

# SENATOR MITCHELL

### MAKES MOST DRAMATIC DENIAL OF CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

### DECLARES HE IS INNOCENT

### Senior Senator From Oregon Takes His Place and Under Strain Addresses Senate.

### Senators Receive Him With Kindly Greetings and Request Him to Continue His Seat—Refuses Till Matters Are Cleared Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The unusual spectacle of a United States Senator explaining on the floor of the chamber of the Senate charges made against himself by a court of law in his own state was witnessed in the Senate today when Senator Mitchell of Oregon, spoke of the indictment recently returned against him by an Oregon grand jury. The Senator had not previously appeared in the Senate since the indictment was returned, and was received by his fellow Senators with many evidences of good will. He was much affected, his emotion at times being such that he read the statement with great difficulty.

At the outset the Senator declared the charges made against him; if true, unfitted him to occupy his seat in the Senate. He then detailed the charges and said:

"I assert in the most positive and unqualified manner, that each and every one of those charges insofar as they relate to or involve me, is absolutely, unqualifiedly and atrociously false, and I here and now, indignantly and defiantly denounce their authors, each and every one of them, and brand them publicly as malicious and atrocious liars."

Following this general denial with one more specific, the Senator spoke substantially as follows:

"But I desire to be more specific, and therefore I further deny, in terms the most absolute and unqualified which I am capable of using, that I never, either in the month of January, 1902, in the state of Oregon or at any other time or place, unlawfully or feloniously, or otherwise, conspired with Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the Land Office, S. A. D. Pater, Horace G. McKinley, D. W. Taylor, Emma L. Watson, Samuel B. Ormsley, Clark E. Loomis and William H. Davis, or with either or any of them, or with any person or persons, to defraud the United States out of any part of its public lands located either in township 11 south, range 7 east, in the state of Oregon, or any other public lands either in the state of Oregon or elsewhere."

"I assert furthermore, in the most absolute and unqualified manner, that any and all statements by any person or persons to the effect that I ever at any time or place entered into a conspiracy with all or any of said persons, or they or any of them, with me, to defraud the United States out of any part of its public lands in the state of Oregon or elsewhere, either by false or forged homestead applications, affidavits or proofs are absolutely untrue, and I hereby and challenge them to produce any evidence other than that of condemned thieves, forgers and perjurers to sustain any such charges."

"I further deny in the most absolute and unqualified terms that S. A. D. Pater did, either in the city of Washington on March 9, 1902, or at any other time or place, offer me or pay to me, or give me, nor did I on March 9, 1902, in Washington, D. C., or at any other time or place, accept or receive from said S. A. D. Pater the sum of \$2000 or any other amount whatever, either in two \$1000 bills or any other denomination or amount whatever as an inducement to use my influence with Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, to induce him, as such commissioner, to pass to patent two certain homestead entries, or for any homestead entries whatever or for any other purpose."

"And I here indignantly, with all the force I can command, entreat the public statement of S. A. D. Pater that he, on March 9, 1902, at Washington, D. C., paid me \$2000 in two \$1000 bills, as willfully, maliciously, unqualifiedly and atrociously false."

Mitchell attacked Francis J. Heney, attorney for the land frauds, accusing him of unprofessional conduct. He charged that Heney offered clemency to Pater, Emma L. Watson and others if they would make statements involving himself (Mitchell) and Congressman Hermann and others.

Senator Mitchell entered the Senate at 12:18 today, going direct to his seat. His presence was wretchedly needed and the Senators flocked to his desk to greet him and to bid him back to the Senate. Those who welcomed him were: Senators Hale, Spooner, Allison, Lodge, McComas, Stewart, Kerns, Clark, (Wyo.) Clark (Mont.), Long, Fulton, Morgan Platt (Conn.), Smoot, Alger, Perkins, Hansbrough, Dietrich, Teller, Burnham, Heyburn, Clay, Proctor Ankeny, Overman, Gamble, McCready, Martin, Talliferro, Scott, McLanahan, Elkins, Dooliver, Newlands and Tillman.

Both sides of the Senate were represented and all were equally cordial. Senator Mitchell was assured that his presence today was in no way an imposition upon the Senate.

At the conclusion of the morning business, Senator Mitchell was recognized at 12:33 and entered upon the delivery of his remarks.

Nearly every Senator was in his seat and all present followed Senator Mitchell closely throughout his entire speech. Not in some time has there been such full attendance in the Senate, nor has any speech in this session commanded such attention.

Senator Mitchell read his remarks from manuscript. At times his voice showed emotion, but at such periods when he denounced Pater and others who have been instrumental in securing his indictment, his voice rang out strong and clear.

Senator Mitchell concluded his remarks at 1:10. As he read the closing sentences his voice quavered, his words

were barely audible in the galleries and he was shaken with emotion. Loud applause arose in the visitors' gallery as Senator Mitchell took his seat, but it was quelled by resident Pro Tem Frye. Many Senators flocked to Senator Mitchell's seat when he concluded his remarks.

Senator Mitchell started from the chamber upon the conclusion of his remarks, but was called back several times by Senators who wished to speak with him. After ten minutes' conversation with his colleagues he retired to his committee room.

More than half the Senators who greeted Senator Mitchell today urged him to remain in the Senate and consent to participate in its proceedings. He, however, will not follow this advice but will remain away as long as the indictment is pending.

## PURE FOOD BILL

### ANOTHER MEASURE WILL BE INTRODUCED WITHIN FEW DAYS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

### Will Raise Standard of Quality of All Dairy, Creamery and Condensed Milk Factory Products; Also Regulate the Sale of Processed Butter in State.

Another pure food bill will doubtless be introduced in one of the other branches of the Legislature either today or tomorrow. After several days of work and deliberation the committee selected to draft a measure to cover defects in the old law and provide for emergencies which have arisen since the old law was enacted has finally gotten the matter in such shape that it is only a question of the adjustment of a few minor and immaterial details until the fruits of their efforts will be ready to present to the Legislature for enactment.

The most interesting and important feature of this bill is that portion which provides for the standard of purity as regards condensed milk and commercial cream and milk. In the case of the former the bill requires that all condensed milk shall consist of 24 per cent solids and 3/4 per cent pure butter fat, while the standard of commercial cream is raised to 20 per cent fat, and that of commercial milk is raised from 3 to 3 2/10 per cent butter fat.

These matters were decided upon only after a series of conferences between the committee and proprietors of creameries, dairies and condensed milk factories from different parts of the state. The strongest objections to the regulations were the proprietors of the Carnation Cream Evaporating Company, of Forest Grove, Oregon, and Kent, Washington, and of the Oregon Grape condensed cream factory, of Hillsboro. It was at first proposed to compel these institutions to either raise the standard of the products of their factories, so-called cream to 20 per cent butter fat, to conform in quality with commercial cream, or to change their labels from cream to milk. Such a vigorous protest was raised over this proposed regulation, however, the owners of the plants claiming that the enforcement of either one of the provisions would drive them out of business, since it would be impossible to raise the standard of their condensed product to that of the commercial cream and to change the labels from cream to milk would deprive them of the sale of their product, that the committee was finally induced to agree upon a compromise. Although not yet definitely decided, except as to the standard which they will be required to maintain as to the quality of their products, it is probable that they will be allowed to continue the use of their adopted labels with the understanding that they must have printed upon their labels, underneath the brand, the fact that it is condensed milk.

Another regulation which the bill will provide is that all dealers in processed butter must provide themselves with open books in which to enter the names of all persons purchasing this article, such books to be subject to public inspection at all times, while the restaurants and hotels must post in a conspicuous place in their establishments a placard setting forth that "processed butter is superior to the goods. It will also provide that the manufacturers of processed butter must label and put it on the market as such.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

## READ THIS

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 25, 1902. Nearly three years ago, with a serious attack of illness, I was surprised to find that I had diabetes. Practically, I was left to procure a bottle of Dr. E. W. Hall's specific for kidney and bladder troubles, known as a Texas Wonder. Less than half the \$1.00 bottle effected a complete and permanent cure. Consequently, I believe it to be a medicine of very great value.

## TEXAS WONDER

One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 829, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists and Stone's drug store.

# STONE SCORES THE PRESIDENT

### SENATOR REVIVES CHARGES OF IMPROPRIETY IN CAMPAIGNS.

### HE FAVORS AN INVESTIGATION

### "How to the Line; Let the Chips Fall Where They May," Says Stone.

### Names of Roosevelt, Parker and Cortelyou Used With Freedom by Senator From Missouri—Says President Is Instinctively an Honest Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The charges of impropriety made in connection with the campaigns of 1896 and 1904 were revived for a time today in the Senate by Stone, who spoke in support of the resolution providing for an investigation of the charges. He used with much freedom the names of President Roosevelt, Judge Parker and Chairman Cortelyou, and again related to the allegations that Cortelyou used information secured by him as secretary of commerce and labor to secure money from the trusts. He said:

"The charges have been made by Alton B. Parker and Theodore Roosevelt. They are not vague, irresponsible campaign rumors; they are definite charges. We cannot ignore them. Let the investigation go on. If the Democratic party has also been recreant; if it also is guilty of this monstrous crime against good government, let it suffer the consequences. How to the line; let the chips fall where they may."

Such were the words with which Senator Stone closed the first half of the speech made by him in the Senate today in support of his resolution directing the Senate committee on the judiciary to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the national elections of 1896 and 1904.

The language quoted had reference especially to the election of 1904 and was uttered after a review of the charges made in connection with the campaign of that year by Judge Parker and the Republicans. "Admit the acceptance of financial aid from corporations which exist in contravention of law for the purpose of establishing industrial monopoly by destroying competition and which ordinarily expect favors, directly or indirectly, from the government."

He declared that "Under the circumstances this act of the national Republican chairman and former secretary of the department of commerce and labor was an act of gross immorality if nothing worse." He added: "To what level have we fallen if the American people can look upon such conduct with complaisance? Aye, and to what level have we fallen if the American Senate can contemplate this national shame with indifference? This confession made by the President and Mr. Root is monstrous. There is no need to dery or condemn it; it speaks for itself."

Taking up the charge made during the campaign that Mr. Cortelyou had used his secret official information as a cabinet officer to secure contributions, Mr. Stone said he could neither affirm nor deny "this terrible indictment," because he did not know. "I only know," he said, "that the damning admission stands that the trusts did supply Mr. Cortelyou campaign funds. Mr. Cortelyou has never made answer to the charge. There is no need to have ever vouchsafed a statement attributed to him to the effect that the collections made by the Republican committee in 1904 were not so large as the collections made by that committee in 1896. If that means anything, it is a cry for leniency on the ground of party precedent and because he had not sinned so grievously as others. Why Mr. Cortelyou stands dumb under this dishonoring arraignment I will not conjecture. That man is said to be wise and shrewd and when to hold his tongue. Perhaps the good name of the country would have been better served if the President and Mr. Root also had sought shelter under the same kindly wing of silence. Mr. President, it is hard to believe that Mr. Cortelyou or any man of character would prostitute official opportunity to partisan ends so base. I am loath to believe it; and yet a charge so specific as this, and which so deeply concerns the public honor and welfare, cannot be silenced by contemptuously poisoning and ignoring it. It is a stain upon national honor and it will not be washed out, but will return and again and again plague us, until the charge has been shown to be false, or until it has been avenged if shown to be true."

He reviewed the rise of Mr. Cortelyou from "a department clerk under the civil service and a Democrat" to secretary of the department of commerce and labor under President Roosevelt, in which last position he was clothed in inquisitorial authority to spy into the secrets of trusts and power also was given him to make his discoveries public at the discretion of the President. This man and this office were to be held by his party organization. This accusing fact will not down that the trusts did fill Mr. Cortelyou's campaign coffers to overflowing. Happily, we have the comforting assurance vouchsafed by both Mr. Root and the President, that the trusts had no improper motive in making these contributions and that no improper means were used to induce them. The country is asked to believe what no doubt it innocently will and does, that the trusts brought their gold to Cortelyou out of patriotic considerations and that they expect nothing in return. These indeed were virtuous trusts and theirs an idealistic self-sacrificing patriotism. They scorned all base exaltation of favors to come and scouted the very thought that their gold would be used to corrupt."

He said the Senate could not accept these assurances without question and that the resolution of inquiry should be adopted. He also expressed the opinion that the President's charges against the Democratic campaign management should be inquired into. Mr. Stone based his demand for an inquiry into the campaign of 1896 on the allegations of Thomas V. Lawson made in a recent magazine article. The Senator was himself vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee during that campaign, but he said that he did not propose to testify. Many thousand people, he said, believe that election to have been bought and that fact alone justifies an inquiry. "It is hard," he added, speaking of Mr. Lawson, "to believe that a sane man, to say nothing of the integrity, would deliberately lie without an apparent object to his own detriment. For the sake of those whose good names are involved, for the sake of the public weal and for the sake of truth itself this story should be sifted."

Referring incidentally to the bill introduced by Mr. Platt, of New York, to reduce the congressional representation of the Southern states because of the imposition of qualifications on the right of suffrage, he said: "The bill of the Congress proposed in New York to denounce the electorate are not only a crime against the suffrage, but a crime immediately subversive of representative government and to its preservation the Senator from New York might profitably devote his solicitude attention."

Mr. Stone also took cognizance of the recommendations of the President in his last message for the protection of the integrity of elections, saying: "What the President asserts is true, and what he counsels is wise, but I am surprised that he should, so soon after the election, denounce this particular crime and charge so explicit and defiant. If Judge Parker spoke truly, then the President himself is the conscious beneficiary of the very crime he condemns. The President's intrepidity puzzles me to determine whether he was in fact advised and to what extent advised as to the immoral means employed to promote his election. I would prefer to believe that the President is ignorant of many things done for his profiting. Theodore Roosevelt is instinctively an honest man. But he is also ambitious, and I have thought of a man who would so bludge his natural honesty as to blind him momentarily, and to make him do or suffer things to be done that would otherwise have been repulsive. I prefer to believe the best of him, and all things considered, the least I can believe is that the President, being an honest man, smarting under the sting of remorse and being himself no longer interested in campaign contributions, has resolved unselfishly to exert his strength to promote the public welfare in this behalf."

# PUBLIC LANDS ANOTHER RAID

### BILLS IN CONGRESS CLAIMED TO BE IN INTEREST OF SETTLERS.

### RAID FOR RARE ROBBERY.

### Wholesale Raid on the Lands Remaining to Be Under New Amendments to Homestead Law.

### Follow After Famous Kincaid Law Which Applies Six Hundred and Forty Acre Unit to Lands in Nebraska—What This Scheme Means.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—A wholesale raid is in evidence at Washington designed upon the remaining Western public lands. Already this session two bills have been introduced by Representatives Martin and Brooks allowing a man to take up a square mile of government land in South Dakota and in Colorado respectively, and permitting those who may have already made a 160-acre homestead entry to make an additional entry of 480 acres. The claim has been persistently made by Western land men that a man can not make a home and living on 160 acres anywhere in the West and so this square mile home plan is brought forward as a means of getting the public domain into private ownership as rapidly as possible. The question is, even assuming that 640 acres is not too large a farm for the government to give a citizen, to whom will this land go?

The bills above mentioned are modeled after the Kincaid law, which applies the 640-acre unit to Western Nebraska and was slipped through Congress at the tail end of last session. Yet it was not thirty days before it was charged that under this law the Nebraska cattlemen had secured about all they wanted in Nebraska. The Kincaid law and the above bills provide that where a man has a 160-acre entry, or a mere filing on 160 acres, he shall have the preference right to enter an adjoining 480 acres, and in Nebraska the cattlemen are alleged to have "entered," through their employes, their choice of the lands so that as soon as the law passed they simply had to apply in each case for the contiguous 480 acres. It takes but a few such entries—they can be made half a mile wide and two miles long—to control a vast territory of country.

It was foreseen that similar bills to the Kincaid Nebraska law would be immediately introduced at this session, and it is understood that a number more such measures will follow to include other states.

Under the proposed plan every acre will have been taken up in these 640-acre tracts, and as provided in the Brooks bill for Colorado, commuted, after the face of a fourteen months' residence has been gone through with, and then transferred to syndicates or corporations in single tracts as large and monopolistic as desired.

This entry on the public domain of 640-acre homesteads with the privilege of commuting is even a more bold-faced fraud than was the old desert land law with its 640-acre provision, which later was with a great flourish of reform trumpets cut down to 320 acres. To locally comply with the commutation clause, all that is necessary is for a stock herder, for instance, to file on a homestead in the fall say October. He need not visit his claim for six months. Then in March he can put up a 165 shack and purport to live in it, during the following eight months while he is herding his stock in the neighborhood, sleeping in it once a month or less. At the end of eight months he can prove up and get his title to the land from the government and immediately transfer it to his employer, receiving probably as a bonus \$50 for the use of this land privilege. He has fully complied with the law, and his position cannot be legally attacked.

## TROUBLE AHEAD

### SENATOR MILLER PRESENTS BILL FOR CONSOLIDATION OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

### Will Arouse Strong Antagonistic Attitude from Senators from Eastern and Southern Oregon Normal Districts—Graduates Compelled to Teach.

If any bill which has been presented during the present session of the Legislature precipitates a lively discussion it will be that which was introduced by Senator Miller, of Linn county, yesterday afternoon. This bill provides for the consolidation of one State Normal School by the State Board of Education and that all of the property now owned and in connection with the balance of the normal schools in existence in the state revert to a common school fund. However meritorious the bill may be, it looks to some of the Senators who represent the districts in which are located the normal schools, as though it were a challenge to the face of it and it is quite probable that there will be "something doing" when the bill comes up for final action, if it ever sees the light of day after once getting into the hands of a committee.

There are at present four normal schools in the state, one at Ashland in Southern Oregon, one at Drayton and another at Weston in Eastern Oregon, and the other at Monmouth. These four institutions cost a aggregate annual appropriation of \$13,500, and Senator Miller contends that if all of the energy expended upon these schools were centered upon one institution the cost of maintenance could not only be lessened by one half, but the results would be far more beneficial. Although it does not specify as to which school the board of education shall decide upon as the state school, those who will present the strongest opposition to the proposed act take for granted that the author has the Monmouth Normal in mind when he drafted the measure.

The bill also provides that all graduates from the normal school be required to teach for some stated length of time after graduation, but as yet there is no penalty attached for failure to comply with this provision. Senator Miller states that he has several amendments in mind which he desires to tack onto the bill before it is brought up for passage but would not state the exact nature of them.

Senator Carter of Jackson, who has the interests of the Ashland normal directly at heart, when asked what he thought of the bill as it now stands, said: "Well, I do not know anything about it, I have not had paid much attention to it, although he was notified to center his attention upon the reading of the enacting clause when the word 'normal school' smote upon his ear, notwithstanding he was apparently deeply engrossed in the perusal of a letter at the time." However it strikes me that it going to work somewhat of a hardship upon me, fellows who have sold \$15,000 invested in the school property in our section. So far as I am able to judge from what I hear of the enacting clause, all that I can say at the present time is that it will probably not receive my vote."

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## IN OLD MEXICO

### A SALEM CITIZEN DOWN AMONG THE PEOPLE OF OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.

### A. E. Parker Writes Interestingly From Arizona of the Scenes He Encounters in the Country Where the Cactus Is the National Flower.

Arizona Statesman, January 10, 1905. This town is situated 200 miles south of the City of Mexico, at an elevation of 4500 feet above sea level; population 40,000. There are four cotton mills and two sugar factories. It is surrounded with coffee, sugar and banana plantations. I find the car service very good in the republic. Trains are always on time and everything right on the dot; guards on every train and soldiers at every station. I notice one thing in Mexico—that her citizens respect and obey her laws; and well that they do, for I am told that if a person defies and violates the laws of the republic, and continues to do so for any length of time, he is shot, and that is the end of the law so far as he is concerned; and I think that our beloved Oregon would profit by adopting some of the customs of Mexico in enforcing her laws against her law breaker. There are only two classes of citizens in Mexico—the very rich and the very poor; the dons of the republic with their thousands of acres of land and millions of money and the native peons, each with perhaps his own little burro not worth a doily dollar. I intend to look this country over pretty well before returning to the States, and perhaps you may hear from me again. Very respectfully yours,

A. E. PARKER.

## FERRY'S SEEDS

The most careful farmers and gardeners everywhere place confidence in Ferry's Seeds—the kind that never fail.

Have been the standard for 40 years. They are not an experiment. Sold by all dealers. 1000 Seed Annual Price for the Catalogue.

Warranted pure. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

### The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

## FOR A BUILDING

### THE COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. AT CORVALLIS WILL BE UP TO DATE.

### They Will Have the First Structure in the Northwest to House an Association of That Character—There Are Many in the East.

The Y. M. C. A. of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis has undertaken a big task. But they have taken up the burden with an enthusiasm that if adhered to will carry them through. They are to have a building on the campus, to cost more than \$10,000. One of the main originators and workers in the project is a son of J. R. Shepard, whose home is in the Zena neighborhood near this city. The boys will ask their friends all over the state to help them, and those who are able should and no doubt will respond.

### Enthusiastic Meeting.

The following dispatch from Corvallis appeared in the Oregonian of Sunday morning last:

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Agricultural College Y. M. C. A. men and their friends, in Armory Hall, last night, the sum of \$3200 was subscribed by students toward the creation of a Y. M. C. A. building on the campus. It is estimated that about \$10,000 will be necessary to construct a home for the college members.

The guests of the occasion were H. J. McCoy, general secretary of the San Francisco Association; Lester McLean, Jr., associate Bible study secretary, international committee; Harry O. Hill, international student secretary for the Pacific coast; and H. M. Stone, of Portland. A preliminary meeting was held in the college chapel, at which Stone, Hill, McLean and McCoy engaged in an open contest for honors in telling candid tales. The humor was infectious, and after the spirit of good fellowship had been fully aroused by story and song, Clay Shepard, the local secretary, announced that a baked bean banquet was in waiting at the armory, whereupon the company adjourned to the armory and partook of the display of "bone and sinew" refreshments.

The plain business-like banquet scheme was most appropriate to the occasion, which was one of real serious student interest. Cadet Colonel Darby, of the student body, opened the campaign with a five-minute speech upon college pride. This was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm that only closed with "winks" at 10:45 p. m., and a series of pledges amounting to \$3200. Following Mr. Darby, Professor Lake spoke briefly of the purposes of the building; Ralph Shepard, on "College Enterprises"; Dr. Withycombe, on "State Builders"; Lester McLean, "At Other Colleges"; Harry Hill, "Value Received"; H. J. McCoy, "The Privilege of Having a Part." The speeches were a series of plain pertinent, personal talks, without any effort at emotional effects or sensational appeals, and culminating in one of the characteristic messages to young men of Tommaster H. M. Stone, of Portland Y. M. C. A. fame.

With the announcement that over \$3000 had been pledged by students, none other being accepted at this time, hats, handkerchiefs, napkins, paper plates, doughnuts and every other thing available went into the air. Cheer after cheer filled the big armory and Clay Shepard's final "thank you" closed one of the most memorable meetings held in the history of this institution.

### It Is Easy to Say

"Be careful," but we must all go from heated houses into chill outer air, and the change sets us coughing and wheezing. Avoiding winter colds is difficult; curing them is not hard if you take Allen's Lung Balm. Better before when the cold is young and not wait until it settles deep into the lungs, for then, even with Allen's Lung Balm, complete relief will be slower.

### HAS STOOD THE TEST 25 YEARS

The old, original GROVE'S Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. 50c.

The most careful farmers and gardeners everywhere place confidence in Ferry's Seeds—the kind that never fail.

Have been the standard for 40 years. They are not an experiment. Sold by all dealers. 1000 Seed Annual Price for the Catalogue.

Warranted pure. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

## BEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING

Quality in fencing is the first consideration, price a close second. We have the Page, American and Elwood fences at lowest prices. Call or write now.

WALTER MORLEY CO., 60 COURT STREET, SALEM

## WE HANDLE THE O.K. GRUBBER

As a stump puller it can't be beat. One horse has the power of 99. It will grub an acre a day. Has obtained three state premiums. See us also for Drag Saws and Brass Castings

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