BIDS IT WAKE UP

Cockran Says House is Losing Caste.

HE CRITICISES ROOSEVELT

Recent Pension Order Held to Be a Usurpation of Power.

SPEECH CAUSES GREAT STIR

President Finds Warm Supporters in Leading Republican Members--Cushman Joins Democrats in the Vote to Table Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The recent ex-

ecutive order of the President relating to age as evidence of pensionable disability today furnished the text for an impassioned appeal by W. Bourke Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) to the members of the House to uphold the dignity of that body by refusing to submit to what he alleged to be the usurpation of the legislative authority of Congress by the Executive. In anticipation of Cockran's speech al most every seat on the floor was occupied and the galleries were filled to overflowing. Cockran held his audience throughout, and his remarks frequently were

punctuated with loud applause from both sides of the chamber. He characterized the President's interpretation of the law as "a hollow mockery and a play of words," and said that this was known by the man who wrote it, as well as by the order itself. He declared that Congress, on account of its pusillanimous failure to do its duty to itself, had lost caste, so much so that the newspapers of the country outside of Washington now print only a paragraph or two of its proceed-

The action of the President, he said, had been justified by the Secretary of the Interior by the precedent of President Cleveland, "but if that be so, then in God's name let us condemn that act of Cleveland's as vehemently as the act of any Republican President." The disposition to justify everything "because Mr. Cleveland did it," he said, was the highest compliment that could be paid to a man by Congress, but the confidence which Mr. Cleveland enjoys, he asserted, only adds to the danger of the act and does not

Warm Supporters of the Order.

The President and Secretary of the Interior found warm supporters in Dalzell (Pa.), Grosvenor (O.), Gibson (Mont.), Calderhead (Kan.), Lacey (Ia.), and Hepburn (Ia.) The first-named maintained that it made no difference how many millions of dollars were involved in the President's order, because the Secretary of the Interior distributed the money voted by Congress pursuant to the rules of evidence established by the Pension Bureau.

Grosvenor believed the country and the old soldiers would approve the order, and that the money necessary for putting it into effect would be included in the forthcoming deficiency bill.

The debate occurred on a resolution introduced by Cockran directing the committee on judiciary to investigate the recent pension order. It had been reported from the committee on rules, with a recommendation that it lie on the table, and this was adopted by the narrow majority of three votes, the speaker having his vote recorded in the affirmative. Three Republicans, Cushman (Wash.), Littlefield (Me.) and McCall (Mass.) voted with the Democrats against tabling the resolution.

When Cockran began speaking he was warmly applauded, and he at once commanded the closest attention of members of both sides of the House. He said the resolution was offered solely to vindicate the dignity of the House. He did not, he said, question the propriety of paying liberal pensions to Federal soldiers, but he declared that the basis of these payments should be the laws of Congress, "and not any self-constituted authority."

Power Left to the House.

If, he said, the President's order in recognized by the House, "what fragment of power is there left to the House?" By one stroke of the pen, he declared, the President had appropriated \$6,000,000, and he said it was a matter with which Congress must deal if it has any regard for its own power or if it be animated by a shadow of loy-alty for the Constitution which created it. He vigorously asserted that "we are here at the parting of the ways," and inquired. "if this order be tolerated without protest by the House, what power is there that the executive order cannot usurp? What fragment of control over the country's purse cannot

Continuing, he said that this pretense of interpretation of the law is but a hollow mockery and play of words, and "It is known by the man who wrote it as shown by the order itself."

After attacking what he declared to be the President's usurpation of power of interpretation in which he said that the order should not be retroactive, Cockran appealed to members on both cocaran appealed to memoers on both sides of the House to "consider the enormity of this proposal," which he said affected the liberty and safety of the Government. In his opinion, the steady decline in the dignity of the

House had attracted much attention. In sarcastic vein he declared that the President allowed Congress the privliege of declaring war, and he was loudly applauded by the Democrats when he added, "but the President

makes war when he chooses." If this condition were hopeless, he said, amid more Democratic applause, "If we cannot rescue ourselves from the degra-dation and decrepitude in which we seem condition to be lamented rather than to be discussed."

Tears, he said, belonged to women for conditions which were helpless, while dis-cussion belonged to men. The dignity power of the House, he maintained were within the control of its own members, "and," he said, "it needs but loyalty on our part to restore us not merely to an important, but to a dominant posi-

Says Congress Has Lost Caste. The Congress, he declared, had so lost easte that today there was not a paper outside of Washington that gave more than one or two paragraphs about its proceedings. He demanded to know, "Why has this decline come upon us? Why has this decreptitude overtaken us?"

sible that the House must confess now that its last entrenchment has been made "by a subordinate executive officer," and said the confempt which had been extended to the House and the violation of its rights constituted the measure of respect, affention and submission which it deserved. Amid an outburst of Democratic applause he declared that when the House shall stand on its rights, "the greater will be the security of liberty and the wider the progress of humanity." He then flayed the members for permitting the Senate to grow up at the expense of the House, by persistently asserting its rights. He charged that the House had been remiss in its duty in not asserting its rights.

He received vociferous applause from

He received vociferous applause from both sides of the chamber when he de-clared notwithstanding Speaker Cannon's utterances that public opinion must come to the rescue of Congress, "the public opinion of the United States is here. We

opinion of the United States is here. We are its agents, its creation."

Raising his voice to a high pitch, he said that the House "Is the sanctuary of our constitutional temple. We are the priests to whom it is intrusted, and, he added, pointing his finger at the Speaker, "you, sir, are the high priest responsible for the method in which that trust shall be discharged."

He referred to attempts made by Eng-

He referred to attempts made by Eng-land to usurp the legislative authority, and declared that the President's order was the usurpation of power, "not by ap-propriation, but by interpretation," which e attributed to the pusillanimous failure of Congress to do its duty to itself. Congress had control of the purse, and if it would exercise that control, he insisted, every privilege that belonged to it would come back. He dwelt at length on the inalienable right of the House to originate reverue bills and urged the members to assert that right. He attacked the rules of the House, and said that if the mem-bers were not to be trusted "we ought to be abolished."

Attacks Rules of the House,

He further attacked the rules of the House, which, he said, forced members to rise and discuss questions having no reference to the bill under consideration, "thus reducing the whole proceeding to the level of opera bouffe." Reverting to the President's order. Cockran contended that the Secretary of the Interior justified the action upon the precedent of President Cleveland.

"Well, sir," he said, pacing up and down the center aisle, "If that he so, then in God's name, let us condemn that act of Mr. Cleveland's as well as the act of or air. Cieveland's as well as the act of any Republican President. The disposi-tion to justify almost everything by pleading 'that Mr. Cieveland did it' is the highest of compliments that can be paid to a man by any Congress in our

political history."

Continuing, he said: "You tell us Mr. Cleveland did it, and therefore it must he regular. If this act was committed by Mr. Cieveland, the confidence which he enjoys adds to its danger and does not

ppealing to both sides of the House to unite on a declaration of rights "beyond which the aggression of the Senate or of

the Executive shall not go." As Cockran took his geat he was sud-rounded by members from both parties, who warmly congratulated him, and it was some time before order was restored. Dalzell (Pa.), replying to Cockran, said he could cite countiess instances where the House again and again had asserted its right against the claims of the Sen-ate, and always successfully. It had, he said, taken Cockran 11 years to dis-cover that there was an invasion of the prerogatives of the House.

Money Matter Can Cut No Figure. Concerning the pension order, Dalzell naintained that it did not make any diference how many millions were involved

by the order. Congress, he said, turned over to the Secretary of the Interior a lump sum for pensions, based upon the Secretary's estimates, and to be distrib-Secretary's estimates, and to be distrib-uted under the law and pursuant to the rules of evidence established by the Pen-sion Bureau. Therefore, he argued, the matter of money involved cut no figure in the resolution under discussion.

The President and Secretary of the In-

terior found another defender in Grosve-nor (O.), who said that they had rendered a sensible and comprehensive definition of the terms of the law relating to the degree of ability to perform man-ual labor. He declared he believed the country approves of the order and also that the soldiers of the country will approve it, and he also expressed the belief that when the deficiency bill is reported it will contain an appropriation which will be approved by a majority of the House to meet the additional increases in the costs of pensions under the President's construction of the law.

After remarks by Calderhead (Kan.) and Hepburn (Ia.), Dalsell moved the previous question, which was adopted. The vote hen recurred on the recommendation that the Cockran resolution lie on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was carried, ayes 102, noes 100, the Speaker re-

ording his vote.
Williams, in commenting on the vote, said it was so close he would ask a recapitulation. The cierk thereupon read the names of the members voting for and against the proposition. The recapitula-tion resulted in the Republicans securing ne extra vote, the corrected vote standing, ayes, 103; noes, 100.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow, when culogies will be delivered upon the lives of the late Representatives Burke and Foederer, of Pennsylvania.

President Makes Three Nominations. WASHINGTON, April 9.-The President today sent to the Senate the following

Judge of the Second Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, J. N. Kepoiki, of Ha-Consul-General, James R. Parsons, Jr. New York, at Mexico, Mexico. United States Attorney, Noah B. K.

Pettingill, District of Porto Rico,

Philippine Revenue Measures. MANILA, April 9.—The drafting of the roposed measures to secure internal revenue have been completed and published. The measures are opposed weakly by the distilling and tobacco growing interests

Forestry-Control Bill Postponed. WASHINGTON, April 9.-The Senate mmittee on public lands has agreed to ostpone until the next session of Concress the bill to transfer control of the crest reserves from the Interior Department to the forestry division of the Agri-

American Philosophical Society.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 .- The American Philosophical Society held the final session of its general meeting today. Professor Marion D. Larned, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered an ad-dress on the results of the American ethnographical survey and Sydney George Fisher, of this city, described the effect of the American Revolution upon the English colonial system.

Other papers read were: "The Estabishment of Game Refugees in the American Forest Reserves," by Alden Samp-son, of Haverford, Pa., and "The Regulations of Color Signals in Marine Service," by Dr. Charles A. Oliver, of this city.

Confesses He Killed Wife and Child. DENVER, April 2.—A. D. Galbraith, formerly manager of the Topeka mine in Russell Gulch, Gilpin County, in jail here on the charge of misappropriating the company's funds, this afternoon confessed to having murdered his wife and little son in his cabin in Russell Guich on March 9. A dispatch from Central City says the cabin has been entered and the two bodies found in bed, with the bed-clothing spread over them, giving the bed the appearance of being freshly made Continuing, he inquired if it were pos- up. Both had been shot in the head.

TERMS IT POLITICS

Spooner Takes Up Democratic Cry for Postal Inquiry.

HIGH PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT

None Can Say He Will Have Those Who Try to Evade the Law in Any Position-Payne's Services Also Commended.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- In the Senate today Spooner replied to the Democrati strictures on the conduct of the Post office Department, and also traversed an extensive political field. He de-ed the course of the Postmaster. General in connection with the irregulari-ties in his department, and charged that the effort on the part of the Democratic Senators to secure a Congressional injulry were in the interest of party poli-

He also defended the President against the charge of violating the law which, he said, had been made by the Demo-crats, declaring that in nothing was the President so much distinguished as in his, determination to enforce the law. No progress was made on the postoffice bill.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was partially read, but further consideration was postponed on the suggestion that the conferees had inserted provisions that had not been passed by either House.

The Mill for the read of the Portland Expassed by either House.

The bill for the aid of the Portland Exposition and the Philippine coastwise shipping bill were passed finally by accepting the House amendments. Other bills were passed as follows:

Donating lots at The Dalles, Or., to the Oregon Wilespeed.

the Oregon Historical Society, and appropriating \$20,000 to supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the Senate. The conference report on the Indian ap-propriation bill was taken up and read. The consideration of the report was not pleted, owing to a request from Money

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and Lodge made a statement covering the facts relating to cancelling machines in the Postoffice Department. Referring to Bristow's report. Lodge said it might be inferred from it that a large part of the fund for machines had been corruptly used, but this was not true, as the expenditure was for additional machines.

Again Talks on Chinese Exclusion.

Lodge then yielded to Patterson to make ddition to his speech of yesterday on Chinese exclusion act. He made espe cial reply to the contention of other Sen-ators that the treaty with China of 1894 had had the effect of repealing the trea-ties of 1888 and 1830, and laid down the general proposition that no treaty entered into for mere temporary purposes could be held to abrogate permanent treaties. He again declared that unless there was new legislation the country would be without prohibitive legislation after De-cember 7 next.

Consideration of the postoffice bill was then resumed and Spooner addressed the

He expressed the opinion that much had been said concerning the Postoffice Department for partisan purposes, and expressed surprise that Simmons, for ex-ample, should have said the Postoffice Department inquiry was "rejuctantly be-

"What we say here goes into the per-nanent record," said Spooner. "If we cast reflections upon any person or offi-cial of the Government they are there for all time. We are supposed to speak from a high standard."

No Hesitancy in Exposing Fraud. Continuing, he read from the President's report on the investigation to show that

of the officials of the Postoffice Department to undertake the investigation, and declared there had been nothing in the record of the department to impeach the fidelity of the Postmaster-General. He He said that Mr. Payne had not been a can didate for the position, nor had it been sought for him, although it was the life ambition of Mr. Payne to become Postmaster-General.

Spooner paid the highest tribute to Mr. Payne, who, he said, had been un! maligned more than any other official in a number of years. Spooner referred to the record of

Charles Emory Smith, and commended his services to the Government as one of self-sacrifice. Spooner said that the Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Trace-well, had been subjected to adverse criticism, and that official he believed to be an honest, upright and incorruptible official and an able lawyer.

Spooner put into the record a letter from the President to Mr. Payne com-mending him for the work he had done in connection with the postoffice investi-gation. Speaking of the charges of cor-ruption, Spooner advanced the idea that there was much less of it now than in former years. He did not believe, for example, that a credit mobilier scandal would be possible in the Congress of today. He defended the Senate for its failure to adopt the Penrose resolution, and announced his conviction that the

emand for an inquiry was not uncolored by political interest.

Spooner said there had been no charges except those made by Mr. Bristow, and that Mr. Bristow had made no charges that had not been investigated. He said it would have been impossible to make an investigation in the time fixed by the resolution and suggested that May I was fixed by the Carmack resolution with fixed by the Carmack resolution with a view to its effect on the Presidential campaign. He centended that an investigation to be effective must be

Roosevelt Is Fearless. per said it would have been impos sible for the Senate to make as complete an investigation as Mr. Bristow had made

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does-containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system-is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months l could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." Susie A. HAIRS TON. Withers, N. C.

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

under the President's direction. "And I think." he said, "that whatever our friends on the other side of the chamber may find to say of the President, the great mass of the people will agree with me that from the beginning he has shown that he will not tolerate wrongdoing in any official, high or low."

He charged the Democrats in both houses of Congress with having adopted as a party slogan the declaration that "Roosevelt must be beaten?"

"Why? Because they say he is a law unto himself, a Czar—unsafe, unsound, a lawmaker, a lawbreaker, and the like, while the candidate on the other side is safe and sound, calm and judicial. Do you have to have some one to testify that he is a Democrat? He has it now from Mr. Cleveland, whose Democracy itself is questioned."

What syldence, Spooner asked, had Gorman that the President is a Czar? He would hate to believe that Mr. Gorman meant to charge that the Republican Senators, but that he had shown that disposition by charging that they are blindly obeying some outside bebest to adjourn Congress at an early date. As for himself he would admit he desired to ad-

journ Congress at an early date. As for himself, he would admit he desired to adjourn. He wanted to get away not only because he believed the work of the session had been practically completed, but because he thought the Democratic members ought to be allowed to get away and consult the people, with the end in view of having "the two wings of the Democratic party flap together so that they can select as a candidate some calm, silent man who can be held up in North Carolina as a trust-buster and in Wall street as a man entirely devoted to the business interests." Gorman Playing for Campaign Funds

Speaking of Gorman's reference to J. J. Hill and the bill for the amendment of the interstate commerce law, Spooner said the interstate commerce law, Spooner said he agreed with Gorman that Hill was the "greatest transportation mind in the country." He expressed the opinion that Gorman's position in that connection was "intended to touch the pocketbooks of Mr. Hill's coterie of financiers when the ne-Hill's coterie of financiers when the necessities arise, as they will, but I venture the prediction that Mr. Hill and his associates will not press with tumultuous haste to the support of the Senator until assured that he has a solid Democratic party behind him in the support of that measure." Spooner defended the President against Gorman's charge of violation of the interstate commerce law, and also against the charge of a violation of law in connection with the old-age pension-order. Referring to the pension matter he said that "so far from violating the law said that "so far from violating the law it had ameliorated a violation of the law in 1893, when there was a Democratic President."

He would not admit, in response to a question from Overman, that the pending campaign had influenced the old-age order. He defended the President against the charge of violating the law, saying that "whatever eine the President of the United States has been deep the President of the United States has demonstrated, he has shown unfaltering devotion to the law It has always been his dectrine that the Executive should enforce the law and that if the law is not right it should be re-pealed."

He wondered, he said, that Gorman had not attacked the President's record in connection with the anthracite coal strike. He dwelt on the beneficial result of this interference and added:

"I suppose your calm, neutral, judicial-minded President would have taken refuge behind the Constitution and would have done nothing. Not so, thank God, with Theodore Roosevelt. But for the President's action every city in the country would have been the scene of violence and rioting." and rioting."

Roosevelt Enforces the Law.

The prosecution of the Northern Securiles also was referred to, because, said pooner, the President had registered an Spooner, the President had registered an oath in Heaven to enforce the law, not-withstanding that he might make enemies in doing so. On motion of Mitchell, the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the permanent Exposition bill, which had the effect of passing the measure. It appropriates \$45,000 for the Exposition. Other hills were passed as follows: Providing for the care of insane people in Alaska; authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to transmit original papers to be used as transmit original papers to be used as evidence; amending the law of 1898 relat-ing to the protection of American seamen in securing employment. executive session, and at 5:08 P. M. ad-

DECLARES TROOPS WERE CRUEL Exiled Colorado Miners Tell of Harsh

journed.

Treatment on the Train. OURAY, Colo., April 9.-A majority of he union men who returned to Telluride last night, and were foreibly expelled nand of Adjutant-General Sherman M. Bell, arrived here late this afternoon. They were taken from Telluride on a spe cial train, only as far as Dallas Divide on the boundary line of San Miguel County, and were forced to walk from there. The exiles complain that they were badly treated by the troops, some being struck with the stocks of rifles and others prodded with bayonets.

telephone message received from Ridgeway today by the local Miners Union states that Oscar Johnson is lying dangerously wounded at Dallas Divide, and a physician has been sent to his as-sistance. H. C. Voss and Secretary-Treasover Stewart Forbes, of the Telluride urer Stewart Forbes of the Telluride Union, two of the imprisoned returning exiles who were imprisoned by General Bell, are said to be in a bad condition from wounds inflicted by the soldiers. Michael Clooney, who went from here to escort the exiles to Telluride, is missing. The local union has offered to raise 1000 men to preserve the peace at Telluride. men to preserve the peace at Telluride free of cost, but General Bell rejected the

Beggars Live in Style.

CHICAGO, April 9.-Living in a richly furnished house on the West Side, a family of beggars has been located, after seven years' search. The long hunt ended when Superintendent James Minnick, of the West Side Bureau of Charities, took into custody three small children of Mrs. Missouri Boehm. Two hours later five other children were arrested, and Judge Brown, in the Juvenile Court, put them in the care of court officers or sent them to institutions.

In the family home the probation officer found a piano, expensive rugs and draperies and furniture of costly woods. There were closets and chests filled with There were closets and chests mised with clothing, and in the basement were bales of clothing apparently prepared for sale. When the family was taken to court, Mrs. Boehm was declared by Minnick to have been for ten years a beggar in Austin, Oak Park and the West Side of Chicago. Minnick testified that she sent out her children to beg, and in the last four years more than 100 letters have been written to the Bureau of Charities by persons interested in the pleas of the beg-

Militiamen Arrest Union Men. TRINIDAD, Colo., April 9.-James D. Richie, secretary-treasurer of the local union at Broadhead; Robert Beverage, president of the Broadhead Union, and Librado Vialpando, a Mexican, have been brought from Aguilar by the troops and placed in the County Jail. The first two are charged with intimidating men who wished to work. Vialpando is charged with having shot at a soldier.

breken and fitful. I longed for health. Tried several mediciness but none were of any lasting benefit until I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I soon realized that I had found the right remedy. It helped mature to throw off the poisons that saturated the system, removed all pains and strengthened the digestive organs, and brought the roses of health back to my checks. This medicine if taken occasionally keeps the system in perfect condition, helping it to throw off the disease and consequences of exposure to dampness. I am pleased to give it my endorsement."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak Industrial Peace Again Assured. CHICAGO, April 9.-Industrial peace is ssured in the brick manufacturing business of Chicago for the coming year. An agreement has been concluded between the various yards and the Brickmakers' Union, embracing about 2000 men, which embodies the following provisions: The closed shop, the union label to be placed on all bricks manufactured, last

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY



To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention-but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, be-

cause as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone. The mild and immediate effect of | and day, smarting or irritation in pass Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful ing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sieeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole sys-tem right, and the best proof of this is

Dear Sir:

Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past rear it became so severe and complicated that suffered everything and was much alarmeding strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote, asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

"I continued its use, and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

"I know that your Swamp-Root is purely regetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am," Very truly yours. ogs.
y and recommending swamp,
y and recommending swamp,
rers, 1 am," Very truly yours,
L. C. RICHARDSON.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid

cobbery, is said to have made a full con-

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a

diseases and weaknesses peculiar to

women ever attained, the proprietors of

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now

feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Fe-

male Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All

they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of

The Vice-President Independent Order of Good Templars.

An experience which many women have was related by Miss Agnes Stebbings, of 23 East 24th Street, New York City, as follows. I had very poor health for a year until life looked dark and dreary to me. Had headaches, backache, also pain, my sleep was broken and fifful. I longed for health. Tried several medicines but none were of any last-

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak

which works wonders for weak women

Adviser is sent free on receipt of 21 one-

FOR WOMEN

\$500

their means of cure.

to pass your water frequently night | Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease. If your water, when allowed to re-main undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sedi-ment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kid-neys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their case families because they recognize in own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices-fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Portland Sunday "Oregonian. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer,

time and a haif; double pay for Sundays and holidays; the eight-hour day. The business agent is permitted to enter brick-Junction, where they found \$1200 hidden under a stone wall. yards at any time during working hours to settle differences, grievances not so set-tied to be arbitrated, and all brick to be NEW CAPITAL OF PHILIPPINES hauled by union teamsters and under union conditions. The agreement expires Taft Says It Will Be in Healthier Location Than Manila. May 1, 1905.

year, overtime to be paid at the rate of fession, taking the officers to Brookfield

CHICAGO, April 9.-Plans for the new Boys Arrested for Big Robbery. apital of the Philippines were today made WATERBURY, Conn., April 9 .- Four nown by Secretary of War Taft. Secre boys suspected of connection in the rob-bery in Lanesville, Conn., when \$12,000 was stolen from the home of Henry Datary Taft said: vis, a recluse, were arrested today. About \$800 was found in their possession. All the boys are under 20 years of age. John

"The new capital will be about 155 miles from Manila, on a plot of ground over 5000 feet above the sea level, which will make it far more healthy for Americans "It is to be to the Philippines what years old, arrested at New Simia is to India, and will be of great Milford, charged with complicity in the penefit to the islands. The climate is superb, the location good, and the new pportunities for men with capital will be

Steel Production for Last Year. PHILADELPHIA, April 9.-The current ssue of the Bulletin, the official organ of he American Iron and Steel Association, makes the following announcement cor cerning the production of Bessemer steel ingots and rails during the year 1963: "The total production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings in 1900 will be 8,577. 228 gross tons, against 9,128,263 tons in 1902, a decrease of 561,125 tons, or over per cent. The production of 1902 was much the fargest in our history. The produc-tion of all kinds of Bessemer steel rails was 2,813,583 gross tons, against a similar production in 1902 of 2,876,393 tons. The production in 1963 was 62,710 tons less than in 1902, when the maximum production was reached." record such as no other remedy for the

> New Clew in Mysterious Murder. WEST NEWTON, Mass., April 9.-After

buffling search of nine days for the surferer of Miss Mabel Page, who was stabbed to death in her father's house in Weston on March 31, the state police ar-rested tonight Charles L. Tucker, a former railroad employe, who had apparently established an alibi as to his whereabouts on the day of the tragedy. Tucker will be arraigned Monday,

charged with the murder. The attention of the police was again turned to Tucker yesterday, through the discovery that several of his statements by which he had proved an alibi were false.

Biscuit-Factory Employes to Strike. NEW YORK, April 9. - A general telke of the employes of the National Biscuit Company's factory in this city has been ordered because of alleged discrimination against union men. About 300 workmen attended the meeting at which the strike was decided upon, but at least 1000 will be thrown out of work.

More Spindles Are Idle.

women strong, sick women well. Ac-cept no substitute for the medicine FALL RIVER, Mass., April 9.- The cotton goods curtailment movement in this city extended today, and 15,000 operatives Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical were idle. The total number of spindles stopped is 1,569,888, more than half the cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound. Adumber of the Fall River cotton mills The majority of the mills will be dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. two days a week for an indefinite period.



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Stages of development.

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