TREATY COMES UP

Senate Committee Reports Dominican Agreement.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE

Preservation of Order in Republic Left to American Initiative—May Defer Vote on Ratification If Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, under which the former undertakes to collect and disburse the customs revenues of the latter, was reported to the Senate in executive session today by Senator Lodge. A number of very important amendments were made by the committee. Article 7 was entirely rewritten and as reported is materially shortened. It reads as follows:

"The United States, while this treaty is being executed, may take such steps as it may deem proper to preserve order and facilitate the accomplishment of the purposes thereof."

United States May Restore Order.

For more than a year this article has been the subject of disputes in the committee. Republicans and Democrats were opposed to it, but on very different grounds. The latter, by caucus action, having determined to oppose the treaty in its entirety, left the Republicans free to agree on some amendment satisfactory to themselves. Therefore, in rewriting the amendment, the committee eliminated the authority given to the Dominican government to demand and receive assistance from this Government. The article now provides that the United States may grant, upon its own initiative, such relief as it desires. Further amendment of this article is contemplated and may be drafted by Senator Spooner. It is said it will follow lines similar to an amendment proposed by Secretary Root, and will authorize the United States to land troops for the protection of Americans engaged in the collection of customs.

There were added two new sections, which are intended to more definitely protect the United States in all monetary dealings with the creditors of the Dominican Republic. The new sections are numbered 9 and 10, and are as follows:

Not Liable for Claims.

The purposes of this treaty being such as are stated in the preamble thereto, the United States shall not, in any event, be held liable to the government or people of Santo Domingo for any mistake or omission of any of the agents or officers of the United States in executing the powers and authority conferred by the provisions of the treaty, nor shall any liability of the United States arise in favor of any creditor or claimant of debt or damages against Santo Domingo which shall be considered or dealt with, in pursuance of this treaty, by the United States, its agents or officers, except such as shall be assumed in any war.

All decisions and awards made by the United States, its agents and officers, in pursuance of the provisions of this treaty, shall be conclusively binding upon the government and people of Santo Domingo. The United States is not bound by this treaty to consider or decide on any claim presented to it for adjudication, adjustment or settlement, until the government of which the claimant is a citizen or a subject has given its consent that the decision thereof by the United States, its agents or officers thereunto duly empowered shall be accepted as final and conclusive. And in no event shall the United States be bound to make any payment or any part thereof to the claimant until the money to pay the same shall have been received from the Dominican government under the provisions of this treaty and until the same has been set apart by the duly authorized agent or officer of the United States to be applied to said award.

Another amendment gives to the United States instead of to the Dominican Republic the right to determine in what manner the debts of the republic shall be paid. A further amendment provides the following:

The customs receipts or other moneys which shall come into and be in the custody of the agents of the United States, acting in Santo Domingo under the provisions hereof, shall not be subject to the jurisdiction or processes of the courts of Santo Domingo, nor shall the agents of the United States discharging functions under this treaty be subject to the criminal jurisdiction or processes in the courts of Santo Domingo except with the consent of the President of the United States.

Defer Vote on Ratification.

A number of other changes were made. While the treaty was given a place on the Senate legislative calendar by the report made today, it will not be called up until after the railroad bill has been disposed of, and even then it may go over for some time. The action of the Democrats at their recent caucus has made it very doubtful whether the treaty could be ratified at this session. In order to keep the convention alive in the event that ratification failed, it has been suggested that a motion to reconsider the vote might be made. If made, this would be for the purpose of permitting the continuance of the present modus vivendi under which the customs are now collected. Several other Senators have suggested that the same purpose might be accomplished by not bringing the treaty to a vote so long as there is doubt as to its ratification.

Briefly, the treaty provides for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This Government is to take charge of the custom houses and collect the revenues, pay 45 per cent to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent, the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the republic.

GOVERNMENT HAS A SURPLUS

Revenue Exceeds Expenses, Even Including Payments on Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—For the first time since May 1, 1904, when the Government made its payment of $50,000,000 for the Panama Canal property and $4,600,000 was loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, the daily statement issued today shows for the fiscal year a surplus of receipts over expenditures. The surplus today amounts to $1,102,302.

This is regarded by the Treasury officials as a remarkably fine showing, especially in view of the fact that the expenditures since July 1 last on account of public works exceed those for the corresponding period last year by nearly $12,000,000. A large part of this sum was paid out for Panama canal construction.

TIE HOPES TO DEMOCRACY

Filipinos Then Expect Independence, Taft Tells Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Taft was before the Senate committee on Philippines today. He said the production of sugar in the Philippines is greatly limited for the want of market.

The Secretary said that the Filipinos think that the Democratic party will some day come into power in the United States, and that when it does, this country will give them their liberty. As a consequence, those who desire to remain loyal to the United States refrain from expressing their real sentiments for fear of the consequences. He expressed the opinion that without the restraining influence of the United States, "the violence of South American politics would be reproduced there and the conservatives realize this fact."

Mr. Taft said the health conditions are about the same in the islands as in our own Southern States. He stated much of the poor health in the Philippines is due to the drink habit, because of lack of opportunity for diversion.

He outlined his views on future trade of the Philippines, expressing the opinion that it would grow somewhat if the United States becomes more liberal in the encouragement of Philippine exports to this country, but predicted only a gradual increase. He said that only about 30,000 acres, or 10 per cent of the friar lands in the Philippines are sugar lands.

Senator Lodge announced that the hearings were closed, and that he would call a meeting for next Friday to consider the bill and proposed amendments.

Increased Postal Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The sub-committee of the committee on postoffices and postroads, which has been considering appropriations for the Postoffice Department, practically adopted the bill today, fixing the appropriation for the department at about $192,000,000 or $10,000,000 more than the last appropriation. The bill provides for some changes in the department's methods and contains a provision to prevent the shipment of anything but actual mail matter through the mails of the Government. The appropriation for rural free delivery is about $28,200,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over that of last year.

Kirkman Guilty of Forgery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The record in the court-martial in the case of First Lieutenant Hugh Kirkman, Eighth Cavalry, tried in the Philippines on charges of forgery and financial irregularities, has been received at the War Department from Manila, an indication that the court has found the defendant guilty and recommended dismissal. The case will be submitted to the President for final action.

Admirals Chester and Chadwick Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Rear-Admiral Colby M. Chester was placed upon the retired list today. He was retained upon temporary active duty in the Bureau of Navigation. Admiral Chester will be succeeded in charge of the Naval Observatory by Rear-Admiral Asa Walker. Admiral French E. Chadwick also retired today.

Postmaster Brunton Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

Harry L. Paddock, California; Consul at Amoy, China.

Postmasters—Washington: E. L. Brunton, Walla Walla.

Carl Rasch Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of Carl Rasch as Attorney for the District of Montana.

COMMISSIONER NEEDED.

Wallowa Settlers Have to Travel 40 Miles to Enterprise or Promise.

WALLOWA, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—A Land Commissioner is badly needed for Wallowa, and applicants for that position are wondering what causes the delay by Judge Wolverton. At present homesteaders or persons locating on timber land have to go either to Enterprise or Promise, a distance of 30 miles, and return.

There has been a Land Commissioner here for several years, but owing to the removal to Enterprise of Judge O. M. Cookins, the office was vacant. Lostine, ten miles distant, had a Commissioner, but he was killed early in the Winter by a runaway team. Now there is no Commissioner nearer than Promise, where there is one, or Enterprise, where there are two. Wallowa is centrally located and nearer vacant lands than any of the towns supplied except Promise.

There are at present many hundreds of acres of timber and agricultural lands near Wallowa to be taken up, but with the extra expense of from $5 to $8 added to the filing and locating fee it makes even a homestead an expensive luxury. Before three months, however, very little vacant valuable Government lands will be left for settlement or purchase. The advent of a railroad into this section is bringing many new settlers.

Italian Anarchist to Be Deported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—United States Immigration Inspector Thomas M. Crawford will leave for New York this evening with Benedetto Tordini, an Italian anarchist, who is to be sent home to Italy by order of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Benedetto Tordini served 10 years in the penitentiary of this state for burning a warehouse at Petaluma. After his release he went to Italy, where he was imprisoned for carrying concealed weapons. When released, he returned to Petaluma, with the avowed purpose of murdering the officers who had arrested him for arson. He has been confined in the jail at Santa Rosa several months.

He openly declares himself an anarchist and says he would kill the President of the United States as soon as any other man.

Shot Off Brother's Finger.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Fred Gugesburg, of Leona, had a finger shot off today by his brother. They were out hunting jackrabbits. Getting one started, they chased it into a brush thicket. When trying to locate it, Fred threw out his hand and said, "There it goes." His brother shot at the same time, severing the finger, and some of the shot lodged in his hand.

Fred came here on the noon train to get the wound dressed and the shot removed. The finger was so badly shattered the physician amputated it at the knuckle.

Cars Cut Off Brakeman's Feet.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—George Adams, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific, while switching at Toppenish last night, slipped on a frosty rail and fell, striking his head on the ground, his legs across the rails. Three cars passed over him, severing both legs at the ankles. He is in the hospital in this city in a precarious condition. His home is at Spokane, where he has a wife and children.

Report Scheme Feasible.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—A party of engineers under Engineer Noble returned last night from Priest Rapids, where they have been engaged for some time finishing up the work of the department on the Columbia irrigation project. They report the scheme feasible and think that it will be taken up in event of the Tieton project failing to mature.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

FUSS ABOUT ARMY

House Diverted by Rivalry Between Committees.

APPROPRIATIONS CUT DOWN

Point of Order Deprives Officers of 300 Clerks and Other Employes. Williams Grows Caustic About Army's Cost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The details of the provisions of the Army appropriation bill occupied the House of Representatives throughout the day. Throughout, members of the appropriation committee, headed by Chairman Tawney, were in controversy with Chairman Hull and the members of the military committee. Each contest was an effort either in the direction of reducing or restricting the amounts carried in the bill. In some cases the appropriations committee was successful and in the others the military committee.

Incidents of the day included an unsuccessful effort to recognize the heroism of two of the San Francisco firemen who lost their lives in the recent fire on the transport Meade. Kahn of California presented an amendment to pay their widows $5000 each and many members approved, but a point of order was fatal to the attempt.

Hull retracted his former criticism of Minister Rockhill on the question of the return of the United States' share of the Boxer indemnity.

Provision for more than 300 clerks employed in the staff and at Army division headquarters went out of the bill on a point of order by Tawney, who developed the fact that there was no authorization of law for their employment.

Host of Employes Cut Out.

By sustaining a point of order made by Tawney, Chairman Boutelle ruled out of the Army appropriation bill a provision for practically the entire clerical force, amounting to more than 300 clerks, messengers, watchmen, charwomen, carpenters and one gardener, employed in the office of the Chief of Staff and at headquarters of divisions and departments of the Army. The point of order was made to paragraphs of the bill containing increases in the clerical force, and by the ruling of the chair not only the increases but the whole force were declared to be without authorization of law.

Chairman Hull remarked that an effort would be made "elsewhere," (indicating the Senate) to get the the appropriations replaced in the bill.

Smaller Army, More Clerks.

Commenting on this action, the minority leader, Williams, said the point of order had developed the fact that there was $100,000 and $200,000 in the bill without any authorization of law. It also revealed that, notwithstanding the Army had been decreased from 100,000 to 57,000 men, the clerical force was continually increasing. He predicted that the bill would come back from the Senate with all these clerks back in it, besides others.

Williams saw cause for criticism in the provision for a gardener. He had just been told the gardener was for the million-dollar War College with its seven students. Why should we not provide barbers and bootblacks for the Army, he asked.

The provision requiring that officers above the grade of Colonel shall serve one year in their higher rank before retirement was amended, excepting retirements for disability or where an officer has reached the age of 64 years.

No Gift to Firemen's Widows.

A point of order by Underwood was fatal to an amendment proposed by Kahn (Cal.) to pay $5000 to the widows of Captain Charles Dakin and Thomas J. Hennessey, firemen, who lost their lives in the recent fire on the Army transport Meade at San Francisco. Underwood had no objection to the payment but insisted that it was setting a bad precedent to place such an item in an appropriation bill. Grosvenor denounced the "parsimony" which prevented this appropriation.

A plea for the Porto Rican regiment provided for in the bill was made by Commissioner Larrinaga, of that island.

Hull Takes Back His Criticism.

Since his criticism of Minister Rockhill, made in the House last week, Hull said he has been informed by the State Department that the Chinese newspaper statement on which it was based had been denied by Mr. Rockhill, and Hull expressed regret at his criticism. Hull's criticism was that Mr. Rockhill in effect offered the Chinese a bribe of $20,000,000, which, he said, was the amount of the Boxer indemnity, to counteract the Chinese boycott.

A fight against making the $2,030,000 appropriation for barracks and quarters in a lump sum was made by Tawney, but his amendment limiting to $20,000 the expenditures at any one Army post was defeated after a protracted debate.

Williams criticised the cost of buildings for offices. He said $12,000 had been the cost of a bandstand at Fort Riley, Kan. Hull said this included quarters for members of several bands.

Consideration of the bill was suspended at 5 o'clock, when the House passed a resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General for all information on which he based his order withholding the rights and privileges of the mails from the People's United States Bank of St. Louis.

CONTINUES PRESENT RATES

President Applies Reciprocity Under Dingley Law to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Roosevelt today issued a proclamation imposing the rates of duties provided by section 3 of the Dingley act upon imports from Germany in return for Germany's concession of minimum tariff rates on United States products.

The articles and rate of duty named in the President's proclamation are the same as those now in force, which would have been terminated today, but for the recent action of the German government in giving this country the benefit of its minimum tariff.

ONE VIEW OF MRS. EDDY

DR. MORRISON REPLIES TO DAVID B. OGDEN'S CRITICISM.

Trinity's Rector Hopes That Those Afflicted by Eddyism Will Soon Regain Common Sense.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—(To the Editor.)—As the clergyman referred to in the letter of David B. Ogden in yesterday's Oregonian, permit me to make reply.

Mr. Ogden appears to be either the self-appointed or officially designated local defender of Mrs. Eddy, as he is generally before the public when anything derogatory is said about Christian Science. Therefore we may reasonably conclude he is furnished with all the facts available for meeting criticism. He correctly quotes a few of my remarks, to-wit, that "she is a despot"; that she allows "nothing to be read in a Christian Science meeting place without the stamp of her approval." I further stated that she exacts excessive profit from the sale of her publications, particularly "Science and Health"; that "Mrs. Eddy was alleged to be a most charitable and benevolent woman," "but there is no record of her charities or evidence to prove that she is." This is only a small part of what I had to say. Mr. Ogden may not desire a newspaper discussion regarding other points which he omits.

It must be apparent to any candid mind that Mr. Ogden's reply is entirely satisfactory as accounting for the facts in the so-called "derogatory statements." The commercial feature is and has been the most prominent trait of Mrs. Eddy's character, since she undertook to give to the world her wonderful discovery of the way of salvation from sin, sickness and death.

In 1881 Mrs. Eddy established the Massachusetts Metaphysical College to educate teachers. "Her adopted son, her husband and herself constituted the faculty." The course consisted of 12 half days. The following is an advertisement taken from the Christian Science Journal, September, 1886, referring to the college: "The collegiate course in Christian Science metaphysical healing includes 12 lessons. Tuition, $300. Tuition strictly in advance." Has anybody ever heard of such a graft? Mr. Ogden and others think it benevolence.

Mrs. Eddy speaks of her benevolence in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection" thus: "When God impelled me to set a price apiece on Christian Science mind healing, I could think of no financial equivalent for the impartation of a knowledge of that divine power which heals, but I was led to name $300 as the price for each pupil in one course of lessons at my college—a startling sum for tuition lasting barely three weeks. This amount greatly troubled me. I shrank from asking it, but was finally led by a strange providence to accept this fee. God has since shown me in multitudinous ways the wisdom of this decision."

If this does not smack of fraud and insincerity, where can we find it in language or action? God constrained her to put such a high price on her services as his scribe that it shocked even her to take this "startling sum." Likewise, God must have fixed the price of the book, "Science and Health," at $3 a copy, leather binding $5 or $6, which costs about 50 cents, and told her to say: "It shall be the duty of all Christian Scientists to circulate and to sell as many of these books as they can." (Mrs. Eddy.). God told her that all Christian Scientists must belong to the mother church in Boston and pay an annual tax of at least $1.

According to Mrs. Eddy and her paid agents in Boston who know a good thing when they see it in dollars and cents, God and Mrs. Eddy together have built up a kind of combination of business and religion whose dividends for the little close corporation, if it keeps on growing, will make the Standard Oil Company look like a peanut peddling concern. Mrs. Eddy has a very strong desire for the "Nothingness of certain kinds of matter," gold and silver for instance. The root of all evil has no terrors for her, or any of her teachers, for they are all after it, even "though matter is nothing." Mrs. Eddy admits that she learned her so-called science from the Bible, and yet has the effrontery to call herself a discoverer.

But note the difference between Mrs. Eddy's spirit and that of Jesus and the apostles who went about healing the sick and teaching their divine revelation. No cash in advance business with them, nor cash afterward. On the contrary, when Simon the sorceror wanted the secret of the Christ method of healing as practiced by the apostles' "laying on of hands," Peter rebuked him and said: "Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." Peter's rebuke evidently has not frightened Mrs. Eddy or her students who buy it from her.

Mrs. Eddy learned the principles of her system from Dr. Quimby, according to her own statement made in a letter to the Portland Evening Courier of November 7, 1862. This was four years before she claims to have made her discovery. It is impossible for her or her paid agents to deny this fact. The record stands. I will not take any more space by quoting from it. I read it last Sunday evening. Enough has been said to show that she is a shrewd money-maker who has trafficked in healing and religion, plundering a credulous public to the very limit.

What orphan home has Mrs. Eddy founded? What benevolent institution, except what she calls her church, which is merely an institution under her own direction to extend the business of her close corporation? A sample of her modesty is to be found in her illustrated book called "Christ and Christians." In it is a picture entitled "Christian Unity." Jesus is represented sitting upon a stone holding the right hand of a standing woman. In the woman's left hand is a scroll bearing the legend, "Christian Science." About the head of each figure is a halo. The halo, of course, is her own creation for herself. Is this not the most exquisite piece of self-glorification on record? A new Saint Mary, an edifying sight, still among us! I do not deny the healing and shall have something to say about that later.

I conclude by expressing the hope that some of those afflicted by Eddyism will regain their common sense, escaping from the slavish veneration of a woman who has done nothing to merit it. There is not a truth stated in her book not contained in the Bible, nor one that has not been known to the church during its history.

A. A. MORRISON.

A. B. Moss, Theatrical Manager.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 28.—A. B. Moss, manager of the Lyric, the local playhouse controlled by the John Cort circuit, died tonight at the Holy Cross Hospital, of organic complications. Mr. Moss for many years was associated with theatrical enterprises in the West and Northwest.

Mr. Moss was associated during his career with Edwin Booth, Ezra Kendall and other well-known actors. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted as a sailor and was on Admiral Schley's flagship at the battle of Santiago. He was 58 years of age.

PUTS BAN ON GOSSIPING.

Overseer Voliva, of Zion City.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who has recently been appointed overseer of Zion City by "Prophet" Dowie, declares that he will stop gossiping among his flock even if he has to pull out tongues. His reception at Zion attic.

KEEPS HIS SECRETS

Cromwell Still Refuses Answers to Morgan.

COMMITTEE SUPPORTS HIM

Alabaman's Attempt to Enforce Answer Voted Down—Worked for Panama for Nothing Through Good Nature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Morgan resumed his examination of William Nelson Cromwell today. The inquiry was in relation to the plan for the American-ization of the Panama Canal.

Questions were asked by Mr. Morgan and the witness refused to answer.

"Your case of lockjaw seems to be getting worse," Mr. Morgan said. "It is the most remarkable case I ever encountered."

Again declining to answer any questions upon the subject, the witness was told by Mr. Morgan that he was shutting out any information.

"Then why are you asking these questions?" asked Senator Kittredge.

"I want to see if the witness can tell the truth on any point," said Mr. Morgan. "Furthermore, if any Senator cares to interrupt he should address the chair. I do not choose to be interrupted in this way."

Continuing his inquiry, Mr. Morgan asked:

"Did you assist Senators Hanna and Kittredge in making the minority report from this committee?" (The committee referred to was against the Nicaragua route and in favor of the Panama route.)

"I decline to answer," said the witness, Senator Taliaferro took up the examination, and the witness said that whatever information he might have furnished was given as counsel for the Panama Canal Company.

Cromwell Again Is Mum.

The succeeding questions were based upon the assumption that the witness had admitted that he had assisted the committee, but Mr. Cromwell promptly interposed that he had made no such admission.

"I ask you again, did you give them information?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"I make the same reply," said the witness.

"What was the reply?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"That my actions were in the course of my professional duties and of a confidential character," replied the witness.

Mr. Taliaferro asked the witness concerning the monetary agreement entered into between the Secretary of War and the Republic of Panama, particularly the part he played in the transaction.

"Is this not covered by your professional reticence?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"No, sir," said the witness, "and I hope I may say this finally."

"No, we will return to it again if I see fit," said Mr. Morgan.

"Very well, you seem to enjoy it, and it is the first vacation I have had in a long time," replied the witness, with ill-concealed sarcasm.

Mr. Cromwell then explained in detail the coinage system upon the isthmus, and for the first time since he went upon the stand was permitted to proceed without interruption. In the meantime Mr. Morgan was studying the records.

Committee Turns Down Morgan.

Mr. Cromwell said his activity in this monetary agreement was the result of an invitation from the Secretary of War, who knew of his familiarity with an agreement the Panama Canal Company had had with the Republic of Colombia.

The witness declined to answer any hypothetical questions concerning his relations with the railroad company prior to the transfer of the road to the United States. Mr. Morgan insisted upon a ruling as to whether the witness should be compelled to answer.

Mr. Kittredge demanded a roll call, Senators voting as their names were called. Those who voted against the witness being compelled to answer any question not specifically stated were:

Kittredge, Dryden, Ankeny and Millard. The votes to support Mr. Morgan's position were: Morgan and Taliaferro.

Mr. Morgan told the witness to resume and treated the subject as if he had expected to be overruled. Mr. Cromwell continued the discussion of the monetary matter and great interest was manifested in the subject after he had said that he had drawn the monetary agreement. The monetary agreement, said Mr. Cromwell, was made for the benefit of the Panama Railroad and the Isthmian Canal Commission and the interest of the Republic of Panama was only nominal.

Admits He Has Too Much Money.

Mr. Simmons asked Mr. Cromwell, if it be true that he had received no salary from the Republic of Panama, what had induced him to serve the republic as fiscal agent.

"Because of my broad instinct of good nature, which has prompted me to do so much for this cause, and for the further reason that I have more money than I know what to do with, unfortunately," said Mr. Cromwell.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Morgan asked for an adjournment until 2 P. M., but he was overruled. He then went from the chamber and other members of the committee resumed the inquiry concerning the monetary arrangement. At 12:50 o'clock the committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow, when Mr. Morgan will again examine Mr. Cromwell.

RAISE RURAL CARRIERS' PAY

Cortelyou Recommends Increase When Routes Are Readjusted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—This statement has been furnished the Associated Press for transmission:

In the matter of rural carriers' pay, it can be authoritatively stated that there is no disposition on the part of the Postoffice Department to cut rates. On the contrary, the department has strongly recommended the advisability of Congressional consideration of the subject, looking to more adequate compensation.

In the recent readjustments to complete county service, the number of routes reduced in mileage has exceeded the number increased. These conditions have resulted in lowering the pay of the carriers somewhat. Until the service is completed throughout the country, the average of carriers' salaries based upon present legal allowance will naturally fluctuate from time to time as routes are increased or decreased in length. Under the so-called new rural policy of the department, out of a total of 34,838 routes installed up to February 1, but 27 had been discontinued. These discontinuances were mostly due to readjustments in order to complete service in counties.

MORTON'S PRUNING KNIFE

HAS CUT LARGE SLICE OFF EXPENSES OF EQUITABLE.

Large Decrease in New Insurance and Many Policies Surrendered Since Exposures Began.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society today elected John M. Beach, of the Tefft-Weller Dry Goods Corporation, a member of the board. There were no other changes, all the officers and standing committees holding over pending the receipt of the report of the committee on by-laws.

The annual statement presented to the trustees shows that $9,652,467 was charged off during the year for losses. The expenses incurred in connection with the several examinations in 1905 amounted to $502,152. The total receipts for the year amounted to $89,166,319, and the total disbursements and losses to $64,741,752, an excess of receipts and profits over disbursements and losses of $24,343,567.

The statement of assets and liabilities as of date December 31, 1905, shows total assets of $420,973,756. The total liabilities were $352,516,566, leaving a surplus of $68,457,190. This surplus includes the reserve for distribution on deferred dividend policies at the end of their accumulation period.

The total outstanding assurance is $1,465,123,436. New assurance taken during the year amounted to $141,695,255. This is less than the limit of new business fixed by the Armstrong committee report.

A supplementary statement issued from the office of President Paul Morton reads:

"Although the extraordinary expenses for the various examinations of the society were in excess of $500,000, yet the decrease in total expenses amounted to over $1,000,000. In a word, the ratio of the expenses of the society for 1905 was 15.48 per cent, as against 18.77 per cent in 1904."

New business in 1905 was about $80,000,000 less than in 1904. The outstanding total insurance on December 31, 1905, was $30,419,456 less than it was on December 31, 1904. During the year 1905, the Equitable disbursed $10,662,975 to policy-holders who surrendered their policies. This is $7,731,679 more than was expended upon the same account in 1904.

After the meeting, Mr. Morton made the following statement:

The only reason for deferring action as to the election of officers and standing committees today until a later meeting is because the directors wanted the proposed new bylaws, which a special committee is at work upon, presented for their consideration first, in order to know just what officers and standing committees we will require. The annual statement, which was read to the board today, showed over $14,000,000 of cash on hand on December 31, 1905. The bank balances of the society at the present time are less than $9,000,000, the difference having been profitably invested.

JORDAN IS RUN TO HIS LAIR

Former Equitable Official Vainly Tries to Dodge Reporters.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 28.—Thomas D. Jordan, formerly controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is still in this city. The announcement of his departure was a ruse to save him from the attentions of newspaper men, who have besieged his apartments at the Park Hotel.

Registration in Douglas.

ROSEBURG, Or., Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Registration for Douglas County up to last evening was 2230 voters. This is 1700 less than the number of votes cast for Circuit Judge in the election of 1904, that total being 3930, and the highest cast for any office in this county.

Of those registered at this time, 1359 are enrolled as Republicans, 673 Democrats, 55 Socialists, 16 Prohibitionists, 12 Independents, 2 Populists, 2 People's party, one Union Labor, while 105 have refused to state their party affiliation or whether they claim allegiance to any political party.

Treating Wrong Disease.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, encourages this practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in *any condition of the system.*

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

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