

DEATH OF R. G. BROWN

TREASURER OF MARION COUNTY
DIED SUDDENLY.Motion to Recall Mandate in the
Eastern Oregon Asylum Case Al-
lowed by the Supreme Court.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 14.—The people of this city were horrified by the sudden death of R. G. Brown, treasurer of this county, who was seized with neuralgia of the heart between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening, and was a corpse in a short time. He was only 29 years old, and was serving a second term as treasurer. He was raised in Waukegan, Wash., coming to this county 10 years ago; was a member of the Olive lodge of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen and the Royal Arcanum, having joined the latter about two months since, passing an excellent medical examination. He was one of the most popular men in the community, and was to have been married in a few weeks. There is deep sorrow throughout the city.

In the supreme court today, the following proceedings were had:
Patterson, respondent, vs. the Bank of British Columbia et al., appellants, appeal from Multnomah county; judgment of the court below reversed and the complaint dismissed. Opinion by Wolverson, J.; Bean, C. J., concurring.

L. Vanbeber, appellant, vs. James Plunkett, ex rel, respondent, appeal from Benton county; judgment of the court below affirmed. Opinion by Wolverson, J.; Bean, C. J., concurring.

William Deering & Company, appellant, vs. Creighton & Quincy, respondents, appeal from Benton county; judgment reversed, and the case remanded for further proceedings as may be necessary, not inconsistent with the opinion. Opinion by Moore, J.

State of Oregon, respondent, vs. Herman Reinhardt, appellant; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Bean, C. J.

State ex rel. Taylor, appellant, vs. Pennoyer et al. Motion to recall the mandate after judgment, this is the Eastern Oregon asylum case.

Motions for rehearing were denied in the following cases: Sperry vs. Wesco; Longshore Printing Company vs. Typographical Union; North Pacific Cycle Company vs. A. Thomas.

In re U. S. G. Marquand Twine Company time to plead extended to February 15.

In re C. C. Thompson, motion to strike out parts of the complaint set for January 28.

In re O. P. Mason, demurrer set for argument January 28.

All of the new state officers were installed today with the exception of governor. Secretary of State McBride gave away to H. R. Kincaid; School Superintendent McBride, vacated by G. M. Irwin, and State Printer Baker turned the state printing office over to W. H. Leeds. Governor Lord will probably be inaugurated Wednesday.

VERY HIGH TIDES.

Water in the Pileways of Gray's Harbor Saw Mills.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 14.—Gray's harbor has been forced to a surf of high tides during the week. Saturday's tide, aided by the waters piled into the bay by the heavy southwester that was blowing outside, made one of the highest tides on record, and one that has caused considerable damage to railroad property, washing out the track in a number of places between this city and Ocoana, on the west, and between here and Comopolis on the east, so that the passenger train Saturday night was unable to make either Comopolis or Ocoana. The construction train working on the Aberdeen extension, on the north side, was put to work repairing the road, and was ready to service again this morning. The saw mills at the different harbor towns, were obliged to shut down on account of water in their firerooms. The Gray's Harbor Commercial Company's mill at Comopolis, was confined to run until their main driving pulley was covered with water, their firemen wearing rubber boots, and tramping around through 15 inches of water. The mill crews were turned out on the beach to keep the logs from floating ashore, and, not being accustomed to walking on floating logs, many of them took an involuntary bath. The high water only lasted about an hour, and no serious damage was done.

There is war between the fishermen and the fish buyers, who ship from here. Three cents a pound has been paid for salmon since the opening of the season, up to a few days ago, when the price was dropped to 24 cents, without previous warning. One night's catch was secured at that price. The fishermen are now refusing to go out for less than 3 cents a pound. As a result, a few boxes were sent out Saturday by some of the fishermen themselves, at 2 cents. One buyer, it is said, was negotiating with the union to handle its catch on commission, but was threatened by the fishermen from a Portland house, that unless he desisted, he would be broken up in business.

It is believed that a deal will soon be consummated that will result in the purchase and operation of the West saw mill, that has been idle for more than a year.

In all the world Dr. Price's is the only baking powder absolutely pure.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Opinions Filed by Washington's Highest Tribunal.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 14.—The following opinions have been filed in the supreme court:

William A. Mable, appellant, vs. L. C. Whitaker and Almira Whitaker, respondent, from Thurston; reversed.

Albert Richardson, respondent, vs. the Carbon Hill Coal Company, appellant, from Pierce; reversed.

L. H. Cyphers, appellant, vs. F. P. Friday, et al., respondents, and the Everett Land Company, intervenor and respondent, from Snohomish; affirmed.

C. L. Conover, respondent, vs. S. P. Hall and J. H. Woolery, appellants, vs. C. L. Conover, respondent, vs. the Boston National bank, of Seattle, and J. H. Woolery, appellants, from King; affirmed.

State of Washington, respondent, vs. John White, appellant, from Snohomish; reversed.

Daniel O'Leary, respondent, vs. James Dehall and J. H. Woolery, appellants, from King; reversed.

M. J. Gordon, took the oath of office today as the successor of Judge Stiles on the supreme bench.

Governor McGraw has appointed C. J. Coughlan, of Ocoana, member of the board of tideland appraisers of Chehalis county, vice W. E. Keyes, resigned.

A FAIR IN SEPTEMBER.

So the First District Agricultural Society Has Decided.

JACKSONVILLE, Or., Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the First District Agricultural Society was held at Ashland today. T. E. Hille, the present incumbent, was elected president. Dr. George De Bar, vice-president; John Downing, secretary, and J. W. Merritt, treasurer. The premium list was carefully revised, and many important additions made to the stock department. The 25 cent heretofore deducted on pavilion exhibits, where there was no competition, was restored and all awards hereafter will be paid in full. The board decided to hold a fair on the Central Point fair grounds in September, provided the local society would lease its grounds for that purpose for 10 per cent of the gate and grandstand receipts. The extra fee of 25 cents charged at the race-

CABINET IS DEFEATED

DEPUTY'S MINISTRY BEATEN IN THE
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.That Body Claimed the Right to Negative
a Decision of the Council
of State.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The cabinet resigned today, having been defeated in the chamber of deputies on the question of giving priority to an order of the day. Last evening M. Barthou, minister of public works, resigned his office for the reason that the cabinet had decided to give priority to the matter of guaranteeing the interest of the Southern railroad lines. It became generally known that M. Alexandre Milne and the well-known socialist, editor-in-chief of the Petit Republicain, would interpose the government in regard to M. Barthou's resignation, and that the government would reply thereto. Consequently, a large crowd gathered in the chamber of deputies to the speeches. It was known that the opposition to the cabinet was not as sure as it might have been, but the enemies of the government had hoped that the debate of the day would result in its overthrow. These hopes were realized. The question which led to the overthrow of the ministry is a wide one. It is really a question as to whether or not the chamber is able to set aside the constitution. In 1882 the government made a contract with the Orleans and Midi railways, under the terms of which, in return for certain facilities for the transportation of war materials, the government guaranteed the interest on the bonds of the railways. The government held that the guarantee expired in 1914, but the directors of the companies took a different view and continued the agreement to mean that the government guaranteed the interest in perpetuity. Suits were brought in the courts to settle the question. In June last M. Barthou ordered the directors to endorse their bonds to the effect that they passed the guarantee to the state. The directors refused to do so and the case was then taken to the council of state, which, in such matters, is the final court of appeal. The council Wednesday last decided that the guarantee was perpetual. The decision, which a majority in the chamber claimed the right to reverse, was a complete negation of the contention of the Dupuy cabinet, and M. Barthou's action in submitting his resignation, and the proceedings in the chamber today led to the resignation of the other members of the ministry.

In submitting his resignation, M. Milne said it was not Barthou alone who had brought before the council of state the contentions between the state and railroad companies, but the whole cabinet. The decision of the council of state, therefore, affected the entire cabinet, but only one minister, Barthou, had taken the correct attitude and resigned. The ministry was also to blame for submitting to the council of state a question which belonged to the chamber of deputies to decide. M. Milne demanded that an inquiry be held to determine whether grounds existed for a criminal prosecution of M. David Raynal, who was minister of public works in the cabinet of 1883, in which year the government entered into the contract with the railways. M. Milne submitted to the house a resolution censuring the government for its conduct in the case of Raynal. The resolution demanded that an inquiry be made into the conduct of M. Raynal. Raynal agreed to the demand that an inquiry be made into his conduct, but he insisted that the inquiry should be held by the chamber of deputies.

"I am certain that I shall be able to confound those who are thirsting for scandals and hungering for calumnies."

Prime Minister Dupuy declared that at the Raynal case the government would not oppose it. Referring to the order of the day, Dupuy reminded the chamber that the question of the period during which the government's promise would remain in force, had already been raised, and that the chamber had recognized the competency of the council of state to deal with the question. Continuing, Mr. Dupuy said:

"The decision has been given, and we cannot disregard it. The council of state has decided the principle. In case of protest, the chamber of deputies must either support the government or resign. The government is capable of continuing in office. M. Barthou resigned because he regarded the decision of the council of state as a personal slight. The government had not the right to resign, and it would have fallen in its duty. The cabinet accepted the decision of the council of state, while regretting the ministry's position under the constitution. The decision of the council of state, considered, by his attitude, speeches and statements, to have been more concerned than his colleagues in the decision of the council of state. He resigned because the decision established a precedent from which the railroad companies would derive profit. He therefore declined to be humiliated by the railway companies."

Dr. Chapuis, director of the republic, submitted the following order of the day:

"The chamber, regretting the erroneous and dangerous interpretation placed by the government on the decision of the council of state, and considering that the decision of the council of state, as affected by the decision of the council of state, Dupuy said if the order of the day should be adopted, the government should be considered as having accepted the decision of the council of state. A vote was finally taken on the latter motion, with the result of its defeat. The vote standing 164 in favor of it to 243."

After several speeches, the chamber voted on a proposal to grant priority to a motion made by Professor Trelat, republican, which, of all the orders of the day, was the most moderate. The government, this order of the day declared that the government adhered to the doctrine of the separation of powers and the non-interference of the chamber with the judicial functions of the council of state. Priority was refused to this motion. When the result of the vote was announced the ministers left the chamber and proceeded to the palace of the Elysee, where they submitted their resignations to President Casimir-Perier. After the departure of the ministers, the house unanimously, on motion of M. Krantz, liberal, passed a resolution of rights of the state in regard to the railroad guarantee. The house then adjourned.

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DYNAMITE IN PARIS.

Another Explosion, but Fortunately
No One Was Injured.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A bomb was exploded at midnight last night in the Rue Monceau, near the residence of a magistrate who was concerned in the Ravachol inquiry. The bomb was filled with shot and scrap-iron, and charged with dynamite. The explosion made a great deal of noise. Nobody was killed, but considerable damage was done to property in the vicinity. The bomb was described as of the reversible sort, charged with gunpowder, and concealed in an English tin cracker-box, strengthened by a thick band of aluminum. The police have no clue to the culprit, but expect the police on duty in adjacent streets saw a man running swiftly away a short time before the explosion. It appears the porter on

duty at 6 Rue Monceau, just before midnight was informed by a passer-by that a suspicious-looking person had been seen at a window-ledge of the ground floor. The porter seized the person and hurled it into the middle of the street, where it exploded. Showers of shot were hurled in all directions, breaking all the windows in the vicinity, although they were protected by strong wooden shutters. Following the explosion there was a panic among the people residing in the immediate vicinity. No. 45 Rue Monceau was formerly the residence of Prince Victor Napoleon. The front was considerably damaged.

No arrests have been made. The chief of the municipal laboratory is inclined to think the explosion was more in the nature of a dangerous joke than an anarchist outrage. He is reported to have stated that the bomb contained no projectiles and was apparently only charged with gunpowder.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Third Japanese Army Embarking
for the Shang Tung Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times correspondent in Kobe telegraphs, under date of January 8: It is reported that several transports have left China with a portion of the third Japanese army. It is expected that the embarkings will be completed the 11th. The emperor gave an audience to the commanding officers the 8th. The transports will rendezvous near Chempulpo and are expected to land troops in the vicinity of the Shang Tung coast south of Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Times correspondent in Hong Kong says that Admiral Freemantle has gone with the fleet to Japan, presumably to follow the Japanese movements.

Asks for Punishment.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Central News agency's correspondent in Tien-Tsin says that General Sung, whom the Japanese under General Nodzu drove out of Kai-Ping, has asked the Peking government to punish him and two other high officers for losing the town. All three cases have been submitted to the board of punishment.

Japanese Minister to England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Kato, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, arrived in Washington this morning and will leave for Japan tomorrow. The Japanese minister here, Mr. Kato will go over to New York tomorrow to sail thence, Wednesday, by the steamer Teutonic, for England.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

More Fighting at Kassala.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Advices from Massowah say an overwhelming force of dervishes is besieging the Italian garrison at Kassala. The garrison, which is 1500 strong, is making a sortie, but the soldiers were repulsed and driven behind the fort works. General Baratieri has collected all the troops available and started from Keven to relieve the beleaguered garrison. The advances from Agordat and Kassala are cut, and the fate of a company of infantry which started a short time ago to convey a quantity of ammunition, provisions, etc., from Agordat to Kassala is unknown.

The Pope and Armenia.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—The native journal Al Mokattim, publishes the following: The sultan recently asked the pope to arbitrate the Armenian question, and his holiness sent to Constantinople a delegate to submit the case to the pope. The pope intervened and intimated it would be necessary to secure practical guarantees that the desired governmental reforms be carried out. The pope proposes to make a journey to Europe, and to visit the troubles in Armenia, not from religious animosity, but from broad government.

A Loan to Be Issued.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Birmingham Post asserts the discussion in the cabinet caused by deciding to carry out the naval programme has been smoothed over by a compromise by which a loan will be issued to provide the necessary funds for the navy, instead of taking the surplus of the budget of 1895, to which Sir William Harcourt, the chancellor of the exchequer, was opposed, as he desires to do something popular with the surplus. It is believed by the Post that the loan will be issued in the form of a terminable annuity.

Australian Legislation.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 14.—The Victorian cabinet has abandoned the land tax bill which has been under consideration since the coming-in bill. The municipal subsidy is to be reduced 100,000.

WRIT OF ERROR FIRST.

How Debs et al. Must Proceed in the
Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. C. S. Darrow, attorney for the petitioners, George Debs, Sylvester Kelher, Louis W. Rogers, James Hogan, W. E. Burns, R. W. Goodwin and M. J. Elliott, all of whom are confined in the McHenry county, Illinois, jail, under conviction by United States Judge Woods, of the seventh circuit court, appeared before the United States supreme court today in their behalf. He presented an application for a writ of error, and superseas, and also filed a motion for a writ of habeas corpus. The object, he says, to have the prisoners admitted to bail; he said he had supposed that all the questions involved could be presented at the same time. The chief justice stated that the important question was whether the writ of error should be allowed, and that, on this account, it should be first presented to the courts.

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney appeared for the United States, and it was arranged that the petition for a writ of error should be argued Wednesday of this week. Mr. Darrow said he was prepared to go ahead with the argument at any time. The petition for a writ of error is as follows:

First.—That the injunction, for the violation of which the petitioners were sentenced, was ordered in a case of which the court had no jurisdiction; second, that the court erred in deciding that the bill on which the injunction was granted might be sustained under the constitution of the United States, under the anti-trust law, and particularly under section four of that act; that the court erred so far as it stated any case was cognizable in a court of equity or of which the court could take jurisdiction and cognizance, and order such an injunction or make any other order therein against the defendants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The case of Debs and his associates, now in jail for contempt, goes to the supreme court of the United States on appeal from the decision of Judge Groves refusing to release them on a writ of habeas corpus.

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For Recovery of Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Dr. Karl Kaeswurm has brought suit against Mrs. Bridget Cassidy for \$500 worth of wearing apparel, books, jewelry and gold coin. He alleges that he is a stranger and does not speak English. He was Mrs. Cassidy's lodger, and complains that his landlady stole \$500 in gold, \$20 in silver, \$500 worth of rare volumes, a \$500 diamond ring, four suits of silk underwear, four dozen shirts and collars, hats, umbrellas and other personal property, valued in all at \$782. In her answer Mrs. Cassidy denies all these allegations, even that Dr. Kaeswurm was her lodger.

For the Nebraska Sufferers.

Union, Or., Jan. 14.—Yesterday Union shipped a carload of supplies to the sufferers of Nebraska. It consisted of flour, sugar, and other necessities. The car was quite a number of carloads of supplies to that state during the past few days, and many more could be sent out of our abundance without being missed.

A TIE-UP IN BROOKLYN

THE OPERATORS OF TROLLEY-CARS
WALKED OUT.The Lines That Are Running Have
Been Operated Under Strong
Police Protection.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14.—At 2 o'clock this morning all the street cars in Brooklyn were tied up, the employees refusing to take out the cars. Over 500 men quit work. This includes motormen, conductors, electricians, switchmen and others employed at the various power-houses. All but one of the surface roads, and that a comparatively minor concern, are affected. It is claimed that the strike will extend to the lines of the Brooklyn elevated road. The contract between the Kings County Elevated Railway Company and its employees is such that it is believed there can be no strike on that line. This morning the men of the Labor, which has control of all the trolley line employees in Brooklyn, has held various meetings during the past few weeks, and, after the meeting Saturday, their executive committee waited on President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights road, and again asked that he grant their demands. They discussed the question for three and a half hours in President Lewis' office, and finally Mr. Lewis refused to grant their demands. The outcome of this was that the committee held a meeting at 5 o'clock this morning, at which it was decided to tie up the roads in Brooklyn, with the exception of the Smith and Jay streets lines. This was done this morning, and not a car outside of the Smith and Jay streets lines is running.

The company expected the men would go out this morning and determined to anticipate them. They asked the electricians, about 1000 in number, if they would take out the cars this morning. Every one of them refused to do so. They were then told that there was no work for them. One foreman was asked if he was willing to take out a car. He refused to do it. He was the only foreman asked to go out. This morning the men had to use the elevated roads. The trains were made up with extra cars to accommodate the rush, and the public was greatly inconvenienced. The Court-street line of the Brooklyn City Company ran out seven cars, beginning at 5 o'clock.

The men's grievances and demands are thus stated: The state law provides the day's work of street railway employees shall be 10 hours, within 12 consecutive hours. It is alleged the corporations reduce the men to work 11 hours, and even 12 hours, with no interval longer than 10 minutes for lunch, and even depriving them of that brief time in most instances. The wage rate agreed upon a year ago was \$3 for the statutory day's work. The companies, it is alleged, have made no allowance for overtime. Therefore, the men demand that the law, and \$2.25 for a day of 12 hours.

An address issued by the executive committee of district assembly No. 75, alleges the trouble was precipitated by the Brooklyn Heights Company, in excluding electric workers from work. The statement says the flagrant violation of the 10-hour law has mentally and physically incapacitated men for their work. All companies run "trippers," so men can make only from 40 to 50 cents a day. While the corporations are not allowed by law to run at a rate of speed over 10 miles an hour, through schedules are arranged so the cars have to be run at a speed of 15 or 20 miles an hour. In consequence nearly 100 fatal accidents have occurred since the trolley was introduced, and countless injuries to passengers, all caused by the greed of the corporations.

At midnight last night the executive board decided upon the action, and an hour later all the master workmen, 75 in all, left the hall with instructions to notify the motormen and conductors to tie up the cars. The master workmen visited each car house, and as the cars came in, the men were told that a tie-up had been ordered. The men left their cars and walked out without a word to the foreman or superintendent. It was a complete desertion of the cars on the part of the men and the companies were left without employees to handle a single car, or to put one in condition to be taken out. It is the work of the electricians to put the cars in order, connect the trolley wires, fix the motors and see that everything on the car is in good running order. Every car was left in the condition it came in, and was "fixed." There are, all told, 35 lines of cars and 4300 men, exclusive of about 100 electricians employed in the city. It is estimated that the Brooklyn City line employs 2500 men; Atlantic avenue, 500; the Brooklyn City & Newtown, 400; and the Queens County & Suburban, 255, making a total of 4300 men.

The only cars that went out this morning were seven cars of the Court-street line, which is part of the Brooklyn city system. A large crowd of men stood a few blocks from the station, and as the cars came along, they threw several barrels of ashes in front of them. The motormen jumped off the cars, and amid the shouts of "scabs," removed the ashes from the track. On each car were four policemen, two in front and two in the rear, with drawn clubs. Superintendent Cameron, of the Brooklyn Heights railway, told Superintendent Morrison, of the same road, that a committee of 2000 loyal employees had told him they were willing to go to work, if they were provided with proper protection. President Stocum, of the Jay and Smith streets line, when seen, denied the report that he had conceded anything to the men. If the men should order a tie-up, he was prepared, as he had a large force of men on hand to work if the police protection was adequate. The tie-up was a complete desertion of the United States mail service, one of the trolley lines delivered the mail this morning. Postmaster Sullivan said he would have to go back to the old system of collecting by the old mail wagons. The mail had called upon every substitute connected with the office to do duty. At 11 o'clock, United States mail car 102, on the Flatbush avenue line, came down Flatbush street. A mail car was in the street and the passengers were on the inside.

It contained the Flatbush mail. Extra detachments of police were detailed to patrol the thoroughfares through which the various railroads run. All the old stages that could be secured in the city were pressed into service, and a line of teams was established between Flatbush, through Flatbush avenue to the city hall. It was removed that 3000 men had been engaged in Chicago, Newark, Paterson and other cities, and were on their way to Brooklyn to take the place of the strikers.

John Russell was caught placing an ash barrel on the Court-street line and was taken to the police station. The strikers caused some trouble in the 25th ward by placing timber and stones on the tracks near the Flatbush depot. The policemen guarding the mail car removed the obstructions. The strikers did not interfere with the officers, aside from jeering and shouting at them. One of the strikers was arrested.

During the forenoon a mail-car of the Flatbush-avenue line, left the Flatbush depot for the purpose of getting the mail at the postoffice. On it were Sergeant Zimmerman and two policemen. About 150 strikers surrounded the car and began to throw plants and stones at the tracks. The police removed the obstructions and the car had proceeded about two blocks further, when a farmer's wagon was placed across the tracks, men jumping upon it and trying to prevent the mail from moving. A squad of police finally routed the strikers. About noon nearly 100 women, in sympathy with the strikers, undertook to obstruct travel on the Third-

avenue line by piling ashes, barrels and other obstructions on the tracks, but were driven away by the police. President Stocum has agreed to partially meet the demands of men on the Jay and Smith-street line. The agreement is to the effect that the company will grant the men a renewal of last year's agreement of \$2 a day. Last year six "trippers" were employed on the line, and the men this time demand that none be put on. The president would not agree to this, but insisted on having at least two, one of whom to be paid \$2 and the other \$1.50. The strikers finally agreed to this proposition. Peter Bulcher, a motorman, has been arrested on a charge of obstructing a car. He threw a heavy girder in front of a United States mail-car on the Flatbush line. The car was stopped, but went on to Flatbush later. He was held in \$5000 bail for examination and may have to answer to the United States authorities for interference with the mail.

The Government Not Informed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Attorney-General Olney said this afternoon that he had no official knowledge of the street-car strike in Brooklyn, as United States Marshal McCarthy had not thought it necessary to advise him of it. He did not expect to hear of the matter officially at this time. Under general instruction, Marshal McCarthy, on being informed by the postmaster of Brooklyn United States mails, carried in the usual way, was being obstructed by the strikers, he had authority to summon as many deputies as would be sufficient.

Mayne and Cassidy's Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The trial of the strikers, Mayne and Cassidy, now in progress in the United States district court, is rapidly drawing to a close, at least as far as the prosecution is concerned. The case against the defendants, will begin tomorrow. He has summoned scores of witnesses, and from the present appearance of things it will take about a month to present the defense.

The Preacher Discharged.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14.—Judge Rosa has discharged the Rev. N. T. Ravlin, charged with an incendiary speech during the strike, and inciting to riot. Ravlin was discharged.

Another Sioux City Failure.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 14.—C. H. Martin, dealer in musical instruments, has assigned. Assets, \$45,000; liabilities, \$45,000.

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based on the
idea of sup-
pression. We
now know
that "feeding a
cold" is good doctrine.

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Delightful dressing
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Methods of treating
Colds and
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