallowa, Or.; O. O. Helman, Ashland; O. C. Eborhard and wife, Patierson, M. M. Goedman, Dayton; O. F. Cornwall and family, Walla Walla, W. A. Avery, Aberdess; G. Watson, Catlin; J. P. Rogers, Salvin; D. P. Reaton, Eugene; J. P. Hamilton, Astoria; E. E. Ellis, Seattle; V. E. Williagor, Walla, W. S. Prancisco; Mrs. M. M. Goedman, Dayton; O. F. Cornwall and Francisco; W. W. Harn, Wallowa, Ch.; O. O. Helman, Asherdess; G. Watson, Catlin; J. P. Rogers, Salvin; D. P. Reat

ruscon.

The Imperial—E. E. Dwards, Caroline R. Olney, San Francisco; J. T. Bridges, Reseburg; George W. Dunn, Jacksonville; F. W. Benson, Bossburg; A. M. Crawford, James W. Crawford, Salem; J. V. Stewart, Dayville; M. A. Baker, McMannville; J. F. Black and wife, Sacramento; Mrs. D. C. Stewart, Forest Grove; S. B. Huston, Hillsboro; Tom McMahon, Bay Davis, Rapid City; D. W. Feely and wife, McMinnville; William Baird, New York; F. M. Bybec, F. M. Moseby, Idaho; M. Ewen, Saginaw; G. C. Wallace, Bellingham, James E. Steele, Idaho; John Macrum, T. B. Ware, Spokane; W. D. Gowan, H. I. Gish, Cottage Grove; H. P. Cabill and wife, M. L. Hitchcock and wife, W. W. Raymond and wife, Daylon; Mrs. Ells J. Metager Dailas; H. F. Allen and wife, Twin Falls; M. M. Taylor and wife, Jacksonville; James Withycomb, Corvallis; F. W. Wagner, G. R. Jay, Joseph; George I. Davis, Hoquiam; A. W. Keller, Scattle; John Byrne and wife, Olympia; J. P. Love and wife, Chehalis; F. G. Young, Eugene; Mrs. Henry White and son, Spokane, Wash; W. F. Magill and wife, Kalama; C. D. Hansen and wife, Hoquiam; D. L. Clark, McKaesport; H. J. Huber, South Bende D. Cooper, Independence; F. B. Calbrook, Irvine; W. Tyler Smith, Sheridan; E. Edwards and wife, Salem; Mrz. Charles Frine, Jacksonville, The St. Charles—E. M. McIntirs and wife, Ashland; E. S. Files, Lexipaton, Neb. J. A.

careline Dysert, aged 75 years, 11 months and 1 day.

On river stammer Lurline, en route from Astoria to Portland, June 20, Lee Hong, a native of China, aged 30 years.

Births.

At 228 Front street, June 16, to the wife of Charles O. Pick, a son.

At 626 Front Errest, June 21, to the wife of John E. Blanier, a son.

At 628 Front street, June 21, to the wife of John E. Blanier, a son.

At 626 First street, June 21, to the wife of John E. Blanier, a son.

At 626 First street, June 18, to the wife of Robert Sieight, a daughter.

Building Permits.

Engermann & Utterson, tests restaurant on Upshur street, between Twenty-fifth and Twestly-sixth, \$50.

W. H. Savage, dwelling on East Fourteenth street, between Twenty-fifth and street, between Tast Ninth and East Eleventh, \$550.

Mrs. L. M. Draugs, dwelling on Northrup street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, \$1500.

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Mrs. L. M. Draugs, dwelling on Northrup street, between Nineteenth and Everet streets, \$2700.

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Mrs. L. M. Draugs, dwelling on Northrup street, between Nineteenth and Everet streets, \$2000.

Mrs. L. M. Draugs, dwelling on Northrup street, between Nineteenth and Evere

Idaho: E. Carison, Pete Danielson, Minneapolis.

The Oregan—Mrs. R. V. Ankeny, Irwin R. Ankeny, Seattle; Mrs. L. Wingersky, Boston; Miss E. H. Paige, Minneapolis; J. A. Rogers, Davis, Cal.; H. H. Clark, Denver; J. W. Laing, New York; Georgia Lounner, Denver; W. E. Porter and wife, Alton, Ili.; F. J. McNully, Yreka, Cal.; Miss Kate Sauter, Miss Alma Backman, Huis Denstion, St. Louis, Mrs. C. F. Arnold, Butte; Clara R. Crins, Providence, R. I., Alice, Neal, Helena, Mont.; O. W. Shedd, Boston; E. E. Shedd, Eastford, Me.; R. Robinson, Chicago; S. J. Sach, New York; F. M. Moriarity, Ed. C. Larmah, San Francisco; Frank A. Bram, Hood River; W. F. Soutt and wife, Toronto; A. P. Flaherty, D. MacRensie, C. H. Francis and wife, San Francisco; H. L. Newman, Omaha; John Small, H. H. Kershaw, Walla Walla; George V. Apel, Chy; George W. Fauss and wife, Miss Eva Daniels, Soattle; Mrs. F. S. Burrell, Spekane; H. D. Knight, Wynnewood, I. T.; C. H. Cornell, Syracuse; B. R. Spangier, C. A. Bay, San Francisco; K. L. Casey, Boseman: E. Fairchild, San Francisco; D. Cooper, Bellingham; Thomas H. Sullivan, Seattle; A. M. Armer, M. L. Reid, C. A. Meyers, San Francisco; H. C. Rinehart Summerville, Or.; Captain Thomson, J. T. Mills, J. Morris and wife, A. Weiss, Gus Fittfurner, F. D. Stephenson, Vancouver; P. MacPherson, Brandon; A. E. Woods, Vancouver; W. H. Cooper, Brandon; R. L. Kilne, Bellingham; F. H. Francis, Winnipeg,

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## ATHLETES

TO KEEP IN GOOD TRIM MUST LOOK WELL TO THE CONDITION OF THE SKIN. TO THIS END THE BATH SHOULD BE TAKEN WITH

HAND SAPOLIO All Grocers and Drugglets

## Pe-ru-na the Medicine That Restored Health. CURE PROVES PERMANENT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reuther, 107 West Fortieth street, New York City, member Board of Directors North End Cilo Association, writes:

"I am pleased to endorse Peruna as a splendid medicine for catarrh and stomach trouble, from which I suffered for several years, "I took it for several months and at the end of that time found my health was restored and have felt splendidly cold and it soon rids the system of any catarrhal tendencies."

CATARRH of the stomach is usually called dyspepsia.

The stomach is lined with mucous membrane the same as the nose or

catarrh the same as the mucous membrane of the nose or throat.

The cause of catarrh of the stomach is usually different then the cause of nasal

or throat catarrh.

As is well known, the nose and throat are more generally exposed to the infipence of the atmosphere.

Sudden changes of temperature produce congestion, ordinarily With the stomach it is different. It is

not exposed to the air directly.

It is exposed, however, to improper food and drink, irregularities as to the time of eating, or the eating of full meals when one is tired. This all leads to fermentation of food and the formation of gas, which irritates the stomach.

Such derangements soon lead to estarrh of the stomach, generally called 'dyspepsia.' Something is generally taken to fachitate digestfon

Such treatment is sure to lead to disappointment.

The first thing that must be done is to remove the catarrh. So long as the catarrh remains, so long will the indisestion and dyspepsia remain.

The diet, of course, should be regulated and everything done to assist the action of Peruna. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located, whether in the head, stomach, or some

if you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, or any kind of stomach trouble, do not neglect it. Take Peruna at nce. Begin taking a half teaspoo before meals, diluted with a little water, if necessary, and gradually in-crease the dose to two teaspoonfuls. Should you desire medical advice, write to Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,

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We want all MEN WHO ARE SUFFERING from any

We want all MEN WHO ARE SUFFERING from any disease or special weakness to feel that they can come to our office freely for examination and explanation of their condition FREE OF CHARGE, without being bound by any obligation whatever to take treatment unless they so desire. We cure

Stricture, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Blood Polson, Rectal, Kldney and Urinary Diseases

And all diseases and weaknesses due to inheritance, evil habits, excesses or the result of specific diseases. CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE Book if You Cannot Call. Office Hours: 8 A. M. to S P. M.; Sundays, 10 to 12 only.

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Diseases of Men

Diseas

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