OPPOSED TO SUBSIDY

Differences of Opinion Among Republican Senators.

BROUGHT OUT IN THE DEBATE

Allison and Spooner, Who Are Not Satisfied With the Bill, Give Notices of Proposed Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Differences of opinion on the Republican side appeared in the Senate debate on the subsidy bill today. Allison indicated that he is not quite satisfied with the measure as it stands now, and gave notice of amendments he proposes to offer to it, limiting the time of its operation and limiting also the amount of money annually to be paid from the Treasury on account of it. He was followed by Spooner, who took exceptions to some provisions of the measure. He is not at all certain that the bill will accomplish the great results which its advocates claim for it and he urged that before its enactment into law definite information upon that point ought to be furnished to Congress. He does not care to vote for a measure making an appropriation that not only will not accomplish definite results, but which might simply be a largesse to shipowners. He gave notice of an amendment which he proposes to offer, providing that the bill may be amended or repealed by Congress without, however, impairing any contract made under its provisions.

Earlier in the day Teller made a speech in opposition to the measure and was followed by Elkins with a brief address in support of it, although the West Virginia Senator admitted that he would prefer the adoption of a policy of discriminating duties.

The Proceedings.

The Senate agreed, at the suggestion of Berry, to take up the ship subsidy bill immediately after routine business on Monday, and that speeches on the bill be limited to 15 minutes, except to the Senator from Maine (Frye), who was accorded 30 minutes.

Teller then began a speech in opposition to the subsidy bill. He maintained that under the law the American flag could be raised over any ship owned in whole or more than half by American citizens, and thus gain whatever benefit might accrue. While he has always been in favor of the upbuilding of the merchant marine, he could not believe that the pending bill could realize the hopes of its advocates. If he believed that such results would be achieved, as Frye believed, he would support it. To his mind it is infinitely preferable to the subsidy measure presented last year. Personally he is of the opinion that it would be better to adopt the old policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of the merchant marine. Such a policy would be preferable, in his judgment, to the plan presented by the present bill.

The Colorado Senator said that Americans have demonstrated how to run railroads, and our methods are now an object lesson to Europe. He believed that the end of railroad building, to a great extent, is at hand in this country and that surplus money which heretofore has gone into railroads, from now on would go into shipping. If the Government would deal fairly with shipbuilders, he said the United States would have soon the greatest shipbuilding plants in the world. He contended that the Government ought to permit its citizens to buy ships where they could buy them cheapest and to give them American register. The great commerce of the United States would then induce capital to go into the shipping industry.

Teller read from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation to prove that the shipbuilding industry is not languishing and in need of assistance of bounties.

Hanna said that during the last year or two, American shipyards have been very busy, but he said they have been busy in the construction of ships for the coastwise trade almost exclusively. The difference between the cost of ship construction in this country and Europe is the smallest part of the proposition. The difference in the cost of operation is the feature that makes investment in American ships unprofitable.

Elkins Supports It.

Elkins, a member of the committee on commerce, supported the pending bill. He directed attention to the fact that the United States is now paying $600,000 a day to foreign shipowners for the carrying of our commerce. If we have shipping to carry our imports and exports, $200,000,000 annually will be saved to the American people. Personally, he believes that the old policy of levying discriminating duties is the best for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. That policy would take nothing from the United States Treasury and yet would give back to this country its former wonderful merchant marine. The treaties which stood in the way of the adoption of discriminating duties could be abolished, he thought, without difficulty.

Bacon gave notice of an amendment which he proposes to offer to the subsidy bill, providing that no contract under the bill shall be binding upon the Government until it shall have been submitted to and approved by Congress. In the course of some remarks in support of the amendment, Bacon urged that the Postmaster-General ought not to be made responsible for the demanding of such contracts. It is such a delegation of authority by Congress as he does not think would be approved by the American people.

Discussing briefly the general purposes of the bill, Bacon said that the word "subsidy" has no terror for him. If a bill to provide increased compensation for mail lines between this country and South America, for instance, were pending before the Senate, he would support it. He is opposed, however, to bounties, the effect of which would be to give compensation to those who do not need it.

Bacon had inserted in his remarks a table showing the exports of American products from the port of Boston for 10 months. The object is to show that the bulk of these products is carried in slow vessels, much of it in vessels under 1000 tons burden. These vessels, he contended, would receive little or no subsidy. Similar tables wrere presented for the ports of Savannah, Galveston and other places.

Allison then stated, as he said, a few objections which he has to the subsidy bill as it now stands. He had, he continued, some difficulty in ascertaining precisely what the measure proposed to do, and his difficulty has not diminished as the debate proceeded. He has been told that this is a better bill than that of last year. While that might be so, he suggested it is open to objection. The measure in its operation ought to have an end as well as a beginning, yet it provides no limitation to the time the contracts made under it should be in force. He gave notice, therefore, of an amendment providing that under the bill the Postmaster-General should not make contracts after July 1, 1910, and that the contract should not extend beyond July 1, 1920. He gave notice of another amendment he proposes to offer, providing that no vessel shall be entitled to full compensation under the act unless she shall have cleared from a port of the United States with at least 50 per cent of her cargo capacity, and that the subsidy paid such vessels shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction of her cargo below 50 per cent of her capacity.

Allison expressed the conviction that the aggregate amount to be expended under the bill should be limited, and he suggested an amendment limiting the amount of mail pay under the bill for each year until 1907 to $5,000,000 annually, and after that date to $8,000,000.

Senator Spooner's Speech.

Spooner said that with the general motives of the bill, no good American could find himself in opposition. The desirability that American products should be carried in an American merchant marine is apparent to all. ePrsonally, he long ago formed the opinion that the true method of the revival of our merchant marine is by the levying of discriminating duties, but our hands have been tied by treaties which prevented the levying of such duties. If the United States should denounce those treaties, harm might follow, but he does not take kindly, he said, to the doctrine that the United States forever is to be bound by treaty with our competitors. The passage of the pending bill would produce retaliation, and the retaliation caused by the abrogation of the ttealties would differ only in name. As to the pending measure, he said, he did not like to vote for the making of contracts involving the appropriation of vast sums of money unless it is evident clearly that the object sought to be accomplished by the bill will be accomplished. Investigations induced him to doubt that the pending bill would accomplish the results hoped for by its advocates.

Spooner gave notice of an amendment he proposes to offer to the bill reserving

Edward Holman as seen at Precinct 14, 200 Alder Street.

to Congress the right to amend or repeal the measure without, however, impairing the operation of any contract entered into under its provisions. "That will be a notice to all the world," said he, "that the subsidy is entirely in the hands of Congress, and that it is a foundation upon upon which to build largely. We ought to do this thing right or not do it at all. For instance, I do not feel at all satisfied with the bill."

The Senate then, at 5:20 P. M., went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

MINORITY REPORT ON SUBSIDY.

The Measure Characterized as Pure Class Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Berry, representing the minority of the Senate committee on commerce, today presented the report in opposition to the pending ship subsidy bill. The minority denies the accuracy of both the predictions and the facts in the majority report. It urges that the bill is wrong in principle, and declares that it will utterly fail in the accomplishment of its professed objects. It also says that while it is not so complicated as the subsidy bill of the 56th Congress, it is in some respects even more objectionable. The minority continues:

"The bill proposes to tax the whole people to the extent of several millions for the benefit of one single industry. Besides, the statistics of the last two years prove that the shipbuilding industry does not need such special assistance, but is rapidly increasing under natural conditions."

It criticises the feature of the bill which carries the subsidy for foreign mails, and says:

"The highest rate of subsidy is given to 20-knot vessels, while the fast ocean mails are really carried in 23 and 24-knot vessels. The mail compensation to the slow American vessels, already too high, is made immensely higher by this bill. We pay more for a weekly service than England pays for a semi-weekly service by much faster ships than ours."

The minority further urges that the bill makes no provision against a shipping trust, and claims that it encourages a combination leading to such a trust. It also says:

"The lines might also merge with foreign lines to control freight and passenger rates. Thereby our subsidy would be aiding the foreign partners of our subsidized vessels."

The report closes by saying:

"We know that there are hundreds and thousands of industries in our country doing a losing business, but we deny that Congress, for this reason, can go into the public treasury and save them from bankruptcy. We sympathize with all men in the hard struggles of life, but it is not the duty of our Government to interfere in the private affairs of the citizen. We believe that all men should have an equal and fair chance in the race for wealth and happiness—every citizen should bear his share of the burdens of the Government, one class should never be the recipient of benefits not given to others. Absolute equality of rights is a doctrine we should never abandon. The bill is wrong in principle, unjust, vicious, pure class legislation."

CORONATION SPORTS.

Six Boxing Matches Arranged by the National Club.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The programme for the international tournament to be held under the auspices of the National Sporting Club during coronation week in London has been completed here by the National Club representatives, Messrs. Gavin and Lea. Since their arrival in this country a week ago, the Englishmen have clinched six matches that will bring together good boxers.

The programme was concluded today when the match between Frank Erne and Pat Daly was announced as an additional feature to the carnival. Mr. Lea said that a bout between Harry Harris, of Chicago, and Andy Tokel, the English champion, was also an assured event. The other bouts are as follows: Peter Maher will fight Tom Sharkey for the Irish championship; Gus Ruhlin will tackle Kid McCoy; Joe Walcott will box Tommy West, and Tommy Ryan will encounter George Gardiner.

Cavanaugh Wins Six-Day Race.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The six-day walking match ended at 10:30 o'clock tonight, with 17 of the 70 starters in it at the finish. Of these, eight will share half the gate receipts. Pat Cavanaugh, of Trenton, N. J., who took the lead at the start, maintained his advantage until the end, and although he retired from the track early tonight, when the race ended he was 18 miles ahead of Fahey, his nearest competitor. Score of the first eight:

	Miles.	Laps.
Cavanaugh	532	2
Fahey	514	..
Tracey	506	..
Glick	501	..
Day	500	2
Barnes	447	..
Hart	406	13
Nolen	401	..

Your health depends upon the condition of your blood. Keep it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SENATOR SIMON BEATEN

(Continued from First Page.)

Montavilla.

Precinct 61—W. W. Howitt, George R. Funk.

Fairview.

Precinct 62—D. S. Dunbar, I. N. Buxton.

Troutdale.

Precinct 64—I. Shields, W. H. Bond.

Bertha.

Precinct 70—John Hoffman. — Legler.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN.

First Ward.

Precinct 1—J. Candlish, J. Engelhardt, Jr., Ole Munson.

Second Ward.

Precinct 7—A. L. Mills.

Third Ward.

Precinct 9—M. Kutzer, Frank Pazzi, F. P. Bruck.
Precinct 10—E. D. Johnson, Henry Beck, Carl Jones.
Precinct 11—N. B. Cox, T. B. McDevitt, Jr., R. L. Ijams, L. R. Wheeler.
Precinct 13—John McCraken, George E. Streeter.

Fourth Ward.

Precinct 15—E. H. Thornton, Charles S. Riely.
Precinct 16—J. P. Kennedy, C. A. Macrum, Walter J. Holman.
Precinct 19—C. H. Prescott, Philo Holbrook, H. H. Northup.
Precinct 20—Wallace McCamant.

Fifth Ward.

Precinct 21—D. J. Buckley, John Matthiesen.
Precinct 22—Arthur Croker, J. H. Keith.
Precinct 23—B. P. Cardwell, Charles W. Smith.
Precinct 26—Clarence Gilbert, Owen Jones.

Sixth Ward.

Precinct 27—R. Martin, Jr.,† Orin Kellogg.†
Precinct 31—F. C. Hoecker, S. J. LaFrance.

Seventh Ward.

Precinct 35—Joseph Webber.*

Eighth Ward.

Precinct 37—W. A. Ogilbee, J. P. Bartow, E. Thomas.
Precinct 38—C. D. Thornton.
Precinct 39—W. R. Bishop,* R. E. Sewall, Henry Whitehead.

Ninth Ward.

Precinct 43—Benjamin F. Green.
Precinct 44—L. P. Hosford, Walter E. Drennon.
Precinct 45—E. N. Wheeler, D. R. Beckett, Chance H. Brigham.

Tenth Ward.

Precinct 49—Robert Warwick, A. P. Gordon.

Eleventh Ward.

Precinct 55—L. A. Davis.
Precinct 56—James Church.

*On both tickets. †Tied with one delegate on opposition ticket.

St. Johns.

Precinct 60—S. D. Campbell, H. J. Hefty, A. P. Vail.
Precinct 63—Charles Cleveland, James Dickson.
Precinct 66—B. F. Preston, M. Dickson, J. C. Hamell.

SOUTH OF MORRISON STREET.

No Disorder of Any Kind—Few Democrats Turn Out.

The quietness of a prayer meeting prevailed in the precincts south of Morrison street, almost the entire day. In precinct 21 polling-place, corner of Third and Madison streets, Harry Gurr, the Democratic judge, was the subject of a number of jokes on the smallness of the vote cast by his party, which at 2 o'clock amounted to nine, as against 91 Republican ballots. The jokes did not disturb Gurr's mental equilibrium the least bit. He took them and retaliated, and he enjoyed the struggles of the Simon workers to snare votes. At this polling-place only a few of the mixed ballots complained of were received, but nevertheless the Simon shouters stationed outside the tent asserted that their boss had been jobbed by the printers and the ballots of other precincts sent to the place. Asked why their County Clerk had not inspected the ballots before sending them out—the invariable custom of T. Cader Powell and H. C. Smith during their terms of office—they had nothing to say. The same shouters tried to shove tickets into the hands of voters in the morning, but they were brushed aside.

In precinct 22 polling-place, 234 Columbia street, the police officers were the politicians. They knew all about the election, and they knew that Simon was a "winner," but their prophetic ability was not taken seriously. Up to 5 o'clock 175 Republican and 15 Democratic votes had been received, and none of the regular Republican candidates claimed a victory.

Precinct 30, in the Sixth Ward, was very quiet, and precinct 31 did not show a great many signs of life. City Treasurer Werlein and Fire Commissioner Fliedner were there off and on during the day, not to look after the city's finances or fire department matters in the South End, but to see how Mr. Joseph Simon was getting along. Up to 2 o'clock 22 Republican votes were cast to every one cast by Democrats. The Simon men claimed the Italian vote in this precinct, but many Italians said they would not vote for a man who, during 20 years of bossism, had given a place to only a single native of Italy.

Precinct 32 polling-place, First and Wood streets, furnished a little excitement. A partisan banner had been placed in the windows, and an anti-Simonite tore it down. The man who posted it struck at him, but the "anti" squared his shoulders and the fight did not go any further.

The apathy was not so noticeable in the

Policeman Barter on duty at Precinct 16, 170 Third Street.

Fourth Ward. There voters were coming and going all day. However, the judges and clerks were not rushed with business. In precinct 18, 109 Republican and four Democratic votes were cast before 2 o'clock. All was quiet and orderly. No city officials were there except a couple of policemen, who, strange to say, took no interest in politics, and asked no questions. Deputy Sheriffs, also, were there to preserve order.

IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Many Floaters Stayed Away, Resulting in Light Vote.

Undoubtedly the declared intentions of Sheriff Frazier and District Attorney Chamberlain to arrest and prosecute any persons attempting to vote illegally was responsible for the comparative quietness of the day in the Tenderloin precincts. Considerably less than half the vote registered had appeared at 3 P. M. Workers for the machine were so numerous that they were in each other's way, and evidently they were liberally provided with expense money, for the saloons near the polling-places did a rushing business, and the machine heelers were hosts. That the precincts were controlled by the machine was apparent at every turn. Policemen in uniform acted as steerers, and worked for Senator Simon, as they doubtless were ordered to do by the powers "higher up."

To the ordinary citizen it would seem that five policemen in a single precinct, on a day as quiet as yesterday, was overmuch. Yet that number were at precincts 4 and 9 yesterday afternoon, and they gave all possible aid to the machine. The hobo vote was herded to the polls in the morning, and many illegal voters undoubtedly got through, because of the control through the police, which was given to the Simon men. In the ninth the policemen were behind the rail with the judges and clerks, and had the liberty of the entire place. The challenger of the Independents questioned the right of several persons to vote, but his protest was ignored. Twice requests were made for Deputy Sheriffs to arrest fraudulent voters, but they could not be reached when needed. For every representative of the Independents there were five for the machine, not counting the police. Vehicles were on hand, and hobos whose acquaintance with conveyances has hitherto been largely confined to patrol wagons were given all the considerations of distinguished visitors.

In the ninth a campaign poster that was offensive to every fair-minded citizen was boldly posted up in the window of the polling-place. Protest was made to

Scene at Precinct 44, 71 Union Avenue—Joel M. Long in doorway.

the election officials, and the protest was laughed at. The policeman on duty was asked to remove it, or order its removal, and he walked away. Finally several well-known citizens called on Chief McLauchlan, and insisted that the poster be removed. The Chief sent to the polling-place instructions to tear down the placard, which was done.

In precinct 19 at 4 o'clock 160 votes had been cast, out of a registration exceeding 400. In precinct 9, out of a registration of 492, but 174 votes had been recorded. In the 11th 157 votes had been cast, and in the fourth and fifth the figures were 121 and 173 respectively. But a small proportion were Democratic votes. An amusing incident occurred in the ninth, when a candidate for delegate on the Democratic ticket refused a Democratic ballot which was tendered him.

"I want to vote the Independent ticket," he declared.

But the Simon machine challenger overheard the declaration of intention, and protested, which was upheld. Watchers in the 14th reported that one of the judges opened several of the ballots after they had been returned by the voter. At 4 P. M. 121 votes had been cast in this precinct.

IN THE FIRST WARD.

Light Vote Was Polled, but the Contest was Lively.

The First Ward polled a comparatively light vote, but the contest was a bitter one, and the result in doubt until the last moment. In precinct No. 1 there was a fairly good vote, and the machine won

VICTORY FOR BUSINESS MEN.

W. B. Ayer, president of the Eastern Lumber Company, and a prominent business man, said last night:

"I think the result was what could be expected from the administration given city and county affairs by the party that has been in power. I am very much pleased at the result. I think it justifies the interest taken in the primaries by business men, who have had the welfare of good government at heart."

out, after a hard day's work. Lou Wagner and Tom McNamee did the boosting for the Simon slate, and the latter handed out "booze" and cigars at a lively rate. The street-car boys drank McNamee's booze and smoked his cigars, but voted the independent ticket. In this precinct the votes of a number of Swan Island scowdwellers were challenged.

In precinct No. 2, the voting was void of any sensational features. A number of stalwart mill hands from Donald Mackay's place of business were on hand to work against Storey, who was elected in spite of the most strenuous opposition. It is understood that these employes had been instructed to line up for the machine. In precinct No. 3, "Boost" Baldwin, one of the supporters of the Courthouse ring, blacked an eye for O. J. Groce, but there were no other sensational features during the day.

In all of these precincts stalwart policemen sat around on boxes and empty beer kegs, handing out political advice to all who came within ear-shot.

Other North Portland Precincts.

In precincts 5, 6 and 8 the Independent Republicans had things all their own way, making a clean sweep in the election of delegates. Members of the ring were on hand, and policemen and firemen, some of them in citizens' clothes, strutted to and fro, proclaiming an easy victory for the machine slate.

In Senator Simon's home precinct, No. 7, the fight was hotly contested, two out of three of the anti-Simon delegates being elected. In this precinct Phil Metschan was beaten by A. L. Mills by one vote. There was considerable delay in starting things to going in this precinct, and it was nearly 9 o'clock before the polls were formally opened. Pat Fowers, who had to stand in line for nearly half an hour, complained bitterly because of the scarcity of Democratic votes.

Senator Simon cast his vote at 10:10 o'clock, and, after a short consultation with J. G. Mack and Walter White, betook himself to parts unknown. No policemen were near the polling place all day, as they evidently thought that the machine had an easy victory in sight.

SOUTH OF MORRISON.

Machine Barkers Make Many Extravagant Claims.

In various precincts south of Morrison street, a number of city officials or their deputies were either present in person or were represented by men who laid their claims and the claims of Mr. Simon before the public in a very emphatic way. All the failings of Mr. Simon were attributed to the machinations of the citizens' delegation to the Legislature—the acts of which, according to the inane ideas of the "barkers," made Mr. Simon a nonentity at Washington. Such a quiet gentleman as Ed Werlein, City Treasurer, was heard to ask: "Would you drive the voter from pillar to post?" The voter in question was a Simon man, and Mr. Werlein is a Simon attache.

IN EASTERN MULTNOMAH.

The County Splits Even—Contests for Road Supervisors.

Partisan feeling ran quite as high in the several precincts of Eastern Multnomah as it did in the city. It was all Simon or anti-Simon, with a dash of politics thrown in for seasoning. The question of who shall be Road Supervisors was debated and fought over in all of them, with the result that in at least three precincts, the most important ones, the incumbents will not be their own successors. At Fairview the elected delegates announced themselves in favor of Robert Robinson, a pronounced anti-Simon man, and they received majorities of more than two to one. One peculiarity of the contest at that place was the announcement by one of the Simon candidates that he was a "Mitchell" man. This running-mate claimed to be a black Republican, without any choice of men. Both were snowed under.

At Gresham the machine delegates won out with good majorities. Charles Cleveland, who expects to get the nomination for County Commissioner, got the highest vote. The delegates from there are pronounced in favor of D. W. Metzger for Road Supervisor, but they were not pledged to give him the nomination. Gresham will cast a big vote in June and the majority will undoubtedly be for the regular ticket, whatever it may be. The result yesterday shows the influence of the Clevelands, as they are tireless workers and have the backing of the county organization.

In Troutdale precinct the result was a Waterloo for Joseph Simon. The regular ticket was badly beaten by the Independents. After the delegates were chosen they demanded to be instructed as to whom they should nominate for Supervisor. The result was in favor of James Branham, who defeated E. C. Littlepage by a vote of 76 to 58.

At Hurlburt there was no choice for Road Supervisor, and reports from there are very meager. It was reported that the regular ticket was defeated by a small majority.

Old-time methods prevailed at all the country polling places yesterday. A chairman and secretary were elected by those present and two tellers were appointed. Then the balloting was done by putting slips of paper in a hat. The contest was over in an hour or two. Results of the primaries in the country will be found in the tabulated statement, showing the names of the various Republican candidates and the votes each received.

HOT TIME IN SOUTH MOUNT TABOR

High-Handed Proceedings of Machine Judges and Clerks.

The Simon machine supporters ran things with a high hand in precinct 60, the voting place of which was at South Mount Tabor. They had their own crowd present when the polls opened, and elected judges and clerks known to be affiliated with the machine with but one exception. The exception was a Democrat, as provided by law, but a request from the Independents for representation on the election board was refused. J. F. Gilbert, the Simon candidate for Road Supervisor, was elected hands down, as were the machine delegates, Albert Vail, S. D. Campbell and H. J. Hefty.

Henry Chapman, who is well known in the precinct, said yesterday that the machine men who controlled affairs were so offensive in their tactics that many respectable citizens refused to vote, preferring to remain away rather than sanction by voting the disreputable methods pursued. The Independents nominated Mr. Kelly for receiver of the ballots and elected him by a standing vote. Mr. Kendall, who had charge of the box, refused to give it up. A number of votes were passed in to him and were put into the box, and two voters who challenged them were told to sit down. Disgusted with the Simon methods, a number of Republicans left the polls.

GREAT REJOICING AT SALEM.

News of Simon's Defeat Received With Wild Enthusiasm.

SALEM, Or., March 15.—The news of Simon's defeat in Multnomah County was received with wild enthusiasm in Salem. A crowd soon gathered around the telegraph office, and as bulletins were received, cheer after cheer was given. The Military Band was sent for, and several spirited tunes were played, closing with a funeral march. Cheers were given for Wrightman and Dr. J. N. Smith, the anti-Simon leaders, and then the crowd moved down to Waters' cigar store, which has been an anti-Simon rendezvous. After a short serenade for Waters brothers, a procession was formed, Dr. J. N. Smith placed at the head, and the crowd marched to the residence of F. T. Wrightman, to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." Wrightman was given a rousing demonstration. Mr. Wrightman appeared, and was introduced to the assembly by Ted Crawford as the "next Attorney-General of Oregon." Mr. Wrightman expressed his gratitude for the good-will evidenced, and expressed pleasure for the overthrow of "that little man" in Multnomah County, who had dictated the politics of the state for several years.

Dr. J. N. Smith was called for, and responded by saying repudiation of Simon and his methods marked the introduction of clean politics in Oregon. State Treasurer Moore's residence was next visited, where the band discoursed "Marching Through Georgia." Mr. Moore having retired for the night, the band proceeded to Secretary of State Dunbar's home. That gentleman was called for, and addressed the crowd, expressing his pleasure at the successful dethronement of Simon and voicing the hope "that Oregon's next United States Senator would remain in Washington, where his constituents had sent him." The rejoicing delegation then repaired to the business section of the city, where cheers were given for H. W. Scott, C. W. Fulton and Solomon Hirsch, and then for "the boys who have successfully fought corruption in politics in Multnomah County."

The defeat of Simon in Multnomah County settles the Senatorial fight in Marion, so far as Simon is concerned. The returns from the Republican primaries last night left doubt as to which faction would have the support of the Legislative delegation from Marion County. Since Simon has been defeated in his own county, it is safe to say that no Simon man will be placed on the Republican ticket in this county.

The defeat of Simon was very plainly a great disappointment to friends of Governor Geer. It is generally believed that Geer cannot get much, if any, help with an anti-Simon delegation from Multnomah County. While he is by no means admitted to be out of the race, it is plain that the result in Multnomah was a serious reverse. Though Geer did not carry Marion County solidly, it is believed he will have practically a solid delegation from this county to the convention.

Pure Food Hearing.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — The hearings on pure food legislation were continued today before the House committee on commerce, J. H. Madden, of Chicago, speaking in behalf of extensive wholesale grocery and food manufacturing interests. He maintained that the trade is strongly opposed to deleterious articles injurious to health, but that a restrictive law should end with the suppression of such goods, and should not go to the extent of administering business affairs, fixing standards, requiring labels, formulas, etc. The Corliss bill is preferable, he said, to the Hepburn bill. The hearing will continue Monday.

Investigation of Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — Speaker Henderson and his lieutenants of the House have decided to report the Crumpacker resolution for the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of 13 to investigate the election laws of the Southern States and to determine whether the right of suffrage is abridged contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. The resolution gives the committee the power to summon witnesses and send for persons and papers. The committee on rules will be called together next week formally to report this resolution.

Sampson Case in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The transcript of the case of the United States against Admiral Sampson and others, which has been appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was filed in the United States Supreme Court today. The case involves the question as to whether prize money should be awarded to Admiral Sampson and the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron, on account of the vessels and supplies captured in the battle off Santiago July 3, 1898.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." MRS. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD.

Of National Reputation Are the Men Who Recommend Pe-ru-na to Fellow Sufferers.

A Remarkable Case Reported From the State of New York.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD, OF ALABAMA.

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers." M. W. HOWARD.

Congressmen Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Most people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head and nose. Nothing is farther from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the oftenest affected by catarrh, but if this is so it is so only because these parts are more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate than the other parts of the body.

Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of ailments depend on catarrh. This is true Winter and Summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic disease, where the victim has not the slightest suspicion that catarrh has anything to do with it.

The following letter, which gives the experience of Mr. A. C. Lockhart, is a case in point:

Mr. A. C. Lockhart, corner Cottage street and Thurston Road, Rochester, N. Y., in a letter written to Dr. Hartman, says the following of Peruna:

"About fifteen years ago I commenced to be ailing, and consulted a physician. He pronounced my trouble a species of dyspepsia, and advised me, after he had treated me about six months, to get a leave of absence from my business and go into the country. I did so, and got temporary relief. I went back to work again, but was taken with very distressing pains in my stomach.

"I seldom had a passage of the bowels naturally. I consulted another physician, with no better results. The disease kept growing on me until I had exhausted the ability of sixteen of Rochester's best physicians. The last physician advised me to give up my work and go South, after he had treated me for one year.

"I was given a thorough examination with the X-ray. They would not even determine what my trouble was. Some of your testimonials in the Rochester papers seemed to me worthy of consideration, and I made up my mind to try a bottle of Peruna. Before the bottle was half gone I noticed a change for the better. I am now on the fifth bottle, and have not an ache or pain anywhere. My bowels move regularly every day, and I have taken on 18 pounds of flesh. I have recommended Peruna to a great many, and they recommend it very highly. I have told several people that if they would take a bottle of Peruna, and could then candidly say that it had not benefited them, I would pay for the medicine. A. C. LOCKHART."

Mr. W. P. Peterson, of Morris, Ill., says: "I was nearly dead with catarrhal dyspepsia, and am now a well man; better, in fact, than I have been for 20 years or more. "Since I got cured by your Peruna I have been consulted by a great many people."—W. B. Peterson.

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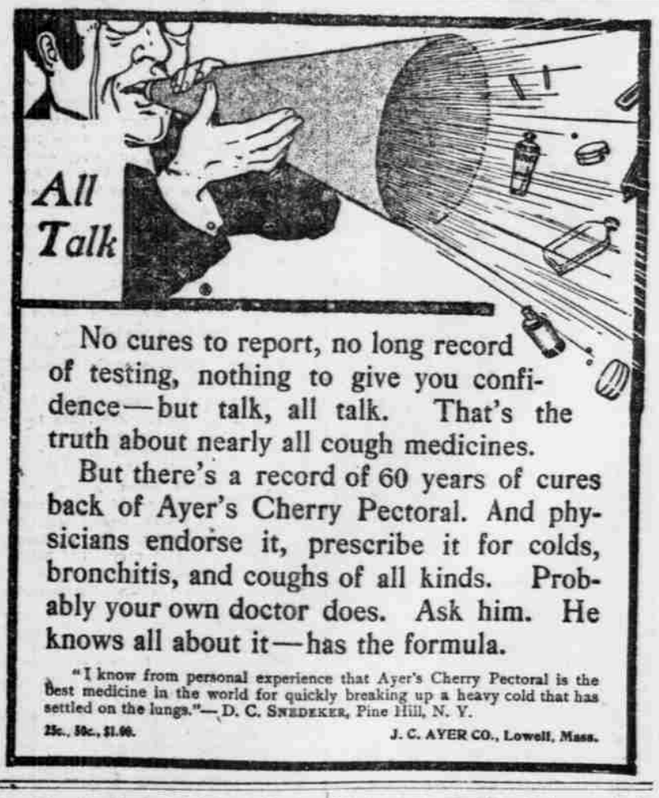

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