LITTSCHKE IS GUILTY

THE BAIL BOND THIEF IS CONVICT-ED IN QUICK ORDER.

Conviction of H. Meyer-The Cordray Injunction Suit-Insurance Case Appealed.

William Littschke was convicted yester-day in Judge Stephens' court of the lar-ceny by embezzlement of \$500 from Mrs. Elizabeth Hess. Mrs. Hess was the wife of Christian Hess, deceased, and, prior to his death on the 28th of August, 1886, both she and her husband were arrested for stealing money from Theodore Liebe. Hers was employed as carbier and salesman by Llebe, in the store of the Oregon Ger-man Baking Company, on Third street, and was accused by Llebe of pilfering a portion of the receipts for a long period of time. This money Christian Hess was affeged to have transferred to his wife. The arrest of Christian Hess was at the instance of Theodore Licke, and that of Mrs. Hess was on complaint of District Attorney Hume. In order to procure he release from custody, Mrs. Hess induce William Littschke to sign a bond, an to indemnify Littschke from any loss, turned over to him 806 in cash. Hess committed suicide after attempting to kill Liebe, and the charge against Mrs. Hess was eventually quashed, and she then sought for Littschke to obtain the return of her 806. He refused to deliver it, according to the nature of his trust, and, instead, skipped. He was finally located in Sunshine Pacific county Wash, and to indemnify Littschke from any loss in Sunshine, Pacific county, Wash., and

in Sunshine, Pacific county, Wash., and was by Constable Connor pinced under arrest and returned to Portland. Littschke was indicted and was placed upon trial in Judge Stephens' court a month ago.

After the evidence in behalf of the state had all been submitted, at the first trial, counsel for Littschke moved for a dismissal of the indictment against him for the reason that it was defective. Judge Stephens, on an examination of the indictment conceded that it was at fault, and ment, conceded that it was at fault, and instructed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was done. In behalf of Littschke it was set up that he had once been in jeopardy and could not be rein-dicted, and was entitled to his discharge. The court held to the contrary, and a second indictment was brought, and on this finding of the grand jury Littschke

Practically no defense was made in his behalf. Theodore Liebe was called for the defense and asked if he had told Litterhke not to return the money to Mrs. Hess, as it was his (Liebe's) money, and he would hold Littschke responsible if he turned it over to Mrs. Hess. He was also nsked if he had caused a letter to be written to Littschke to this same effect, and told Littschke to keep the money in Ladd's bank, where it was on deposit, subject to further action of his (Liebe's). The court would not permit Liebe to answer any of these questions, or to adduce any such evidence, ruling that it was wholly improper and immaterial to the case at issue. A certified copy of the proeddings of the former trial, when Littschke was acquitted on the instruc-tions of the court on the faulty indict-ment, was introduced in evidence and was allowed. No other defense for Littschke presented. It took the jury just six nites to adjudge him guilty as charged.

H. MEYER CONVICTED.

Maintains a Slaughter-House Within the City Limits.

Judge Stephens yesterday confirmed the decision of Municipal Judge Smith in the case of H. Meyer, who was convicted of conducting and maintaining a saughterhouse within the city limits, and taxed the costs of the appeal to the state circuit court to Meyer. The case was heard before Judge Stephens about a week awa fore Judge Stephens about a week ago. The contention in behalf of Meyer was that the provision of the charter under which he was convicted is unconstitutional, and that the council exceeded its authority in the passage of such ordi nance. Counsel for Meyer yesterday asked and was allowed is days' time to prepare an appeal to the supreme court.

THE CORDRAY INJUNCTION SUIT. Giffen & Nelli Answer and Explain

Why They Broke Contract.

This morning at 9 o'clock Judge Shattuck will decide the case of John F. Cordray, who asks that the Giffen & Neill levered. On a trial of the case before company be enjoined from playing at the Marquam Grand theater, because they were under contract to perform at Cordray's theater and violated their contract to go to the Marquam theater. There was a further hearing of the case last night. a further hearing of the case last nigh and the matter was presented to the court

It was set forth in the answer of Giffer E Neill that Cordray was not in a position to complete his contract, and he had asked Giffen & Neill to pay for all advertising perishable property and other expenses from their share of the receipts, and this they refused to comply with, and further, the contract was only partially made by telegraph, to be consummated on the arrival here of William Giffen, one of the managers. On his arrival he suspended negotiations with Cordray, as they failed to come to a mutual under-standing upon all matters, and Cordray thereupon rescinded an order previously made for tickets for the troupe to trave to Portland on, and they paid their own fares, with the understanding that they were to play at the Marquam theater, Cordray is alleged to have known of their contract with the Marquam over a week before the opening night, and could have protected himself by securing other at

The law was interpreted to the court as being that an injunction could only s in a case where the performa extraordinary or unique. In this was extraordinary or unique. In this in-stance the performance was not of that They were clever people and no more. Cordray could substitute at-fractions from San Prancisco equally as effective. This was the line of the defense. For Cordray it was strongly asserted that he was damaged; that the contract Monday was once more reviewed. company was permitted to proceed with its performance last night at the Mar-quam, no additional bond being asked.

AN INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE. Appeal to the Supreme Court or Judge Shattack's Ruling.

The case of John Schmurr vs. the State Insurance Company, recently decided in the state circuit court against the insur-ance company, has been appealed to the supreme court by the company. The judg ment in the circuit court in favor of Schmurr was for \$1570. This is a case where payment of insurance was refused because a carbarn was erected next to Schmurr's house, and the company claimed it increased the risk and that, by a provision of the policy, Schmurr was required to notify them of the erection of this barn and had not done so. The barn burned subsequently, and Schmurr's house

Schmurr claimed that the company knew of the barn, and had said nothing

about canceling his policy. As grounds for appeal to the suprem ourt, errors in Judge Shattuck's ruling are alleged, errors in his charge to the jury are claimed, particularly on the question of the matter of notification by Schmurr to the company as to the build-ing of the carbarn next to his house. On this point Judge Shattuck instructed the

"If the company got notice of that fact from any source, it would be equivalent to notice given by Schmurr. It is imma-terial altogether how the company got the notice, if it got it. The insured ought the notice if it got it. The insured ought to have given it—the company ought to have notice from somewhere. If they had notice from any quarter, it answers the purpose of notice as given by Schmurr.

* * * If the company, after having

knowledge of the erection of a build which increased the risk, and made no change in their conduct and dealings with the insured, did not cancel the policy— left it in force—it ought to be held in force until canceled. If any loss occurred, the company's liability would be created to pay it. If the insurance company wants to avail itself of a matter of that sort, it would be considered as asking a receiswould be considered as naking a rescis-en of contracts, and the law relating to sion of contracts, and the law relating to rescission of contracts requires the party who seeks to rescind to do so immediately on discovering the causes which authorize him to rescind. The company is not al-lowed to speculate upon the condition, to avail itself of it, if it happens to be an advantage to it, and reject it if it happens to be injurious to it. When the cause, the right to rescind the contract, is fairly presented, it should exercise its option im-mediately, without delay, without specu-lating upon chances."

The supreme court is asked to decree

all such instructions to the jury at fault, and for this and many other reasons al-leged, set aside the judgment of the lower court and grant a new trial of the case,

WHOSE STRAWBERRY PATCH IS IT A Question in Court That Has Ex-

cited the Ladies of Albina-A suit involving \$80 rent, \$40 damages, strawberry patch, and other things, wa tried before Judge Shattuck yesterday. large delegation from Albina, principally ladles, was in attendance in court as with nesses, and they appeared to enjoy the pro-ceedings as much as if they were at a circus. Frank Inman hired a house at 40 Williams avenue, Albina, from M. E. Thompson, paying 530 a month, and paid two months' rent in advance. With the house was to go a strawberry patch, and Mrs. Inman testifies that Thompson agreed that everything was to be placed in good sanitary condition. She claims Thompson falled to keep his word in this respect, and, further, that Mrs. Smith, who occu-

pied a cottage next door, claimed the strawberries. A meeting of the neighbors was held to dispose of this much-mooted question, including Thompson, the land-To make a long story short, after two days' occupancy of Thompson's house, the lumans vacated it, and demanded the re-turn of the \$60 paid by them as rent. Thompson declined to refund, and this suit

followed, including \$40 damages.
Dr. Wheeler gave evidence at the trial, that the sanitary condition of the house was not good, when he was called to examine it by Mr. Inman. The evidence was all submitted yesterday. Authorities and arguments will be heard by Judge Shattuck Thursday, and he will then decide

Did William Otto forge a power of at-torney in the name of Carrie Sund, and make a fraudulent deed to a piece of land? That is the question in a case heard by Judge Stearns yesterday. The deed was executed in favor of Emile Schmidt and the price paid was \$990. Carrie Sund tes-tified yesterday that she did not authorize Otto to make a deed in her name to Schmidt, and had given him no such power of attorney. On the date noted on the paper granting Otto power of attorney Mrs. Sund stated that she was not here. and therefore could not have signed the document on that day, and otherwise did not sign it at all at any time. Judge Stephens took the matter under advisement. Otto, who for a time was a lawyer here, is said to have left the city.

Appealed to Supreme Court. P. E. Beach, as one of the parties to a suit against J. L. Henderson and wife, has appealed to the supreme court from decision of the state circuit court, which held a mortgage of the Washington Build-ing & Loan Association against the prop-crity of the Hendersens, described as lot 2, block 12, Mount Tabor Villa annex, to be superior to a lieu placed upon the prop erty by Beach & Co. for material for a building contained thereon. The point is to test whether or not a mortgage has precedence over a mechanics' Hen, and it is one of much contention and has been taken in several cases to the suprem

Decision in a Small Case. Yesterday in Judge Shattuck's court the case of James Kepcha vs. R. F. Fichtner was tried by a jury. The action was to recover \$91 12 for hauling posts and poles during September and October, 1892. Fichtner, as a defense, alleged that he

Court Notes.

License to wed was issued yesterday to Maurice J. Owens and Anna Bell. Chin Wo got judgment by default in judge Shattuck's court yesterday against the Portland, Mount Tabor & Eastern Rallway Company for \$163 due on a note A. H. Boscow has filed with the county ourt his appraisement of the estate o William A. Leland, showing its value to se \$68.50, and the court has ordered the property sold for this sum at once, as it is of a perisnable nature.

THE LIGHT PLANT. Vancouver Making Preparations to

Lease to Jenkins & Harvey.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 26.-Th ity council met this afternoon as a com-nittee of the whole in the city clerk's flice. The object of the meeting was to omplete the terms of the contract or agreement between the city and Jenkin & Harvey, relative to the city light plant The contract, as agreed on, will be sub mitted to the council for final action at the regular meeting next Monday ever-ing, at which time an ordinance author-izing the mayor to enter into contracto lease the plant will also come up fo final action. Should the vote be favora ble, the contract will be signed at once by the mayor, and the contractors will take control of the plant March 5. No opposition is anticipated to the lease,

Washington Cavalry Officers. Lieutennot Marshall Scudder, of troop C, of Yakima, has been elected captain to succeed Fred R. Reed, who was recently elected major of the First cavalry bat-talion. Second Lieutenant Fidelo K. Hiscock has been elected first lieutenant of the troop, and Second Sargeant Frank M. Hall has been elected second lieuten-ant. Major Reed has appointed Sergeant George Rodman, of troop C, to be ad jutant of the First cavalry battalion, with the rank of first lieutenant, vice John D. Davis, premoted to be assistant adjutant-

general on the brigade staff.

A Missing Girl From Everett. A man giving his name as T. McGrath and his residence as Everett, has reported to the Seattle police that Miss Blanch Johnson, aged II years, took the even-ing to a from Everett February 18, for Seattle, and that since then her friends had never heard from her. She intended to visit Louise Otto, who lives near the foot of Pine street, on the water front.

Possible Trouble in the Mines

The Seattle Coal & Iron Company ma have more trouble with its miners. The latter want their wages increased 15 per cent and it is understood that, while the company is very anxious to be at peace with its men, it will, under no circumstances, consent to an increase.

Tacoma Ledger Mortgage

The Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia, has brought suit in the superior court at Tacoma against R. F. Radebaugh and Joel Radebaugh and the Ledger Publishing Company, to foreclose a \$14,600 mortgage.

OVER HALF A MILLION

THIS LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATED 8565,476 LESS THAN LAST ONE.

An Aunlysis of the Acts of Both Bodies With Reference to the Amount Which Was Voted.

The general appropriation bill was approved by the governor Saturday. In its final form it is as follows:

Salary, governor. Private secretary retary same ... Private secretary (Herical ald same... Secretary of state... Hief clerk same... Herical aid same... s. 28, 27, 28 and 29, supreme lot commissioners lerk to same surance and maintenance pilot

Health officers
Soatman at Astoria...
Janitor capitol building...
Nightwatchman capitol...
Repairs and maintenance capitol.
Painting interior capitol...
Wood and firemen capitol...
Lighting capitol...
Lighting capitol...
Teachers and expenses deaf mute school orking home, blind school ..

Monmouth normal, general pennes
Same, deficiencies.
Soldiers' home.
The home at Portland.
Orphans' home, Albany.
Orphans' home, Salem.
Baby home, Portland.
Refuge home, Portland.
Magualen home, Portland.
Boys' and Glris' Aid Society.
Patton home for the friendless.
St. Mary's home, Benverton.
Portland free kindergarters.
Corvallis agricultural college.
Repairs, Cascades portage, 1856.
Same, 1884.

me, 184 ard public buildings de for justices, etc. ttenhoefer, Haas & Co.-Rein-

penses
Deaf mute school, deficiency.
Asylum cottage farm, deficiency.
School blanks, deficiency.
Blind school, deficiency.
Blind school, deficiency.
Conveying convicts, deficiency.
Wood for penitentiary, deficiency.
Vault and fixtures, state treasury.
Geo. S. Downing, attorney fees.
J. W. Maxwell, costs in suit, 1889.
O'Conner & Co., deaf mute school contract. O. N. Denny, expenses to Wash-

A. Cogswell, swamp land fees... inor personal claims, five in number Public printing and binding, de-ficiency and circuit courts, deficiency
Soldiers' home, deficiency
Edectric supplies, deficiency
Board of horticulture, deficiency
Slusiaw hatchery
Weather bureau
Reform school, general expenses.

me, improvements farm...... time, repairs and improvements. entiary you school fund, interest. Common school fund, interest.
University fund, interest,
Agricultural college fund, interest,
University fund, principal.
Agricultural college fund, principal.
Common school fund, principal.
Swamp land fund, principal.
Tide land fund.

The general appropriation bill of two years ago carried a total of \$1,501,885 37 his was inclusive of \$51,322 50 trust funds The trust fund appropriation this session is \$53,500. Exclusive of trust funds, there fore, the total appropriation for 1893 is \$1,450,762 87; for 1895, \$1,200,635 98—a less amount for this session by \$247,126 88. Leading items of allowance in the two

bills may be compared as follows

305,419 284,178 Penltentiary, including de-.155,898 121,250 Reform school, including de-,127,798 Supreme court, including de-

St. Mary's home, Beaverton. 2,000 The charitable bequests are the same as two years ago, excepting the one for St. Mary's home and the addition this year of the Portland free kindergartens. It may be noted that of the domesti commission's appropriation of \$12,000 two years ago some \$5000 was re-turned unexpended. The appropriation this year therefore is \$8000. Some \$40,000 was unexpended of the appropriation for new buildings at the penitentiary; \$5000 for Mill creek and \$3000 for the capitol drain-age; \$5000 on the cancellation of the capitel electric light contract; \$3000 on the Oregon City fishway, were items saved, and not necessary to be reappropriated this session. The secretary of state's report shows that of the general fund \$37, 338 92 was unexpended. But this affords little light as to the relation of expended bilances to this year's estimates and appropriations. Indeed, the state's system of bookkeeping is so complicated and its appropriations are so divided between standing statutory provisions, special laws enacted at every session and the general appropriation bill that only an expert, and he at infinite pains, could make any intelligent comparison. A few instances will show the condition. The secretar of state's report shows that of the general fund \$97.238 92 was unexpended, but it

this is included the balances unexpende

foundry, but the jute mill purchase wa

asylum, \$140,000; the state board of hor-ticulture, \$5000; the state sewer, \$15,000; the capitol drainage, \$2000; the relief of Iva Templeton, \$5000. The statute requiring the raising of \$90,000 for the state university and \$60,000 for the militia during the next two years is yet in force, and this increases the state budget with-out appearing at all in the general appro-priation bill. The Weston normal school and the Soldiers' Home appear in this ap-propriation bill, and not in the last, hav-ing been provided for then in special acts. The expenditures contemplated for two years are as follows:

General appropriation bill........\$1,257,135 Eastern Oregon Insane asylum... 140,000 Total .\$1,549,735 Some of this is in deficiencies which will, n all probability, he offset by equal de-iciencies in the same or other funds two years hence. There are also a few local cets for graded schools, etc.
The appropriations for 1838 were:

General appropriation bill......\$1,501,885

A MISCONCEPTION.

The Retirement of the National Bank Note Not Advocated.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25 .- (To the Editor.)-I have read your paper long enough to know that a definite stand once taken is the result of mature reflection. To this general rule, I hope, in the present in-stance, to be able to point out an excep-tion. That the legal-tender note should be retired, or, as it is more frequently expressed, that the United States should retire from the banking business, is an absolute essential to the restoration of our national credit and the adoption of a sound financial system, seems to comprise the consensus of opinion in the papers and periodicals of today. So your corre-spondent has found it in his limited field of research. Advocated by experienced men of recognized ability, perhaps The Oregonian accepted it as a truism, and without serious reflection. I entertain a hope that so great an advocate may yet find it within the pale of patrictic work to come to the defense of an American institution, our national bank system. The retirement of the legal tender and the bank note involves its overthrow. Our financial difficulties have accom-

slished one good: They have made plain he imperative necessity of reformatory egislation in regard to the national bank legislation in regard to the national bank system. A circulation equal to the par value of bonds or gold deposited in the treasury should be allowed, and nothing should be withheld from the bank by the department for the purpose of redemption. All crippling pecuniary exactions should be remitted; the bank should be empowered to take security for loans on realty and growing crops; but, above all, when obliged to suspend because of an unforeseen panic or general business depression, no receiver with exorbitant and arbitrary salary should be imposed upon it. Two or three of the directors should be required to give an extra bond and to be required to give an extra bond and to act without salary. The capital stock of the bank, which must sustain the first loss, the property of these directors de-posited in the United States treasury, is the best guarantee of a management in the interest of depositors and all con-

The legal tender and the bank note differ in name only. They are issued by the United States under the supervision of her authorized officials, who are respons ble to the people, they perform a like function; each represents the obligation of the United States for which she has received adequate security; gold or United and they are redeemabl in gold by the United States. Every dol-lar of our circulating medium has been ar of our circulating medium has been coined and made by the United States under the supervision of her lawful authority. The acts of coining metallic and making paper money are identical and cannot be delegated. To attempt to confer upon a private corporation the right to issue bank notes would be an effort to abandon the people's right of supervisory control over the circulating medium—an effort to clothe a private corporation with a sovereign power, which congress has no right to do. The national bank is the fiscal agent of the United States for the distribution of her circulating medium. The creation of the bank note is the act of the nation. One general law lies at the foundation of our credit at home and abroad. It is this: United States will maintain the parity of her metallic and her paper issues. It is this great law which fixes the status of the United States when making money. It confers a right and imposes an obligation. From it arises the right of the nation to declars her issues, metallic or paren. declare her issues, metallic or paper legal tender, Without that law such a declaration would be a law impairing the obligation of contracts. To maintain the parity, the United States must tax her people, and congress might as reasonably undertake to invest a private corporation with the power of taxation as to authorize it to issue bank notes. In issuing money, the United States acts as one party to a contract, and all who receive her money are the other parties. The ob-ligation she assumes, to maintain the value of her money, could never be performed by a private corporation without the power of taxation. The right and the obligation communate from the same act and attach to the party acting, and are in contemplation of law inseparable. eenbackism has not triumphed, and we have no incontrovertible money as the cunning and malicious assailants of our system declare. The greenbacker cannot realize the necessity of a gold reserve. The United States does not get her money Hiegitimately nor as the burglar. Every dollar of her issue represents the labor of her citizens. Like her most humble son she earns her bread in the sweat of her brow. Should the United States undertake to make money without assuming the obligation of maintaining its value, such money would indeed be irredeemable. When she had made enough such money for herself, she might then supply her law-abiding citizens, and thus relieve them of the necessity of labor. To de-clare such money legal tender would be repudiation, which is but another name for national suicide. In such a time as the present, the representative of cor-porate rapacity, the callous millionaire to divert the attenendeavor ion of the people from the true cause of disaster, in order to re-leve his money-making schemes from the salutary checks whoch wise laws have provided for the protection of the laboring masses. But we are not a nation of im-beciles. In this free country the brood of imbecility is the progeny of overweening wealth. We must at all times assume the of the university and militis funds, which appear neither in the general nor specific appropriation bills of either the last of the present session. The last general appropriation bill carried an appropriation of \$55,000 for the purchase of the stove founder, but the jute mill purchase was duty of exercising every power of na-tional sovereignty by elective officers un-der constitutional limitations, or confess

session an item of \$5000 was put in the general appropriation bill for a drain for the capitol grounds. This year it is remarked, but in a special act. The state horticultural board has \$7000 in the last appropriation bill; this year its wants are in a special act. Items for the legislative session are put in special acts and the general appropriation bill indiscriminately. The general appropriation bill indiscriminately. The general appropriation bill, therefore, is absolutely worthless as a source of information as to the state's expenses. Items of expense in special acts this year are the Eastern Oregon insane asylum, \$140,000; the state board of horupon deposits. The receipt by the United States treasurer of that capital stock, whether in the shape of bonds or gold, creates the indebtedness which is the essential basis of the national bank system. We have had experience enough to settle beyond doubt the amount of such money which may be safely used for mi-tional purposes. Being the fiscal agent of the United States, the national bank cannot be taxed by any state, and the use of this money, which will inure to the ben-ent of the whole people, may be justly made in lieu of taxation. The individual. the state, and the nation, each has its peculiar burdens. To redeem our paper saues with a safe gold reserve is a light surden inseparable from an admirably perfect monetary system, and the burden should be endured for the sake of the sys-tem. When the United States issues a legal-tender or a bank note, she is acti-ated by no mercenary motive. Should the banker be intrusted with that power, in would be necessary to guard against his cupidity. The validity of the bank check, like the note, depends on law; its value, upon money in bank or upon the pecuniary responsibility of its maker. It is a safe medium of exchange, because its value is readily ascertainable, and all to whom it is offered have ample opportunity to protect themselves. We know by experience the effect of lavish expendi-ture of public funds, and the necessity of such legislation as will produce an ample supply. Such errors are not the fault of our national bank system. Our legisla-tion should be directed against the de-fects, but the system should be preserved, as our experience has certainly demon strated its utility. JAMES B. CARR.

This shows curious misconception of the nature and function of national bank notes, which are not government currence at all, but private bank issues-not legal tender, which the treasury guarantees simply as custodian of the bonds deposited to secure them. They are in all re-spects the opposite of treasury notes, and f the latter were wholly replaced by national bank notes our finances would be on a much sounder basis,

AMUSEMENTS.

MARQUAM GRAND-"Captain Swift," EXPOSITION-Professor Gleason, horse-

The big gray borse from Eastern Ore on that was the star attraction at the corse show last night created more dismay than enthusiasm upon his first ap-pearance in the sawdust arena. He was not one of the nervous kind, but a really ricious brute that had a disagreeable habit of rearing on his hind legs and at-tempting to turn back somersaults every time he was hitched to a buggy or cart. That is what he was before Professor Gleason took him in hand. During his course of training he developed a playful disposition, and rushed about, plunging over seats and keeping spectators on the move. He only weighs 1300 pounds, but every time he reared up the nearest spec tator would have sworn that he weighed in tons. But, like other horses, he was led away, after the performance, as meek as a kitten, but not nearly so play-

"Jack the Ripper" and the elephantine Albina horse were given a finishing les-son of equine eliquette, and trotted very nicely in double harness, much to the delight of speciators, who had seen them before Professor Gleason took them in hand. That bugbear horse from Salem that was said to be past redemption was given a few finishing touches. He is now so thoroughly broken that a child might drive him with perfect safety. Today he will be shipped back to the man who could not be his master, but will be now. Tonight the management will offer a

special attraction in the shape of fou wild and woolly Montana bronchos, just from the plains. Not one of them has ever had a rope or strap of any kind on

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

John Waldie & wife, Hugh Thompson and Toronto

E R Moore, U S N W S Kinney, Astoria Mrs E R Moore, G T Gray, Oakiand J D Gilliland, Omaha J G Walker, Chi L S Mallory, Mnpls C Swanston, Sacratinento F L Miller, Chicago, M Schwedersky, N Y E B Deyor, City H C Boyd, S F W S Whitman, St Pi E L Lewinsky, N Y Mrs J H Spear and F W Beane, Tacoma son, Spokane H A Moore, S F E A Cox, Boston J L Cullom, Tacoma

Occidental Hotel, Scattle. Rates reduced from \$3 50 to \$2 per day.

Tom - Didn't the encore unnerve Miss Twitter? Jess-Not a bit; she's used to having the neighbors pound on the floor

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and Will be pleased to know that we can now furnish them with Mr. Gibbs' constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's,or write B.F.AllenCo.,365Canal St., New York. Pills, 10¢ and 25¢ a box.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

AMUSEMENTS. PROFESSOR GLEASON-

nains in Portland five days more only by and will give his

MARVELOUS EXHIBITIONS DAILY.

In order that every man, woman and child may be able to attend this GREAT AND INSTRUCTIVE SHOW.

ONIGHT AT EXPOSITION HALL AT 8:15 O'CLOCK. Prices to sult all. Admission: nly 19c; 2000 seats, only 29 cents. Grand band concert 7:30 to 8:15.

Hellig & Lesster......Lesses and Manager WEEK OF FEB. 25 (SATURDAY MATINEE)

MARQUAM GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-

HERE'S JUDGE DE WITT

One of the Ablest Lawyers in the South Advocates Paine's Celery Compound.



Judge William Henry DeWitt is one of | and obtained this valuable aid, and to the most prominent llawyers and judges in East Tennessee. He is a leading member of the Southern Methodist church in Chattanooga. In legal business and social circles, he stands high, and his statements. says the Chattanooga Press, are regarded of special weight, because of his venerable character, he being now if years old.

He has held several prominent positions in a legislative and judicial capacity, hav-ing served as a member of the Southern congress at Richmond during the war, and since that time as judge of the chancery court, one of the highest offices in judi-cial practice next to the supreme court. He was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 855, he was elected to the state legislature, out declined a re-election.

was appointed special chancellor by Governor Taylor, and filled the office for two years. He has successfully practiced before the supreme court of the United States In recent years, owing to the heavy work he has performed, he has been sub-ject to nervousness, and his attention has been called at various times, both by friends and physicians, to the need of forti-

fying himself against physical collapse. His attention was called to Paine's celery

After his removal to East Tennessee, he

Overhearing his conversation, a friend asked him to write down his experience for the use of others so afflicted. In re-sponse he wrote as follows:

"Dear Sir-In obedience to your request sedical remedy for certain afflictions and

iseases, as follows, namely: "Judging from my own experience, it is a first-class remedy to restore the nervous system when broken down or impaired from overwork of mind or body, revivify-ing the energies. It strengthens the diges-tive powers and cures costiveness; truly it s a good nerve tonic, a good alterative, a splendid diviretic. It is good for the kid-ness and the blood, renews vitality, and restores strength. It surpasses anything I have used as a health renewer, a strength giver, and system regulator. It quiets weak nerves, gives better rest, increases both appetite and digestion, and brings back lost power of balany sleep, nature's sweet restorer. Yours truly,

WILLIAM HENRY DEWITT." There is the statement of Judge DeWitt

They All Salute The **Emperor**





TENTION!

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