

HOPE OF THEM

Congressmen to Keep After Postal Increases.

BETTER SERVICE THEIR AIM

Northwest Men Not Alarmed by the Bristow Report.

ACTIONS IN NOWISE IMPROPER

Extra Allowances for Clerk Hire and the Like Are Wholly in Interests of the Public and Their Constituents.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 12.—The Bristow report, which, by inference, assails the integrity of members of Congress, and holds them before the country in the light of "grafters," failed to create a stir among Congressmen from the Pacific Northwest. The Oregon representatives, whose names do not appear, have little to say about the document.

"I don't see how Bristow overlooked me," said Representative Williamson. "I plead guilty to having secured a number of increased allowances for clerk hire, and feel slighted to think my work has been overlooked. Nevertheless, I shall keep right on after more increases when the service warrants it."

Mr. Hermann, while silent, his name was not brought into the report, admits having recommended numerous increased allowances, and says there is no impropriety in such action which is common practice among members.

"The only complaint I have to make about the Bristow report," said Representative Jones, "is that it did not tell the whole truth. It cited but one instance in which I secured an increased allowance for clerk hire, when there are dozens of such cases on record. I consider the report entirely untrue. I consider the Congressmen to accomplish results rather than a reflection upon them."

"I would not mind the Bristow report if it were laid before the people in the proper light," commented Representative Cushman. "There is nothing wrong in securing increased allowances for postal service, and I expect to keep at it as long as offices in my state require more money to handle the mail."

Representative Humphrey was at first very jubilant because his name was omitted from Bristow's list, but he has changed his mind. "I am afraid my constituents after reading that report, will wonder why I have not been able to get increases for their post-offices," said he.

Representative French, of Idaho, who also escaped mention, said:

"I see no reason why any member should be embarrassed by reason of being mentioned in the Bristow report for having secured increased allowances for his district, provided those increases were justified, and from what I can learn in almost every case cited the member is certainly beyond just criticism."

TO LOOK INTO BRISTOW REPORT

Speaker Cannon Announces the Special Committee of Seven.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—When the House met today, Speaker Cannon announced the special committee provided for in the McCull resolution, agreed to in the House yesterday, to investigate the indictment report of the Postoffice Department, as follows: McCall, Republican, Massachusetts; Hitt, Republican, Illinois; Burton, Republican, Ohio; Metcalf, Republican, California; McDermott, Democrat, New Jersey; Bartlett, Democrat, Georgia; and Richardson, Democrat, Alabama.

The report on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to.

A resolution calling on the Civil Service Commission as to how many times the civil service laws and regulations have been suspended since its operation was agreed to.

Campbell (Kan.) was made chairman of the committee of the whole, and the consideration of private pension bills began.

After passing 24 pension bills, a bill making Salt Lake City, Utah, a port of delivery, the House adjourned until Monday.

Committee Holds Secret Session.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The special committee, appointed by Speaker Cannon today to investigate the connection of members of the House with the Postoffice Department touching clerk hire and building leases, was in session for two hours today and adjourned to meet Monday at 10 o'clock. The work to be done was discussed and also the procedure to be followed.

While no investigation of the Postoffice Department is to be made, the acts and conduct of the officials of that department who transacted the business of members of Congress, the propriety of which has been questioned, undoubtedly will be scrutinized closely. The investigation also will disclose the author or authors of "the indictment" report. The session of the committee held today was secret.

STEEL TRUST EARNS LESS.

Net Earnings for Past Year Were \$25,000,000 Less Than in 1902.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The second annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, dated March 1, issued today, shows the net earnings for the year, after deducting expenditures for maintenance and interest on bonds and fixed charges of subsidiary companies, were \$108,171,182, compared with \$123,968,733 in 1902.

There was charged off last year for depreciation in inventory valuation and for the adjustment of sundry accounts, \$5,728,871. The previous year nothing was charged off to this account.

Dividends on the preferred stock in 1903 amounted to \$20,000,000, as against \$20,000,000 in 1902. Undivided profits for 1903, \$12,361,816, as against \$14,262,656.

Payments for account of common dividend in 1903 were \$12,707,262, compared with \$12,822,000 in 1902. It is declared the physical condition of the property has not only been fully maintained but greatly im-

proved and strengthened by these extensive outlays.

Reorganized the preferred stock conversion plan the report says:

Up to December 31, 1903, there had been issued and outstanding United States Steel Corporation 25-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds dated April 1, 1904, for the aggregate principal sum of \$102,902,500.

"These bonds were issued in payment of 1,500,000 shares of preferred stock at par, as well as in consideration of \$1,172,192 cash received from J. P. Morgan & Co. for a syndicate, being part of \$20,000,000 cash receivable under the contract of April 1, 1902, approved by the stockholders in special meeting and thereafter sustained by the courts.

"Since January 1, 1904, and up to the date of the writing of this report, there has been received from J. P. Morgan & Co. \$1,322,200 additional cash of the aggregate of \$20,000,000 cash receivable as above, and there have been issued additional bonds of a par value of \$5,057,500, making at this date, March 1, 1904, a total issue of bonds for the aggregate principal sum of \$107,960,000. Thus the corporation has received from J. P. Morgan & Co. for the syndicate \$1,322,200 cash, and has delivered \$3,000,000 in bonds, leaving \$2,000,000 cash to be received and \$12,000,000 bonds to be delivered."

In the way of general comment, Chairman H. Gray and President W. E. Cory say:

"During the year general trade conditions materially changed and the business of the subsidiary companies, in common with the business of all others, suffered by reason of the falling off in orders. So soon as it became evident to the directors that there was likely to be a large diminution in the net profits to be realized by way of dividends from subsidiary companies, it was deemed wise and prudent to reduce the dividends on the common stock of this corporation, and later to suspend the same, pending the determination of these questions. The directors gave careful consideration to all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the subject, and in the exercise of their judgment and claims of all who are interested in the corporation, and the advancement of its business, and the advancement of it."

"On December 31, 1903, the tonnage of unfilled orders on the books was 3,215,123 tons of all kinds of manufactured products, in comparison with a tonnage of 3,215,123 on the corresponding date in the previous year."

TO ARRANGE CANAL TRANSFER

Counsel for the Panama Company Sails for Paris.

NEW YORK, March 12.—William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, sailed for France today to arrange for the final transfer of the property and records of the company to this Government. Before leaving he announced that the Isthmian commission will sail from New York for Panama on March 20.

Things are in such a shape on the Isthmus, Mr. Cromwell says, that Admiral Walker and the commission, which sails from New York on March 20, will be in a position to undertake the work leading to the actual transfer, and he had given orders to the company's agent in Panama to afford to the canal commission every facility in his power, and to study for such action as they desire to take, the same as though the canal was formally in possession of this Government.

Robb to Be Assistant to Knox.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The president today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Assistant Attorney-General—Charles H. Robb, Vermont.

Postmaster—W. E. Foster, at Sedro-Wooley, Wash.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Charles H. Robb, of Vermont, is now Assistant Attorney-General of the Postoffice Department. Mr. Robb will succeed Henry M. Hoyt, appointed Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice.

Commemorate Treaty With America.

TOKIO, March 12.—Count Okuma, Shigenobu, ex-Prime Minister, is heading the movement for the publication in connection with the St. Louis Exposition, of an historical work entitled, "Anglo-American Influence in Japan." The object is to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the negotiation of the first Japanese treaty with the United States.

There will be about 100 distinguished contributors, including Prince Keiki, the last of the Shoguns; Marquis Ito and Field Marshal Yamagata. Colonel O. E. Woods, military attaché of the United States, and other distinguished figures, will work complete, historically, from the time of the restoration.

ECHO OF RACE WAR

War of Mississippi on Picture Venders Explained.

M'LAURIN INFORMS SENATE

People Do Not Object to Sale of the Roosevelt-Booker Washington Photographs, but Other Wares of Peddlers Are Improper.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There was an echo of the Indiana, Miss., post-office case in the Senate today, when McLaughlin rose to a question of personal privilege to explain a newspaper report to the effect that the authorities of that place arrest peddlers of pictures of President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington, who may chance to go there, McLaughlin said arrests of picture vendors had been made both at Indianapolis and a neighboring town, but that the arrests were due to the fact that their wares were of an improper and low character, and not because they were selling pictures of the President and Mr. Washington.

The Senate considered but did not dispose of the petition presented by the bill writers for the purpose of preventing the desecration of the American flag by its use for advertising purposes.

McLaughlin, in explaining the Indiana incident, said ordinarily a story of this character may not be worth attention, but under the circumstances he felt he should refer to it for the purpose of refuting it, as it is entirely without foundation. McLaughlin said the paragraph had grown out of a statement made in a newspaper letter written by A. J. Faxton, an attorney of Leland, Miss., who told of the arrest at that point of three men who he said were engaged in selling pictures of the President and Mr. Washington seated at the table together, and also pictures of obscene character. These pictures, he said, appealed strongly to race prejudice.

Similar arrests, also, McLaughlin said, had been made at Indianapolis, and it was found upon the hearing of the case that a Cincinnati concern engaged in publishing the pictures in question had many agents out in the interest of these wares.

The men were tried and some of them sent out of the country, and McLaughlin expressed surprise that any community should have permitted them to be tried. He said the pictures of the President and Mrs. Washington, which were sold, were entirely too small, and expressed the opinion that the death penalty would not be too severe. He added the arrests were not because the men were selling photographs of the President and Mrs. Washington, but because they were selling lewd pictures.

The following bills were passed: Providing for the establishment of a light and fog signal station at the entrance of the Belingham Bay, Wash.; authorizing the Secretary of War to accept from the citizens of Missoula, Mont., lands for the enlargement of the military reservation at that point; authorizing the erection of a Federal building at Sheridan, Wyo., at a cost of \$100,000; granting an American registry to the British ship Fremont, authorizing the preparation of a railroad map of the United States by the Geological Survey; to prevent the desecration of the American flag; for the regulation of consular invoices; authorizing the improvement of the mouth of Snake River, near Nome, Alaska, as a harbor.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications was then taken up, and that relating to the purchase of sites for defense in the Hawaiian Islands, were accepted. The further consideration of these amendments was postponed until Monday.

Treaty With Abyssinia Ratified.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate, in executive session, today ratified the treaty between the United States and Ethiopia, which was negotiated by Menelik II, King of Ethiopia, and Robert P. Skinner, Consul-General and Plenipotentiary. The treaty was to last ten years, and provided for trading posts and telegraph and other means of transportation in Menelik's provinces. The main objects

to be accomplished by the treaty were set forth in an extended report made by Consul Skinner.

WOOLLEY GETS THE OFFICE.

Senate Confirms His Nomination as Assayer at Boise.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: H. Smith Woolley, Assayer United States Assay Office, at Boise City, Idaho.

Postmasters: Idaho—Mary A. Fall, Blackfoot; Montana—Charles D. Howell, Havre; Washington—Henry A. Rathvon, Marysville; W. E. Foster, Sedro-Wooley. Captain George A. Converse, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of Rear-Admiral; Captain Henry N. Mangors, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of Rear-Admiral; also several promotions in the Navy.

GOVERNMENT FOR CANAL ZONE

Morgan Asks That Civil and Military Rule Be Applied.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Morgan today introduced a bill for the government of the Panama canal zone. It declares the territory acquired for canal purposes to constitute a Government reservation of the United States subject to civil and military law under the control of the President of the United States through the Canal Commission. The laws of Panama shall continue until superseded by laws of Congress; laws of the United States respecting citizenship, immigration, naturalization and the importation of contract labor shall not apply unless Congress otherwise shall direct.

Ten million dollars are appropriated to pay Panama for the canal strip, the same to be paid without delay, and the President to take immediate possession of the canal zone.

Puts End to Tobacco Coupons.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A favorable report on the Tawney bill prohibiting the inclusion in packages of manufactured tobacco of coupons, etc., was ordered to the full House committee on ways and means by the sub-committee having that matter in charge. An amendment to obviate a constitutional question was made in the bill.

Honolulu Franchise Extended.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House committee on territories today made a favorable report on a bill extending the gas and street railway franchise of the Hawaiian Electric Company. The extension is made indefinitely, the price of both gas and electricity being fixed.

LAUNCH BOOM FOR MILES.

Prominent Iowa Democrats Join in National Movement.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 12.—About 75 prominent Iowa Democrats held a conference here tonight and launched a boom for General Nelson A. Miles for the Democratic nomination for President. It is said that the Iowa movement is part of a National one, which has been begun by General Miles' managers.

Worries of Oriental Journalism.

Kobe Chronicle.

The Manila Cablenews appears to have suffered from a trick which was played upon the Times a few years ago. According to the former journal, while the issue was in process of publication recently, the editor discovered to his horror that a number of signatures of "poetry" had crept in "on a subject which has given prominence," he says, "in these columns, but they were unfit for publication in any honorable journal. In consequence great efforts were made to suppress the edition, the mail papers being stopped, and orders 'to buy at any price' issued to the entire force of the journal. It may perhaps be remembered that some years ago the London Times was found to contain some words of a most indecent nature inserted in a speech of Sir William Harcourt. The press was stopped and the offensive words erased, but already a part of the issue had been published, and the Times made great efforts to get back the copies circulated, paying as much as half a crown apiece in some cases. Shortly afterwards the incident was repeated, and the proprietors being unable to discover the guilty parties, gradually discontinued the paper, and the mystery has never so far as we are aware, been explained.

AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP.

Pe-ru-na a Specific Restorative That Has Stood the Test of Time.

Women Fear La Grippe and Catarrh—Pe-ru-na a Reliable Protection.

A GRIPPE is acute epidemic catarrh. There is no remedy in the world that meets this form of catarrh as thoroughly as Pe-ru-na. During the first stages of the grippe Pe-ru-na is an unfailing remedy. People who have had la grippe and were partly recovered, but remain half sick, will find Pe-ru-na exactly suited to their case. There is no remedy devised that will so quickly and thoroughly dispel the disagreeable and serious after-effects of a grippe as Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na Reaches the Source of Catarrhal Diseases—Unhealthy Mucous Membranes.

It reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system.

Every person who has had la grippe during the past year should take a course of Pe-ru-na. No one need expect perfect recovery unless they do so. The mucous membranes, which are the seat of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition.

This Pe-ru-na will do. A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Pe-ru-na appears to be the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases.

It has stood the test of forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (if not the only) specific remedy for the after-effects of a grippe.

The Disagreeable After-Effects of La Grippe Promptly Relieved by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Indiana, writes: "I have been ordered by my doctor to take Pe-ru-na, and I feel it is a regular meal with me, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over a year."

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present buildings at Fort Walla Walla are uninhabitable. They are to be removed and new buildings, modern barracks and modern quarters suitable for a battalion of infantry are to be built. The work of rehabilitating Fort Walla Walla will be done under the Quartermaster's Department, by direction of Secretary Taft, will take up the improvement of Fort Walla Walla, and will prepare plans for such new buildings as are to be erected. All of the present buildings are in such poor condition that they cannot be repaired at a reasonable cost, so they will be demolished, and be replaced by the new buildings. Until Fort Walla Walla has been rebuilt, it is probable the garrison will consist of the small detachments of cavalry. Not until ample quarters are provided will the infantry take possession.

"Too much credit cannot be given to Senator Ankeny for having secured the order for the rebuilding of Fort Walla Walla. Had it not been for his efforts the War Department would have accepted the decision of Secretary Root as final and the post would have been altogether abandoned. Once it had been abandoned, it would have been practically impossible to secure its reconstruction. It will hereafter take rank as one of the important military posts in the Northwest, and will not of such size as Vancouver Barracks or Fort Wright, it will occupy an important place on the military map, and will be a permanent garrison for troops assigned to the Department of the Columbia.

Prosperity in the Malay States. Outlook.

And what has British rule achieved for the Malay States? It has given the native security of life and property; it has abolished slavery and the exaction of unpaid labor; it has established free education and titles; it has provided free education and free hospital treatment and medicine for all; it has exterminated piracy; it has put an end to the recurrent scourges of small-pox and cholera; it has constructed over 1000 miles of metalled roads; it has built out of current revenue 300 miles of railway which carried nearly 4,000,000 passengers in 1903, and earned in ten years a net revenue of over \$7,000,000; it has, perhaps unwisely, left the native practically untaxed; it has afforded ample opportunity to the Malay of entering the government service and of acquiring wealth by the exercise of ordinary industry; it has raised the revenue of the states from \$60,000 in 1875, to \$2,500,000 in 1903; it has in the same time increased the foreign trade of the states from \$1,500,000 to \$17,000,000; it has kept the peace and maintained the law. This is a record of which any nation might be proud.

When Cannon Signs Bills.

When Speaker Cannon takes his pen in hand to sign a few bills everybody moves away from his immediate vicinity, as if to be beyond reach of the ink should he be sure to distribute. In five minutes



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AT THE APPEARANCE OF GRIP PEOPLE SHOULD stay indoors and take Pe-ru-na in small doses (teaspoonful every hour) until the symptoms disappear. This will prevent a long, disastrous sickness and perhaps fatal result.

Without raising the question as to whether a grippe is produced by a specific microbe or not, at least this much is certain and admitted by all: it will produce chronic catarrh if not promptly and properly cured.

It leaves a person haggard, weak, nervous, irritable, mucous membranes all congested, appetite changeable, digestion capricious, and just about emptied of all meaning or desirability.

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