IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

TRIAL OF DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST INMAN, POULSEN & CO.

Widow of an Employe Killed in Their Saw Mill Asks for $5000—Court Notes.

The trial of the suit of Marie Miller, administratrix of the estate of her husband, Frederick J. Miller, deceased, against Inman, Poulsen & Co., to recover $5000 damages, was begun yesterday before Judge Sears and a jury.

Miller was killed on the night of November 21, 1899, while employed by the defendant as a laborer, by being caught on the coupling of a revolving line shaft. It is contended that a certain bolt through the coupling was allowed to protrude and project to such an extent as to be dangerous to employes, and it caught Miller's clothing. The duties performed by Miller were to remove blocks and sawdust from near the shaft, which came down an adjoining hog chute.

H. W. Parker and J. R. Robinson, both of whom witnessed the accident, testified that Miller was in the act of stooping down, picking up blocks, and the next moment they saw that he was caught on the revolving shaft, and then rushed to his assistance. Mr. Robinson explained that the blocks were cut off by the saw in the trimming of ties, and the blocks and sawdust had to be removed and carted away to make room on the ground for others to follow. Mr. Robinson stated that he saw the protruding bolt when the machinery was stopped. It projected about an inch and a half from the nut. When the machinery was going it revolved so fast one could not see the bolt. It was not there the next day. A model of the machinery is in use at the trial, to aid the jury in arriving at a better understanding of the evidence.

The answer of the defendant admits the occurrence, except that it is denied that the bolt projected unusually or unnecessarily, and it is alleged that everything was as it had been for six years previous. It is stated that Miller was familiar with the surroundings, accustomed to the work, and that the accident occurred through his own carelessness. Miller was 49 years old, and left a family. An employers' liability insurance company, which carries risks of this nature, figures in the case, as it does in various damage suits. When the plaintiff's case was concluded, Attorneys Mallory and Gearin moved for a nonsuit, which was contested by Gustav Anderson and John Manning, counsel for Mrs. Miller. Judge Sears denied the motion, and the defense will introduce testimony this morning.

Divorce Cases.

The suit of Mrs. N. L. Starr against her husband, W. Starr, to compel him to pay her a monthly allowance for support, was heard by Judge Cleland yesterday, and was taken under advisement. The evidence of the plaintiff was that they lived together as husband and wife for a number of years, and had no especial trouble until July last. She was about to go on a visit to San Francisco, the defendant having given her money for that purpose the day previous, but he suddenly became enraged, after she had signed some deeds, and ordered her to leave and never return. She called a neighbor to corroborate her statement that she was directed to go. He did not see what took place, but testified that he overheard some of the loud talk. A policeman was called for the same purpose. Starr, concerning his ability to provide for his wife, was called, and admitted that he is worth $10,000, free of incumbrance, and also had transferred some other valuable property to his attorney to secure the payment of an attorney's fee in an important suit in which he is interested. He, however, maintained that his income just now is not large. He said he had allowed his wife about $55 a month for a long time. He denied that he drove her away, and stated that she was to blame and did not treat him right. His evidence on that point was like in kind to much frequently heard in cases of domestic infelicity. He practically confessed that he is able to furnish support, but contended that she is not entitled to it. John F. Logan and John L. McGinn represented Mrs. Starr.

Minnie M. Jones has begun suit, in the state circuit court, against Edward S. Jones, for a divorce, because of cruel treatment, and asked to be restored to her maiden name, Harpole. The plaintiff avers that ever since 1893 her husband has failed to provide a home for her and their child, and compelled her to work as a domestic for her support. While they were both employed on the same farm, near Arlington, in September, 1898, and while Jones was bestowing his attentions and affections upon another woman under the same roof, Mrs. Jones says he drove her from him, expressly demanding that she should go away. They were married at Salem, Or., in November, 1892.

Harriet K. Beck has sued John C. Beck for a divorce for desertion, alleged to have taken place in January, 1899. They were married at Vancouver, Wash., in 1896.

Samuel P. Goodwin has sued Alice Viola Goodwin for a divorce, and alleges as grounds of complaint that she struck him in the face, and on another occasion threw a cup of tea over him, and encouraged the eldest son of the plaintiff, William H. Goodwin, to insult and threaten him, and that, on January 16, the son made him leave the house. The plaintiff also alleges that for a long time past the defendant has refused to speak to him, except to insult him and to find fault. They were married at Vancouver, Wash., in 1879.

Criminal Court.

Fanny Riley pleaded guilty in the criminal court yesterday to larceny of a watch from Charles Aplin, and was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail.

John Hurley, indicted for larceny of a satchel and a suit of clothes, the property of George Halbert, pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set for February 15.

Sam Howard, a lad of 16 years, pleaded guilty to larceny of an overcoat and two suits of clothes, the property of Henry Miller, and he also pleaded guilty of a charge of larceny of an overcoat, the property of Robert A. Moore. He was sentenced to six months in the county jail for each offense.

A demurrer to indictments recently returned against six Chinese charging them with selling lottery tickets was argued before Judge George yesterday and was taken under advisement. The state was represented by Mr. Giltner. The Chinese have fought the lottery law for months past, and as a rule have been worsted. Only a few cases have been tried in the circuit court, for the reason that, to begin with, they were prosecuted in the lower court until it was decided that the city charter does not give the city power to pass an anti-lottery ordinance. In the several trials in the circuit court the Chinese were convicted and fined $100 in each case, which amounts were paid.

Suits Filed.

Fleischner, Mayer & Co. have sued R. A. Graham, in the state circuit court, to recover $765 on a note executed at San Francisco.

The First National bank, of McMinnville, has sued H. R. Littlefield and J. C. Michaux to recover $838 on a note.

T. M. Stark has filed an action against T. P. Swennes for $151, due on a note, and interest from 1894.

Railway Company Wins.

In the suit of William Roe against the Portland Railway Company, tried before Judge Fraser, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, after two hours' deliberation. Roe demanded $12,000 damages on account of injuries sustained in falling from the Vancouver trestle, on April 8, 1899. He was employed as a section hand, and, at the time of the occurrence, was engaged in pushing a handcar. He testified that the guard rail was rotten. This the company denied, and endeavored to prove that Roe was not injured as he said he was, and was soon afterwards able to go to work, and that he suffers from causes other than the fall.

Probate Matters.

Robert T. Platt was appointed administrator of the estate of Christian Tode, deceased, valued at $3900. Tode died in Germany in March, 1896. He left a will devising his property to a brother in Germany. He also died, and Mrs. Maria Timmerman, a sister in Omaha, became entitled to the estate, but she, too, died, leaving a will in favor of her son, John Timmerman.

J. C. Moreland, administrator of the estate of A. G. Walling, deceased, was authorized to sell lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 119, Portland. They are mortgaged for $5000.

Damage Claims Filed.

Christian Linder has filed a claim against the county for $250 damages, in the matter of the extension and alteration of the Germantown road, which will pass through his 40-acre tract of land. John Linder has also filed a claim for $250 damages for the same reason.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

Ellis Ireland and Carroll C. Ireland, man and wife, of Umatilla county, by occupation farmers, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court. Their liabilities amount to about $2000, assets, $255, exempt.

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

Bourke Cockran's Proposal Only a Little Less Ridiculous Than Bryan's.

New York Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Bourke Cockran proposes that the democratic party should make anti-imperialism the sole issue of the next campaign, letting free silver alone for the present, and relegating the trust question to a subordinate place. Much iteration of the phrase does not make it any easier to understand precisely what Mr. Cockran and the anti-expansionists mean by imperialism, and how they propose to arouse the country to its dangers. Is it to be assumed that the constitution of the United States has been violated and its principles outraged by the acquisition of Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian islands and the Philippines? The democrat who should have to defend such an idea on the stump would have to asperse the historic policy of his own party. For 60 years that policy was persistently and resolutely annexationist, and every great addition to our territory has had democratic prompting or approval. It was men of the other party who denounced the Louisiana purchase as worthless and derided the notion that Oregon or Washington ever could be of any use. It was Daniel Webster who declared to the senate that California was not worth a dollar. It is true that the treaty under which we acquired Louisiana contained the stipulation that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States," and that no similar stipulation has been made in regard to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines. But do the leaders of the democratic party seriously propose to go before the American people with the proposal that we should keep these islands only on the express understanding that their people are to be admitted to full fellowship in the citizenship of the United States? The administration policy clearly contemplates no such action, and it is one of the functions of an opposition to have a policy different from that of the party in power. But it must be a policy that plain people can understand, and it must have some immediate practical relation to public affairs. Now, there can be nothing more certain than that a vast majority of the people of the United States are in favor of keeping our new possessions were it for no better reason than that we should not know to whom to surrender them, and it is equally certain that neither to the Filipino nor to the native Hawaiian would it be either safe or expedient to delegate the full privilege of the voting franchise.

That there is anything in the constitution to prevent us holding these possessions is about as nonsensical a claim as that we cannot hold them without treating them as inchoate states. The power to acquire "territory or other property" is as undoubted as the power to govern it as we please. The democratic party cannot plant itself on a mere negation as to any of these things, much less can it hope to regain the confidence of the American people by simply condemning what has been done, without offering any formula of its own in regard to the future of these dependencies. Mr. Cockran may have a plan that would stand ten minutes' discussion; Mr. Bryan evidently has not. What the administration plan may be we have no means of knowing, but it may be presumed that it is not essentially different from that outlined by Mr. Whitelaw Reid in his Princeton address last October. He said that, as to the Philippines, his idea of the natural development of our rule was somewhat as follows: First, until entirely clear that it is no longer needed, military government. Next, the rule of either military or civil governors, relying gradually more and more on native agencies. Thirdly, the development of dependencies, with an American civil governor, with their foreign relations and their highest courts controlled by us, and their financial system largely managed by members of a rigidly organized and jealously protected American civil service; but in most other respects steadily becoming more self-governing. And, finally, autonomous colonies, looking to us for little save control of their foreign relations; profiting by the stability and order which the backing of a powerful nation guarantees; and cultivating more and more intimate trade and personal relations with that nation, and coming to feel themselves participants of its fortunes and renown.

Circumstances may occur to modify the successive stages of this process, but it is a perfectly intelligible and apparently natural one. No objections can be interposed to it by other nations, and if the work is honestly and capably done it will go forward with but little protest from our own people. The American voter is not apt to concern himself greatly about purely abstract questions, and the democratic attempt to make party capital out of the perverted use of a political byword is as abject a confession of poverty of ideas as any great party has ever made in our history. To appeal to the country on an anti-imperialist issue involves the necessity of defining at what stage of the progress of the war with Spain or of the events which followed it the attitude of this country ceased to be republican and became imperial. It has been well said that if any complaint on this score is to lie it must relate to the critical period when we were accepting responsibility for order at Manila, and at that time the only charge that could be made against us was that we were exercising too little power and not too much. We had a very clearly marked responsibility for the restoration of order where the fortunes of war had produced chaos, and there is no point of the long struggle that survived the war at which we could honorably have left the Philippine islands to their fate. The rest of the world never entertained any doubts on that subject, and it would be an extraordinary assumption even on the part of the Bryanized democracy that other people understood more about our affairs than we do ourselves. Mr. Cockran's whole programme is equally a reflection on the intelligence of what is left of leadership in the democratic party and on the common sense of the people to whom he proposes to make his anti-imperialistic appeal.

Zarina cigarette smokers have no griefs—10c for 10.

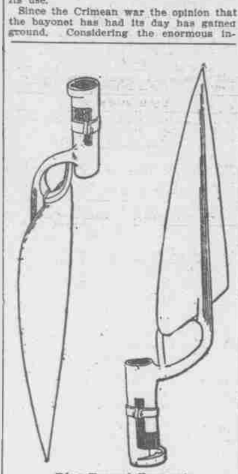
"COLD STEEL" USED IN WAR

THE BAYONET AGAIN IN FAVOR AMONG MILITARY EXPERTS.

Its Use by the British in South Africa —Invention, Rise and Vicissitudes of the Bayonet.

There are signs in the news from the seat of war in South Africa that "the British bayonet" is not yet by any means past its deadly usefulness. At Mafeking, the dispatches say, one night attack upon the besiegers' trenches, delivering a dose of "cold steel" when darkness prevented the Boer riflemen from shooting with good effect, was of the greatest service in preventing a close advance of the parallels. There is a story, too, which is probably mythical in itself, but equally probably based on general facts, that in an attack on trenches somewhere near the scene of Buller's recent defeat a cry of "Fix bayonets and give them the cold steel!" had more effect upon the defending party than many rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition would have had. If the Boers, brave enough, as everybody admits, in what Kentuckians call a "shooting scrape," fight shy of the bayonet, says the New York Tribune, it is all the less to be wondered at, as they themselves appear to be unprovided with any such weapon, and are certainly not, as the British infantryman is, trained to its use.

Since the Crimean war the opinion that the bayonet has had its day has gained ground. Considering the enormous increase in the range and power of rifles since that time, it is rather wonderful that any one should think otherwise. But history has been far from unanimous on this point; in fact, it has been self-contradictory, just as it has been in the matter of the saber for the cavalryman. There must have been little or nothing, for instance, in the scene at the Turkish trenches before Plevna to remind the war correspondents who watched and recorded it that this was not a battle of the old heroic man-to-man period. These correspondents told how, as the victorious Russian infantry approached the works, firing and receiving the Turkish fire, a long line of red-capped, loose-trousered demons sprang up from within the breastworks, and, whirling their rifles aloft, with a yell of "Allah il' Allah!" came down on the Muscovites at the old-fashioned "charge."


Rice Trowel Bayonets.

It was the officers who made the surrender of Plevna a decent modern affair; the Turkish rank and file could, and would without doubt, have gone on at their work of point and butt until none were left to surrender to the surviving victorious Russians but the staff.

So much for the Turk. But about two years later history had an entirely different tale to tell. The tale of Majuba Hill goes that a battalion of British infantry, wearing the uniform of the same regiment which included the "Minden Yell" among its traditions, was beaten off by a band of Dutch farmers and utterly destroyed, because the crack British regiment trusted to their bayonets and the farmers shot from behind rocks.

The Bayonet in Infantry Fighting.

And yet if the efficacy of the bayonet had been on trial before a jury of experts it could certainly have been considered to have had every advantage in being put into the hands of British soldiers. The history of infantry fighting sums up something like this: First, the Macedonian phalanx, with long lances; then the Roman legion, with short, stout spears; then an interval, say, of 12 centuries, during most of which the mounted man had things all his own way; then the 200 years beginning about 1550, when the Spanish "infanteria" was considered irresistible by reason of its pikes, which were, practically, the Roman "pila"; then the introduction of the matchlock, and with it a threat of an end to all "close quarters," as early as the beginning of the 16th century.

But some French or Spanish soldier whose name has been lost to fame hit upon the brilliant idea that these new-fangled machines might be converted into honest pikes occasionally by simply sticking the butt of a dargger into the muzzle of the matchlock. This scheme seemed to work well for half a century, until it was generally felt that if the firing of a matchlock was to become other than a long and deliberate ceremonial, as seemed to be probable with the improvements that were coming from Nuremberg, the corking and uncorking of the barrels would have to be obviated in some way or other.


Bayonet of U. S. Magazine Rifle.

In 1688 General Mackay introduced among his infantry the ring bayonet. The name of the weapon has been connected with Bayonne, the French seaport. As a matter of fact, "bayona" and "bayoneta" are Spanish words, and mean neither more nor less than "sticker" and "little sticker." But the etymology of the word did not trouble the British and Irish infantry whom it helped to raise to the topmost place among the troops of Europe in the period from 1703—the date when Wauban introduced the socketed bayonet in the armies of the Great Monarch—to the middle of the present century. The transition from ring to socket was a perfectly natural one. The two rings in the earlier weapon were merged into a sort of tube fitting on the end of the musket barrel. The blade was connected with this tube by a stout neck, so as to leave it clear of the bullet's path when the gun was discharged. In order to give the blade greater strength it was made triangular in section. Finally this triangular blade was hollowed out, to make it as light as possible, and so reduce to a minimum its disadvantage as a weight at the end of the piece in firing.

Thus was evolved the form of bayonet which is to this day the conventional idea of it entertained by uninformed civilian minds. It was this form that was in use in the Peninsular war, where more than at any other time or in any other part of the world the bayonet won its fame. "British bayonets" became in those days a synonym for the military power of the British empire, though it would have been only fair to say "Hiberno-British bayonets," considering the share, out of all proportion to the population of little Ireland, which the Irish soldier had in making Wellington's bayonet charges terrible. An Irish tradition goes that "thanks to the bayonet, we may sing 'Garyowen.'" Whatever degree of truth there may be in the story of the Peninsular war with which this saying is connected, it has often been remarked that the superiority of British infantry in the bayonet charge could never have been without the admixture of at least an equal part of Celtic blood to give "elan" to the steady, stolid fighting quality of the Anglo-Saxon Teuton.

In the earlier part of this century the authorities of the United States army were fully alive to the importance of skill with the bayonet. General George B. McClellan wrote the manual of bayonet exercise, which was the authorized text book for the army at the beginning of the civil war. It is interesting now to the lay reader chiefly on account of the elaborately minute instructions on position. In those days much stress was laid upon the effectiveness as a military spectacle of a large body of men going through the bayonet exercise. McClellan's book is now obsolete, and bayonet drill in the United States army has taken the form of an athletic exercise, like boxing, carried on with bayonets made safe by pads attached to the points. In the British army, to judge by the complaint of a recent writer in the United Service Review, the idea of bayonet exercise as an affair of parade-ground display has prevailed until recently, though many commanding officers have worked hard, and, it seems, with some success, to substitute for the formal parade drills of companies and battalions, man-to-man contests with blunted weapons, small prizes being given to the victors. General McClellan, it must be said, contemplated the same practice. In his "Manual" there are plates, curious enough to look at after the lapse of half a century, showing infantrymen of that period wearing the padded "plastron" to protect the body, and going through what look to the eyes of this generation like very stagey movements, with specially made whalebone bladed bayonets. The whalebone blades are made detachable from the hilt of the bayonet, so that a blade broken by a "palpable hit" can be replaced.

In the article in the United Service Review already mentioned, the writer evidently takes the view that the day of the bayonet is by no means past. The "trowel bayonet," designed by Colonel Rice in the '70s, with the idea of furnishing the infantry soldier with a convenient and ever-ready intrenching tool, was never a success in a practical sense. The idea of it, however, serves to show how little importance was attached to the bayonet as a weapon 25 years ago. But since that time the bayonet has been gradually improved up to the present form of a broad-bladed knife, attached by a spring below the barrel of the rifle, to which it adds less than one pound in weight and about 12 inches in length.

ANOTHER VERSION OF OMAR

Introductory Remarks, With Specimens of the Quatrains.

Miss Elizabeth Alden Curtis, in a foreword to her dainty little version of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, says the New York Times, sets forth her aim so modestly and beautifully that it should disarm criticism, if the interest of her book did not justify its own existence. Fortunately for its author, it does stand that test of the critical examination which all attempts to follow in Fitz Gerald's lead awaken. Miss Curtis says:

> You who live in the country know that there are men and women, and little children even, who rake after the loads in the fragrant season of the hay harvest. . . . Wise men have translated the philosophy of the Persian Omar. This little book is but a raking-after "these greater ones," lest, perchance, one crimson rosebud, one chaplet of vine leaves, be left, forgotten, by the wayside.

The book also contains a short introduction by Mr. Richard Burton, referring first of all to the present great interest in Omar Khayyam, which, while in a certain sense ephemeral, has yet underlying it all a genuine and lasting appreciation:

> The appeal which old Omar makes to us across the centuries suggests two things. It denotes the modern sympathy for his type of philosophy, with its blend of Horation hedonism and Old Testament fatalistic pessimism, sounding the deeps of life and death, and, what is of more import, it shows that truly fine literature is, in a sense, of no time; the fundamental human cry has no nationality.

Mr. Burton also reminds us that this interest in Omar is evidenced not only by an ever-increasing circle of readers, but also by the number of English-renderings in which this Eastern classic is constantly appearing. Fifteen or twenty years ago, an acquaintance with old Omar was most unusual. We all remember how the first and second editions of Fitz Gerald's version would not sell at any price; not even at the penny a copy asked by Quaritch—for a book now hardly obtainable at any price. And how suddenly people began asking each other if they knew the Rubaiyat; a question which soon resulted in a flood not only of editions of Fitz Gerald's version, but also of other translations and versions like Whinfield's three separate issues containing a varying number of quatrains in the separate volumes; the two Garner editions, the second of which was amplified; the prose version by Justin Huntly McCarthy; the Payne version, the various Heron-Allen issues, that by Richard Le Gallienne, and one by Mrs. Cadell, which came out only a short time ago. There is no question, of course, as to the rank Fitz Gerald's version takes. It is without question matchless; but it is perhaps no heresy to allow it contains more of Fitz Gerald than it does of Omar. Speaking of Mr. Le Gallienne's version, Dr. Burton says:

> Yet Mr. Le Gallienne has shown us of late that on the side of color and seduction of music, "Old Fitz," as Tennyson was fond of calling him, has not said the last word. Fitz Gerald performed a feat next to impossible for the translator; he made a second classic of his task, giving the world an English poem which challenges the original in sheer strength and beauty. Nevertheless, in Mr. Le Gallienne's quatrains there are felicities that overmatch like places in the older rendering. And so others are still led to the essay; before the eyes of every lover of Omar it would seem as if there hovered a dim fair creature beckoning on to the endeavor to express in still more perfect phrase the magic melodies of that poet of the Mystic Vine. . . . Miss Curtis' version is most sympathetic—finely yet delicately touched, at times lovely in the extreme. . . . . Those familiar with the existing versions will be interested to get in hand a new rendering so able, and will realize how good a piece of work is here; while those who receive their first introduction to Omar through her efforts may be assured that the lady-usher who bows them into the presence has the manners suited to such society.

It is unquestionable that there are many Omar lovers who consider Mr. Le Gallienne's version a delightful one—at times almost rivaling in interest Fitz Gerald's; and they will doubtless find a great deal of the same quality in this, which seems to reveal fresh beauty with each new reading. Typographically, the book is most satisfactory, being the work of the Marion Press; printed on Dutch handmade paper of a very pleasing quality, and attractively and plainly bound. The volume, which is limited to 600 copies printed from type, is privately issued by the Brothers of the Book, and is by far the best and most important work they have done. A few quatrains, taken at random, have been selected here to show the charm of Miss Curtis' rendering.

COMMON SENSE TALK WITH WOMEN.

If a person is ill and needs a medicine is it not wise to get one that has stood the test of time and has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit?

A great many women who are ill try everything they hear of in the way of medicine, and this experimenting with unknown drugs is a constant menace to their already impaired health.

This is very unwise, for there are remedies which are no experiments and have been known years and years to be doing only good.

Take for instance,

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For thirty years its record has been one unbroken chain of success. No medicine for female ills the world has ever known has such a record for cures.

It seems so strange that some people will take medicines about which they really know nothing, some of which might be, and are, really harmful; when on the other hand it is easily proved that over one million women have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine.

We have thousands like the following addressed to Mrs. Pinkham:

Monthly Suffering Backache and Bearing-down Pains always Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I suffered untold agony every month, could get no relief until I tried your medicine; your letter of advice and a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have made me the happiest woman alive. I shall bless you as long as I live."—***Miss Jole Saul, Dover, Mich.***

"Four years ago I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was afflicted with those dreadful headache spells which would sometimes last three or four days. Also had backache, bearing-down pains, leucorrhœa, dizziness, and terrible pains at monthly periods confining me to my bed. After reading so many testimonials for your medicine, I concluded to try it. I began to pick up after taking the first bottle, and have continued to gain rapidly, and now feel like a different woman. I can recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in highest terms to all sick women."—**Miss Rosa Helden, 126 W. Cleveland Ave., Canton, O.**

Another Case of Kidney, Womb and Bladder Trouble Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR FRIEND—Two years ago I had child-bed fever and womb trouble in its worst form. For eight months after birth of babe I was not able to sit up. Doctors treated me, but with no help. I had bearing-down pains, burning in stomach, kidney and bladder trouble, and my back was so stiff and sore. The right ovary was badly affected and everything I ate distressed me, and there was a bad discharge.

"I was confined to my bed when I wrote to you for advice and followed your directions faithfully, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills, and using the Wash, and am now able to do the most of my housework. I believe I should have died if it had not been for your Compound. I hope this letter may be the result of benefiting some other suffering woman. I recommended your Compound to every one."—***Mrs. Mary* Vaughan, Trimble, Pulaski Co., Ky.**

A Letter Which Proves That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Will Remove Tumor and Cure Other Weakness.

"Two years ago I was a great sufferer from womb trouble and profuse flowing each month, and tumors would form in the womb. I had four tumors in two years. I went through treatment with doctors, but they did me no good, and I thought I would have to resort to morphine.

"The doctor said that all that could help me was to have an operation and have the womb removed, but I had heard of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and decided to try it, and wrote for her advice, and after taking her Vegetable Compound the tumors were expelled and I began to get stronger right along, and am well as ever before. Can truly say that I would never had gotten well had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound."—***Mary A.* Stahl, Watsontown, Pa.**

which, with Whinfield's and Le Gallienne's, certainly ranks next to Fitz Gerald's own:

Up! Now the sun ablaze in guerdoned might,
Has routed all the scarry hosts of night,
And hurling shafts upon the castle wall,
Secures the vantage to the realm of light.

* * * * * * *

A roll of verse, a crust of wheaten bread,
Thy voice for music, and my soul is fed;
The ruby of thy crimson lips for wine—
Ah, who would choose a Paradise instead?

* * * * * * *

And, struggling spirit, let not worldly gain
Nor worldly loss provoke thy heart to pain,
For all the burden of such fevered dross
Will filter through thy wasting palms like rain.

* * * * * * *

The sap that dyes yon crimson-drenched rose,
Perchance from some dead monarch's bosom flows;
And that dark violet may well have drawn
Its azure from a maiden's eyes, who knows?
These slender sedges that ye calmly trace
Along the river brink—ah, muse a space,
Maybe that when ye tear them from the sward
Ye mar the beauty of some tranquil face.

* * * * * * *

A little while upon this grassy steep,
A little while, and under it we sleep,
And though we live and love and sink to rest,
The burning stars their circling vigils keep.

* * * * * * *

From youth to age, I sought to swell my store,
And begged of priest and scholar each his lore,
But though my shadow lengthens down the years,
I still am standing at a fast-closed door.

* * * * * * *

O, what are we, who for a space abide,
To seek our cause of being, far and wide,
But pebbles thrown upon a shelving beach,
And worked about by each recurring tide?
And human life, a derelict that drifts
Forlorn upon a course each current shifts;
Poor craft, forsook of beacon and of crew,
And left to founder in the yearning rifts!

* * * * * * *

Think not the Laki shall create no more
When you and I are slipped beyond the Door,
For through the floodgates of Eternity,
The tide of souls unbendingly shall pour.

* * * * * * *

We are but shadow-figures rudely thrown
Upon the lanthorn-cloth, and dimly shown
In vacillation on the Master's arm
To whirl anon into the blank unknown.
Aye, we are pawns in that portentous game
Of chess—or life, why cavil at the name?
Soon will He sweep the pieces from the board,
And then,—the rose will blossom all the same—

* * * * * * *

Then bless thy sweet or fear thy bitter fate,
The world is aging and the dawn is late;
What canst thou do with curses or with prayers
One desined letter to obliterate?

Let Us Mind Our Own Business.

St. Helens Mist.

This government cannot be wheedled by sentimentalists or dragooned by political opportunists into forming or delivering any expression of sympathy for or interest in the South African conflict. It is none of our business, anyhow. One of the contestants is our friend, bound to us by the ties of consanguinity and mutual interest, and the other is a people struggling for what it believes to be its rights. Let the god of battle decide it, and let us as a nation, keep our fingers out of the fire.

The Mystery Of It!

Stayton Mail.

A Forest Grove editor's effects were sold at auction the other day, and netted the judgment debtor $7 85. It is not at all surprising that an editor should be embarassed by his creditors now an then, but where did he amass that $7 85.

Gentlemen never smoke cigarettes made by Japs or Chinamen. Zarina cigarettes are made by white people.

LY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 50; minimum temperature, 42; river reading at 11 A. M., 5.2 feet; change in the past 24 hours, —0.6 foot; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., 0.01 inch; total precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 24.33 inches; normal precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 28.48 inches; deficiency, 4.15 inches; total sunshine Feb. 8, 1:56; possible sunshine Feb. 8, 10:06.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Rain has fallen west of the Cascades in the past 24 hours, and snow fell east of them last night. In Southern Idaho the snow ceased early this morning. The temperature has risen decidedly east of the mountains, and west of them there has been little change. The temperature ranges from 44 deg. on the Straits to 54 deg. at Roseburg, and from 30 deg. at Spokane to 42 deg. at Walla Walla. An area of high pressure covers Idaho, Oregon and Washington, which is expected to produce fair weather in all these states, except along the coast and Straits.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Saturday, Feb. 10:

Western Oregon—Fair, except rain on coast; southerly winds.

Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho—Fair; southerly winds in Oregon, westerly in Idaho.

Western Washington—Fair, except rain on coast and Straits; southerly winds.

Eastern Washington—Fair; warmer, except about Walla Walla; southerly winds.

Portland and vicinity—Fair; southerly winds.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

Sale continued at 10 A. M., at 191 Third st. J. T. Wilson, auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

All comrades are requested to meet at undertaking parlors of Finley & Son, cor. Third and Jefferson, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, John Romaine, at 2 P. M. today.

J. S. FOSS,
Com. Geo. Wright Post.
A. C. SLOAN, Adjt.

COURT MOUNT HOOD, NO. 1, F. OF A.—Members of Court Mount Hood are hereby notified to meet at our hall Sunday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, David Olsen. Sister courts invited.

F. R. BINGLEY, F. S.
HENRY CLEAVE, C. R.

MULTNOMAH DRIVING ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at the office of Cake & Cake, attorneys-at-law, Chamber of Commerce building, this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering plans for the coming season and to discuss and consider such other matters as are essential to the welfare of the association. Members and others interested are invited to attend.

H. C. BREEDEN, Pres.
G. ROSENBLATT, Sec.

CAMELLIA CHAPTER, NO. 27, O. E. S.—A regular communication this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Hill's hall, Upper Albina. By order W. M.

NELLIE McKINLEY, Sec.

DIED.

OLSEN—In this city, Feb. 6, 1900, David Olsen; born in Denmark, June 22, 1861. Funeral notice later.

SMITH—Friday afternoon, Mrs. Henrietta L. Smith. Funeral Sunday at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, 708 Irving st. Services at the grave private.

ROMAINE—In this city, Feb. 8, 1900, John Romaine, aged 55 years. The funeral services will be held today at 2 P. M. at J. P. Finley & Son's chapel, cor. Third and Jefferson sts. Friends invited. Interment at Lone Fir cemetery.

NELSON—At the residence of his parents, 88 Seventh st., Feb. 6, 1900, Alfred P. Nelson, jr., beloved son of Augusta and Alfred P. Nelson, aged 2 years, 2 months, 28 days. The funeral services will be held at the residence Sunday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Interment at Riverview cemetery.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Stinson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 507.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Undertakers, Lady Assistant. 275 Third st. Tel. 9.

F. S. DUNNING, Undertaker, 414 East Alder. Lady Assistant. Both phones.

NEW TODAY.

Mortgage Loans

On improved city and farm property, at lowest current rates. Building loans. Installment loans. Macmaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester blk.

NEWCASTLE COAL

Has been leading coal on coast for 20 years. Pacific Coast Co., 249 Washington st. Tel. 229.

Mortgage Loans

On improved city property, at lowest rates. Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 7 Chamber of Commerce.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that the regular examination of applicants for state certificates and state diplomas will be held in the rooms of the Portland business college, Fifth and Yamhill streets, on February 14, 15, 16 and 17, as follows: Commencing Wednesday, February 14, at 9 o'clock, and continuing until Saturday, February 17, at 4 o'clock.

Branches for Wednesday—Penmanship, history, spelling, algebra, reading, school law.

Branches for Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, bookkeeping, physics, civil government.

Branches for Friday—Physiology, geography, mental arithmetic, composition, physical geography.

Branches for Saturday—Botany, plane geometry, general history, English literature, psychology.

The state board of education has decided that an applicant for a state paper need not write on all branches required for the same at any one examination. The work may be made to extend over three consecutive examinations, the applicant choosing the branches to be taken at each. The writing on the different branches must be done on the particular days above designated, and all applicants who choose a certain branch must begin thereon at the same time.

IN EXPLANATION.

It should be particularly noted that this examination is for applicants for state papers only, and not for those who desire to obtain county certificates. An examination of applicants for county certificates will be held on April 11, 12 and 13.

A. P. ARMSTRONG,
County Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARQUAM GRAND—
CALVIN HEILIG, Manage

Extraordinary Event, Four Nights and Satur-
day Matinee, commencing Wednesday, Feb. 7.
Managers Wagenhals and Kemper present
LOUIS JAMES, KATHRYN KIDDER,
CHARLES B. HANFORD,

Saturday Matinee, "The Winter's Tale"; Sat-
urday night, "The Rivals."

EVENING PRICES—Balcony, last six rows, 50c; balcony, second three rows, 75c; balcony, first three rows, $1; lower floor, $1.50; boxes and loges, $2.
MATINEE PRICES—50c, 75c and $1. Gallery, matinee and evening, 25c.

MARQUAM GRAND—
CALVIN HEILIG, Ma
Three nights, beginning Monday, Feb. 12.
"The Little Minister" is a triumph for puri
in theatricals.—New York Herald.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS TH
SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY,
"THE LITTLE MINISTER,"
By J. M. Barrie, founded on his novel of the same name. Presented for 300 nights in New York. PRICES—Lower floor, $1.50; balcony, first 3 rows, $1; second 3 rows, 75c; last 6 rows, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats now on sale.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—

STANDING ROOM ONLY LAST NIGHT.

TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEE
MATINEE SATURDAY.
RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S
RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S
FAMOUS GEORGIA
FAMOUS GEORGIA
MINSTRELS.
MINSTRELS.
Introducing the Whirlwinds of the Desert, Simon Bonomor's Troupe of Arabs. 50—People—50. An entire train of special cars. 2—Magnificently Equipped Brass Bands—2. Solid Orchestra of 12 Musicians. SEE—The List of Minstrel Mokes; the Funny Comedians and Dancers. Wait for it! See it! Enjoy it!
Grand free street parade daily. Usual prices.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—
"ERIN GO BRAUGH."
All the week, commencing Sunday, Feb. 11.
A company that stands par-excellence in Iris
Dramas.
THE MOORE-ROBERTS CO.
THE MOORE-ROBERTS CO.
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "Mrs. Quinn's Twins"; Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee and Saturday evening, Boucicault's great play, "Arrah Na Pogue."
Correct costumes. Special scenery. Stron
cast. USUAL PRICES.

NEW TODAY.

MEAT, FISH, POULTRY—
Poultry choice and plentiful today.

Chicken, to broil	25c up to 50
Chicken, to roast	25c up to 50
Chicken, to stew	25c up to 50
Turkeys	12c to 18c per lb
Geese	75c to 1
Ducks	25c to 75

Special receipts of butter—

Fancy creamery, per 2 lbs	50
Choice dairy, per 2 lbs	45
Country, per 2 lbs	30

The best market in the city for choice good at the lowest prices.
Tel. 101. VINCE'S, Fourth and Alder.

OREGON RANCH EGGS, BONELESS AN featherless, 15c doz.; Oregon dairy butter, 3 and 40c; creamery, extra choice, 45c and 5 fancy creamery, 2 lbs., 55c and 60c; 1 ga Rock Candy Drips, 45c. Cheese—Cream, Edam limburger and Swiss. All goods retailed a wholesale prices.
LA GRANDE CREAMERY CO.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS FINE, FRES Oregon turkeys at 15c per pound. Chicken geese and turkeys, all fresh in. Cheape meat you can buy. See the La Grande Cream ery Co., 264 Yamhill. Both phones.

IF YOU ARE A SHREWD BUYER TH will be of interest to you:

Eggs, 2 dozen for	25
Cheese, cream, per lb	12½
Butter, dairy, per roll	35
Hams, best, per lb	12½
Bacon, lean	12
Oranges, navels, per dozen	10

Chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks; nice, fres stock, direct from the farm, at wholesal prices. PAC. MKT. & GRO. CO.,
Phone Grant 761. 149 First.

FIELD, CAMPBELL & CO., SUCCESSORS T Bergman's Cash Store, 375-377 East Morrison street. Special for Saturday and Monday:

Oregon eggs, 2 doz	35
Costa Rica coffee, per lot 2 lbs	35
Rice, 20 lbs	$1
Potatoes (raised on high land), a sack	50
10-lb. sack pure buckwheat, at	35
Our Royal Mocha and Java coffee is a trade winner; 9 lbs	2

Both phones.

HEWITT—2 LBS. FRESH SODA CRACKER 15c; pure lard, in bulk, 10 lbs., 80c; ham sugar cured, 12½c per lb.; breakfast baco 11c per lb.; cottage hams, 10c per lb. Lion Columbia coffee, 2 packages, 25c; 10-lb. sa graham flour, 15c; 10-lb. sack Farina, 25c; big packages mush, 25c. 185 Third st., nea Yamhill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; LOT, WIT good 10-room house, in a desirable part the city, within 18 blocks of postoffice a half block from street-car line; easy term part payment down, balance on time, low ra of interest. By Parrish & Watkins, 246 Wash ington st.

SAGO, TAPIOCA, SPLIT PEAS, PEARL BAR ley, cornstarch, gloss starch and dried gr peas, 5c per pound. At McKinnon Groce Co., 173 Third st.

TO LOAN—$250, OR MORE OR LESS, T accommodate. R. C. Prince, 42 Sherloc block.

BONDS MORTGAGES

Highest market price paid for municipal a school bonds. Lowest rates on mortgage loan Will take charge of estates as agent or trust on reasonable terms.
W. H. FEAR, 436 Chamber of Commerce.