# CARRIES HIS POINT

Tillman Seeks Facts on Campaign Donations.

FIRES SHOT AT M'CURDY COLTON IS CROSS-EXAMINED

senate Passes Resolution Calling for Inquiry Into National Banks' Campaign Contributions-Has Cortelyon Refunded?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The subject of panies occupied the major portion of the time of the Senate today. It came up in time of the Senate today. It came up in connection with Tillman's resolution calling for an investigation of National banks aid in politics, and was exploited by the South Carolina Senator in a speech of some length. The address dealt with the President's recomendations for the punishment of bribery in elections; with Senator Platt's testimony before the New York investigation committee and various pertinent matters. It was couched in characteristic language, and attracted much aftention. The resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether the reports of the National bank examiners show that the banks have made campaign contributions in recent years was adopted at the close of Tillman's re-

Tillman Quotes Roosevelt.

Outlining his reason for the inquiry. Tillman called attention to the recom-mendation by the President in his annual messages of 1984 and 1965 for the enset-ment of a law for protection against bribery and corruption in connection with elections. He quoted, with especial emchasis, the President's remarks concern-

'Our Chief Executive has taken a very progressive stand to secure purity in elections," he said, and added: "Every good American will say 'well done,' and

lask for progress along that line." Before Tillman had proceeded far, Gal-linger, who had yesterday objected to the consideration of the resolution at that time, said he had done so only for the turpose of inspecting it; that he had done so, and, being entirely satisfied as to its propriety, would support the resolution.

#### Object to Feeding McCurdys.

Continuing, Tillman said: "I am the holder of a small policy in the New York Mutual, and I don't like to have my divi-dends cut down in order to give Mr. Mc-Curdy \$150,000 and his sisters, his cousins and his aunts \$75,000 each."

and his aunit \$5,000 cach.

He expressed doubt as to the right of
the Federal authorities to control insurance companies, and Hale interrupted to say that he agreed with Tillman on that point. He said further that the provision for such supervision was not properly red, and he did not consider it

Bailey asked whether the insurance company contributions to the Republican National Committee had been returned to

e donors. "I understand," replied TSiman. "that the President was going to have Mr. Cortelyou return them, but I don't know whether he has done so. I know that I have not got my share."

Spooner—is yours a life policy?

coner-Then it is not yet time to

Tillman replied that it was dividends,

Tiliman replied that it was dividends, and not the policy itself, he wanted paid. "These," he said, "are pitifully small, while Mr. McCurdy has been getting far without doing anything."

Balley said he had not supposed that the President could make a second recommendation for publishing campaign contributions when the money had been returned.

# All Turveydrops Not Dead.

"Ah, Mr. President," responded Till-man, "all the Turveydrops and Peck-sniffs are not dead yet, although I would not for a moment be understood as com-paring our occupant of the White House with those characters. What we want is results, and those we do not seem to have procured so far." ing the testimony of Senator Platt

fore the New York committee, Tillman congrainfated Senator Platt upon his straightforwardness.
"There was no dodging," he said, "and

I do not believe that a dollar of the money ever stuck to his fingers." He added his conviction, however, that the contributions had had the effect of controlling the New York Legislature in

# His Compliments to Newspapers.

Tillman quoted the charges made by Judge Parker in the last campaign connecting the Republican campaign contributions with the fact that Chairman Cortelyou had recently retired as Secretary of the Department of Commerce. He also quoted the Presi-dent's reply, which he said was "red hot," and added that not a dollar had been used to elect the President. Not-withstanding this fact, he said that it had been shown that \$1,900,000 had been contributed for that purpose, that is, if the newspaper men may be be-lieved, and, he added, "they are about as reliable as any other class. They will lie sometimes, as we do, and oc casionally they get orders that such and such a man shall be flyblown. Then they proceed to plant the microbes, but upon the whole they may

be depended on."
He also made reference to the charge that large expenditures had been made by the Democrats in the Cleveland campaign, saying it would have been fortunate for the Democratic party if Mr. Cleveland had never been elected. He closed with an appeal for a thorough investigation, saying such a course was necessary to restore the confidence of the public.

The Senate passed a resolution introduced by Secretary Lodge requesting from the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, the papers relating to a claim of Cope Whitehouse to certain desert lands in Egypt. It is reported that the lands claimed are now valued at \$25,-

The Senate, at 2:00 P. M., went into ex-ecutive session, and at 2:18 P. M. ad-journed until Menday.

# PRAYER OF PINE ISLANDERS

## Ask American People for Sympathy Against Cuba.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- A cable dispatch to the Herald from Havana says that the members of what is claimed to be the "Legislature" of the Isle of Pines when they gave credentials to Mr. Rhun as delegate to Congress, listened to the reading of a message to the American people by B. Anderson, "Secretary of State," and approved a document saying: "The administration seems to be against

us. The only reply to our appeals has been a letter from Mr. Root saying he expected to urge confirmation of the Isle of Pine treaty."

pose of giving protection to life and property, but we deny the right of that government to levy taxes, collect custom revenues and enforce the old Spanish cod of laws, which has been Spain's curse We do not ask for annexation to th United States. All records show conclu sively that we are now part of the United

ammunition, for all these have been freely and bountifully offered us if we would but use them, but we want your influence and support. We love our flag, our country and our institutions, and for a continuance of these shall ever pray."

#### Democratic Senators Ask Why He Went to Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON Dec 7 Two session of the Senate committee on foreign relations were held today for the purpo of hearing a report concerning the ad-ministration of customs affairs in Santo Domingo from Colonel George E Colton, an American designated President Roosevelt and appointed by President Morales to supervise the col-

During his statement Colonel Colton was asked by Democratic members to explain his presence in the republic and to define his position. He said that he went to Santo Domingo carrying a letter from President Roosevelt setting forth his qualifications for the position of Collector of Customs, and had re-ceived the appointment from President Morales. He asserted that his entire salary was paid from the Dominican

Upon being questioned further, Colonel Colton admitted that he holds a position connected with the United States, and is connected with the Phil-

States, and is connected with the Philippines customs service, but that he is now on furlough and is not drawing salary from this Government.

Inquiries from Democratic members were directed to show whether there is an effort on toe part of this Government to put into practice the provisions of the pending Santo Domingo treaty under which the United States would undertake the control of Dominican revenues. Colonel Colten said that, so far as he knew, this had not been the case, but that there is a sentiment in case, but that there is a sentiment in Santo Domingo for the ratification of the treaty, which is held by the best class of citizens. He said also that this sentiment practically has eliminated al\* danger of revolution, since the Domini-can people believe that by adopting American principles it is possible to establish a stable government

#### PURPOSE OF ROOT'S JOURNEY

#### Will Seek to Unite All America on Monroe Doctrine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .-- A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: There is a world of politics in Secretary Root's termination to visit Brazil next Sum-

As revealed yesterday by an official acquainted with the reasons underlying the Secretary's decision, he proposes by his trip, first, to show the people of Brazil and other South American repubsume the role of protector, but that the states of the New World should enloy absolute equality with each other; second, to demonstrate that the United States thinks enough of their friendship and good will to warrant attentions such as one nation of Europe shows to another; third, by personal explanation to remove on that territorial aggrandize this demonstration of friendship and good will and arknowledgement of equality to obtain a recognition of the obligations, as well as the benefits which the Mouroe Doctrine imposes upon the Latin American states, and to insure their cordial

in other words, to have an unwritten alliance of the states of the Western bemisphere, the purpose of which shall be the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine against the world.

# HE MAY RELIEVE STRINGENCY

#### Shaw Contemplates Larger Deposits in National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Although Seretary Shaw declines to make any state-ment on the subject, it is known that he is giving serious thought to the question is giving serious thought to the question of making temporary deposits in some banks in the principal cities with a view to relieving the money situation. It is understood that, in case the present stringency continues and threatens seriously to affect interests outside of the speculative market, deposits aggregating \$20,000,000 will be distributed among the leaders beach; a some of the interest. leading banks in some of the largest

# Small Hope for Corean Envoy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The bad news from his own country about the reported suicide of his brother, Yeung Whan Min, which was conveyed to him youterday, has affected the health of Yeung Tsahan Min, the former Corean Minister to France, and he was not able to receive any France, and he was not able to receive any one today or to make any plans for his actions in the near future. It is expected that he will call upon President Roosevelt, and will see Secretary Root and try to influence them in favor of his country, which under the treatles just concluded with Japan, will lose most of its independence. In official circles, however, the feeling is that although the former Minister will be well received and will have a good deal of sympathy, it will not be possible for the Government of the United States to intervene in this question.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Senator Nelson introduced a bill providing for a Delegate in Congress from Alaska. Senator Beverldge proposes to call the pro-posed new states Oklahoma and Arizona. Senator Kittredge presented to the Presi-dent 80 members of the South Dakota Press Association.

The Senate, in executive session, ratified the extradition treaty between the United States and Denmark, signed on November 8, 1805.

states and resiliars, signed on November 6, 1905.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, who starts for home on an extended leave of absence from which he may not return, was heat at a stag reception last night.

Senator Allison, chairman of the Republication of the committees as follows: Hale, chairman; Aldrich, Cultom, Perkins, Clark of Wyoming, Nelson, Spooner, Kenn and Beveridge.

Senator Beveridge introduced a bill providing for joing statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory and for New Mexico and Arisona, with the one introduced in the House by Representative Hamilton of Michigan.

Senator Perkins introduced a bill author-

Controller Tells Condition of National Banks.

Reduced to Small Ratio by Rigid Inspection-United States Leads World in Gold Coinage and Paper Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Will-am B. Ridgely, Controller of the Cur-ency, submitted to the Secretary of rency, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury today his report for the fis-cal year ended June 30. His report deals almost exclusively with the banking af-fairs of the Nation, and contains no rec-ommendations for changes of a radical nature. Taking up the subject of Na-tional banks, he gives the following in-teresting facts and figures upon the sub-iset:

National banks have made five reports during the period beginning November 19, 1904, and ending August 23, 1905, and there has been an increase in banks in that time from \$477 to 5757. Leans and discounts representing over 10 per cent of the banks aggregate resources steadily increased from \$3,772,638,841.58 on November 10, 1904, to \$3,968,506,152.62 on August 25, 1905. The increase in bonds on deposit as security for circulation was from \$475,780,600 to \$477,502,680, the increase being approximately \$52,000,000. The banks' total investments in Government bonds-that is, as security for circulation and public deposits and amount held-represented approximately 7.5 per cent of their resources. The amount lovested in securities of this character on November 10, 1904, as \$548,000,000, and on August 25, 1905, \$551,300,000, the net increase being only \$2,790,000 by reason of the large withdrawals during the year of Government deposits and the coincident release of a like amount of securities. At date of the first report in question the heldings of species and legal-tender notes aggregated \$442,160,000. These buildings increased on January 11 to \$600,500,600, fell to \$661,190,000 on March 14, Increased to \$566,200,000 on May 25, and on August 25 last reached \$305,500,000. The percentage of specie and legal-tender notes in the total resources was \$8,100 the last named date, as against 12 on September 6 and 8.9 on November 10, 1904. The three thems of loans, United States hemde, and inwice money represented 300,2 per cent of the large-gate resources, \$7,472,250,878,64, on August 25,

#### Capital of Banks.

Capital of Banks.

The paid-in capital stock on August 25, 1805, was approximately \$500,000,000, the exact amount being \$700,870,220, and the earnings-august and other undivided profits—were \$400,200,000. On November 10, 1804, the capital paid in was elightly in excess of \$770,000,000 and the surplus and other undivided profits \$500,000,000. On Sentember 6, 1804, the stock-holders' interest, represented by anylital, surplus and profits, was 20.8 per cent, and on August 25, 1805, 18 per cent of the total liabilities. The reported outstanding dreshstage motes on November 10, 1804, were \$415,120,020, and on August 25, 1805, \$60,870,780, an increase of nearly \$50,000,000.

Of the liabilities on August 25, 1805, \$1.1 per cent represented individual deposits, which latter amounted to \$2,820,681,715,22, an increase stoce November 10, 1804, of \$112,800,000.

latter amounted to \$1.820.681,713.23. an increase since Necessive 16, 1904, of \$12.200.000. The Government deposits, including decisits of United States disburshing officers, Germand from \$110.300.000 on Nevember 10, 1904, 10 \$42.600.000 on August 25, 1905.

Thi composition of the specie held by the lank on Nevember 10, 1904, was as Tollows: Gold, 2300.000, views, 180.000.000, On January 11, 1905, the heldings of gold hald fallen to \$300.000,000, and the allows had increased to \$105.000,000. On May 5, 1905, the gold buildings had fallen to \$250.000,000 and shave 255.000,000 and faller had increased to \$105.000,000. On May 5, 1905, the gold buildings had fallen to \$250.000,000 and the silver heldings increased to \$100.000.000. The aggregate specie heldings on August 25, 1905, were the greatest at date of stay report during the period in question, and amounted to \$400.000.000 and S00.000.000 was in gold and \$500.000.000 in effect. Legal lenders held by the banks fluctuated from a minimum of \$157.000,000 on January 11, 1905, but felt to \$170.000,000 on January 11, 1905, but felt to \$170.000,000 on August 25.

# Ratio of Bank Failures.

Referring to the subject of hank fail-ares, he finds that the country has been remarkably free from such calamities, in fact only 3.5 per cent of the associations chartered since 1862 to October of the present year have been closed as the re-sult of insolvency, and these, with few exceptions, were due, he finds, to fraudulent management or violations of the restrictive provisions of the National banking laws.

restrictive provisions of the National banking laws. He says:

The capital of the 460 insolvent banks, liquidated or in process of biguidation (including 21 restored to solvency), was \$14.737.420, the assessments thereon to make good deficiency in assets amounting to \$42.208.400. Assets coming into possession of receivers were of the nominal value of \$259,534.130, classed as: Good. \$160.861.201; doubtful, \$88,206.411; worthites, \$40.202.347.

Through the courtesy of the Braintreet Commercial Agency, this office has been placed in possession of information relating to the number, assets and liabilities of State and private banks which failed in the year ended June 20, 1005. The total number of failures during the year was 57, the assets of the banks being \$6,578.365 and the liabilities \$10.271.621. In the year ended June 30, 1004, there were 102 failures of banks of this character, with assets of \$24,226.822 and liabilities of \$11,774.805. Included in the 57 failures of banks other than National in 1005 were 16 State banks, 4 sayings banks, 2 trust companies and 35 retrustebanks. The number of failures he resgraphical sections was: New England States, a sayings banks, 2; trust companies and 35 retrustebanks. The number of failures he resgraphical sections was: New England States, a sayings banks, 2; trust companies and 35 retrustebanks. The finds the average net profit on National bank circulation to be 1.125 per cent.

cent.

# Savings Banks in Schools.

Taking up the subject of school banks, the report states:

The school bank system was inaugurated in the schools of Long Island City in 1885. From the statement compiled by Mr. Thiry it appears that there are 4541 school banks in operation, located in 1606 schools in 100 cities of the United States. The number of scholars registered in these schools is 547,855, of which 181,000 are depositors in the school banks. The amount collected since the introduction of the steem is shown to be \$2,782,012, the amount withdrawn \$2,165,072, heaving a balance due depositors of \$616,946.

The school savings bank is the simplest form of banking institution known. A teacher collecting the money from the pupits of a class, Mr. Thirs's report states, constitutes a school savings bank. From the statement submitted it appears that the school children of Dayton, O., have the largest earn on deposit to their credit, namely, \$111,483.

Interesting statistics are likewise contained in the report in regard to the amount of money in the entire world and the percentage contained in various countries. These statistics are as follows: Taking up the subject of school banks,

These statistics are as follows:

World's Stock of Money.

Senator Alison, chairman of the Repubcommittee to fil vacancies on the committees as follows: Hale, chairman; AliNeison Spooner, Keen and Beveridge,
Senator Beveridge introduced a bill providing for joint statehood for Oklahoma, and
Arisona, with the one introduced in the
House by Representative Hamilton of
Michigan.

Senator Perkins introduced a bill author
oration sendered him by the Emperor of
Germany and the King of Great Bristan. Holdings of gold have increased to the extent
of germany and the King of Great Bristan. Holdings of gold have increased to the extent
of germany and the King of Great Bristan. Holdings of gold have increased to the
alia in introduced a bill for the purchase of
the distribution and redemption of colors.

Representative Morrell (Pennsylvainia) in
reduced a bill placing insurance companies
under the control and supervision of the
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Representative Morrell (Pennsylvainia)

900. Germany's stock of uncovered paper cur-rency is \$160.800,000, and that of Italy \$180.700,000. The amount of this kind of currency to Spain is \$122.100,000, the next in the list being the United Kingdom, with \$118.100,000; Beigium, \$111.000,000; France, \$110.900,000, and Japan, \$101.000,000. The greatest per capits stock of money is held in France, namely, \$37.13, followed by the United States with \$11.41; Germany, \$22.46; Spain, \$15.85; United Kingdom, \$11.58; Italy, \$0.20; Austria-Hungary, \$0.04, and Rus-sia, \$0.00. The countries reported have an aggregate provident of 1.298,500,000 and an average per

The countries reported have an aggregate population of 1,298,500,000 and an average per capita boilding of money of \$0.65. Clearing-House Exchanges.

The volume of exchanges of the 160 clearing-houses in the United States amounted to \$140.501,541,807, as against \$162,506,433,047 for the year ented September 30, 1804, an increase of \$18,145,606,910, and the largest gain in any year since these statistics have been published in reports issued by this Bureau. PROPORTION OF FAILURES

#### WILL DEPORT LIVERNASH.

#### President Explodes Against Bill for Japanese Exclusion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.-- A special dispatch from Washington to the Chronicle says: Several Californians called on the President this morning, and among them one or two members of the Congressiona delegation. The President was in a tem-per over the introduction of the Japanese exclusion bill. One of the Californian's told this story of what occurred:

"What on earth did you Californians mean by introducing such a bill?" burst out the President as he greeted them. "Don't you know such a thing is prepossent you know such a thing is prepos-terous, with our great trade openings in the Orient, and our peculiar relations with those countries, and with our sol-emn treaty with Japan, which is the su-preme law of the land? Do you suppose I would approve a bill that would be in violation of a treaty and an affront to Japan? Why, I would veto it if it were passed unanimously."

passed unanimously."

"This bill represents the sentiment of a large part of the population on the Pa-cific Coast," replied a Californian. "It is introduced by the California delegation, composed of Republicans. We understand that a committee is coming here with the intention of having a similar bill intro-duced by a Democrat, who will try to make it appear that the regular delega-tion is dilatory or opposed to the anti-Japanese sentiment in California." 'Who are these people?" saked the

who are these people; asked the President, "Well, the committee is headed by E. J. Livernash, and the other members are Andrew Furuseth, O. A. Tvietmoe and Walter MacArthur."

"Send them to met Send them to met" explosied the President, pounding the deak with his flat. "Fill veto the bill and deport Livernash!"

Provisions of Senate Commit-

### EQUAL WITH OTHER NATIONS

#### American Naval Guns Good, but More Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. I.—Portions of the annual report of Rear-Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, were made public at the Navy Department today. The report, which points out that American naval ordnance is on an equality with foreign ordnance for the first time to make years to be a property of the first time to make years. first time in many years, loses some value from the fact that it has been deemed best to suppress much of it that treats of confidential subjects.

The manufacture of guns, the Admiral says, for the new ships of the Navy has progressed rapidly during the year, both at the naval gun factory and at private The trouble caused by the rapid wear or croston of the bores of the high-powered, large-calibered guns has been partially remedied by changes in the projectile bands, but the Admiral declares that it will soon be necessary temporarily to withdraw these guns from the service to re'ine them and in order to keep tessels in commission a reserve supply of guns of the larger caliber be-comes absolutely necessary. The report records stendy progress in the design of

gun mounts.

For the equipment of the whole naval service with rifles, machine guns and ammunition of the latest type. Admiral Mason urges an appropriation of \$1,100,000.

# LEFT OFF ALL COMMITTEES

# Mitchell's Request to Fairbanks Cre-

ates Important Precedent. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Following his nessage resigning the chairmanship of the Senate committee on interoceanic ca-nals. Senator Milchell, of Oregon, informed Vice-President Fairbanks in a tel-egram today that he does not care to be

appointed on any committee.
His action establishes a precedent in relation to the active service of Senators convicted of criminal offenses, which a member of the Republican committee to select standing committees will communi-cate to Senator Burton, of Kansas, Mitchell's request will be respected, and

# Uncle Sam's Big Library.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The annual reort of Herbert Putnam, Librarian of port of Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, for the fiscal year 1965, shows that the library now contains 1,344,615 books, 82,744 maps and charts (pieces); 182,734 prints (artistic) and 410,252 pieces of music. The law library contains 110,-575 volumes. The statistics of the copy-right office show that 112,374 entries were made for copyright; 207,524 articles (books) were deposited and \$78,668 were received in fees.

# Porto Rico Wants Coffee Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Beekman Win-throp, Governor of Porto Rico, is in Washington conferring with officials in the interest of Porto Rican needs. Among other things the Governor is anxious to have a full duty imposed by this Govern-ment on coffee coming into the United States from foreign countries from which States from foreign countries, from which the benefits would accrue to the coffee

# Investigate Railroad Capital,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Among the bills introduced in the House today were: By Representative Murdock, of Kansaa, creating a commission of five Senators and five Representatives to investigate railroad capitalization.

By Representative Shackleford, of Misseyri to your epinting paper and wood souri, to put printing paper and wood pulp on the free list.

# Minister Morgan Starts Home.

SEOUL, Dec. 8.—American Minister Morgan left Seoul today for America. The Japanese Government has especially provided a transport on which Mr. Morgan will visit Port Arthur and Dalny on his way from Japan to America. Mr. Morgan is the first foreign Minister to withdraw. The German and British Min-

TOW that the holidays are approaching, we wish to call your attention to the fact that this store is replete with the many things worn and appreciated by well-dressed men.

Not only is our Clothing Department well stocked with the newest and best Men's Wearing Apparel that skill, money and long experience can produce, but we also have a large and comprehensive line of Men's Furnishing Goods, including many fancy novelties so seldom seen in a regular stock.

Our Boys' Department will be a pleasant surprise and a revelation to the economical mother with boys to clothe.

# Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS

Corner Third and Morrison Streets

tee's Rate Bill.

# GIVES COMMISSION POWER

May Change Railroad Rates on Complaint and Order Will Take Effect Pending Reversal by Court on Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- (Special.)-The allway race regulation bill, which will be prepared by the Senate committee on inerstate commerce will be decidedly different from any measures that have thus far been introduced or proposed, according to an Administration member of that aittee. He says it will be much more simple, and especially will aim to avoid the constitutional objections that have been raised allke against the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Foraker its

conferred on the commission by the Sen-ate committee bill will be within these

First-The power shall be exercised only cond-in its exercise the commission shall deal only with the carrier com-plained of, thereby excluding from its conderation questions which arise as to the adjustment of rutes between distant sec tions of the country and independent rail-road systems.

Third-The power conferred will extend

only to rates which the commission finds unreasonable or unreasonably discriminawhich relate to such rates,

Fourth—The remedy will lie in the power of the commission to prescribe maximum reasonable rates. The order of the commission will go into effect in a reasonable time, probably 30 days, and remain in effect until modified by the commission, or set aside by the deeree of a court of competent jurisdiction. In case suit is brought to invalidate an order, the commission will be made de-fendant, and the testimony taken before

fendant, and the testimony taken before the commission will be made competent in the judicial proceedings.

The provisions of the Interstate Com-merce Commission bill as to the inspec-tion of railway accounts will be included in the Senate bill.

# WILL INDICT RAILROAD MEN

#### Chicago Grand Jury Gets Direct Evidence of Rebates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Indictments are ex-pected within a few days from the Fed pected within a few days from the Federal grand jury involving railroad officials and at least one railroad. B. S. Cusey, traffic manager of the Schwarzschild & Suisberger Packing Company, was before the inquisitorial body today for several hours, and at the conclusion of his testimony it was said that certain railroads and officials would be indicted on charges of extending rebates to the packing company in violation of the law which provides that one shipper shall not be preferred above another by the granting of rebates in the guise of damage ing of rebates in the guise of damage

Last Summer Mr. Cusey was indicted and plended guilty to a charge of accept-ing railroad rebates, for which he paid a fine of \$5000. Later Cusey testified in the cases of the Interstate Commerce Com-mission against several railroads to compel them to comply with the orders the commission. At that time he t

one of its good points. Mellin's Food can be adjusted and is suitable to the needs of the youngest infant as well as children of the more advanced age. It only takes a minute to pre-pare it as there is no cooking necssary. Send for a free sample

Hallin's Food is the ONLY Infants' Food, which received the Grand Prize, the highest award of the Louisiann Purchase Experition, St. Louis, 1904. Higher than a gold medal. MELLIN'S FOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.

to have been granted by certain railroads. He testified that only one year had passed since he had rebutes.

TRUNK LINES MAY ACT AS ONE

### Meeting Called to Discuss Abolition of Passes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.-The execuve committee of the Trunk Lines Association will meet Tuesday or Wednesday of next week in New York to discuss the

# Approves Anti-Pass Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Interstate Com-merce Commission today declared him-self in favor of the action of the Penn-sylvania and other railroads, which have served notice that after January they would issue no more passes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.-With reference to

a report that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company had de-

#### cided to discontinue the issuance of free passes, it was learned today that the company took action to that end three

weeks ago.

Striking Operators Stand Firm. MOSCOW, Dec. 6 .- (via Edythkunen, Prussia. measures taken by the police military for the protection of a who are willing to return work have failed to induce any to work have failed to induce any of the striking telegraphers to resume their employment. A meeting of 2000 strikers today unanimously pronounced against yielding. The Flunish delegates declared that all the telegraphers of Finland were ready to enter the union and support the strike. Three hundred strik-ers have already been dismissed under the

#### lecree of Interior Minister Durnovo. AT THE HOTELS.

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