CUT DOWN NUMBER OF NEW BISHOPS

Methodist Conference Decides on This as Matter of Economy.

INSISTS STILL ON FASTING

To Be a Requirement of Candidates for Ordination—Support to Anti-Saloon League—Change Annual Conference Boundaries.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—There are indications today that the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, will not elect as many new bishops as had been expected. It has been thought the number elected would be eight, but it now seems certain that the committee having the matter in charge will recommend that the total number of bishops be made less than it has been hitherto, but there is no reduction in the foreign field. This does not mean that there will be no bishops elected for service in the United States, but simply that the number elected will not be as great as had been anticipated. Economy is said to be the actuating idea.

A favorable report from the committee on revision on the proposition to drop fasting as one of the requirements of the candidates for ordination to the ministry was defeated today by 240 to 280.

To the committee on temperance was sent without discussion a resolution calling upon every member of the M. E. communion to give financial and moral support to the Anti-Saloon League in its work and warfare against the liquor traffic in this country.

A memorial relating to the revision of the psalter and index to the hymnal was rejected by the conference on the recommendation of the committee on revision that no change be attempted at the present time.

A controversy of long standing was settled by the unanimous adoption of a report from the committee on boundaries providing that the general conference clothe itself with power to change the boundaries of any annual conference, regardless of whether such conference is enlarged or diminished by such change.

The committee on itinerancy is requested to report unfavorably on the proposition to change from unlimited to limited pastorate.

A report to this effect will probably be laid before the conference tomorrow.

GOVERNORS ARE UNITED

(Continued From First Page.)

President. He touched the same chords which had produced the vibration of harmony and co-operation. A Governors' discussion brought many state executives to the platform, but the product was altogether that of harmony and the sentiments expressed were applauded alike by all.

Roosevelt Answers Critics.

Mr. Roosevelt himself, answering the criticism—that of Governor Folk, of Missouri—of the declaration, aroused the conference to its warmest demonstration of approval. He swept aside the "academic question" of where the line of authority should be drawn between the states and the Nation. He wanted action, and what he said received indorsement at each period. It was this:

Just a word of what has been called the "twilight land" between the powers of the Federal and state government. My primary aim in the legislation that I have advocated for the regulation of the great corporations has been to provide some effective popular sovereign for each corporation. I do not wish to keep this "twilight land" one of large and vague boundaries, by judicial decision that in a given case the state cannot act, and then a few years later by other decisions that in practically similar cases the Nation cannot act either. I am trying to find out where one or the other can act, so there shall always be some sovereign power that on behalf of the people can hold every big corporation, every big individual, to accountability, so that its or his acts shall be beneficial to the people as a whole. In matters that relate only to the people within the state, of course the state is to be sovereign and it should have the power to act. If the matter is such that the state itself cannot act, then I wish on behalf of all the states that the National Government should act.

Take such a matter as charging a rent for water power. My position that simply where a provision that may be of untold value in the future to the individual or grantee is asked from the Federal Government, then the Federal Government should put into the grant a condition that it shall not be a grant in perpetuity. If there is necessity for the grant then there must be power to attach conditions to the grant. Make it long enough so that the corporation shall have an ample material reward. The corporation deserves it. Give an ample reward to the captain of industry, but not an indeterminable and indefinite reward. Put in a provision that will enable the next generation, that will enable our children at the end of a certain specified period, to say what, in their judgment, should be done with that great natural power which is of use to the grantee only because the people as a whole allow him to use it. It is eminently right that he should be allowed to make ample profit from his development of it, but make him pay something for the privilege and make the grant for a fixed period, so that when the conditions change, as in all probability they will change, our children, the Nation of the future, shall have the right to determine the conditions upon which that privilege shall be enjoyed.

In these cases the state has not acted or cannot act, therefore I hold the Nation should act. Where the policy I advocate can be carried out best by the state, let it be carried out by the state, when it can be carried out best by the Nation, let it be carried out by the Nation. My concern is not with the academic side of the question. I deal with the matter from the standpoint of true popular interest and therefore my desire is to employ indifferently either the principle of the states' rights or the principle of the National sovereignty, whichever in a given case will best conserve the needs of the people.

Declaration of Principles.

The declaration upon which the President's remarks were predicated was presented to the conference by Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, at the opening of the session shortly after 10 o'clock. After reading it Mr. Blanchard stated that it proceeded upon broad lines and purposely avoided making specific indorsements of desired projects or legislation. It follows:

We, the Governors of the states and territories of the United States of America, in conference assembled, do hereby declare the conviction that the great prosperity of our country rests upon the abundant resources of the land chosen by our forefathers for their homes and where they laid the foundation of this great Nation.

We look upon these resources as a heritage to be made use of in establishing and promoting the comfort, prosperity and happiness of the American people, but not to be wasted, deteriorated or needlessly destroyed.

We agree that our country's future is involved in this and that the great natural resources supply the material basis upon which our civilization must continue to depend and upon which the perpetuity of the Nation itself rests.

We agree, in the light of facts brought to our knowledge and from knowledge brought from sources which we cannot doubt, that this material basis is threatened with exhaustion. Even as each succeeding generation in the birth of the Nation has performed its part in promoting the progress and development of the Republic, so we do in this generation recognize it as a high duty to perform our part, and this duty, in large degree, is the adoption of measures for the conservation of the natural wealth of the country.

What Natural Resources Include.

We declare our firm conviction that this conservation of our natural resources is a subject of transcendent importance, which should engage unremittingly the attention of the Nation and states and the people in earnest co-operation. These natural resources include the land on which we live and which yields our food; the living waters which fertilize the soil, supply power and form great avenues of commerce; the forests which yield the materials for our homes, prevent erosion of the soil and conserve the navigation and other uses of our streams; and the minerals, which form the basis of our industrial life and supply us with heat, light and power.

We agree that the land should be so used that erosion and soil wash should cease; that there should be reclamation of arid and semi-arid regions by means of irrigation, and of swamp and overflowed regions by means of drainage; that the waters should be so conserved and used as to promote navigation to enable the arid regions to be reclaimed by irrigation and to develop power in the interests of the people; that the forests which regulate our rivers, support our industries and promote the productivity of the soil should be preserved and perpetuated; that the minerals found so abundantly beneath the surface should be used as to prolong their utility; that the beauty, healthfulness and habitability of our country should be preserved and increased; that the sources of National wealth exist for the benefit of all the people, and that the monopoly thereof should not be tolerated.

Commend the President.

We commend the wise forethought of the President in sounding the note of warning as to the waste and exhaustion of the natural resources of the country, and signify our appreciation of his action in calling this conference to consider the same and to seek remedies therefor through co-operation of the Nation and the states.

We agree that this co-operation should find expression in suitable action by the Congress within the limits of and co-extensive with the National jurisdiction of the subject and complimentary thereto, by the Legislatures of the several states within the limits of and co-extensive with their jurisdiction.

We declare the conviction that in the use of the natural resources our independent states are interdependent and bound together by ties of mutual benefits, responsibilities and duties.

We agree in the wisdom of future conferences between the President, members of Congress and the Governors of the states regarding the conservation of our natural resources with the view to continued co-operation and action on the lines suggested. And to this end we advise that from time to time as in his judgment may seem wise the President call the Governors of the states, members of Congress and others into conference.

We agree that further action is advisable and to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote the conservation of the same. And to that end we recommend the appointment by each state of a Commission on the Conservation of Natural Resources, to co-operate with each other and with any similar commission on behalf of the Federal Government.

Conserve Forest Supplies.

We urge the continuation and extension of forest policies adapted to secure the husbanding and renewal of our diminishing timber supply, the prevention of soil erosion, the protection of headwaters and the maintenance of the purity and navigability of our streams. We recognize that the private ownership of forest lands lends responsibilities to the interest of all the people and we favor the enactment of laws looking to the protection and replacement of privately-owned forests.

We recognize in our waters a most valuable asset of the people of the United States and we recommend the enactment of laws looking to the conservation of water resources for irrigation, water supply, power and navigation, to the end that navigable and source streams may be brought under complete control and fully utilized for every purpose. We especially urge upon the Federal Congress the immediate adoption of a wise, active and thorough waterways policy, providing for the prompt improvement of our streams and conservation of their watersheds required for the uses of commerce and the protection of the interests of our people.

We recommend the enactment of laws looking to the prevention of waste in the mining and extraction of coal, oil, gas and other minerals with a view to their wise conservation of the use of the people and to the protection of human life in the mines.

Let us conserve the foundations of our prosperity.

It was upon the suggestion of Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, that further conferences should depend upon the expressed desires of two-thirds of the Governors, that Governor Folk made the criticism which called forth the President's remarks quoted above.

That there was nothing in the declaration which had been adopted to prevent the Governors from an independent organization was the view of Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin, who spoke briefly to that point. It was much better, he said, to have the President left independent of any organization of the Governors and to have a Governors' organization independent of the Legislature.

What a President Might Do.

Mr. Folk said he supported Mr. Glenn's suggestion because of his objection to taking any action which might hereafter form a precedent. He expressed the highest regard for the office of the President of the United States and a high personal regard for its present occupant. However, he said, the present occupant "cannot always be President." (Laughter.)

Mr. Roosevelt, before putting the declaration to a vote, said he thought that any President needed only the information that a conference of Governors would be agreeable to the Governors as an inspiration to call one.

Regret Cleveland's Illness.

The following resolution offered by William J. Bryan was adopted by acclamation:

"Resolved, That this conference expresses its deep regret that ex-President Cleveland is prevented by sickness from participating in this historic meeting, and expresses its sincere wish for his speedy recovery."

It was at the President's suggestion that the resolution was adopted by acclamation.

After provision for the printing of the prepared papers had been made, Mr. Blanchard moved that the convention adjourn sine die, but before putting the motion Mr. Roosevelt said he wished to extend his thanks to those who had attended the conference. He said:

The White House has held many distinguished gatherings in its day, but I do not believe it has ever held as distinguished a gathering as this composed of Governors and the representatives or executives of all the states of the Union. I thank you for coming and I can assure you that at least no body of guests has ever been more welcome than you have been to the White House.

The President then declared the conference adjourned sine die.

Mrs. Roosevelt Entertains.

The desire of Mrs. Roosevelt to entertain the Governors was not thwarted, even by the rain which fell nearly throughout the day. A garden party had been planned by her to be held in the south grounds of the White House during the late afternoon. The garden party was brought inside the White House and lost none of its zest by the transformation. More than 1500 guests were present.

Afternoon and evening trains from Washington took many of the distinguished guests from the city, and the first conference of the Nation on the conservation of its natural resources passed into history.

MUST STAND TEST

Rules for Riding by Field Officers of Army.

STAFF MEN ARE EXCUSED

Those in Active Service Must Pound Saddle, Artillery Officers Walk 50 Miles—Heroes of Swivel Chair Escape.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Instructions carrying into effect President Roosevelt's famous riding test order of last December, which created so much discussion in Army circles, were made public at the War Department today. The President's order contemplated field officers making daily practice marches of not less than 30 miles for three days in succession in each year.

The instructions contemplated that two of these marches are to be concluded in seven hours and thirty minutes each after starting, and one within six hours, all to include proper rests. Field officers of the Coast Artillery corps will take a walking test in lieu of the riding test, this to consist of a 50-mile march, to be made in three consecutive days and in a total of 20 hours, including rests. Field officers holding permanent appointments in the various staff corps will be permitted to take the walking test prescribed for the Coast Artillery in lieu of the riding test.

Field officers of the permanent staff corps and not detailed from the line and engaged on civil work of a technical character who have reached an age and rank rendering it improbable that they will ever be assigned to duty requiring participation in active military field operations may be excused from the physical test.

TWO HUGE BATTLESHIPS

JAPAN LAYS KEELS FOR LARGEST IN EXISTENCE.

China to Build Three Complete Squadrons at Cost of $75,000,000 of All Types.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 15.—News was brought by the steamer Monteagle that the keels of two monster battleships, larger than any now in existence, will be laid at the Japanese shipyards next month, probably at Kure and Yokosuta. Each vessel will be over 22,000 tons, practically enlarged Satsumas.

News was brought that arrangements had been completed at Pekin for reorganization of the Chinese navy. Three squadrons will be built at a cost of $75,000,000 each, with one battleship, one or two first-class cruisers, three or four second-class and five or six third-class cruisers, with due complement of torpedo craft. North and south squadrons and a squadron with base at Canton will be organized.

KILLING OFF THE FORMOSANS

Japanese Surround Rebels and Slaughter 3000 of Them.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 15.—Tokio newspapers publish details of battles between the expeditionary forces and rebels near Nanwo, Formosa, in which great slaughter took place. The natives were surrounded by two forces of Japanese and Chinese in Japanese employ and 3000 were killed.

TO PRESERVE RESOURCES

Experts Discuss Navigation, Power and Pure Water.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The papers which were to have been read today at the conference of Governors, but which were ordered printed in the record without being read, were: By Emory R. Johnson, on "Navigation Resources of American Waterways"; by H. St. Clair Putnam, on "The Conservation of Power Resources", and by Dr. George M. Kober, of Washington, on "Conservation of Life and Health by Improved Water Supply."

AT THE HOTELS.

The Portland—J. P. Veazey, Miss E. Veazey, Great Falls; J. Egardt, Seattle; C. T. Butsch, city; C. W. Goodale, Butte, Mont.; P. M. Roth, Pasadena; B. L. Waddell and wife, Vancouver, B. C.; G. R. Andrews, Seattle; R. Taylor, Grand Rapids; C. B. Hawlew, Tacoma; W. H. Seymoure, Santa Barbara; E. F. Brittingham, New York; W. D. Owen, Boston; T. O. Holbaum, Chicago; F. B. Coffin, Boise; W. A. Ross, San Francisco; T. Randolph, A. T. Cram, Raymond; Dr. J. C. Woodward and wife, Payette, Idaho; H. B. Hallett, Pennsylvania; E. Hale and wife, Freeport, Ill.; F. K. Porter, Fairmount; C. L. Lewis, San Francisco; C. H. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.; R. F. Armstrong, New York; Mrs. E. B. Hussey, Miss A. Brown, Los Angeles; T. Topliz, New York; S. C. McKitrick and wife, Berry, Mont.; H. B. Colliler, San Francisco; W. L. Bean, Scappoose; F. P. Bailey and wife, Sumpter; R. C. Cook, Chicago; Mrs. A. S. Leopold, I. L. Freudenthal, Montana; C. A. Congdon and child, J. M. Smith, Duluth; A. S. Congdon, North Yakima; D. Corunea, St. Joseph; J. E. Henkie and wife, Philomath; B. D. Stevens, Beloit, Wis.; F. A. Mahle and wife, St. Louis; L. F. Goodman, Boston; Mrs. C. D. Danaher, Chicago; C. L. Sebree, Vineton; J. H. Buckbee, New York; Mrs. H. C. Levy and son, Cascade Locks; N. L. W. Thompson, Boise; H. Roger, Boston; J. C. Henry, Chicago; J. M. Tyler, E. B. Adams, St. Louis; M. M. Perl, Seattle; J. H. Woodruff, Chicago; F. W. Stevenson, Victoria; G. H. Belz, Lenox, Mass.; W. P. Nelson, Seattle; L. R. Appel, Chicago; P. Berkman, Seattle; J. W. Harris, Chicago; G. Dickey, San Francisco; E. Coleman, St. Louis; E. J. Collins, Chicago; G. W. Sanborn and wife, Astoria; D. Lipman, Seattle; T. W. Pyne, New York; C. E. Hume, San Francisco.

Hotel Oregon—W. H. Eccles, Hood River; A. C. Woodcock, Eugene; G. H. Booth, Roseburg; J. C. Marvin, Sheridan; R. L. Booth, Eugene; F. H. Wheatley, Boston; C. L. Crider and wife, Dallas; Mrs. G. Taylor, San Francisco; W. L. Huber, New York; A. W. Peabody, C. H. Clark, C. M. Madison and wife, Seattle; W. Ball, Seattle; L. C. May, New York; G. W. Harrison, San Francisco; R. G. Brackels and wife, Walla Walla; J. Joseph, New York; W. H. Sherrod, Seattle; H. Adams, San Francisco; E. H. Mackel, St. Louis; Mrs. B. Kinder and son, Thornton; N. H. Berry, Los Angeles; R. H. Krause, San Francisco; A. R. Wilson, Chicago; Mrs. C. Claser, Miss Julia Greff, P. H. Sadler, Boise; Miss Burch, La Center; P. Simon, San Francisco; T. Kall, Kansas City; E. V. Homeyer, Seattle; A. J. Cohn, H. Crenshaw, Tillamook; C. H. Hardy, St. Louis; G. R. Merrifield, Kalamazoo; W. W. Wilson and wife, Spokane; Mrs. F. J. Behr, Mrs. G. B. Tuttle, Ft. Columbia; Peter Carmacher, Yacolt; Millard A. Seltz, Silverton; H. N. Welch, Detroit; C. B. Longwell, Seattle; F. F. Berry, St. Louis; A. C. Baker, H. J. Babcock, San Francisco; Leslie Butler, Hood River; J. H. Hawley, Monmouth; A. D. Craig, Westport; A. Winans, Reuben; M. Rosenberg, G. R. Merrifield, New York; T. H. Hess, Chicago; R. Low, St. Paul.

The Imperial—R. H. Keck, Independence; W. W. Wiley, Tillamook; C. Lebbahce, Astoria; H. Albers, city; A. Oppenheimer, San Francisco; W. J. Brown, Denver; L. W. Pourence and wife, Lincoln; C. B. Anderson and wife, Crete; T. V. Morgan, Cottage Grove; W. B. Glenn, Easton; R. A. Booth, J. H. Booth, Eugene; G. B. Lamb, Tillamook; John Minto, Salem; B. M. La Fontaine, Mrs. Edith Westerman, Rawhide; C. Fehl, Seattle; Dr. J. R. Numbers and wife, Weiser; Mrs. R. Hofer, Canyon City; C. B. Cross, Salem; E. Henser, Ashland; D. J. La France and wife, San Francisco; W. D. Washburn, Brownsville; A. O. Taylor and wife, Lincoln; J. W. McMillen and family, Tillamook; J. S. Plant, Seattle; H. B. Parker, Astoria; Mrs. Pinkerton, Moro; A. C. Woodcock, Eugene; B. Waddingham, Glendine; C. F. Read, Toronto; M. R. Haines, Ponce; F. A. Seufert, The Dalles; W. E. Henry and wife, San Diego; F. L. Kennedy, Cottage Grove; W. H. Wehrung, Hillsboro; W. C. Preston, Forest Grove; E. B. Tongue, Hillsboro; A. M. Aspinwall, F. M. Link, Brooks.

The Perkins—Mrs. J. H. Jeffries, Astoria; A. McLeod, Portland; L. C. Ryder, C. C. Cooper, New York; W. J. Stuart, Seattle; L. G. Masterson, Elgin; R. M. Harching, Silverton; C. A. Peterson, B. C. Dove, Marshland; E. Morris, Seattle; Mrs. P. J. Richmond, Mrs. M. W. Richmond, Newberg; C. F. Gilbert, Hood River; T. I. Dodge, Little Rock; F. Terrace, Orillia; A. K. Smart, Chicago; H. Werner, Columbus; Mrs. C. Clinton, Denver; C. T. Kinney, Vancouver; H. Kratz, Chassanie; J. F. Jackson, Tacoma; Jennie B. Merrill, Pasadena; H. Sipe and wife, Salt Lake City; J. M. Black, Milwaukee; P. H. Kempter, Rainier.

The St. Charles—W. L. Morris, Sterling; H. S. Curran, Vienta; P. M. Christenson, Lexington; A. C. Staples, H. E. Cook, city; W. Morris, C. D. Dickey, Rainier; L. J. King, J. L. Copeland, city; W. L. Van Houten, Troutdale; W. J. Entress, Salem; F. Burton, Tillamook; J. Craig, Canby; Andrew Carothers, Deer Lodge; Lloyd Cooley, Washougal; L. E. Anderson, Gresham; E. W. Sargent, S. M. Tuchen, Red Rock; George Rockey and wife, Rainier; C. Dunegan, Washougal; Mrs. H. R. Alger, Castle Rock; P. J. Brown, Tillamook; John Y. Tifton, Klamath Falls; W. A. Sewell, Goble; M. M. Waist, Scappoose; P. Bonsor, city; J. E. Sagus, Seattle; George Torrence, Burke; S. D. T. W. Lusk, Silverton; Zera E. Dean, city; S. Lawler and wife, Vancouver; A. H. Smith and wife, Bridal Veil; J. L. Dunnegan, The Dalles; W. J. Entress, T. J. Ott, Salem; J. W. Forrester, Sandy; G. E. Epperson, Buxton; H. Lusk, Glencoe; G. Lunan, Glencoe; Jeff Miller, Independence; E. Armstrong, city; H. B. Smith and wife, Denver; J. G. Githeers, Corvallis; H. E. Morrison, Walla Walla; B. McNeal, Etna Mills; I. G. Morgan, Centralia; A. B. McKillep, Scio; A. J. Douglas, Eagle Creek; J. E. Hamlin, Seattle; D. C. Dillabaugh, Lyle; G. W. Earl and son, Blackfoot, Idaho; L. J. King, city.

The Lenox—W. T. Drury, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Considine, Devil's Lake, N. D.; Mrs. Hugh Fitzsimons, John T. Whistler, Hermiston; J. H. Somerville, Centralia; G. W. Smith, Tacoma; S. P. Wilson, Seattle; E. S. Collins, Ostrander; C. F. Heywood, Spokane; W. A. Robinson, San Francisco; B. O. Essex, city; A. R. Brooks, Winnemuca; C. R. Jones, Aberdeen; G. P. Cannon, Salt Lake City; W. F. Rickering, Los Angeles.

Don't discuss the tariff with me,
I know it from A to Z.
But if you want to talk of style,
From your hose to your tile,
I'm sure we will agree
That Lion Clothiers is the place to see.

LION Clothing Co
Gus Kuhn Prop'
166-168 Third Street.

BLUE WOMEN

Women should understand that melancholia, commonly called "the blues," is in nine times out of ten a sure symptom of some serious female organic derangement and should have immediate attention.

Women whose spirits are depressed, and who are ailing and miserable, should rely upon

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

as is evidenced by following letters.

Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For three years I was in an awful despondent and nervous condition caused by female troubles. I was not contented anywhere, and was in such constant fear that something terrible was going to happen that it seemed as though I should lose my mind. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored my health, and I cannot say enough for it."

Mrs. Mary J. Williams, of Bridgeport, Ill., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I have been suffering from a female trouble, backache and headaches, and was so blue that I was simply in despair. I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure to tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me. The change in my appearance is wonderful, and I wish every suffering woman would try it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache. Why don't you try it?

Saturday Specials

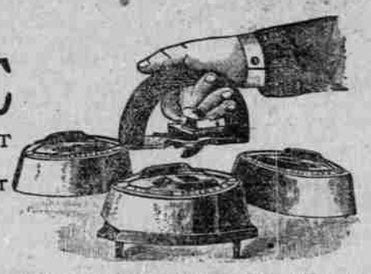
ON SALE ALL DAY

33c Regular Value 65c

33c Regular Value 65c

6-QUART BERLIN KETTLE
Royal Enamel Ware

89c PER SET Regular Value $1.25



89c PER SET Regular Value $1.25

MRS. POTTS' SAD IRONS

POWERS'
THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
DIGNIFIED CREDIT FOR ALL FIRST AND TAYLOR

Old People Must Give the Bowels Help

The muscles of the bowels become less active with age. They must have help.

That help should be regular. Don't wait till you need something violent.

It should be gentle and natural. One can't take harsh physic persistently without infinite harm.

People who must take laxatives regularly should take nothing but Cascarets.

Salts and pill cathartics irritate the bowels until the lining grows calloused. Then one needs larger doses.

They irritate the stomach, too. Their constant use always leads to dyspepsia.

Cascarets are gentle. Their regular use is never injurious.

Take one tablet as often as necessary to insure one free movement daily. Learn how much help you need.

Then be persistent and regular. Never give the poison a chance to accumulate. Keep yourself well.

You would wreck the bowels if you did that with harsh cathartics.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The box is marked like this:

Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

The vest-pocket box is 10 cents. The month-treatment box 50 cents. 12,000,000 boxes sold annually. 828

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Low Fares to Seattle and Tacoma

BATTLESHIP FLEET

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

LOW SUMMER TOURIST FARES
To the East
Via Northern Pacific Railway

Call on or write your nearest Agent for full information and reservation of sleeping-car berths

Or Address
A. D. CHARLTON
A. G. P. A.
255 Morrison Street Portland, Oregon

No More Dandruff
No More Falling Hair
No More Itching Scalp

IF YOU USE

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

An Army Officer's Report

"For some time past I have been troubled with dandruff, and with hair falling out. My head itched continually while my hair appeared lusterless and dead. I tried several remedies without any permanent relief and had about reconciled myself to premature baldness. After using a bottle of your Herpicide, I have been greatly benefited. The hair has stopped falling out, and the itching has ceased and no more dandruff forms in the scalp. My hair is coming in thick and has a fine glossy appearance.

(Signed) C. D. TOWSLEY,
Lieut. U. S. Army, (Retired)
Milwaukee, Wis.

A "Square Deal" Doctor

"I beg to state that I have used the bottle of Herpicide that your representative left me and am thoroughly pleased with it. I have since bought two or three bottles for myself and other members of my family and have had the very best of results. I am now prescribing it freely to my patients with full confidence in the result to be obtained. I rarely ever give a testimonial for an advertised remedy, but yours is of such merit that it is only fair that I should do so in this case."

(Signed) JOHN HEY WILLIAMS, M. D.,
Asheville, N. C.

Stops Itching of the Scalp Instantly

Two Sizes, 50c and $1.00, at Drug Stores—Send 10 cents in stamps to the Herpicide Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for sample. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 915. For Sale at All Drug Stores. Applications at prominent Barber Shops.

Insist upon Herpicide

UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE

LOW RATES EAST

WILL BE MADE THIS SEASON BY THE

O. R. & N.

AND

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

(LINES IN OREGON)

From PORTLAND

AS FOLLOWS:

To	Direct	One Way Via California
Chicago	$72.50	$87.50
St. Louis	67.50	82.50
St. Paul	63.15	81.75
Omaha	60.00	75.00
Kansas City	60.00	75.00

TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE
May 18
June 5, 6, 19, 20
July 6, 7, 22, 23
August 6, 7, 21, 22

Good for return in 60 days with stopover privileges at pleasure within limits.

REMEMBER THE DATES

For any further information call at the City Ticket Office, 3d and Washington Sts., Or write to

WM. McMURRAY
General Passenger Agent
PORTLAND, OREGON.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
SUNSET, OGDEN & SHASTA ROUTES

Cheap Rates East
via
Burlington Route

DATES OF SALE: May 4 and 18; June 5, 6, 19, 20; July 6, 7, 22, 23; August 6, 7, 21, 22. Plan now.

RATES: General basis $60.00 to Omaha, Kansas City and back; $67.50 St. Louis and back; $72.50 Chicago and back, via direct routes; $15.00 more through California.

DIVERSE ROUTES AND PRIVILEGES Variable routes: final limit 90 days; stopovers en route. Tickets on sale in Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia; consult Burlington maps and folders and note how many important cities are reached by the different Burlington main lines; Tickets reading Burlington are honored via Denver with stopovers.

TRAIN SERVICE: Highest grade of through service via Billings and direct southeast main line. Through chair cars (seats free), standard and tourist sleepers. Three connecting trains daily from St. Paul via picturesque Mississippi River Route.

Let initial agents, or the undersigned, ticket you Burlington to embrace the greatest diversity of routes and territory at the least cost.

A. C. SHELDON,
General Agent
C. B. & Q. Ry.
100 3d St., Portland, Or.

Burlington Route

DR. PIERCE

Cures all Nervous and Private Diseases of

MEN

Quicker and cheaper than others. Call and see him first. Consultation free.

Phone Main 1965.
Office 181 1st st., corner Yamhill.

FOR WOMEN ONLY

Dr. Sanderson's Compound Savin and Cotton Root Pills, the best and only reliable remedy for FEMALE TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES. Cure the most obstinate cases in 5 to 10 days. Price $2 per box, or 3 boxes $5. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Address Dr. T. J. PIERCE, 181 First St., Portland, Oregon. Phone Main 1965.