

enced by their arguments. We ask any man suffer-ing from any disease we treat to call and see us. Many cases supposedly incurable are often the result of poor treat-ment, and when methods such as we employ are directed toward the cause, and with proper attention to your case, you can be cured.

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work are not a mushroom growth. We have been curing men for 25 years. Write, if you cannot call. All correspondence strictly confidential and all replies sent in plain envelope. Enclose 2-cent stamp

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Quite a number, however, remained ere and spent Saturday'snd today in the tate Law Library, working over their consideration of said agreement, he to be assisted in the purchase of the Cobles ranch, in Dallas County. bills. Senator Graves and Representative this sale Bailey is understood to have Reid, chairmen of the judiciary commit-tees, wore in frequent consultation re-garding buils. The two most important they have worked out and agreed upon

nent.

gross output by leasers to the Western Federation of Miners, and that contrac-tors should share profits with their which follows: That Balley, while a member of Con-gress was interested in a United States men. D. Rodebush, a rival leader, finalgovernment mule contract with one ly had a row with St. John, and he led Steger or Steger & La Blatt. That in the early months of the year 1900. Balley entered into an agreement with John Francis, brother of David R. mittee of men, which entered into St. John insisted that all unions affiliated with the Western Federation of Francis, and as well as with David R. Prancia and Joseph Sibley, together with H. Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oll Company, of Missouri.

Bailey Used His Influence,

Miners should have a right to vote, and that it should require two-thirds to carry. He won on both points, and when the vote was taken, January 9. the agreement for \$5 and a change of hours, carried by 1293 to 554, a very narrow margin.

Business Men Work to Amend In-

RATES TO BE LOWER

are the law providing for a constitutional amendment to permit the initia tive and referendum, and a bill regulatin procedure in the cases of the criminal insane.

as this. This time the members of both

houses, in addition to the regular per diem, had been paid their mileage, 10 cents for each mile to and from their

homes, and this easy money was burning

to be spent where opportunities for ex-

travagance and dissipation are more numerous and diversified than in

Some Work on Bills.

Olympia.

Briefly, the latter bill provides that a forthwith at the State Peniten-In criminal cases where insunity

is pleaded, the jury must make special idings whether defendant was insane ien the crime was committed, and when lef, Criminal insane must be committed to the new prison department to

remain until proven same. This must be done on application of the prisoner for a hearing in court and the burden of proof is on the prisoner to show the recovery of sanity. The state may appeal from

the decision of sanity and until the Su-preme Court has finally acted on the case, defendant must remain in prison. with Reid, floor leader of the House, and Graves, one of the big men in the Senate insurgent combine, agreed upon a bill, in is a safe prediction that it will probably pages

Coon Fights Insurgents.

"Uncle Charley" Coon, the Lioutenant-overnor, is a sad and broken man. He me here this session prepared to be groomed for the Gubernatorial nomination two years hence. Reports to the con-trary notwithstanding, he did not bow meekly to insurgent demands bettilne as he knew against the inevitable. He

struggled day and night to save some committee places for his supposed friends the mombers of the old guard. He wor for them from the insurgents many committee places they could not secure for themselves, and his recompense is that the old guard has turned against him. Men like Summer and Smith, that he gave the best two years ago, and whom he got good committee places this session, are offer in their enmity. It was not to the insurgents that Coon

addressed his remarks on announcing the appointments, saying he was the servant of the Senate and must bow to its wishes. Those words were his message to his Those words were his message to mis former friends in explanation of why be chose to compromise and save some plums for them rather than to do as they wished and lose all in a vain fight

against overwhelming odds. Both House and Senate meet at 2 o'clo tomorrow and begin the second we of the session.

OFF WITH OLD; ON WITH NEW

Governor Mead Names McGraw to

Succeed McMillin.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 20.-(Special)-The resignation of John S. McMillin from Board of Railroad Commissioners made known to Governor Mead Sat S. Mr. McMillin's letter of resigna was written on Friday and reached the state executive at Seattle. He promptly wrote a letter accepting the res-ignation the same day. Bhortly thereafter he sent a dispatch to John H. McGraw, at Washington, D. C.

stating that he had been appointed to succeed John S. McMillin as a member of the State Railroad Commission, the int-ter having realgned. In his message Governor Mead urged Mr. McGraw to accept the position.

McMillan Proves Reticent,

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 20.-John S. Mc-Millan, whose resignation as a member of the Washington State Railway Com-mission was accepted late Saturday night by Governor Mead, has not yet decided learn tonight the full extent of the whether he will give up his position as storm's effect.

That Bailey, on or about the 25th day of April, 1900, called on H. C. Pierce, in St. Louis, and conspired with him on behalf of the Waters-Pierce and the Standard Oll Company to defeat the aforesaid judg-

That Balley received \$2000 as retaine or said services. That Balley's officia uties required him in Washington, not withstanding which he returned to Texas in company with H. C. Pierce and J. D. Johnson, and that while en route to Texas he conspired with these men to sccure a compromise or dismissal of certain

penal suits at Waco. That Balley on May 2, 1906, used his influence for the dismission of the com-promise suits at Waco.

Gave Hush Money as Loan.

That in June, 1900, Balley Indorsed, ap-proved, or confived at payment of \$1500 to pay to Oscar Siribbling, of the firm of Henry & Stribbling, "hush money," and that the same was contained the further That Balloy well knew that the further sum of \$1500 was illegitimately paid and distributed at Waco by his "conspira-tors" to Henry & Stribbling and possibly to others during the Month of November,

1900, notwithstanding that Balley January 17, 1967, made false statements

in the House of Representatives in refer-ence to the \$3100, claiming it was to refit the private car of H. Clay Pierce on account of the porter having the small-

pox. That Balley received \$100,000 from the Standard Oll Company, of New York, or the Waters-Pierce Oll Company, for exercising his influence.

That Balley in 1991, while en route to Texas, to defend himself before an in-vestigation committee, wired H. Clay Pierce to forward him \$5000, which informant believes was used to defeat the investigation.

Loans From Standard Oil.

That Balley negotiated financial transactions with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, or Standard Oll Company, in Wash-ington or New York, March 1, 1901, amounting to \$9000, which he concealed as a loan.

That this and a \$1750 item from Pierce was a fee for defeating Texas legislation in March, 1961. That Bailey had large transactions with John H. Kirby personally and with the Kirby Lumber Company, and on account of his close connection with the Stand-ard Oil Company and other financial interests, was able to dispose of certain securities of the Kirby Lumber Company for John C. Kirby, and for which he re-ceived a fee or \$200.000. That in 1596 Balley had large financial transactions, including a note for \$25,100, with John W. Gates, involving, informant ves, large interests, at Balley now denies having "guided directed," the Waters-Pierce Oil Company back into Texas in 1900, while Waco Democratic convention soumed the responsibility for the lon of that company into Texas.

Dakota Blizzard Closes.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 20.-The blizzard, which has been sweeping over North Da. kota since yesterday ceased last night. Traffic throughout the state is demor-alized. For more than N hours not a train has moved oven the Northern Pacific North Dakota division. The main and branch lines are consequently blocked with snow... On account of crippled telegraph and telephone service, it is impossible to

The special committee on insurance of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Philip Buehner, Edward Ames, Jay Smith and J. C. Flanders, has reported to the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce two bills amending the insurance law of the

state, which it recommends be submitted to the Legislature for adoption. The trus-tees of the Chamber have unanimously approved the report of the committee, and getermined to strongly advocate the passage of the bills.

The bills are in the hands of Senato Sichel of the Multhomab delegation, and will shortly be introduced by him. The first of these bills contemplates the adoption of the New York standard form of fre insurance, and provides that from an after September 1, 1907, no insurance sha be written within the State of Oreg

other than the form contained in the bill; provided, however, that any company may add other conditions not contrary to haw or public policy; provided much conditions are printed in type double the size in which the standard conditions are printed, and in a different color of ink, and that such changes shall immediately fol-low the standard conditions.

The bill further provides that nothing herein contained shall prohlbit an insur company from assuming risks or granting the ass

tional privileges and permits. The object of the bill in question is to provide as of the only as possible for uniform insurance throughout the state, and the New York standard is followed as being the one which has stood the test of nearly 20

years. Companies are permitted to add other conditions, not covered by the standard, provided they are not contrary to law or public policy, but the attention of the assured must be called to these provisions by the different size of type and color of nk used in printing these changes. The second bill repeals the present de-

posit law, requiring foreign companies to deposit with the Treasurer of Oregon \$50,000 in bonds, or other interest-bearing securities, as a fund for the protection of the Oregon policy-holders, and provides that any company showing by the reports of the Insurance Commissioner, of New York or of Massachusetts that it is possessed of a paid-up, unimpaired cash capital of \$200,000 or more may be permitted to do business in the State of Oregon. The object of this bill is to secure the admission of more insurance companies nto the State of Oregon. Within the last

year five companies have withdrawn, and today there are only about 50 foreign companies doing business in Oregon, a against double the number doing business in Washington. Owing to the small num ber of companies doing business in Oregon and the reduced lines carried by these companies on account of the San Francisco conflagration, it has been im-possible for large insurers to secure adequate insurance upon their property from

companies doing business within the state, and most of the heavy merchanis and manufacturers have been obliged to go out of the state for a large portion of their insurance. The deposit of \$50,000 is no protection whatever against a configration, and any large fire in any of the state's cities would wipe out these deposits, if the deposits themselves were the only protection that

the policy-holder had. New York requires no deposit law, and the supervision of New York and Massachusetts over fire insurance companies is horough and exhaustive. No wildcatting a permitted in those states and the bill, a proposed, makes the certificate of the Insurance Commissioner of either New

when he took charge. It now numbers \$9, having more than doubled during the three months. He has also raised \$1000 toward enlarging the church.

the American is growing larger. The thip Crusader salled Priday for Orient with 400,000 feet of lumber. other ship loaded with 1.000,000 feet sail in a few days for China, which is

any one church in Portland during

the last year, is now in progress at

Rev. C. H. Woolley, pastor of the

church. is conducting the meetings.

which began on New Year's night. Up to data 40 have been led up to

the altar and 35 conversions have

Pa., having chosen this field in pref-

erence to another which offered con-

alderably better remuneration in a material way. The membership of

Rev. Mr. Woolley came her tober 1. last, from Susqueha

been recorded.

the Laurelwoo

only around the corner from Portland. "India is a great country. Put all the men of the globe in line, and every fifth man will be a native of India. There they live, huddled and crammed together;

the Mohammedan, Buddhist, Jew Christian; all at work. Men are to India to make money; to carry going with them, and to bring much away. The trader, the schemer and even the harlot are going to the Orient. It is time we were giving the people of these countries a sample of our good things.

instead of only the vice and crime-the scum of the land. The idea of the people of India is that

the Supreme Being made the people of the earth in layers; that some came from his head, some from his hands and som from his feet. These layers, they think must not be mixed. The son must follow the occupation of his father, and must not marry above or below his social sphere. In fact the marriages are ar-ranged for the sons and daughters of the land by their parents while they are yet in their cradles. This does away

with the trouble of hunting a wife, but t also makes many widows, who are hated by the people of the community, and forced to lead the life of wild beasts. It is no wonder that many of them throw themselves upon the funeral pyres of their dead husbands rather than submit to the shame and degradation which they know must surely follow.

"On account of these perverted ideas of the people the nation is divided so-cially, intellectually, physically and re-ligiously. The people of low caste are down. They live outside the village without what we would consider the ordinary comforts of life. At night they go ab with dirty cloths wrapped about th and pick up what they can to eat. T cannot rise above this life, even if they

wished to do so. "The first time I preached in a littl town about 150 miles from Bombay was stoned. But I had learned long ago when I was in college that when I was utting wood and came to a tough knot he only way to split the wood was to see more effort. So I went back to the village half a dozen times and finally succeeded in making some converts. One of the men of low caste-the kind among whom Christ was counted when he was upon earth-was converted, and before long the whole family accepted Christianity. The books which this man wrote in later years are being used as text books in some of the colleges of India, "In one home where the father was

stricken with paralysis, the mother sent two of the daughters to the city to lead lives of shame, and when the third daughter became oid enough, told her to go too, as she could not be supported at home. The girl refused, and was driven out of the house. After she had gone five days without anything to eat her mother relented and told her that she might go to the city and cook for her sisters, but as the father was ill she must not remain at home. "The girl came to our home almost in hysterics. My wife took her in and gave take it or not, as he says. York or Massachusetts a condition prece- her food and shelter, after which I went

ver: J. N. Poindexter, Condon: W. T. Mc Bride, Aberdeen, J. Smith, Newport; D. L. Kwys, Perrydals; C. W. McLeod, New West-minster: Ruby Pertys, Gram Vailey; Leafle Horne, Vale; Mrs. B. W. Maddow, Romeburg, J. B. Gordon and wife, city; W. P. Ragsdale, F. Ragsdale, O. A. Ragsdale, Spokane. The Imperial E. P. Ash. Stevenson; H. Davidson, P. S. Davidson, C. L. Morse, V. Kennedy, A. A Jayne, Hood River, Irs, H. D. Jennings, Gaston; F. H. Cald-********************** well, Newberg; W. C. Chase, Coquille; S A Swanson, Florence, J. L. Plant, city, W. T. May, St. Pauli, W. P. Ely, Kelss, W. P. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Pittsburg, T. W. Sain, Gaston; F. P. Freeman, city, J. H. Wilson, Aberdeen; E. White, Mrs. White, Syracuse, N. Y .; Mrs. A. Van Bergen, Mies B. Van Bergen, San Francisco, R. E. Smi La Grande, J. R. Flynn, Portland Streckfus, John Streckfus, Rock Island; Ward, Gaston; W. H. Snell, Berkeley; J. Cooper, Independence; R. Alexander, Pen-Cooper, Independence: R. Alexander, Pen-dieton; W. A. Gaerie, Miiwaukes; H. A. Webetse, Oregon City: G. P. Murrey Win-lock, F. George Scho, Don Carlos Beard, Ontario; W. E. Stewart, Nugest; D. S. O'Callaghan, Spokane; Sam Motherhead and wife, Burns; G. S. Wright, McMinnville; J. B. Messick, Mrs. Messick, Miss Haines, Baker City; J. H. Wober and family Fort-land's R. Hawoorth, Ta. Grande; Mrs. O. S. Nevitt, Fort Worth; Mrs. J. B. Lee, try Elston, Corvallis; C. J. Smith, Mollie Lecte, Dandleton, W. Witchell, Sci. V. Pendleton; E. Mitchell, Sait Lake: A. Symthe Arlington; C. H. Barrett, Athena W. G. Cole, Pendleton; G. B. Johnson, As-toria; L. J. Wright and wife, Hammond, H. Rothchild, North Powder.

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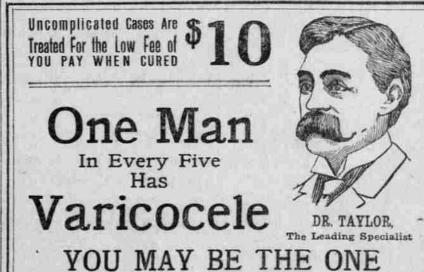
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