

WORK ON THE SHOSHONE DAM.

Project in Wyoming Progressed Very Rapidly in February.

LARGE FORCE IS EMPLOYED.

Residence to be Constructed for Gatekeeper—Gunnison Tunnel in Colorado Well Under Way.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, March 17.—Work on the Shoshone project in Wyoming progressed rapidly during the month of February. The flume at the dam site has been so far completed as to divert the river around the side of the remaining work of the temporary dam so that work of erecting that structure across the main channel was undertaken on the first day of March.

A large force is employed on the outlet tunnel, which has a cross section of 11 feet by 12 feet. The rate of progress has been 45 feet daily or a total of 143 feet during the month.

The excavation was in exceptionally hard granite, the drilling being done with standard drills and the blasting with 60 per cent dynamite. Plans for the main plant have developed rapidly during the month.

The work of grading is now in progress for boiler house, cement house, storage bins for sand and stone, and for the crushing outfit. It is proposed to run in four boilers each of about 100 horsepower capacity for driving two air compressors, which will supply power for running cable ways, stone crushers, drills and detached machinery. The early delivery of the workable portion of this plant is expected. At the present time 110 men and 40 horses are employed on construction.

On the Corbett tunnel during February 157 linear feet of main tunnel were excavated from two headings. During the month of March it is expected that the crib work for the temporary dam will be completed and that the excavation for the outlet tunnel will be finished. The Shoshone dam will be the highest structure of its kind in the world, 310 feet from bed rock to top.

RESIDENCE FOR GATEKEEPER.

The secretary of the interior has authorized the reclamation service to construct a residence for the gatekeeper at the Pathfinder dam site, on the North Platte project in Wyoming. This structure is to be of stone quarried near by. It will have five rooms, and is to cost not less than \$2,000.

The present inspector at the dam is a stone mason, and his services will be utilized in the construction of the residence during such time as he is not occupied in the work on the dam. The house will be occupied by the engineer in charge of the government work until the dam is completed, after which it will be used by the gatekeeper.

THE GUNNISON TUNNEL.

Most satisfactory progress is being made on the Gunnison tunnel in Colorado, which is being constructed by the reclamation service. Night and day the work is going forward on the four

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openings of this great underground waterway, which for 4 miles will pass under the Vernal mesa, a mountain 2,000 feet high.

During the month of February, the total excavation was 1,130 feet. A world's record in tunnel excavating, 30 feet a day, was established at one station, the excavation being in shale rock. Owing to the occurrence of subterranean springs the amount of water pumped has averaged more than 400,000 gallons a day. A cross section of the Gunnison tunnel is 10 1/2 by 11 1/2 feet.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Washington, March 19.—The house committee on postoffices and post roads reported the postoffice appropriation bill to the house today. It provides for an expenditure of \$191,373,548 for the fiscal year 1907, or \$191,321 less than the modified estimates of the postoffice department. This amount exceeds the appropriation for 1906 by \$10,351,755.

Legislation for freeing the mails of heavy matter and for gaining information to reclassify mail is included in the bill. One provision appropriates \$150,000 to pay freight on all supplies for the service. These supplies are to be withdrawn from the mails immediately preceding the weighing period.

Another provision requires a record from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1906, of all "second class mail matter received for free distribution, and also at the one-cent a pound rate, so as to show the weights in pounds respectively by classes of all paper magazines, scientific, educational, religious and trade journals, agricultural and miscellaneous periodicals and sample copies," etc., and report to Congress by Feb. 1 next, together with an estimate of the average length of haul by classes. The report says this will become the basis of a proper inquiry into a change of method of handling the bulky character of second class mail or possibly a change of rate upon some of the classes of second class matter.

An appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the pay of rural free delivery carriers is recommended. This is \$1,000,000 more than the appropriation for the current year. The report says that hereafter no article, package or other matter shall be admitted to the mails under a penalty privilege unless so entitled under less routing payment of postage, and that hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person entitled under the law to the use of a frank to lend said frank or permit its use by any committee, organization or association or permit its use by any person for the benefit or use of any committee, organization or association.

THREE SPEECHES ON THE RAILROAD RATE BILL.

Washington, March 19.—There were three speeches on the railroad rate bill in the senate today. Messrs. McCleary, Bailey and Heyburn were the orators.

Mr. McCleary announced his determination to vote for the bill whether

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amended or not, but said that he would not object to a reasonable provision for court review of the interstate commerce commission's findings.

Mr. Bailey replied to criticism of his suggestion for a prohibition in the bill against the suspension of the commission's orders by courts below the supreme court. He contended that Congress had the absolute power to prescribe limitations for the courts which it created, and cited a large number of decisions in support of his position.

Mr. Heyburn advocated a review provision, but expressed the opinion that even if it were omitted no person could be deprived of his right of admission to the courts.

Reading from an account of the luncheon at the home of Mr. Newlands yesterday, published in a Washington paper, Mr. Bailey said that the criticism of his views was the exact opposite of what had taken place. The report stated that a majority of those present were against his proposed amendment. He then proceeded with a legal discussion of his position, and declared that he had been upheld in his contention by the supreme court of the United States.

Mr. Bailey said special stress upon the contention that Congress may prescribe the jurisdiction of the subordinate courts which it creates.

Mr. Bailey declared that all he was contending for was to have the rates fixed by the commission stand until finally adjudicated by the court, because he believed it might be assumed that any rate established by that body would be more just than the rates of the railroad companies, the one disinterested and the other interested.

"I appeal to you to say which is more apt to be right," Mr. Bailey said. "I want to understand that the senator favors a final review by the courts," Mr. Bailey asked.

"I do," replied Mr. Bailey. "I have never seen the day when I would favor the closing of the doors of the courts to any person, corporate or otherwise. I favor a fair and impartial proceeding. What I contend for is that the courts should not have the power to set aside findings without thorough inquiry."

Mr. Heyburn expressed confidence that the present effort would result in legislation to fix rates, but said it was necessary to pursue methods that would stand the tests of the courts. He did not believe that orders of the commission could be made final because of the constitutional rights of the people, but he was in no objection to the setting of a provision for the review by the courts of the findings of the commission.

He declared that the existing interstate commerce law had resulted in building up seashore communities at the expense of the interior regions, by construction of the long and short haul clause to discriminate in favor of coast cities.

The senate at 5 o'clock went into executive session and adjourned eight minutes later.

ARGUMENTS IN PACKER CASES.

Atty.-Gen. Moody Appears in Person, a Very Unusual Thing.

WANTS THE GUILTY PUNISHED.

After the Living, Sentiment Men and Not After the Inanimate Corporations.

Chicago, March 19.—Atty.-Gen. William H. Moody commenced the closing arguments for the government today in the hearing of the immunity pleas advanced by the packers. The courtroom was packed to the doors with local attorneys anxious to hear the argument of the attorney-general.

In opening his argument, he declared that the eyes of the whole people of the United States were directed to the courtroom in which the present hearing is being held, and asserted that the government of the United States is far too much in earnest in the present case to pursue, as the attorneys for the packers have intimated it is pursuing, a senseless creation of the law. He declared that if wrong had been committed the government was seeking the punishment, not of a corporation, but of the living, breathing, human beings who committed the wrong. The government and people of the United States, he declared, will be satisfied with nothing less than that the packers should be punished.

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Mr. Moody said in part: "I speak under a deep sense of personal feeling because of these prosecutions all over the country. So long as a certain newspaper in New York furnished data concerning the offering of rebates in the sugar refining business, they are now being heard by a grand jury and so I am not at liberty to say whether they are true or not. Rebates, it is charged, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars were given."

"The sugar men went to the railroads and got a club with which they clubbed the farmer of this country into submission, so that the sugar trust may take their property. If the contentions in this case are true these railroads are then immune. These defendants seem to have a strange aversion to the hearing of my evidence or any testimony of their own. They plead that they are not guilty, in answer to the indictment."

"They do not say there that they are not guilty, but they do say, guilty or innocent, they rest the burden of proof. They cannot dump all of the evidence and all of their names into a basket and then claim immunity for every one."

After reciting the facts in the filing of the pleas of immunity and declaring that they are plainly an afterthought on the part of the defendants, the attorney general continued: "Each one of these defendants must show that he was compelled to give evidence against himself with regard to the offense charged against him in this indictment. It is my understanding that the privilege of the witness and the immunity of the witness is personal to himself. He is protected from producing any evidence or giving any testimony which might incriminate him. He is not to be subjected to the privilege of no other person, whether that be an individual or a corporation. It is not a question of whose property or whose interest is involved. It is a question of the protection of the Constitution. If Mr. Armour or any one of these defendants was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury and produce these books of theirs the answer that they ought to make is that they were not in their possession. If the books were in their possession or if they produced them they could not obtain immunity unless the books they brought in contained evidence relating to some offense of which the person who brought in the books was guilty."

The attorney-general then went on to claim that the pleas of immunity have not standing because of the absence of the slightest vestige of any compulsory process of the law. He said he regarded this absence as decisive of the present case as a matter of law.

Atty. Gen. Moody will probably speak all of tomorrow.

WARRANTS SWORN OUT FOR DEATH VALLEY SCOTT.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 19.—A special from San Bernardino says warrants have been sworn out there for the arrest of Walter Scott, the mysterious miner of Death Valley; William Keyes and "Shorty" Smith, charging them with assault with deadly weapons on Dr. Johnson, president of the National Insurance company of New York; A. W. St. Clair, Warner Scott, A. Y. Pearl, J. W. Owen and J. J. Hartigan, all members of the Scott party at the time the alleged ambush occurred and in which Warner Scott was seriously wounded.

Scott is now in Portland and said tonight that he thinks the charge to be trumped up by certain Los Angeles men who hold a grudge against him to defame his character. He declares that there was nothing to the alleged assault except a plain case of ambush, which he stated is but part of a program of persecution which he has endured since he discovered his mine. The persecutions, according to Scott,

are to frighten him into disclosing the location of the mine. Scott says that when the ambush occurred he was conducting Dr. Johnson and party to mining property in Inyo county belonging to Keyes, who was not a member of the party nor in that part of the country at all. He declares that Dr. Johnson has no part of the swearing out of the warrant against him and that he and Johnson are personal friends. Scott added that he has no intention of running away, quite the contrary, he intends to go to San Francisco next week or if that is not enough he will waive extradition or furnish at any time cash bail to the amount of \$25,000.

HAZING BILL AGREED TO.

Washington, March 19.—A hazing bill was agreed upon today by the subcommittee sent to Annapolis to investigate discipline there. It provides for a graduated system of punishment for hazing; empowers the secretary of the navy to dismiss midshipmen when he sees fit, and makes it possible for him to have cases of hazing investigated by courts martial.

CUBANS ELECT PALMA AGAIN.

Havana, March 19.—The Cuban presidential electors formally met today and unanimously elected Tomas Estrada Palma president of the republic.

KILLED THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Deputy Sheriff Weyman Shot Him After Being Held Up.

Butte, Mont., March 19.—Deputy Sheriff Jake Weyman shot and killed a highwayman tonight, after he had been held up and robbed by two footpads.

Weyman was proceeding leisurely along Silver street, just outside the business district, when he was accosted by the two handits and compelled to throw his hands skyward.

They went through his pockets, but overlooked searching the officer's hip pockets, in which he carried a revolver.

As the robbers were departing Deputy Weyman whipped out the gun and opened a fusillade, bringing one man to the ground. The other made his escape, though it is believed he was wounded.

Just before he breathed his last the robber gasped that his name was Campbell. Nothing further is known of the man.

FRENCH OFFICERS REFUSED TO OBEY ORDERS.

Reims, France, March 19.—A council of war just held here has sentenced Maj. Henry to a year's imprisonment and Capt. Claret and Spirid each to a day's imprisonment for refusing to command their troops to enter a local church and assist in the taking of an inventory in accordance with the law providing for the separation of church and state. The trial aroused widespread attention in the army as it was considered to be a test case. The defense claimed that the execution of civilian processes was not part of the duties of the army.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and its impure surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. Catarrh sufferers have so much faith in its curative power that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Wall Paper Time!

YESTERDAY AND TODAY have been busy days in the Wall Paper Department. The showing of new designs elicited praise from those who saw. Many selections were made. Those who were not quite ready for housecleaning had their paper laid aside. We will do the same for you and at your own time send an expert to hang it for you. But you should come now before lines are broken. We have some patterns that are exclusive. If you are particular to have your home look artistic let us help you with suggestions.

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Parents, who have had the good fortune to know about and test our special \$5.00 Suits for Boys, are well aware that nowhere else are these suits equalled at the price. Many of our customers say that they are far better suits than they ever expected for the money. If you want big value in a boys' suit TRY ONE OF OUR FIVE DOLLAR SUITS.

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INHERITED BLOOD TROUBLES

A THOROUGH CLEANSING OF THE BLOOD

THE ONLY CURE

It is necessary for the proper growth and development of the body to be born with a pure, healthy blood supply, because every part of the system is dependent on this vital fluid for nourishment and strength. Children not only inherit the features, tastes and dispositions of their parents but their mental qualities, infirmities and diseases as well, for we all know that "What is Bred in the Bone will out in the Flesh," and any taint in the blood is sure to be handed down to offspring to disorder and disease the system.

Children born with an hereditary taint in the blood do not have the energy and strength nor even the inclination to enjoy the sports and pleasures of happy childhood, and their frail, poorly nourished bodies are not able to resist diseases and disorders like their companions who have inherited a pure, untainted blood and a strong, robust constitution. The blood being impure from birth, the very foundation of health is affected and weakened and we see the hereditary weaknesses manifested in many ways. They are usually pale and anaemic, their growth is stunted, and their systems failing to receive the proper nourishment allows disease germs to collect and their little bodies are afflicted with skin diseases, weak eyes, catarrh of the head and scrofulous affections of various kinds. What is commonly known as "growing pains" with children is often the inherited taint of Rheumatism, and the little innocents are allowed to suffer because the parents do not realize that the seeds of this powerful disease are being manifested in early childhood. No parent wishes to see his child otherwise than healthy, and these evidences of impure blood are a source of constant remorse and grief.

Sometimes because of prudent living and favorable surroundings inherited blood troubles lie dormant in the system during young, vigorous life, but when middle age is reached or passed and the machinery of life has begun to wear out, the trouble asserts itself and declining years are made miserable because of disease.

There is but one cure for inherited blood troubles, and that is a thorough cleansing of the blood, and no medicine equals S. S. S. for this purpose. It goes down to the very root of the trouble and removes every trace of the impurity or pollution, and cures blood diseases of every character. S. S. S. not only cleanses and purifies the blood but supplies it with the rich, healthful properties it needs, and by its fine tonic effects builds up the entire system. S. S. S. is the only blood medicine on the market that does not contain a mineral ingredient in some form. It is made of healing, cleansing roots, herbs and barks and is the one medicine that can be given to children with absolute safety. Those who have inherited blood taints can rely on S. S. S., and so thoroughly does it remove the cause that no signs of it are ever seen in later life, and future offspring are protected and blessed with a clean, rich blood. The circulation is renewed and the entire body feels the good results of a course of S. S. S. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired furnished without charge to all who write.

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