ALL KINDS OF GRAFT

Justice Brewer Denounces It in All Forms.

TALKS TO INSURANCE MEN

Believes Equitable Exposure Will Benefit Insurance Business. Insidious Ways in Which Public Officials Graft.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Justice David Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered a short address before a large assemblage of life insurance agents in the Masonic building in this city tonight. He devoted most of his talk to modern graft, and praised President Roosevelt for his efforts to make public affairs pure and honest.

"This has been a year which may be characterized as one of great insurance upheaval," he said. "The result has been prejudicial to the interests of a certain company, and also to the interests and business of others. I believe this will result in great benefit to insurance throughout the world.

"The moment private pecuniary gain is sought through the advantage of a trust, some one is guilty of grafting. There was never a truer saying than that by Grover Cleveland that a public office is a public trust. There is today so much grafting going on among public officials as to startle us. I am not speaking now about the coarser kind of grafting, such as buying votes, paying money, etc., which we all condemn. I have reference to the more insidious ways in which the one holding public office is not carrying on the duties of that office with an eye single to his trust, in prostituting in one way or another that office for his own gain or the gain of his ends.

"Take the President of the United States. Along in the Winter Santo Domingo put itself on a sound financial footing. Suppose the President had acted secretly and advised his friends to buy up Santo Domingo bonds. Wouldn't that shock the people of the country? Yet the Government would lose nothing and some would be private gainers. Suppose the United States Supreme Court Justices would give out information in advance of certain decisions. Would not you revolt at such a transaction? It would be unworthy—this would be grafting.

"It requires not merely action of officials of the Government, but action of every one that the administration of public affairs be kept pure and honest."

HOOKER'S FATE IN BALANCE

Legislature Will Vote on Question of Corruption Today.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—The fate of Warren B. Hooker, of Fredonia, so far as concerns his position as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, and incidentally his place upon the bench of the Appellate Division in the Second Department, lies now with the members of the two Houses of the State Legislature and almost certainly will be decided tomorrow.

The formal charge upon which Justice Hooker's removal is asked alleges that he has been "willfully guilty of corrupt, unlawful and immoral acts," calculated to bring the office of Justice of the Supreme Court into contempt and showing "personal unfitness for that exalted office." Final action will be taken on a concurrent resolution providing for his removal from office.

VOTERS HAVE OPINIONS

COMMON PEOPLE NOT IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE.

Lay Member of Republican Party Protests Against Adoption of Senator Fulton's Idea.

SALEM, July 18.—(To the Editor.)—Certain esteemed Republican brethren, newspapers and otherwise, are much perturbed at the prospect of the probable unsatisfactory working of the direct primary law and are quite busy in making suggestions as to its alleged faults and the way to avoid them.

Senator Fulton is not pleased at the nominating horoscope and boldly proposes a remedy, the most amusing feature of which is his suggestion to absolutely ignore the law as far as it can be successfully done, by holding a convention of "influential members of the party from all parts of the state and to determine the strongest candidates whom the party could nominate at the primaries."

Holy smoke! Then the people have no means of knowing who the strongest candidates may be unless said candidates are pointed out to them by a convention of "prominent and influential men" who will volunteer to chaperone the said benighted people through the dangerous maze and mysteries of a political campaign!

But who are the "prominent and influential members" of the party throughout the state who would be entitled to assemble and kindly indicate to the people just what they should do at a "direct primary?" It is presumed that under this benign system of selection by the anointed few for the benighted many, the primaries are to be known as "direct," for the reason that they are to be directed by an inspired few whose superior knowledge comes fresh from the skillful political bat.

Senator Fulton says the state convention which he proposes should consist of delegates chosen by county conventions whose membership should be selected by primaries—"their selection should be taken back as nearly as possible to the people."

But if the people are not capable of taking charge of the matter in the first place, if only those who are "influential" are entitled to express a first opinion as to the "strongest candidates whom the party could nominate at the primaries," why venture the mistake of "getting back as nearly as possible" to these same untrustworthy hayseeds who are likely to disrupt "party" government and all unless the safe way is pointed out to them by an assemblage of men of "influence"?

The Senator kindly adds that if any man who is an aspirant should be so unfortunate as to not be acceptable to these men of influence, he could "go before the party in the primaries and appeal to the people."

But suppose he should, and should succeed as against the selection of the influential men, would that not indicate that the people were wrong, since the object of the antedating kindergarten was to "determine the strongest candidates whom the party could nominate at the primaries"? And if an appeal to the people is to be had to determine whether the men of influence should be heeded, thus admitting that the people know best, why not leave it to them in the first place?

In other words, why not in a manly way abandon the idea that the people are needful only to ratify the findings of a few men who imagine they are "influential"—that the common people of this country are capable of selecting a set of delegates to select candidates for themselves, but are not to be trusted to select the candidates?

This lofty but strained conception implies that the average man—the man who is without influence—knows a good delegate when he sees one and can safely be trusted to select him, but that at that point his perceptive faculties fall helplessly down with a sickening thud and he has no more idea as to what is required to make a good public official than if he were a Bashi-Bazouk running at large on the plains of Turkey.

It is time for us all to cheerfully accept the fact that Lincoln's idea—a government of the people, by the people and for the people—is not to be essentially threaded, even though it might curtail the cherished privileges of some men of "influence."

It is not difficult to recall instances in both state and county conventions where, after several ballots without result, a pause was called long enough for one or two men to marshal their forces, sometimes in one corner of the hall, and, strangely enough, the next ballot decided the matter for all time. Circumstances frequently arise in conventions where one or two influential members shine with a distinguished brilliancy whose dazzling effects are far-reaching, indeed.

An amusing feature of the Senator's proposition, in fact, the amusing feature, is the suggestion that it is for the purpose of pointing out to the people whom they can afford to nominate, the inference being, of course, that they do not themselves know, that they are either really or constructively from Missouri!

We are a government of the people, by the people and for the people—provided our "influential" men are given the first inning, thus giving us a government by suggestion.

And the Salem Statesman is also anxious to emasculate the direct primary law, asserting that "it would have been wiser if it had provided for a state convention, delegates to which could have been selected at the direct primary in each county and the state convention to have selected the state candidates," and in the placid contemplation of such a "direct" primary law we can all the more deeply admire and appreciate the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted from it and Shakespeare yet unborn.

The Statesman calls for "a conference of Republican leaders," and says, "let the object of this conference be the adoption of a platform, and if not the recommendation of candidates, at least the elimination of a lot of them from the field!"

Now the beauty of this proposition is in the simple frankness of it. Passing by the probable difficulty of determining who are "Republican leaders," how many of them would be eligible to thus chaperone the misguided people, just where to draw the line and who would be entitled to draw it, it is interesting to know that this "conference" would have the right to "eliminate" such aspirants as failed to appeal favorably to the influential elect in conference assembled!

Of course, those curious enough to delve beneath the surface of this unique scheme to simplify matters, will find it difficult to suppress the conjecture as to what will become of the eliminated unfortunates. Senator Fulton says they might "appeal to the people in the primaries," but after one has been subjected to the awful process of "elimination," the right of appeal does not usually apply.

This process of "elimination" has been the corner stone and the key of the professional boss; in fact, "conferences of leaders" have been exploiting the right of "elimination" in Russia for centuries, but its bold application in this country has been the means of arousing that public sentiment which finally has resulted in a direct primary law in Oregon and its central feature is being enacted in most of the states of the Union.

Of course, it would be well to have a platform—and yet, when we recall that for several campaigns the Republican platform called loudly for the enactment of a flat salary law, for instance, and that it was successively and successfully ignored during many sessions of the Legislature, it can without annoying difficulty be imagined that the wheels of government would continue to run and the earth to revolve on its axis, even if neither party should next year be privileged to "point with pride" or "view with alarm."

To be sure, it is gratifying to a political party to be able to declare platforms, even though, as has been often said, that, like those of railway coaches, they are made to get in on and not to stand on; but since the failure to observe them has not proved fatal, no special dread need be feared from just a single failure to construct one.

Let us all abandon the struggling effort to render the direct primary law nugatory by the suggestion to "eliminate a lot of candidates" by the arbitrary exercise of assumed power or by any other means that implies a lack of confidence in those who are commonly termed the salt of the earth, and who are accustomed to being impressively assured that they are the bone and sinew of the land—"the most intelligent and patriotic people on the face of this mundane sphere"—from the day the ticket has been "fixed" until the day of election.

In the meantime, however, it is well to continue in the admiration of the new theory that a "direct primary" is one where the primary is to be directed by a few prominent and influential members of the party in whom the right of "elimination" is irrevocably invested.

A LAY MEMBER.

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILROADS

Great Engineering Feat in Land of the Pharaohs.

In continuation of United States Consul Rayndal's reports on the Cape to Cairo Railway, United States Vice-Consult William C. Magelssen, Bierut, Syria, transmits the following article from a recent issue of the Gazette, published at Alexandria, Egypt:

A most important link in the line from the Cape to Cairo was formed on Saturday week when the great bridge— the highest in the world—over the forge at the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River, was connected. This cantilever bridge, which thus forms another link in the Cape to Cairo Railway, initiated by the late Cecil Rhodes, crosses the Zambesi for a distance of 650 feet at a height from low water level to the rails of 420 feet, or about 280 feet from high water. The second highest bridge in the world is the Viaduct du Viaur, in France, 375 feet.

The bridge was built by an English company on the girder pattern. It is constructed in three spans and has a width of 30 feet. The work was commenced simultaneously from both banks of the river, an electric motor cable with a span of 800 feet, the largest thing of its kind yet attempted, carrying the material from one side to the other. The bridge has ten bays in all, and the rate of construction was estimated at about two bays a month. The delicacy of the operation may be judged from the fact that the slightest deviation from a level would have been productive of considerable difficulties. As it is the bottom booms have been bolted up.

The Cape to Cairo Railway is an endeavor to connect Egypt with South Africa by a line 5700 miles long. From the north the railway has reached Khartoum, a distance (allowing for the river gap between Assuan and Wady Halfa) of 1400 miles. In the south good progress has been made north of the Zambesi, on the section known as the northern extension, from the Victoria Falls to Kalomo, the administrative center of Barotseland, a distance of 160 miles. From Kalomo the line is to be continued for another 250 miles in a northeasterly direction. It is probable that from Tanganyika there will be two lines, one through the Congo and another through German territory.

Campmeeting a Week Longer.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 19.—(Special.)—The campmeeting at New Era held by the Spiritualists of Oregon has proven so much of a success in point of interest and attendance it has been decided to continue the session until August 6, one week longer than advertised. There are in attendance a number of good speakers and mediums. Harrison D. Barrett, president of the National Spiritualist Association, and Harry J. Moore are among the interesting lecturers.

Tallmadge Perjury Case Dropped.

PORTALES, N. M., July 18.—The case against Benjamin H. Tallmadge, in which he was charged with subornation of perjury in connection with alleged fraudulent land entries in New Mexico, was dismissed today at the request of Assistant United States Attorney E. S. Medler. Three of the charges against Tallmadge have been withdrawn and he is now being tried on a fourth charge.

Preparing.

Exchange.

First life insurance director—I'm going to take out an accident policy.

Second life insurance director—So am I. There's a board meeting tomorrow.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Additional Steamer Cannot Be Obtained.

SCHWERIN IN THE CITY

Manager of Harriman Steamship Line Says Columbia and St. Paul Must Try to Handle Heavy Traffic Alone.

With first-class passengers going in the steerage, a long waiting list for every berth, and both steamers going south crowded to the utmost limit of safety, the Harriman offices in the East continue to sell tickets for the trip from Portland to San Francisco, and R. P. Schwerin, general manager of the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company, says the Columbia and St. Paul will continue to be the only steamers on the run.

Having bought their tickets for the voyage several weeks ago, would-be passengers naturally expect a chance to go to California without much delay. The independent boats are finding plenty of passengers, but the majority of those who present themselves at the Harriman office to arrange for berths have already paid their money.

Slipping quietly into the city, Manager Schwerin yesterday stated positively that no more steamers would be put on the San Francisco-Portland run, despite the tremendous tourist traffic which has been expected for months. He denies the report from Seattle that the steamer Valencia, of the Pacific Coast Company, will come here temporarily. Mr. Schwerin says that every steamer on the Pacific Coast is busily making money elsewhere now. The tourists who come through Portland must wait their turn, therefore.

Tonight the steamer St. Paul will sail for San Francisco, loaded as usual.

McCulloch's Departure Regretted.

After a stay of two months in Portland harbor, the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch started for San Francisco for orders yesterday morning. During the time she has been here the officers have made many friends. The sailors deeply regret that their famous five-oared boat could not be entered against any other crew while here. None of the cruisers which visited here had suitable boats for racing, and the McCulloch's men crossed their bows with raised oars several times, all in vain.

Fourth Infantry on Sherman.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The United States Army transport Sherman arrived today from Manila, via Honolulu, bringing the entire Fourth Infantry, one squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry and Companies 28 and 92 of the Coast Artillery. The Ninety-second Company, Coast Artillery, will go to Fort Flagler, Washington, and the Twenty-eighth Company to Fort Rosecrans. One battalion of the Fourth Infantry will go to Fort Thomas, while the remainder will be at the Presidio until further orders.

Bring Japanese to Coast.

HONOLULU, July 19.—Stanley Dollar, of the Dollar Steamship Company, sailed today for San Francisco. Before his departure, he said that he would send some steamer here again to visit all the islands and gather Japanese passengers for the Pacific Coast. It is expected that the delays caused by litigation made his experiment with the Stanley Dollar a heavy loss.

Weeds of Four Year's Growth.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—In tow of a tug, Government Lightship 67 arrived in port this morning from Cape Flattery. The vessel has been anchored off Umatilla Reef since 1901. She was recently relieved by Lightship 76, a new vessel from the Eastern Coast. The vessel was so foul that she could not proceed under her own steam, and was drifting when picked up by the tug.

Reduce Time From New York.

Information was received here yesterday that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has made a contract with the Tehauntepec Railway, of Mexico, for the handling of freight across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. The time between New York and San Francisco will be reduced from 60 days to 25 days in consequence. There will be weekly sailings from New York for the Coast.

Marine Notes.

The steamer Alliance left down last night with a full list of passengers, 125 tons of freight for Coos Bay and 175 tons for Eureka.

In a short time the little steamer Toledo will be taken to Rogue River, as she has been leased for work in Hume's salmon fishery. She has been idle since removed from the Gray's Harbor run.

Having discharged 10,000 barrels of crude oil at Portsmouth, the tank steamer Whittier left down yesterday, having in tow the barge Santa Paula, which brought 7500 barrels from Port Harford, Cal.

Yesterday the steamer Redondo, at the Flanders dock, was unloading 117 packages of pig iron, 428 bundles of jute bags, 1500 barrels of cement and 60 tons of structural iron, shipped from San Francisco.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, July 19.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind northwest, weather cloudy. Arrived down at 4 and sailed at 11 A. M.—Steamer Despatch, for San Francisco.

Eureka, Cal., July 19.—Sailed—Steamer Francis H. Leggett, for Portland.

San Francisco, July 19.—Sailed at 4 P. M.—Schooner Halcyon, for Portland. Sailed—Schooner North Bend, for Coos Bay; schooner C. A. Thayer, for Gray's Harbor; schooner Ivy, for Coos Bay. Arrived—Transport Sherman, from Manila.

Yokohama, July 19.—Arrived previously—St. Helens, from Tacoma and Seattle; Athenian, from Vancouver, for Hongkong.

Yokohama, July 19.—Arrived previously—Queen Alexandra, from San Francisco, for Hiogo.

Plea for the Cross-Saddle.

Outing.

The various arguments against the adoption of this cross-seat include: That it is against the laws of hygiene, that it creates comment, and that the costume necessary to enable a woman to ride astride is not in accordance with society's ideas of propriety in dress.

So far as the question of health is concerned, there are more professional medical opinions registered against riding in the side-saddle than against the other way of riding, and by just as good authorities, with better arguments against it. Some physicians insist that no woman ought ever to ride, skate, bicycle, or take any violent exercise. This is ridiculous, although some women have, no doubt, injured themselves by riding or taking violent exercise inadvisedly or immoderately.

In its favor, it may be claimed for the cross-seat that the position is a more comfortable one for both horse and rider; the dress is also more comfortable and safer and may be arranged to appear the same, and that the saddle is infinitely safer for a woman to ride on. The position permits a woman to ride further with less fatigue than she could on the side-saddle, to control and cling to her horse better, to get away from the animal more easily in case of a fall, and to do many things, such as to shoot from the saddle, play polo, etc., much better by reason of her position in the saddle.

The danger of the skirt catching on the pommel, the necessity of sitting always too far back on a horse, the unavoidable extra pressure on the left side of the animal, the certainty of the saddle turning if the girths become slack, and the probable injury which the high pommel, or horn, would cause to the rider should she be rolled on, are all avoided by relinquishing the side-saddle for the man's.

HE WAS A MASTER OF MEN

Judge Elam Recalls Strong Character of Benjamin Harrison.

Judge John D. Elam, of Indianapolis, member of the law firm of Miller, Elam, Fessler & Miller, one of the most important in the Middle West, is at the Portland, accompanied by his wife.

Judge Elam is an interesting man in very many respects, but the fact that he was for a number of years law partner of the late President Benjamin Harrison, is perhaps most important.

General Harrison, Judge Elam and W. H. H. Miller, afterward Attorney-General in Harrison's Cabinet, formed a partnership in 1883, which continued until 1889, when Harrison was inaugurated President.

The friendship thus formed continued until President Harrison's death in 1901 and few men in the country are in a position to speak with such authority of the personality of the distinguished Indianian as is Judge Elam.

"General Harrison was a man capable of the most intense absorption," said the Judge yesterday. "At times he would become so engrossed in a subject that he literally forgot his surroundings and became perfectly oblivious to everything except the matter in hand. During such times he ignored those about him and frequently became almost discourteous to those who came in contact with him. Because of this he acquired the reputation of being cold and unlovable.

"There was another side to him, however, and on occasions he was a most companionable man. He knew none of the tricks or artifices of the politician, and was never a 'mixer.' He never pretended to remember people, when in fact he did not, and was not a great success at shaking hands. His great influence in Indiana politics was gained through his recognized ability as a thinker and lawyer of great force and because everybody had an abiding faith in his integrity and devotion to duty. He was never a schemer or an organizer in the sense that most political leaders are, but the people of Indiana always knew that they could trust him.

He was a fighting lawyer who spent much of his time in court and was unusually successful in the prosecution of cases. He was not a promoter nor a business adviser as are so many of our famous lawyers who seldom see the inside of a courtroom. He was a great reader and a scholar. He was not fond of display and had little personal vanity. As everyone knows he had a brilliant war record but he seldom spoke of it and detested parading in military uniform.

When he retired from the Presidency he was worth probably $75,000, possibly $100,000 but in the few years that elapsed between that time and his death he made probably $500,000 more out of his practice, for he received many very large fees. He did not re-enter our firm or any other. In fact he did not open an office but he used our library and frequently did work in our office. His widow still lives in Indianapolis, although she is away from home a great deal, at present being in Europe with the daughter, a frail little thing five or six years old. His son Russell also lives in Indianapolis where he practices law, but has few of the qualities which made his father a leader of men."

Judge Elam has been an important factor in Indiana politics for many years, although he has never been an officeholder. He was one of General Harrison's principal managers in the conventions of 1888 and '92 and was offered an important post under the Administration but preferred to devote himself to his profession. Although comparatively a young man, he served two years in the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War and bears the scars of battle.

Mrs. Elam is a member of the board of managers of two of the principal state charitable institutions of Indiana, and is attending the sessions of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Judge and Mrs. Elam will leave on Friday to make the Alaskan trip. Both speak in high terms of Portland and the Fair.

OLD INDIAN PIPES.

Some Meant Platonic Love Between Man and Woman.

Exchange.

It needs scarcely be told that in the pipes of long ago each feather appended to the stem represented an enemy slain. If one doubted the record of the war eagle feathers, the warrior then showed the scalps of the enemy, which were kept as a sort of a sacred proof of his word. Such pipes were used only on occasions of peace and war. Speaking roughly, the best pipes of the Eastern tribes were in moulded clay, the best of the Western tribes in slate pipe stone taken from the famous quarry west of the Mississippi. Before the great buffalo and antelope hunts, when herds of game were driven into a pound, or an enclosed area of snares, it was customary for the Indians to whiff the incense of propitition to the spirits of the animals about to be slain, explaining that only the desire for food compelled the Indians to kill, and that the hunt was the will of the Master of life or "Master of the Roaring Winds," who would compensate the animals in the next world. The pipes used for this ceremony usually show the figure of a man in conference with the figure of an animal. Others show the figures of Indians with locked hands. This typifies a vow of friendship to be terminated only by death. It was usually between men; but sometimes between a man and a woman, in which case the Platonic bond not only precluded but forbade the very possibility of marriage. After that who shall say that the stolid Indian has no vein of sentiment in his nature?

One of the most curious pipes I have seen I bought from a Cree on a reservation east of the refugee Sioux. It is in the shape of a war hatchet, of a metal which I do not know, though I suspect it is galena mixed with clay, the edge being sharp enough, but the back of the axe being a bowl and the handle a pipe stem. The odd lines in Indian carvings and woven work are not without meaning. Fighting Mistah could read a legend where we saw nothing but bizarre markings. There were the circular lines, hollow down, meaning clouds; the crbss, meaning the coming of the priest; the tree, a type of peace with its branches overshadowing the nations; the wavy line, signifying water; the arrow, war. The ordinary Indian can read a tribal song or chronicle from obscure drawings on the face of a rock, or crazy-colored work on a scraped buffalo skin.

BULLETS FINISH HIM

Negro Brute Shot Dead in Texas Jail by Mob.

HAD ASSAULTED A CHILD

German Colony Which President Praised as Law-Abiding Becomes Scene of Lynching. Negro Had Confessed.

NEW BRAUNFELS, Tex., July 20.—(1 A. M.)—A mob tonight battered down the doors of the County Jail and lynched Sam Green, a 16-year-old negro boy, who attempted a criminal assault at this place Tuesday night on the 4-year-old daughter of William Karbach, a German farmer, who lives near here.

The mob could not break into the cell where the prisoner was kept, so the leaders thrust their guns through the opening of the steel walls and fired three shots. The negro sank to the floor dead, and the mob quietly disappeared.

The negro protested his innocence, but during the day had confessed his guilt to the Sheriff. He had been employed by Karbach to work on the farm, and went out to drive home some cattle, the little child following. It was while on this errand that the negro attempted the crime.

New Braunfels is a little German town 30 miles from San Antonio, in which the negroes even speak German, and which has a state reputation as a law-abiding community. It is also noted for the fact that during his trip through Texas, President Roosevelt made a brief speech in German to the inhabitants, commending them on their reputation as law-abiding citizens.

TYPES OF BATTLESHIPS

New Models Will Shine in Speed and Heavy Gunfire.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The Scientific American contains information we have not seen elsewhere in relation to the latest battleship designs made by the English Admiralty. These designs have been made in the light of all the experience gained by the Japanese in their war with Russia. It is probable that British naval officers have had larger access to the results of that experience than those of any other nation. These new designs must be taken, therefore, as the very newest thing in naval construction.

If the information of the Scientific American is correct England and Japan hereafter will sacrifice everything to speed and heavy gunfire. All guns but the very heaviest will be abandoned, except for a perfect swarm of rapid-fire guns to repel torpedo-boats. It is said that the new ships will have 18,000 tonnage and 21 knots speed and will carry each ten 12-inch guns mounted in five turrets on the main deck.

With these the admiralty is planning huge armored cruisers of 25 knots speed, carrying the same equipment of 9.2-inch guns. The British are planning no ships smaller than these, except huge torpedo-boat destroyers, ranging up to 36 knots speed with turbine engines, and 1000 tonnage. These, it is thought, will take the place of all cruisers and scouts in the future.

This is the natural result of the demonstration in the Japan and Yellow Seas that faster battleships with heavier guns can keep out of harm's way while sinking a slower enemy with inferior guns at long range. It is probable that the example of Great Britain will be followed by all nations that desire to maintain serious pretensions to sea power.

The American Bureau of Naval Construction has been feeling its way for two or three years towards the design of battleships armed only with 12-inch guns, though it has not ventured to ask for 21 knots speed. It is supposed that the delay in designing the two battleships authorized by the last session of Congress will result in adoption of this very powerful type.

Five American youths in the University of California flunked an examination, but the Japanese who waited on their table passed the course with high honors. The Japs must go.

"Please Smile AND Look Pleasant."

When a woman says "I am racked with pain," the word "racked" recalls the days when they stretched the tender bodies of women on the rack with rope and pulley until the very joints cracked.

Fancy an attendant saying to the tortured woman, "Please smile and look pleasant."

And yet the woman "racked with pain," is expected to smile through her agony and to make home happy. She can't do it. It is against Nature. Generally speaking, the racking pains of ill-health such as headache, backache and "bearing-down pains" are related to derangements or disorders of the organs distinctly feminine. When this condition is removed the general health is restored, and with health comes back the smile of happiness.

Any woman may regain her health at home without offensive questionings or examinations by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Sick women may consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free of charge. Such letters are treated as sacredly confidential.

"It affords me pleasure to relate the wonderful merits of your great medicines, especially your 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mr. J. Wesley Rhine, of Woodbury, N. Jersey, L. Box 52. "My wife has been using it for some time past, having suffered severely with bearing-down pains, aching in back, and many other complaints peculiar to women. She was very weak, could not do any heavy work or washing but can do all kinds of work now. She is soon to become a mother but we do not fear the result (as heretofore), all due to your wonder-worker, 'Favorite Prescription.'

"Your 'Pleasant Pellets' are also worth many times their price. I have used them for biliousness and stomach trouble, and have found them to be all that you claim. They are my constant companions—once used, always kept."

Given away. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. The book contains 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations and several colored plates. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-bound book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Schilling's Best, so far as it goes, means comfort and ease and economy.

Moneyback; at your grocer's.

HEALTH BRINGS BEAUTY.

A Popular Young Society Woman Tells How She Regained Her Health.

1117 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

"Peruna has done me such a world of good in giving me new health and strength that I want to tell you of its value to me. I was rundown and had lost my appetite during the warm days of last summer. I became thin, weak and nervous, and needed a stimulating tonic. I took other medicine, which did not seem to help me, but Peruna built up my system, infused new life, gave renewed energy and restored me to perfect health. I took only six bottles, and shall never be without it."

—Ada Baker.

(Member Hillside Athletic Club.)

The symptoms of summer catarrh vary in different cases, but the most common ones are lassitude, played-out, tired-out, run-down, used-up feelings, combined with a more or less heavy, stupid, listless, mental condition.

Peruna meets all these conditions at this season of the year.

Thousands of women suffer from catarrhal nervousness and exhaustion during the summer months. If you feel fagged out, begin at once taking Peruna. It will relieve your catarrhal condition and restore you to health. If you desire special advice, write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Best Hot Weather Medicine

SALE TEN MILLION BOXES A YEAR

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP All Druggists 707

PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

Twenty Years of Success

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhœa, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

Kidney and Urinary

Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

Diseases of the Rectum

Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

Diseases of Men

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency thoroughly cured. No failure. Cure guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFIT YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver Troubles cured without MERCURY OR OTHER POISONING DRUGS. Catarrh and rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

DR. WALKER, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland, Or