

FREIGHT RATES AFFECT BUSINESS

Denver Manufacturers, it is Claimed, Had to Close Because Of Excessive Charges.

BIG SENSATION WAS SPRUNG.

Denver Chamber of Commerce Asks Leave to File a Petition of Intervention.

Denver, Jan. 22.—A formidable array of lawyers was lined up in the United States court today when C. A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner, resumed his investigation of the freight rates against this city and state.

Three points of vital interest to the entire west were emphasized by George A. Kindel, manufacturer, and one of the complainants. Mr. Kindel claimed that Denver manufacturers had been driven out of business by freight rates on raw materials. He declared rates are low to the Pacific coast and Denver people are paying much more than those at the coast.

Mr. Prouty said he did not believe the commission would hold that in general the rates were too high, nor would he hold that the rates in general are too high. Denver was so situated, he said, that the rate to San Francisco through Denver should be lower than the rate to Denver. This would not show that the rate to Denver was too high. The only ground on which the case could be heard was that the rates are unreasonable to Denver.

Mr. Prouty, "you have very little evidence. So far you have shown nothing except that the rates on cotton piece goods are excessive. The commission can make no order on any commodity not mentioned in the allegation."

Mr. Harrison made a motion to amend the complaint that the class rates may be shown to be excessive and unreasonable. Witnesses representing dealers in furniture, dry goods, and other commodities on the stand during the morning. They all complained of the rates, and united in asking that the railroads treat Denver in the same manner in which the Missouri river points are treated.

A bombshell was thrown into the camp of the plaintiffs in the case before Commissioner Prouty this afternoon. Just as adjournment was about to be taken, Atty. Edwin Costigan asked for the Denver market points and commerce and asked permission to file a petition of intervention in behalf of the chamber, because of the manner in which the case was being conducted by Atty. Harrison and Mr. Kindel. He said that the members of the chamber feared it would be detrimental to the business of Denver if their case was pursued along present lines. The directors objected especially, he said, to the presentation of the matter on the basis of the rate per ton per mile.

Mr. Kindel denied that he was asking that the rates be adjusted on this basis. "I don't understand this move," he said. "Why, the chamber has subscribed \$300 toward this case."

The railroad attorneys seem delighted at the turn of affairs, and regarded it as evidence of dissension in the ranks of the Denver people, especially as only yesterday the president of the chamber of commerce, A. J. Spengel, was sworn in and testified in favor of his plaintiffs.

Mr. Spengel stated in an interview after the close of the day's hearing that the chamber of commerce had taken this action because they were afraid that the cause of Mr. Kindel "would fall by the wayside." He said that what the chamber wanted was to have Denver given the same basic standing as the Missouri river points and given the same terminal rights. He declared that a rate per ton per mile was what was wanted. He admitted that Mr. Kindel had not made such

From Chicken-Pox to Cholera.

Cure-Aids no Longer Tolerated.

In early days every barber shop was an operating room and the town physician resorted to bloodletting as the sure cure for all ailments from chicken-pox to cholera. As a result, many, including our first President, died prematurely.

The present low rate of mortality is due in large measure to the advances made in medical science and the knowledge of the specific treatment needed for each disease known.

There is no disease more common among American and English people than dyspepsia, so prevalent has it become that thousands suffer with it unconsciously, consider the symptoms as natural to their physical constitution and resign themselves to living on in that condition.

There is a remedy for dyspepsia, and one recommended and endorsed generally by physicians: Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been the test of thousands by millions of sufferers, and have been subjected to governmental analysis in Europe and America and alone have been found to contain the elements which Nature has placed in the stomach for digestion—pepsin, bile salts and other ferments.

Stuart's dyspepsia Tablets relieve the stomach and bowels in a perfect manner by helping them do their work. If the stomach is weak in general, Stuart's Tablets make up the deficiency. If the bowels are inactive, Stuart's Tablets invigorate them.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not merely force food entering the stomach, one grain of the active principle, these Tablets being capable of dissolving 2,000 grains of meat, eggs, and other foods. They are not cathartics—their action is simply that of a digestive.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, dyspepsia, waterbrash, acid stomach and kindred ailments resulting from the imperfect digestion of food, and these diseases they positively cure.

We will gladly send you a trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be got at all drug stores at 50 cents. F. A. Stuart, Co., 49 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Minn.

SKIN TORTURES AFFECT MEN

Obstinate Case of Eczema Covered Little Girl's Limbs with Running Sores—Poison Oak Made Boy's Hands and Arms a Mass of Torturing Sores—Sufferers Soon Relieved and Completely Cured—Grateful Mother Says:

"CUTICURA REMEDIES A HOUSEHOLD STANDBY"

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Remedies. In about three weeks his hands and arms were covered with running sores, and in about six weeks we had him completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

"In July of this year a little boy in our family poisoned his hands and arms with poison oak, and in twenty-four hours his hands and arms were a mass of torturing sores. We used only the Cuticura Remedies, and in about three weeks his hands and arms were healed up. So we have lots of cause for feeling grateful for the Cuticura Remedies. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent, Thomas, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

LET MOTHERS KNOW

That a warm bath with Cuticura soap and a single anointing with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, will afford instant relief and refreshing sleep to children afflicted with itching and worn-out mothers.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Itching, Children and Adults.

For Every Form of Itching, Children and Adults.

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CASH BROUGHT PLEASANT CARS

Lumbermen Paid Railroad Employees to Have Their Cars "Spotted."

THE COMMON SALUTATION.

It Was, "What is the Price Today?"—Northern Pacific Attorney Disputed the Practice.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.—Evidence indicating that lumbermen have been paying money to railroad employees to have cars "spotted" on their tracks, was introduced before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K. Lane at the hearing this afternoon into the car shortage question.

Charles E. Patton, president of the Reliance Lumber company and vice president and secretary of the Atlas Lumber & Shingle company, made the statement during the course of his examination. To say that the evidence of Mr. Patton was a sensation would be putting it mildly.

Mr. Patton had been giving some facts and figures showing that there was an apparent discrimination in the distribution of cars at Tacoma among the mills.

"How do you account for this discrimination?" asked Commissioner Lane.

"Only that somebody was buying cars," replied the witness.

"What is a common salutation among lumbermen concerning this purchasing of cars?" asked Austin E. Griffith, who was conducting the examination for the lumbermen.

"Well, a very common salutation among lumbermen is 'what is the price today?'" said Mr. Patton.

"The price of cars runs from \$1 to \$5 a car. The practice on the part of railroad employees in selling these cars has been eliminated in the northern part of the state, but still flourishes in the south."

"How common is that salutation among the lumbermen?" queried Commissioner Lane.

"It is almost a joke. Some weeks ago the superintendent of our mill at Tacoma saw a very large car being switched around. He asked the conductor if he was going to get that car. The conductor asked him how much it was worth to him. I have given strict orders that we are not to buy any cars, and the superintendent said that while we wanted that car pretty badly, we were not going to pay for it. The conductor said that it was worth \$10 to him, and we did not get the car."

On cross-examination E. J. Cannon, attorney for the Northern Pacific, wanted to find out the names of shipper who had paid for delivery of the cars. Commissioner Lane demurred about going into the matter, and remarked that that was a matter for the railroad company to investigate.

"But we dispute that any such practice exists," said Mr. Cannon.

"The commission has testimony from all over the country that the practice is a pretty universal one," said Commissioner Lane.

A multitude of witnesses testified before Commissioner Lane today about the car shortage and the crippling effect it has had upon the industries of the state. Not only were lumbermen put on the stand, but Senator Paulsen told of the sufferings of the Puget Sound berry growers and the trouble they had in getting their berries to market.

The lumbermen contended that while the car shortage was practically acute at the present time, there had never been a time for years when they got all the cars that they wanted. The rate at which cars moved was gone into, and it was shown that this has steadily increased from an average movement per car or 94 1/2 miles in 1903 to 36 miles in 1906.

No attempt was made to dispute the car shortage by the railroad attorneys. They sought to show, however, that the present paralysis of traffic was the result of the floods in November.

MUST PAY FARE.

Men Employed to Assist Newspapers On Special Trains.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The interstate commerce commission in an order by Commissioner Harlan, holds that men employed by newspapers to assist newspapers on special trains may not lawfully be granted free transportation. The decision follows:

"Where Congress has expressly enumerated special classes of persons or things that may be exempted and excepted from the operation of general provisions in a law this commission cannot enlarge the excepted classes by mere construction."

"Held, therefore, that the so-called 'care takers' of newspaper companies, whose duty it is to assist newspapers on special newspaper trains and make them into packages for delivery as the trains arrive at the several points along the line of the free, may not lawfully be granted the free transportation that is permissible under the act to regulate commerce to caretakers of certain other kinds of traffic specifically enumerated in the act."

"Newspapers employees cannot lawfully be carried on special newspaper trains under a commodity rate established for the carriage of newspapers or at any other rate than the one specified in a regular schedule of passenger rates."

COMPROMISE FORAKER RESOLUTION PASSED.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate today passed the compromise Foraker resolution authorizing the committee on military affairs to investigate the facts of the affair at Brownsville on the nights of Aug. 13 and 14 last, without questioning "the legality or justice of any act of the president in relation to or connected with that affair." This action came after the subject had been under consideration almost daily since the first day of the present session of Congress, and every phase of the question had been discussed on all sides. Before the adoption of the resolution

TREE TEA

The Pure Good Tea

Imported and packed only by M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO. San Francisco, Cal.

Several sub-measures were voted down. One by Senator Mallory, declaring that the president had authority for his course and acted justly, was tabled by a vote of 43 to 22. Another, by Senator McCumber, simply providing for an investigation without reference to the statement in any manner, was tabled by a viva voce vote. A third, by Senator Cullerton, simply indorsing the president's action and providing for no investigation, was tabled by a rollcall vote of 45 to 19.

There was no record vote on the resolution adopted.

Senator Sutherland occupied the first three hours of the day's session delivering his first speech in the senate. It was in behalf of the right of Reed Smoot of his own state to a seat in the senate. The Brownsville debate then followed, Senator Sutherland taking the opportunity to explain the vote they should cast on the resolution.

NEVADA LEGISLATURE.

Fight for Railroad Regulation Will Soon Be On.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 22.—The preliminary skirmish in the fight for railroad regulation in this state came off today in the assembly. Folsom of Washoe county introduced a resolution providing for a committee to be composed of one member from each county in the state to formulate methods of procedure on all railroad legislation.

E. Skaggs, speaker, went on the floor and opposed the resolution, which was defeated.

The Nevada Commercial league will

push a bill creating a railroad commission.

ENGINEERS ORDERED TO CUBA.

Omaha, Jan. 22.—Orders have been issued from headquarters of the department of the Missouri at Omaha that the battalion of 350 engineers now at Fort Riley, Kan., leave that post on Feb. 20 and go to Cuba, where a survey of the coastline and a topographical map of the island will be made for the use of the United States. Work on the bridge over the Kaw river, on which the engineers are now engaged, will be suspended temporarily.

JAPANESE NOT FLOCKING TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Jan. 22.—That the tendency of Japanese emigration is not toward the Philippines is shown by statistics presented to the Philippine commission by W. M. Morgan Shuster, insular collector of customs, and contained in a report made public at the insular bureau today. The report shows that only 277 Japanese went to the islands in 1906, as against 235 for the preceding year, 374 in 1904, and 1,072 in 1903. In 1906, 277 Japanese left the island.

The total customs collections for the fiscal year covered by the report aggregated \$7,683,000, a decrease of \$70,333 over the preceding year.

In explaining the falling off in the import of flour from the United States, Mr. Shuster says the decrease can be attributed mainly to the prevalence of the boycott against American goods and manufactures by the Chinese, who are the principal retail traders in the Philippines. They are direct importers of this commodity to a certain extent, and the total value of imports for the fiscal year 1906, \$4,232,000 came from the United States, as against \$3,389,200 for the corresponding period preceding, or a decrease of \$1,842,800.

The total value of Philippine products exported to the United States was \$11,589,100, as against \$15,525,555 for the preceding year, or a decrease of \$3,936,455.

LOUBET AMBITIOUS TO GO TO FRENCH SENATE.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Former President Loubet, according to reports among the senate, intends to be a candidate for the senate. M. Loubet, in reply to the questioning of a friend, said that as he had nothing to do, he would like the occupation. The conditions prevailing at the next election, he added, to decide whether he should accept a nomination.

ROOT STARTS FOR HOME.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 22.—Secy. of State Root left here at 4 o'clock for Montreal, on his way to Washington.

TO AMEND FRENCH CHURCH LAW.

Paris, Jan. 22.—A government bill was introduced today in the chamber of deputies suppressing the formality of a declaration before holding a public meeting as required by the law of 1881, the houses

creating a modus vivendi under which churches may remain open for public worship and continue to enjoy the benefits of the supplementary church and state separation law, but failing to make a declaration will not be construed as forfeiting the allowance made to the clergy.

WOMEN IN HOSPITALS

Experiences of Mrs. Rockwood and Miss Tierney



MISS MARGARET TIERNEY



MRS. CHAS. A. ROCKWOOD

A large proportion of the operations performed in our hospitals are upon women and girls for some organic trouble.

Why should this be the case? Because they have neglected themselves, as every one of these patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in those dragging sensations, pains at left or right of abdomen, backaches, nervous exhaustion, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, and other organic weaknesses.

All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the female system and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has saved hundreds of women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured more cases of female ills than any other one remedy. Such letters as the following

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that may help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

are constantly being received by Mrs. Pinkham to prove our claims.

Mrs. C. A. Rockwood, teacher of Parliamentary Law, of 58 Free St., Fredonia, N. Y., writes:

"For years I suffered with female trouble. It was decided that an operation was necessary, and although I submitted to a serious operation my sufferings continued, until Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and it proved a marvelous remedy, so quickly did it restore my health. I cannot thank you sufficiently for the good it has done me."

Miss Margaret Tierney, of No. 328 W. 25th Street, New York, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"When only eighteen years of age our physician decided that an operation was necessary to permit of my womanly organs performing their natural functions. My mother objected and being urged by a relative to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did so. I soon improved in health, the proper conditions were established and I am well and strong, thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

No other remedy has such unqualified endorsement as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other remedy in the world has such a record of cures of female ills.

The White Shower

THE WHITE SHOWER CONTINUES POURING!

Happy Buyers! Tempting Bargains! Lower Prices!

DRY GOODS STORE 222-224 MAIN ST.

THE GREATEST MERCHANDISE ATTRACTION WE HAVE EVER PRESENTED!

RAISES of the wonderful beauty of the displays, of the liberality of our prices, have been fairly showered upon us. This great white event features Undermuslins and White Fabrics, Embroideries, Laces, etc., as they've never been featured before. A look into the department and you'll feel amply rewarded for the visit. A look into the prices we have placed on the snowy multitude of aristocratic white goods and undermuslins and you will be thankful that you came.

It's like getting a delightful breath of Spring to view these stocks, surrounded and almost smothered by heaps upon heaps of dainty white stuffs.

Hundreds of women are daily revelling in the amazing beauty of the display and profiting by the splendid economies presented. Can you afford to miss either?

PERSIAN LAWNS. INDIA LINONS. VICTORIA LAWNS.

32 inch Persian Lawn, 15c quality, sale price, yard	12 1/2c	8 1/2-30 India Linons, sale price, yard	5c	12 1/2c Victoria Lawn, sale price, yard	10c
22 inch Persian Lawn, 20c quality, sale price, yard	15c	12 1/2c India Linons, sale price, yard	10c	15c Victoria Lawn, sale price, yard	12 1/2c
32 inch Persian Lawn, 25c quality, sale price, yard	20c	15c India Linons, sale price, yard	12 1/2c	20c Victoria Lawn, sale price, yard	15c
22 inch Persian Lawn, 30c quality, sale price, yard	25c	20c India Linons, sale price, yard	15c	25c Victoria Lawn, sale price, yard	20c
32 inch Persian Lawn, 35c quality, sale price, yard	30c	25c India Linons, sale price, yard	20c		

WHITE CAMBRICS. FANCY WHITE FABRICS

8 1/2-30 white Cambric, sale price, yard	5c	35c Lingerie Silk finished lawn, yard	25c
11c white Cambric, sale price, yard	9c	40c Lingerie Silk finished lawn, yard	30c
12 1/2c white Cambric, sale price, yard	11c	50c Lingerie Batiste, yard	35c
15c white Cambric, sale price, yard	12 1/2c	60c Lingerie Batiste, yard	40c
20c white Cambric, sale price, yard	17 1/2c		

WHITE WASH CHIFFON

46 inch white wash Chiffon, 75c quality, sale price, yard	50c
46 inch white wash Chiffon, 95 quality, sale price, yard	75c