A THIRD GOVERNOR

Beckham Sworn In as Goebel's Successor.

ONE HOUR AFTER LATTER'S DEATH

His First Order Was to the Troops to Lay Down Their Arms and Return Home.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1. - Exmotify one hour after the death of Mr. Goebel, J. C. W. Beckham was sworn in as governor of the state, the oath being administered by S. J. Shackleford, clerk of the court of appeals. It had been determined to keep secret the news of the death of Mr. Goebel until Mr. Beckham chould have been formully industed this should have been formally inducted into office, and the delay was made greater by the trability of Dr. McCormack to leave the bedroom of Mr. Goebel and make the proper certificate of death. Until this had been done, the democratic attorneys were unwilling that the eath of office

The ceremony took place in a small room on the same floor as that in which Gov-erns: Goebel died, and but a few doors to the west of it. In the room at the time of the administration of the oath were Senator-eisert Blackburn, Colonel B.
H. Foung, Colonel Philip Thompsun, Eph
Löddard, J. H. Lälils, Lieutenant L. E.
McKay, S. J. Slackleford, Dr. P. W.
Wells, Colonel McKay, Colonel Jack
Chinn, Kit Chinn, Dr. McCormack, Joseph
Blackburn, Mr. and three representatives Blackburn, jr., and three representatives

ing democratic attorneys throughout the Goebel-Taylor contest, and Senator-elect Blackburn sat at a table in the center of the room, upon which they had drawn up the papers necessary to the administration of the oath of office to Mr. Beckham. After the papers had been completed there was a wait of nearly 10 minutes for Dr. McCormack. The death certificate had already been prepared, and Dr. McCormack quickly signed his name, and swore to the contents of the certificate. Now, Mr. Beckham, it's your turn,"

mid Colonel Young.

Mr. Beckham, who had been standing In
the room, at once advanced to the table
with a flush of excitement on his youth-

"Eign the outh," said Colonel Young, pushing the paper toward him. Beckham hasitated, and Colonel Young repeated his

Let me be sworn first," said Mr. Beck-

"You must sign the paper before you can take the oath," said Colonel Young. "We want your oath to the signature."

Mr. Beckham advanced to the table and affixed his signature, and then, stepping back, he held up his right hand for the oath, which was read to him by Clerk The light was none of the best, and the writing on the paper none of the most legible, and Mr. Sinckelford mide slow work of it. All of the time Mr. Beckham stood before him with his serves strining and a deep flush on his face.

When the clerk read the concluding words of the oath, "so help me God."

Mr. Beckham's reply came: "I do," and then with greater emphasis, "and may God give me strength to do my duty."

"I devoutly hope he will," rejoined

Colonel Young.
The first official action of Governor Reckhaim was the appointment of a new adjutant-general, and his last act, before assuming the eath, was an order remov-ing Adjutant-General Collier and Assist-ant Adjutant-General Dickinson. The order was delivered to Captain Bennett, at the gute of the capitol grounds, II minutes before the death of Mr. Goebel.

Mr. Beckham was made acting governor last night by the medical certificate of Dr. McCormack that her, Goebel was un-able to assume the functions of the office. Mr. Beckham seemed deeply affected by the position in which circumstances had placed him, and he did not reveal much y over the congratulations which those the room showered upon him, although a scepted them gratefully. "There is one thing that I would have

been greatly pleased to have had done by Mr. Goebel before his death," he said, and that is to have signed the certificate of Sanator Bluckburn. Of course, I am greatly pleased to have the privilege my-celf, but I know that it was a matter close to the heart of Mr. Goebel, and I wish that he could have lived longer. I think I can promise," he said, with a smile, "that it will be one of the first things that I will do on Monday."

At a later hour, Mr. Beckham issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky announcing that the work of the assurate had ended in the death of Mr. Goebel, and he, Beckham, had qualified and as-sumed the duties of the chief executive. After referring to the high character and courses of the deceased, who is pro-mounced a martyr in the cause of the

people, the proclamation says:
"I enter upon the discharge of the duties
of this high office surrounded by conditions and olrcumstances which would tax the wisdom of men far stronger than I. Knowing well the trying difficulties that are ahead of me, and the dangers which surround me, which have already comsemily warn and command that all violent pharacters and millita of the state, now in possession of this city and the public buildings, do immediately disband, lay down their arms and return to their hon law-abiding and law-respecting Christian people of this commonwealth; and I prom-ies, in a legal way, if within the power of man, to restore peace, quiet and pro-tection to all individuals, regardless of party or station, under the constitution which I have selemnly sworn to obey."

Late this evening it was decided to hold formal inquest over the remains of ebel. This is in compliance with the wishes of the friends and family of the where of the freeze and thing of the dead democratic leader. The coroner will accordingly issue a certificate of the caura of death without the formality of an in-quest, this being sufficient to comply with

Governor Taylor, while in his office in the executive building, received the news of Mr. Goebel's douth. When offered the use of the wires of the Associated Press to convey to the people of the United States any statement which he might demake, Governor Taylor declared that he had nothing to say and no state-ment of any kind to make. The messan-ger who brought this roply from Governor asked to return to Governor Taylor and inquire if he cured to say anything con-cerning the death of Mr. Gosbel. The measurement returned immediately, and

great financial importance attaches to a deal by which the control of the Western York & Pennsylvania rallroad passes to A. J. Cassati, president of the Penn sylvania railroad, and interests with which he is identified. It is also reported that this deal has been about completed in Wall

In Amsterdam, Berlin and Leipzic, and it at the when the management of that is understood that J. M. Seligman, of road was hostile to the Union Pacific, whereas, at present, it is controlled by eligman & Co., is now abroad looking whereas, at present, it is controlled by the Union Pacific and practically operated as an integral part of that line.

trust, consisting of President Carsey, George E. Barton and Nicholas Thouron, who are members of the board of directors. who are members of the board of directors. The voting trust expires in April next, when the stockholders will again assume the management of the road. It is said the deal is a part of the pien of interests identified with the Pennayivania railroad to increase the scope of that railroad and to solidity its various contributory interests in the territory south and west of New York.

WILLIAM GOEBEL IS DEAD.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the board, appointing successors, and the county board may do the same with the precinct officers. This gives the state board absolute control of the election machinery, and even after the votes are cast the state board may remove election officers who threaten to be recalcitrant, and may turn over the ballot boxes to men who will count in accordance with the necessities of the party. It is quite possible that all the local election officers of the state may be changed on the eve of election day. courd absolute control of

of the state may be changed on the eve of election day.

The decision of the board of canvassers is final; no appeal lies to any authority, no review can be ordered. If a contest is made it is to be tried before the men who counted the vote and whose decision is questioned. Another great power given to the machine consists in the provision that if the canvassing board does not make its return within 10 days the vote of the precinct or the county may be thrown out.

France Charged in November.

Frauds Charged in November. Frauds Charged in November.

In the elections in November the right of each party to have an inspector at each precinct to watch the count was denied. So high handed was the injustice that a judge, supposed to be a friend of Goebel, issued a mandamus competing officers to admit the inspectors. To avoid the results of such inspection, the tally sheets in of such inspection, the tally sheets in many precincts were destroyed within a few minutes after the polls closed. In one Taylor county, the county clerk was robbed of the ballots and no election was

heid,
Goebel was defeated, however, by a
plurality of 233 votes, and the election
commissioners issued the certificate to Taylor, who was inaugurated in December.
The legislature was, however, under Goebel's control, and it was known to be
its intention to unsent Taylor.

His Two Famous Partners, Mr. Goebel was born in Pennsylvania 38 years ago, and removed when a child of 4 years with his parents to Covington, Ey., where he made his home ever since. He received his schooling in the public schools of Covington, and then read law with ex-Governor John G. Stevenson. He showed such marked ability that Governor Steven-son made him his law partner, and this partnership was continued until the death of the governor, who made Mr. Goubel his executor without bond. He left a large es-tate, and the young attorney administered

it in the most satisfactory manner.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle was so impressed with the ability of Mr. Goeber that he formed a partnership with him after the death of Governor Atkinson, which lasted a number of years, and was only terminated when the Kentuckian was made secretary of the treasury of the United States. United States.

An Attack on Carlisle,

During the last campaign, Goebel de-nounced his early helper. He was ac-sused of securing admission to the state convention of 1886 through Mr. Carlisle's influence, and he denounced the accusation as a lie. Upon this Mr. Carlisle found him-self reluctantly drawn into the state campaign, and he wrote a letter narrating the froumstance of Goebel's visit to him in Washington, when he requested Mr. Car-isle's influence on the ground that he was single-standard gold advocate, a partisar of Mr. Carlisle, and an opponent of Mr. Biackburn. Although he had voted for Biackburn for senator, he explained that it was because Blackburn was the candill.

date of the party.

He convinced Mr. Carlisle that he was entitled to a seat in the convention, but, being admitted as a delegate, he at once cast his vote for the free-sliver candidates for officers of the convention, and voted for the resolution which presented Blackburn as the choice of the Kentucky democracy for the presidency

Mr. Carlisle had preserved a letter which Goebel had written to him, in which his pretense of being a gold democrat was

The Killing of Sanford. ton, cashler of a bank and an ex-Confederate officer, over a bill reducing the toll of the Frankfort bridge. Mr. Goebel attacked Colonel Sanford through a local paper in a most victous manner. It was

would compel a retraction or fight, The day after the publication of the at-tack. Mr. Goebel eaw Colonel Sanford leave his bank and crossed the street to meet him. Over Mr. Goebel's left arm was careleasy thrown a light overcont. In that overcoat was a revolver, the butt of which was practically within the grasp of Mr. Goebel's right hand.

As the two men met, Colonel Sanford stopped and snift. "Senator Goebel, do you stand by the article in which you attacked

"I do" was the enower and as the words were given, a shot was fired from Senator Goebel's revolver. That shot dereed Colonel Sanford and he died almost instantly. As he fell Colonel San-ford drew his revolver from his pocket and succeeded in firing once, without other effect than to form sufficient basis for a plea of self-defense for his slayer,

Blackburn at the Grave. Over Colonel Sanford's grave, Senator lackburn made this dramatic utterance:

"My friend has been murdered. It shall e my office to avenge his death." Senator Blackburn's threat availed so ittle that during the recent campaign he gave Goebel his heartlest support, with the have Mr. Goebel's support in his effort to turn to the national senate.

The ex-Confederates of Kentucky have never forgotten the death of Colonel San-ford. They voted in a body against Goebel.

OGDEN GATEWAY.

Rattrond Men Betieve Union Pacific Will Clone It.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.—There will be a meeting of officials of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, at Salt Lake, Wednesday. One of the questions to be taken up is the consolidation of agencies of the three commander. Among a line of the three commander. of the three companies. Among railway men it is considered that this move is preliminary to closing the Ogden gateway. ontrol of the United Pacific in these corporations. This consolidation will restore the conditions which prevailed previous to the segregation of the Union Pacific, under

the receivership.

A prominent railway man, not connected with the Union Pacific, said such action on the part of that company has been anticipated by cuiside lines. The Burlington, it was pointed out, foresaw this when, it started to build the Hartville branch, which is below all with these stad cook. which is being laid with heavy steel, such as is used only on main lines, and this road was headed directly toward a pass which would afford an easy line to Ogden.

A Union Pacific official, in discussing the matter, denied that any such action would be taken at the Salt Lake meeting. would be taken at the Salt Lake meeting, but added that he could see no reason why the Union Pacific should accept the short haid from Ogden when it was in a posi-tion to demand the long haul from the this deal has been about completed in Wall street. Seventy-five per cent of the tion to demand the long haul from the road's \$20,000,000 capital stock, it is said, Missouri river. He also pointed out that the Ogden gateway was opened through glock purchased as to a great extent owned to have a seven to the fratrumentality of Short Line officials at a time when the management of that a seven the property of the control of t

HOUSE DEFEATED RIDER PROVID-ING FOR RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.

Bill Provides for Allotments to 306 liletz Indiaus-Other Features of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The house today passed the Indian appropriation bill. It was slightly amended in unimportant particulars. An attempt to revive the ley of making contracts with religious chooss for the education of Indian chli-ren, which has been gradually aban-oned by the government during the lust we years, falled on the ruling of the chair that the amendment offered was out of order. The latter part of the session was devoted to eulogies upon the life and pub-lic services of the late Representative Er-mentrout, of Pennsylvania.

When the house adjourned yesterday

When the house adjourned yesterday there was pending an amendment suthorizing the secretary of the interior to make contracts for the education of Indian children where other facilities did not exist. To this amendment a point of order had been raised, but held in abeyance to permit Fitzgeraid (dem. N. Y.), author of the amendment, to submit remarks in support of it. He continued his argument to show that the amendment was not in the interest of any church, and as the facilities for the education of the children were inadequate, no valid objection could be urged against it. Under the consider were inadequate, no vasia objection could be urged against it. Under the bill, he said, over 2000 Indian children of the nation would be unprovided for. We are proposing to spend millions for the civilization of far-distant people, he said, yet we refrain from educating these wards of the nation because of a fantastical idea that in so doing we might help a particular church. particular church

a particular church.

Little (dem. Ark.) opposed the amendment on the ground that the government had declared a policy against contract schools, and that the policy should be adopted here, too.

Moody (rep. Mass.), who was in the chair, sustained the point of order against the amendment, holding that while contract schools, it could not do so by a rider on an appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted for the establishment of schools in the Cherokee, Crook, Choctaw and chicknesse mattons, the expense to be defrayed out of the funds of those nations.

Amendments were adopted to pay the Sac and Fox Indians, of Mississippi, \$50,000 out of their runst funds, and to allot to 306 Alsea Indians on the Siletz reserva-

o 206 Alsea Indiana on the Siletz reserva tion, in Oregon, their share of \$100,000 under the treaty of August 15, 1894.
Without further amendment, the Indian appropriation bill was passed.

At 2 o'clock public business was suspended to pay tribute to the memory of the late Representative Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, and at 3:20 the house, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

LAWS FOR PUERTO RICO.

Report of Senate Committee on the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The senate committee on Puerto Rico today completed its consideration of the bill providing a form of government for the Island of Puerto Rico. The bill stands in all es-sential particulars the same as left by the committee at its meeting last Wednes day. The rate of duty provided for articles brought to the United States from Puerto Rico and articles taken from the United states to Puerto Rico is 25 per cent of the Singley law rate. Senator Forsker, chairman of the com-

Senator Forsker, chairman of the com-mittee, prepared a report, which has been adopted by the committee, and will be submitted by bill to the senate next Mon-day. The caport says;

"The purpose of the bill is to provide temporary civil government for Pacetto Rico to continue until the law and ordi-nances now in force in the island can be

revised and codified and a more permanent form of government be framed by a com-mittee to be appointed by the president. The necessity for a committee of this character is manifest because its laws and ju-dicial systems and codes of procedure, as well as the political conditions generally now existing in Puerto Rico, are so wide-ly different from ours as to make it im-possible to do such work intelligently and William Goebel, in 1896, then, as now, a comprehensively without that wider and member of the Kentucky state senate, more accurate knowledge that can be obcomprehensively without that wider and idying the whole situation as it there

Because the legislation now under consecause the registation now under con-secration is intended to stand only tem-porarily, the committee have sought to mit it to only such changes in existing laws and conditions as appear necessary to quickly accomplish the purposes that are thought to be essential to the peace and prosperity of the island. Generally stated, ositions are:

1. To substitute a civil for a military "2. To accord to the native Puerto Ricans as much participation therein as it may be for the best interests of all concerned to give them.

"3. To avoid, as far as possible, radi-cal changes in the laws, courts and codes of procedure, and yet make such modifiations and alterations as are necessary to dispense with the most objectionable features of the Spanish government and judicial administration.

"4. To provide a legislative authority that can deal with all domestic subjects

5. To extend the navigation laws of the United States to the Island, and enact such tariff, internal revenue and other provisions as are necessary to afford a revenue for the support of the governmen and to meet the expenses of such public instruction and public improvements as should be undertaken, and in this behalf. authorize, to a limited extent, the raising. of funds by issuing municipal and insular bonds in anticipation of revenues. "6. To retire Puerto Rican coins now in circulation and substitute coins of the United States therefor.

"7. To authorize and regulate the grant-

ing of public and quasi public franchises,"
"The questions that gave the committee
most concern were, first, as to whether
or not the constitution should be extended to Puerto Rico, and in the second place, venue taxes. Attention is called in de tail to the legislation relating to territories in the past to show that there is abundant precedent for not extending the provisions of the constitution to territory for which

ongress may be called upon to legisfate. "The committee recognize that in not extending the constitution and making is apply to Puerto Rico and especially by the provisions they present in the bill with tempert to tariff dulies, they raise im-portant questions as to the constitutional wer of congress to enact such legisla-on. Notwithstanding all that has been tion. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, a majority of the committee are of the opinion that bon-

with respect to citizenship the report

"It is within our discretion to make the inhabitants of Puerto Rico citizens of the United States or not, so it is within the power and discretion of congress to make the inhabitants of the Philippines and other islands we may acquire citizens or withhold that quality from them. It is also within the power of congress to regualso within the power of congress to regu-late and restrict and probabit, if thought advisable, the passing of the inhabitants of the Philippines or other islands from their country into ours, or to prevent the products of their labor from coming into unjust competition with the labor of this country. With respect to this whole matunquestioned power to legislate as it may see fit, and hence continue to afford the same protection heretofore given in all these particulars. It will be simply a ques-

It may arise, as it is now and heretofore."

Senators Gallinger and Perkins, of the
committee, while assenting to the main
feathers of the report, are against any
proposalion for free trade with the island.
They assert that if Puerto Rico was an
integral part of the United States, no
tariff difference from that which applies
to the United States could be maintained.
They also believe that some interests of
the United States would suffer from free
trade with the island and revert to the
cheap labor and other conditions with
which the United States could not compete.

PENSION AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Evans Explained the Workings of His Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans was heard today by the house committee on invalid pensions relative to pension legislation. In view of recent hearings of Grand Army delegations and others interested in pensions, the hearing attracted more than usual in-terest. Mr. Evans expressed the belief that the general pension laws had become

Mr. Evans was asked as to charges that had been made that some special communicationers, when investigating widows' claims, asked insulting questions of these widows. The commissioner vigorously denied the charges. He read from the regulations of Commissioners Black and Tanner on the subject of inquiries and his instructions to the commissioners to avoid any indiscretions. In connection with a charge that improper questions had been charge that improper questions had been asked an aged widow, Mr. Evans read the report of the examiner, denying the charge, and declaring there was not a

word of truth in it.

The commissioner said it was impossible to trame any law without having had some special cases arise which might cause difficulty. He was asked why the local medical

board told pensioners a favorable report would be made, and yet favorable action dld not follow at the bureau. The commissioner explained that the local boards are forbidden under the rules from making known their findings. But their members were human, and naturally swayed to some extent by local feeling. Moreover, he said the law itself caused difficults by requires not said the madical culty by requiring not only the medical diagnosis, but a general estimate or con-clusion, and these did not always agree. Mr. Evans spoke of the intelligence and ability of those in charge of this work. As to delays in appeal cases, he said

about 6000 were passed on last year, and of these only about 300 resulted in a reversal of the original ruling. Some of the delay had been caused by the wholesale appealing of cases on printed blanks. Mr. Evans expressed his personal advocacy of just and liberal pensions. He remarked also that usually there were 10 mistakes against the government to one against the applicant, and the latter was quick to call attention to the mistake in his case. There was absolutely no truth, the com-missioner said, in the charge that Span-ish war claims were being held up, as he had given special instructions to advance The hearing brought out much other

detailed information on the administration of pension affairs. At its conclusion the ommittee unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to the commissioner, and in acor thanks to the commissioner, and is ac-knowledgment of this Mr. Evans said he was "always glad to have, the sunlight shed upon the workings of the pension office."

LEGALITY OF THE GRAND JURY Arguments on the Matter of One Member's Residence.

William Connor, in answer to the charge that he is not qualified to serve as a member of the grand jury because he moved his residence to Spokane, Wash, and has not regained a residence, yesterday filed an affidavit denying that such was the

Connor states that he went to Spokane in May, 1899, intending to return here in 30 days, and purchased a round-trip ticket. On May 28 he avers that he was taken sick at Spokane, and was confined in the hospital, where an operation was necessarily performed. As soon as he was able he came back to Portland. He alleges that he has resided in this city for 20 years, and has always voted here, and sever voted anywhere else within that time, and never changed his place of bab-itation. He says further that he has paid taxes for a number of years and his name on the tax roll for the year 1898.

The motion in the case of Andrew Carl-on, indicted for robbery, to quash the indictment, was argued by Attorney Charles J. Schnabel, attorney for Carlson, and District Attorney Sewall, for the state, esterday, and was taken under advise-

nent by the court. Mr. Schnabel contended that Connor was not shown to be a taxpayer, and was not an inhabitant of this state. He read the

the court must abide by: Section 18, article VII, of the Oregon State constitution: "The legislative as-sembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at he court, seven shall be chosen by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indicament. But the legislative assembly may modify or abolish arand

Section 947 of Hill's Annotated Laws of Oregon: "A person is not competent to act as a juror unless he be . . . a male in-habitant of the county in which he is reprocedure."
"No challenge shall be made or allowed to the panel from which the grand jury is drawn, nor to an individual grand juror unless made by the court for want of turned, and who has been an inhabitant thereof for the year next preceding the time he is drawn or called."

Counsel distinguished between a resident

and an inhabitant. Our minister to the court of St. James in London, he said, was still a resident of the state he was appointed from, but not an inhabitant.

Mr. Sewall, on the other hand, contended that the facts submitted established that Connor is entirely competent to serve as one of the grand jury. He went to Spokane and adjacent places only on a visit and to see the mines. It was preposterous to say he was not an inhabitant or resi-dent of Portland. The district attorney explained that Mr. Connor's name was on the jury Mst of 500 names drawn for the year 1892. It was taken from the as-sessment roll of 1898, where Mr. Connor's name appeared, and he had paid taxes for years previous. The new jury list taken from the assessment roll of 1899 was now being prepared, and would not be in use

"Keep to Your Place and Your Place will Keep You."

Without good health que cannot heep situations not enjoy life. Most troubles originate in impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure, and thus promotes good health, which will help you "keep your place."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH

Peruna Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Congressman Smith, of Illinois,

Hon. George W. Smith, Member of Congress, in a recent letter from Murphysboro, Ill., to the Peruna Medicine Co., says the following in regard to Peruna for catarrh: Peruna Medicine Co.:

Gentlemen-I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Peru-na. I have taken one bottle for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited. To those who are af-flicted with catarrh and in need of a good tonic I take pleasure mmendthg Peruna.

Respectfully, Geo. W. Smith.



Major Robert L. Longstreet, who served on the staff of General Lee, General Francis V. Greene, General Arnold, of the Regulars, and General Williston, in the late war with Spain, is the son of the great ex-Confederate general. Major Longstreet was mustered out in fune, and he is now in ington trying to get rid of the pernicious malarial fever which he contracted in Cuba. He found Peruna of benefit on his return to the United States, and says the following in regard to the great catarrh cure and tonic: "I have taken Peruna as a tonic on my return from Cuban climate, and find it excellent."



Miss Jennie Johnson, Vice-Federation, 3118 Lake Park venue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

'Among the different remedies I have tried when in need of a onle none have helped me more than Peruna. I find it especially helpful in cases of catarrh of the stomacht it restored the funcpulled up the entire system. Catarrh of the pelvic organs in the bane of womankind.

Most cases of backache are

caused by catarrh of the kidneys. Peruna is just the medi-cine for catarrh of the kidneys. It stimulates the Ridneys to ex-crete from the blood the accumulating poison. It gives vigor to the heart's action and diges-tive system. Peruna should be used in all cases of catarrh of the kidneys.

mitted the following sections of the stat-

grand juror, the court must be satisfied that such person is duly qualified to act as a juror, but when drawn and found qualified he must be accepted, unless the

court, on the application of the juror, and before he is sworn, shall excuse him from such service for any of the reasons pre-scribed by chapter 12 of the code of civil

He said this made the court the sole

judge of the qualification of the juror, and Mr. Conner was accepted. The case will probably be decided on this last point. Mr. Conner states that he was employed

here in the sheriff's office in the year 1869 until May, and left here in May and re-turned in August following.

BOSTONIANS OFF THE STAGE

They Listen to Oregon's Best Singer at the Commercial Club.

The Commercial Club entertained the

the club rooms. Friday evening. The af-fair was a most enjoyable one. After a delicious lunch, the Commercial Club quar-tet opened the musical programme with a song, "Then and Now," which was fol-lowed with an encore, "Romeo's Ladder," and later by Dudley Buck's arrangement of "Ote in the Sellis Vigori" "Page (a).

wed delightful renditions of operatic se-tions and ballads. Mr. Lownsdule sang

"Dearcat Heart" (Sullivan), "Among the Lilies" (Dans), "The Child's Prayer," "Pretty Mouth" and "The Three Fishes," "He was in capital voice, and his truly magnificent singing delighted all present

nd was a great surprise to those who ad hever heard him before. Of the Bos-miens, Frank Rushworth sang a delight-

baritone, although without his notes, kind-

ly favored the club with The Heart Bowed Down." Prederick Knight was also good enough to repeat his delightful jenor

"The Serenade," emitted, "I

Clay Barnabee, the dean of the

ful Scotch builed and the beautiful song, "Come Into the Garden," Charles R. Hawley, the favorite

ostonians and M. O. Lownsdale

of "Oft in the Stilly Night." lowed delightful renditions of



GEN. JOE WHEELER

Says of Peruna: "I join Sen-

ators-Sullivan, Roach and

Peruna is not a "cure-all"; it cures fust one disease—entarth. But since entarth is able to fasten liself within the differ-ent organs of the body, so it is that Pe-runa, cures affections of these organs. But we insist that Peruna cures one dis-ease only. We claim that Peruna is the only internal, sciuntific remedy for ca-tarrh yet devised. We claim that ca-tarrh is a systemic disease; that is to say, it invades the whole system. We claim that Peruna is a system; or whether claim that Peruna is a systemic remedy; that is to say, it eradicates calarit from the system. Catarrh is not a local dis-ease; Peruna is not a local remedy. Since catarrh invades the system, only a systemic remedy can reach it. This is, in brief, our claim is assigning to the disease—catarrh—our ressedy, Perupa. Booker T. Washington. President of Tuskegee College. Tuskegee, Ala., says: "I have used one bottle of Perupa and I can truthfully say that I have never taken any medicine that has improved me as much as Peruna." There is no medicine that can take its place. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.

the city and county of Ban Fran-cisco, in a letter written from San Francisco, says: "I would not be without Ferana

as I have found it to be the ber remedy for catarrhal complaint that I have ever used. I have tried most all of the so-called catarrh remedies advertised and can conscientiously say the of all the remedies for catarrhal composition recommended to me templaints recommended to sone have been so beneficial as

Everybody is subject to the fairth. Peruna cures calarris acute or chronic, wherever in



Hon. Thomas Gahan, of Chi cago, Ill., member of National Committee of the Demogrationarty, writes as follows: "I was party, writes as follows: "I we afflicted with extarrh for four teen years, and though I tre many remedies and applied to everal doctors, I was not able to find a cure. Finally I learne of the remedy, Peruma, throug a friend who had used it. took Peruma for twenty-tweekle, and am now estification." weeks, and am now entire think my cure a permanent of I can heartly recommend Prono as a catarrh remedy; it cure when all other remed



street, Medford, Moss., says: have been treating myself for on tarrh for, about twenty-for years. During that time I have used many (Inferent kinds o medicine, but since using you medicines I find them far supe vior in very researt. The tool rior in every respect. The ion effect of Peruna on me is tru-wonderful. My wife uses at recommends Peruna.

recommends Peruna,"
Few stop to realize in hos
many ways catarrh can affect
the body. Every organ, ever
duct, every passage, every aust
ing of the human body is liable mucous membranes of the h man body. Consequently it equally effective to cure catar in any organ. Ask your dri glet for a free Pe-rii-na Ale nac for the year 1909.

those present with a clever address, following which he convulsed the audience with two bits of humor—one an illustration of a tence singing, "Hark! I Hear the Angels Sing," with an orchestra which he anathematized with every breath, and J.N.Murdoek,

for which the doctors perfor was more violent than before. W

S.S.S.For Blood of all diseases. Books on Cancer

GRATEFUL

Entirely new treatment, It cures Come,

try it. Free. Also chronic affections of the stomach liver, kidneys, biadder, blood and skin

The visitors and members were also greatly pleased by Dom Zan's singing of "Because I Love You" and "Fiddle and I."

few remarks of felicitation upon the suc

cess and enjoyable features of the even-ing by H. M. Cake, president of the club

Senson of Roudless Rouds.

Goldendals Sentinel.

While in Portland hast week, the editor saw a horseless carriage in operation. They would do as well as any other vehicle at this time of the year. Our roadless roads are simply out of sight.

His Line.

Chicago Evening Post.
"I understand," said the neighbor, "that
your husband is a dramatic critic," "No,"

Catarrh! Catarrh!

Dr. Darrin, 265 Morrison street, Portland. Or., is the most reliable specialted for every form of weakness and disease important specialty. He guarantees to cure varicocele or hydrocele in one wank: stricture in 10 days. No inconvenience; no detention. Only one visit to the doctor's office necessary. Consultation free and charges reasonable. Home treatment succesaful in many cases. Testimonials and question blanks sent free Hours, 11-12 operatic stage, responded to the calls of | 2-5, and 7-5 daily.

Street, Dallas, Texas, saya: "My so had a terrible Cancer on his jay the other, the celebrated sollieguy from Richard III, "Now Is the Winter of Our Discontent," as rendered by a fop, a Frenchman and a Yankes. George B. Frothingham rendered a touching hit of verse and a humorous selection, "The Little Dog Under the Wagon."

to the bone and scrape of an Cancer soon returned, however, and Cancer soon returned, however, and the before. W ond bottle made an improvement after twenty bottles had been sake the Cancer disappeared entirely and he was cured permanently."

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BREAKFAST EPPS'S COCO

Pacific Coast Agents, Sternson In Sternson

made the following reply: "Here is Governor Taylor's statement: If deeply regret his death." Cassatt Seeares Another Line. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-It is claimed that