BACON'S RESOLUTION

Discussion of the Philippines Resumed in the Senate.

M'ENERY AND STEWART SPOKE

Conferees on the Financial Bill Were Appointed-Hawaiian Bill Was Taken Up-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Consideration of the financial measure having been concluded, discussion of the Fhilippine question was resumed in the senate today. McEnery (rep. La.) strongly opposed the permanent acquisition of the islands, and believed the United States ought to rediments them as soon as the ought to relinquish them as soon as the authority of this country had been as-serted. Stewart (sil. Nev.) took a pro-nounced position in favor of the admission of the products of any of the Island possessions of the United States free of duty. The bill providing a form of gov-ernment for the territory of Hawall was read, but beyond that formality nothing was done with it.

McEnery's Speech.

Bacon's resolution declaring the policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands was laid before the schate, and McEnery addressed the schate and McEnery addressed the schate thereon, iff accordance with previous notice. McEnery raid the question presented to congress was a difficult one, and time alone could solve it. The Filipinos, he mid, had no conception of liberty guided by law. Order established one day on the lalunds would be succeeded the next by disorder and anarchy. He deprecated the acquimition of lands whose productions in the very nature of things were similar to many articles produced in parts of this country. On the fields of Luxon, he said, cotton and rice, as fine as grown in any part of this country, could be produced. Those products would be brought to this country in competition with those grown here. The growth of cotton in Lazon by the cheap and degraded labor to be had there would interfere with the establishment of cotton mills in the South and New England. He fore with the establishment of cotton mills in the South and New England. He Goclared it would have been well if Ad-miral Dewey had sailed away from Ma-nila after his famous victory and left the Filipinos and Spaniards to fight out

"It is the duty of this government, now that we are established on those islands," said McEnery, "to assert its authority over the Filipines. I believe we ought to yote all the money, men and ships hecessary to put down those who dispute the authority of this the authority of this country. I am op-posed to expansion, and don't think we ought to have disturbed those people in the place where God made and placed them. My belief is that God himself will

States. The sums we are expending and would expend in the Philippines would easily reclaim the arid lands of the West, and the now useless lands of the Mississippi valley. Through our possession of the Philippines, McKnery felt surforeign complications would result with France, Austria, Germany and Russia, and we would be forced to seek an alliance with our kinsmen, the British liance with our kinsmen, the British

the course of his remarks, he adveried to the trouble in Kentucky, where, he said, un army had been employed to provent the lawful sessions of the legislature. The people of this country, be thought, had enough to attend to without seeking troubles abroad. "I am not willing," he said, "that the Philippines or any part of them should become the property of the United States, and I am unalterably opposed to their inhabitants becoming citizens of this country." McEnery complimented the efforts of the president to establish civil government on the islands. He said in conclusion to the president to establish civil government on the islands. He said in conclusion that he must consider the president to the president to establish civil government on the islands.

bry were extended over them, the inhabi-insts would become citizens of the United States, and we would have repeated the troubline from which the country had suf-for the senate.

are now fit for statehood, but I repudlate the suggestion that they are not fit for just such government as Jefferson ex-tended to the Louisiana purchase and Mourse to the acquisition of Florida. There may not be enough Americans in that country to organize a state government without congressional or executive action, as in the case of California. But if the same congressional and executive care that was extended to all other acquisitions of territory, except California, are extended to the Philippines, they will

"The president has acted wisely in sc-

come here and see how we govern our-selves, to enable them to do likewise. The abourd churge that there is any intention on the part of the administration or the republican or democratic party to govern the Philippines or any other territory which we have acquired or may acquire as colonies by the strong arm of the military power, is entirely without founda-

"I am aware of the suggestion of an impost duty upon the products of Puerto Biso, which, of course, would be one of the worst forms of a colonial policy. This suggestion is pregnant with evil, and if carried out would furnish substantial ground work for the charge of imperial-ism. It would be too much like the exactions which imperial Rome made upon her conquered provinces, and it might furnish a parallel to some extent of the imperial policy of monarchial countries in recent times. I am glad the president of the United Status has not made that mistake. On the contrary, in his last annual mes-aage he says: 'Our plain daty is to abol-ish all customs tariffs between the United Status and Purito Elico and give her prod-sets free access to our markets.' ucts free access to our markets.

The recommendation of the secretary of ar, contained in his last ennual report, described in forceful improage the injustice of erecting a tariff barrier against the products of Fuerio Rico. The colonial policy of greed, with discriminating duties against the products of our own tergitory, would breed dissatisfaction and discred. It might lead to militarism, it might results a large arms to maintain order require a large army to maintain order and force the people of the colony to surmit to such imjust and discriminating policy. It might do more, it might involve that have caused many rivers to overtast expenditures to maintain armies of secupation, which would be dangerous to the various parts of the United Kingdom. The safety of the republic. If we treat the safety of the republic of the republ the safety of the republic. If we treat Puerto Rico as we treated Louisiana, Fior-

ing from discriminating laws.

The discussion of the constitutions power of congress in connection with thesislands is unprofitable. There is no doubt congress has power to rob the territories in a thousand ways, rendering the people of our new acquisitions more miserable than they were under the horrible system of Spanish extertion, which we undertook to sholish. There is no doubt that the people of the United States could amend the constitution and re-establish slavery, if they were wicked enough to do so. It would be just as profitable to discuss the question whether congress has the constitutional power to discriminate against the people of new acquisitions by new revenue laws or any other form of extor-tion which greed may suggest.

The country has a right to know that no imperialism or militarism is intended. Whatever mistakes may have been made to deallow with the country of the count Whatever mistakes may have been made in dealings with the Filipinos or in failing fully to acquaint them with the policy of our government, the president's message commending equal laws for Puerto Rico, and the appointment of Judge Taft to commence the work of instructing and aiding the Filipinos to establish and maintain local self-government, indicate very clearly that the president has no idea of departing from the teaching of the fathers or of establishing an empire on the ruins of the republic."

The reading of the senate bill to pro-

The reading of the senate bill to pr

vide a government for the Island of Ha-wall was then begun.

The disagreement of the house to the senate amendments to the financial bill was reached, and Aldrich (rep. R. I.), Al-ilson (rep. Is.) and Jones (dem. Ark.) were

appointed conferees.

The appointment of McMillan (rep.
Mich.) se a member of the committee on
celebration of the establishment of the
District of Columbia was announced. The senate then, at 3:20 P. M., adjourned

THE CLARK INVESTIGATION.

Testimony Not So Sensational as on the Preceding Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The proceed-age in the Clark case today did not reach the high point of interest attained yesterday. The principal witness of the day was Walter Cooper, one of Mr. Clark's managers in the campaign. He is a resident of ex-Representative Hariman's home town—Bozeman—and the personal what would have otherwise been a com-mosphice story. Mr. Fauikner rought, in behalf of Senator Clark, to reopen the question as to State Senator Whiteside's effort at bribery during his own election, but the committee adjourned for the day without deciding upon the question of rel-

evancy.

The first witness was Frederick J.

Winston, the New York lawyer, who gaid
he was present in the office of Broker
Kerr, of New York, some time in November last, when Mark Hewitt, a wit-ness for the presecution, had expressed an opinion reflecting upon the state su-preme court of Montana in connection with the Wellcomet disbarment case be-The place where God made and placed them. My belief is that God himself will solve the problem by destroying the inferior races."

This he said had been the result in Barwell, where, through disease and other causes, the population has dwindled to barely 40.000. He declared that, while a few adventurers might thrive in the Philippines, with machinery and chemp labor, the products of the islands would drive those of our own country from the markets and ruin the furmers of the United States. The sums we are expending and would expected expenses for the sums we are expending and would expected.

Winston was put on to impeach Hewitt's testimony.

Walter Cooper, of Bozeman, Mont., who was one of Senator Clark's chief supporters in his campaign for the senate, was the next witness. He testified to being present at the meeting of Mr. Clark's friends, in Butte in July, 1898, preliminary to entering upon the campaign. He said the purpose of the meeting was to "break the control of the Amsronda Copper Mining Company over the affairs of the state," and that he had done all he could in the succeeding campaign to accomplish in the succeeding campaign to accomplish this result. Of the T9 democratic mem-bers of the legislature, the Clark people had believed after the legislative elec-tion that 50 would vote for Clark. He had falled to get this number, owing to the influence of the Daiy interest in the legislature. Of the entire membership of 24, the witness believed there were II or the property of the United States, and I am unalterably opposed to their inhabitants becoming citizens of this country."

McEnery complimented the efforts of the president to establish civil government on the islands. He said in conclusion that he would regard it as extremetry unfortunate for the islands to be continuously in the continuous of the United States, for in Mr. Clark's behalf. He had expended the properties of the United States, for in Mr. Clark's behalf. He had expended the many of this country. \$200 during the sitting of the legisla

for the senate.

Speaking of Representative Johnson's transfer of his vote from Hartman to Clark, Mr. Cooper said it was not made until it became evident that Mr. Hartman has been been been that Mr. Stewart's Speech.

Stewart followed McEnery with a speech in which he discussed what disposition would be made by congress, not only of the Philippines, but also of the other island possessions of the United States. He said in part:

"No one pretends that the Pilipines are now fit for statehood but I repudiate the suggestion that they are not fit for the suggestion that they are not fit for the campaign, but he had defined the campaign, but he had de-

had kept a memorandum of his expenses during the campaign, but he had destroyed or mislaid it.

Mr. Hartman asked the witness what debts he had fiquidated since the adjournment of the legislature. He at first refused to answer, saying: "That is my private business, and none of yours. To the committee I would say, I will tell you everything I can of a public nature, but I will not let this man parade my private business from one end of the country to the other." He did explain, however, that he had paid \$24,000 in debts with money he had secured from the cale lecting an eminent jurist in the prime of life to assist the natives of the islands in establishing local self-government after the models which our country so abundantly furnishes.

"We want very little legislation for the Fhilippines. We want their leaders to come here and see how we govern our.

Ben Fa'k, ex-deputy cierk of Flathead

curity.

Ben Fa'k, ex-deputy clerk of Flathead county. Montana, was recalled by Mr. Paulkner and asked whether Mr. Whitewide had offered him \$1000 to be allowed access to the election returns involving his (Whiteside's) election to the state sen-

ate before the votes were counted.

Mr. Campbell objected unless upon the
understandlens that Whileside should
have a chance to rebut. He thought the stimony entirely incompetent. restmony entirely incompetent. Mr. Faulkner admitted that the testimony, if siven, would be purely collateral, but said the bars had been thrown down in admitting testimony as to attempts at bribary of the supreme court. This, he thought, would let in this matter.

Responding, Mr. Campbell said if the testimony was admitted, the prosecutive would said to have witnesses called to

would ask to have witnesses called to prove that the witness had received \$560 from Mr. Bickford for making the state-ment. The committee reserved its decision on this point, and adjourned until

Broom-Corn Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.-There was a quiet neeting of the members of the Union meeting of the members of the Union Broom Company, known as the broom-corn trust, in this city, and it is said an effort was made to advance the price of brush from \$200 to \$220 a ton, but the wiser beaus thought it best not to do it. The dealers outside claim this will be done at the next meeting. From all sec-tions come reports of increased acreages this year. this year.

Puerto Rico as we treated Louisiana, Fior-ida and California, the people of that toland will learn to love the American flag, have been drowned, and much of the and will soon be loyal Americans, instead railroad traffic is suspended.

STRUCK OUT APPROPRIATION FOR CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Today the Provision Will Be Restored-Pension Claims From the War With Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The house today indulged in its annual joke by striking from the legislative appropriation bill all provision for the c.vil service commisan provision for the civil service commis-sion. This action is taken each year in committee of the whole, where the mem-bers do not go on record, and the pro-vision is then invariably restored when the bill gets back in the house, where members have to respond to their names upon a rollicall. The vote today to sir ke out was 5 to 87. Tomorrow the house will reverse this action as usual on an aye

will reverse this action as usual on an aye and no wote.

Most of the time of the house today, beyond that occupied in the discussion of the civil service law, was devoted to attacks upon the speech made by Sims (dem. Tenn.) Wednesday, in which he furnished some figures of the pension office, showing the number of amilestous for howing the number of applications for emsions filed by soldiers of the volun-eer regiments engaged in the Spanish war, to show that the Northern soldiers war, to show that the Northern soldiers were much more clamorous in that regard than the Southern ones, and attributing this to the debauching of public sentiment in the North on the pension case. Pearre (rep. Md.) raised the storm by a reference to those figures, and the statement that hundreds of Massachmetts soldiers, who never smelled powder, had applied for pensions. This brought out an indignant reply from Fitzgerald (dem. Mass.), who detailed the record of the Massachmetts volunteers in the late war. He was followed by others, who defended the records of the soldiers from their several states. of the soldlers from their several states. Hepburn (rep. Ia.) vigorously assailed Sims. Considerable temper was shown.

The Proceedings.

When the session opened, announcement of the receipt of the currency bill from the senate was made, and, on motion of Overstreet (rep. Ind.) by unanimous con-sent, the senate amendments were dis-agreed to. The speaker appointed Over-street, Brosius (rep. Pa.) and Cox (dem.

Tenn.) conferees.

The house went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill. Pearre vigorously attacked the appropriation for the civil service commission and charged that the departments were full of incompetents. When the provision relating to the civil when the provision was reached, Pearre service commission was reached, Pearre stated that if he thought the siriking out of an appropriation would put an end to the civil scruice law, he would make the motion. He announced his unequivocal opposition to the law. He relievated the charge made strend days ago that the departments were full of incompetents. "Where are they?" saked Fitzgeraid. "Where were they under the old system?" asked Pearre, replying with a question.

Everywhere. There were thousands of them," replied Fitzgerald, "If the bars were down now you would have the de-partments crowded with Marylanders." "Massachusetts need not sneer at Mary-and," retorted Pearre. "A few days 1go 1 gentleman read a list of hundreds of Massachusetts soldlers who never smelled Massachusetts soldiers who never smelled powder during the Spanish war, but who are already clamoring for pensions."

Fitzgerald indignantly denied that the Massachusetts regiments had never smelled powder in the Spanish war. The Second Massachusetts, he said, had three men killed and three officers and 41 men wounded in the Santiago campaign. In all, the Second Massachusette lost 26 men, the Fifth Massachusetts 55, the Sixth 158, the Eighth 157, and the Night 158.

Fifth Massachueatts 55, the Sixth 168, the Eighth 197, and the Ninth 188.

"What was the cause of their deaths?" asked Wachter (rep. Md.).

"Disease contracted on account of the inefficiency of the government," replied Pitagerald, bottly, smid applause.

Fitagerald, continuing, told a harrowing story of the return home of the Massachusetts volunteers, broken and wrecked by diffease. If they had been rendered incapable of earning a living by the failure of the government to provide them ure of the government to provide them with proper care and sustenance, then, said he, they were entitled to pensions. Hepburn called attention to the statement made by Sims Wednesday contrasting the records of eight volunteer regi-ments in the North and South, showing that from the former came 2583 pension claims and from the latter 761. Sims had attributed the disparity to the universal pension sentiment in the North. Hephurn pointed out that for the purpose of com-parison the tables adduced by Sims were

not alike. He was very caustle in his criticism of Sims' action. 'The latter said he had received the ables from the pension office. He had to personal knowledge of the facts. He contended that the main point he had nade (the preponderance of Northern over Southern pension claims) was correct. Green (dem. Pa.), who was a captifin in a volunteer regiment during the Spanish war, and who served at Chickamauga, said that in the years to come in con-sidering peosions for the soldiers of the Spanish war, the sickness due to me ministration of army affairs would have to be recognized.

be recognized to the dead New York heroes, Sergeant Hamilton Fish and W. A. Tiffany, and to the splendid valor of Governor Roosevelt. The mention of Governor Roosevelt's name brought out a round of applause. "The only objection I have to him," said Cumming, "Is that he is a epublican," (Laughter.)

Mahon (rep. Pa.) said it was unfortunate that the pension question had been brought up to create partisan rancor. During the past few years the democratic opposition to penalons had disappeared. It should not be ravived now. Justice would be done to the Spanish war soldiers without Ga nes (dem. Tenn.) denied that the dem

ocrats were opposed to liberal pensions; they were hostile only to the unworthy

Clayton (dem. N. Y.), who commanded a troop of cavalry during the Spanish war, resented the reflection upon the conduct of the war. Our officers, regular and volunteer, compared favorably with those of any other country on earth. We had made fewer mistakes than the British had mude in South Africa.

made in South Africa.

Norton (dem. O.) declared that if the commissioner of pensions prepared the tables included in Sims' remarks he about Talbert (dem. S. C.) extolled the courage Tablett (seen. S. C.) extolled the courage of Sims. "I am glad he has placed the facts before us," said he. "He has opened the eyes of the house and the country."
Mudd (rep. Md.) then moved to strike out the civil service provision, and it prevailed, to to 65. No record is made in committee, and as soon as the sangurage. mmittee, and as soon as the announce

ment of the vote was made, Cannon (rep. III.) gave notice that he would demand a are and no vote in the house. After 76 pages of the bill had been disposed of, he committee rose.

The night assion for pensions was postoned until Monday night. At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

Cox Won the Walking Match. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Amid the plaudits of a large crowd of speciators. Thomas Cox. of New York, dashed across the laishing line at 19:29 o'clock tonight, winper of the six-day go-as-you-please r following is the score of the six days: .540 Dean .540 Hegelman530 Hart

of last season's crop on hand in our neigh-borhood, and we are desirous of getting rid of it. After we succeed in this, then we may have a little time to devote to we may have a little time to devote to politica. Present crop prospects are excellent, and I have noticed that when this is the case, people generally are more satisfied and do not pay so close attention to matters of state as they do to their farms. This is our position now, and we haven't the time or inclination to engage in political controversies. We are all fairly prosperous and quite pleased with ourselves and the world at large."

MUSIC NO CHARM FOR HIM. Expedients of Average Small Boy to Avoid Plane Practice.

"Did you ever try to teach a boy to play the plano?" saked a teacher of music of the Indianapolis Journal. "I do not mean," she continued. "a golden-haired mamma's darling, but one of the kind I have seen described as a "dear, whistling, fragrant, nerve-shattering boy—a receptacle for edibles, a bottomless pit for ple, a buttonless young savage, a render of garments, a lover of goats and dogs and a dispenser of their fragrance, a scoffer of propriety, an incorrigible boy. One such bit of restless humanity it has fallen to my lot to teach, and I can never tell the endless surprises that came to me during one season's work with this boy. during one season's work with this boy. His talent as a musical critic showed itself in calling Mme. Zeisler 'a kind of a cyclone,' and again, in describing to me a singer with a pronounced tremolo in her voice, he said: 'She shackled so I couldn't tell what she was trying to

sing."
"Is there a cultured musical critic in this country that could express so much in so few words? "But I intended to tell you of the end-

"But I intended to tell you of the end-less number of things that happened to this boy's hands—which in each instance gave him a good excuse for not having practiced. He caught a ball on the tip of his finger, which knocked the nail off. He got a fish hook in his finger and had to have it cut out. He burned his hand with hot molasses candy—sind again with a firecracker. The cat acratched him; the dog bit him. His knuckles were well high worn off in playing marbles on the frozen ground, and so on, endlessly. Soon after the appearance here of Buffalo Bili"s after the appearance here of Buffalo Blil's Wild West show, he came to me with a savage-looking sore, fully one-half an inch wide and extending entirely around is head, just below his ears and mouth exclaimed in horror, 'Why, J-; what's he matter now?"
"'Huh-that's nothin'; I just got las-

"Inquiring later of his mother, she told me that a little girl of neighborhood, whose parents make frequent visits to Mexico, had searched the attle and found a horsehalr lasso, which she succeeded in throwing about his head, as he was passing on a bicycle. Needless to say he had a fail, the horsehalr lasso removing a complete circle of catilla from according a complete circle of cuticle from around his head. Think of chaining such a boy fown to the torment of a plane forte echnique. As well try to chain the

NOT A COLLEGE WOMAN.

Literary Career of the New President of Wellesley.

Miss Caroline Hazard, the new president of Wellestey, has hever before been di-rectly associated with the college. She is the daughter of Roland Hazard, the woolthe daughter of Roland Hazard, the woolen manufacturer of Peacedale, R. I., and granddaughter of Roland G. Hazard, of North Kingston, R. I. Her grandfather was well known in his day as a philosopher, and was a personal friend of men such as J. Stunrt Mill. Her father was a man of learning and culture, with a wide circle of friends, and "Oakwoods," the home of the family in Peacedale, has always been a center of hospitality for distinguished men of our day.

Miss Hazard is not a college-bred woman, but through her father, a member of the corporation of Brown university, she has been brought into close touch with college life. During her student days she shared the semicollegiate privileges granted to women by Brown, and was for many years a pupil of Professor Diman,

many years a pupil of Professor Diman, who conducted courses in history for young women. This work laid for her the broad foundation in history which assisted her in producing work of historical as well as literary value. Miss Hazard has traveled extensively in this country and abroad. She is a thorough linguist called 'College Tom,' a Study of Narra-gainsett in the Bighteenth Century, by His Grandson's Granddaughter," a work of antiquarian and historical value, drawn or amiquarean and historical value, drawn from family papers and village records; fourth—A volume of Narragansett balands; fitth—A privately printed volume of religious sonnets. She received in June, 1899, the degree of LAt. D. from Brown, and the degree of M. A. from the university of Michigan. In addition to her intellectual training and wide sequentics. intellectual training and wide acquaintance with men and women of distinction, Miss Hamard brings to the college considerable executive ability acquired in the management of affairs in Peacedale. Associated with her father in the care of the community which has grown up around his factories, and intrusted with carrying out his plans after his death Miss Hazard has done much to make the little village of Peacedale the ideal manufacturing village that it is -The Outlook.

MRS. CRAVEN'S CASE.

Sanualito Justice Says He Did Not Perform the Marriage Ceremony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.-There have en startling developments in the suit of Mrs. Nettle Craven, who claims to be the widow of the late James G. Pair, and, therefore, entitled to a share of the \$50,-00,000 esstate left by him. Two days ago Mrs. Craven testified that in addition to being married by contract to Senator Fair, a marriage ceremony had been performed by Justice of the Peace Simpton, of Sausalito. Simpton, when interviewed, stated santo. Simpton, when interviewed, stated that Mrs. Craven's story was correct, and that he was prepared to testify to that effect. Now, however, he has made an affidavit before Judge Hunt, of the superior court, in which he says he never performed the marriage ceremony between Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven, but that Mrs. Craven, offered bits 10000 to that Mrs. Craven offered him \$10,000 to testify that he had done so. Simpton says that he agreed to do this, intending to expose Mrs. Craven at the proper time.

Mrs. Craven says Simpton's latest state-

ent is a fabrication. Owing to the absence of Judge Troutt, f the superior court, the proceedings in he case were very bries today. Attorney ence, for Mrs. Craven, appeared before udge Hunt, who acted for Judge Trouit, and asked the court to commence an im-nediate investigation of the charges conusined in the affidavit of Judge Simpton, but Judge Hunt refused to do anything in the matter, and ordered a continuance of the case until Monday. Attorney Pence made the direct charge in open court that his opponents have by the use ey induced Simpton to make a false

SAMOAN TREATY.

Exchange of Butifications Occurred Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The exchange f ratifications of the Samoun treaty took face today at the state department, and Too Busy to Practice Politics.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

"We people of Weston," mays Senator Processed more in the price of wheat than anything else. There is still over a third any to process the process of the price of wheat than anything else. There is still over a third sary to proclaim the treaty.

THE ELECTRICAL CHAIR

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON RO-LAND B. MOLINEUX.

risoner Declared His Innocence, and Sald the Yellow Journals Put a Price on His Head.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.-Roland B. Molicux was today sentenced to die in Sing ing prison during the week of March E.

for the murder of Mrs. Adams.

Mr. Weeks moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdiet was contrary to the law and the evidence. He read in grounds for his application for a new trial, basing them chiefly on the legal exceptions taken to the evidence and the rulings of the recorder.

As soon as he handed in his exceptions.

Mr. Weeks asked that the defendant be permitted to speak in his own behalf. To this Recorder Goff at first demurred, saying that the request was unusual, but finally, after some discussion with Mr. Weeks, ruled that Molineux might be heard. Molineux straightened himself up and began: "I thank your honor. Of the crime for

which I stand convicted and for still an-other crime with which I am charged, I am absolutely and entirely innocent. All of the evidence The court-You are not charged with any

other crime.

The defendant—I supposed that I might refer to it, since the district attorner not in his opening and closing argument. The court—Your counsel has attended to all of that matter.

"Very well, your honor," said Molineus,
"All of the evidence produced here does
not point in the direction of guill on my
part. I rafer especially to the evidence
of Miss Miller in regard to the purchase
of that allow here had not of that silver bottle-holder. She did not of that sliver bottle-holder. She did not sell it to me. Also to the evidence of Mr. Koch, respecting the letter-box hired by somebody in the name of Harry Corniah-It was not hired by me. Also to the evidence given by Kutnow respecting sample boxes eent around the country by his firm-none of them came to me. Nor did I possess at any time any of the instruments which appear to have been used in this

possess at any time any of the instruments which appear to have been used in this crime, and I never, for one moment, had a murderous motive.

"As for the theories which the prosecution offers, I do not think I should be convicted upon their suppositions or the guesses they may wish to induge in. I cannot conceive, your honor, how any honest man can believe the testimony of Nicholas Heckmann, who convicted me upon an identification which was for saic. Yellow journalism put a price upon my head. It was an invitation to every blackmaller, every perjurer, every rogue, every maller, every perjurer, every rogue, every man without principle, out with a price, and to that invitation Mr. Heckmann re-

"The handwriting experts who have tes-tified against me, your honor, may give their opinions: they may give their rea-son, what they believe, what they think, but I know that these hands never put pen to paper to address that polson pack-age or to write the disputed latters.

age or to write the disputed letters, "Your honor will not permit us to make mention of the great injustice which is a matter of history, but experts in handwriting have made mistakes before, and they have repeated it here. Your honor, all this is nothing to what is in my heart at this moment. Above and beyond everythere less I derounce and despite the acthing eise I denounce and despise the ac-tion of the district attorney in aftempting to villify and attack the character of tar-pure and lovely woman who bears my name. It was the act of a blackguard. It was a damnable lie. Now, your honor, I am prepared to hear you sentence me. I em not afraid because I am not suilty." am not afraid, because I am not guilty,"

Directly after sentence had been pro-nounced, Molineux was taken back on his way to the Tombs. Almost before he had left the courtroom Mr. Battle served no-tice of appeal upon District Attorney Gardiner and upon the chief cierk. Molineux in the Death House. SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Roland B. Molineux is now in a condemned cell in the death house at Sing Sing prison, having

arrived here this afternoon

THE MOLINEUX CASEL

Grounds of the Conviction of R. B. Molineux for Murder of Mrs. Adams. and a good musician. Her literary work includes: First—Collecting and editing the philosophical work of her grandfather; second—The memoirs of Professor Diman; third—Thomas Hazard. Son of Robert about the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams.

Molineux for Murder of Mrs. Adams.

In answer to several inquiries about the free was an angry hiss in the pile of Molineux case at New York, and to repapers in the corner, and each strangulated headline tried to rise and declare third—Thomas Hazard. Son of Robert

> Adams, if indeed he ever heard of her. But he hated Harry Cornish and H. C. Barnet, who, with him, were members of an athletic club. He sought to injure them by underhand methods, by writing letters in feigned bandwriting and with false signatures. Barnet died at the athletic club of poison, since proven to be eyanide of mercury. About the holidays, 1888, Harry Cornish received a bottle pur-porting to contain brome-selizer. Cornish did not have the headache at the time, so he took the supposed holiday present to the house of his relative, Mrs. Adams, with whom he boarded. On December 28, 1888, Mrs. Adams had a severe hesidache, and Cornish gave her a dose of the medicine, and when she complianed of the bitterness, took some himself. Mrs. Adams was soon dead, and Cornish was very ill, but recovered. It turned out that the bottle contained cyanide of mer-cury, a deadly polson, but one not so generally known as some others.

enerally known as some others.

"The affair was a great mystery at first.

The clews seemed very scanty and inonclusive. There were the bottle, the
uperscription and a bottle-holder market sterling silver. When facsimiles of these were published in the newspapers, a young indy of Jersey City came forward with the statement that she had sold the cottle-holder to a man with a red head. Then a wig-maker testified to having sold a red wig to a man about the same time. Then there were discoveries that private letter boxes had been leased in New York in the names of H. Cornish and H. C. Barnet. Subsequently it was discovered that the proprietor of these two boxes had written to drug houses for samples. The letters appeared to be in the same handwriting. And thus gradually the web

handwriting. And thus gradually the web was woven that enveloped Molineux. He was indicted and brought to trial.

"The bandwriting on the poison package was proved to be the same as that of the pretended Cornish and Barnet. Various proven specimens of the handwriting of Molineux were also introduced, and experts testified that they were written by the same hand that addraged the by the same hand that addressed the polson package. Barnet had died of polson sent by mail. It was proved that the symptoms were the same as those of Mrs. Adams and of Cornish. The enmity of Molineux to both Barnet and Cornish was learly proved. Molineux is the son of General Molineux

a highly esteemed and wealthy resident of Brooklyn. He had all the advantages for his defense that money could procure. He himself was quite popular and so promising an athlete that he was preparpromising an athlete that he was preparing to represent his club in international
contests. That the trial had not destroyed
his popularity in shown by the fact that
he was loudly cheezed by the crowd ad
he left the courtroom after hearing the
verdiot. He had been married to Miss
Blanche Cheesebrough only a month before the poisoning of Mrs. Adams. Before
her marriage Mrs. Molineax had received
aome attentions from Barnet and Corn'sh ome attentions from Harnet and Cornish.
"The state made out a strong case of recursionalist evidence, though much omplicated with handwriting experts complicated with handwriting exerts whose testimony is often received with caution. To the surprise of everybody the defendant declined to submit any evidence, declaring the prosecution had made out no case. Recorder Goff charged the jury that the opinions of experts in handwriting were to be received with caution though their testimony as to facts stood

THE BLUES

Suffering Brings Discouragement-Mrs. Pinkham Shows Women How to Recover Health-Read These Letters.

Falling of Uterus, Painful Monsos

"DEAR MES. PINEHAN :- I want to tell you how nuch good your medicine has done me. I suffered for two years with different female troubles. had falling of the womb, whites, irregular and painful menstrustion, such terrible headaches and bearing down pains, I was nearly crazy. I paid out a great many dollars for doctor's medicine, but obtained no relief, and the doctor told me I could not be cured. My husband insisted on my taking your medicine and I must say I never had anything help me so much and in so short a time. I have now taken eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and am well. My cough is gone and I can work all day without feeling tired. My health is better than it has been for ten years. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life and I advise all women to take it."-MRS. C. F. TUNNICLEFF, Weggeland, Minn-

Uterine and Ovarian Trouble

"DEAR MRS. PINEHAM :- I have followed your kind and free advice and am to-day a new woman. My last doctor told me I would have to go through an operation before I could be well. had womb and ovarian trouble. I would suffer something terrible, such pain in my left side and it seemed as though I was all falling to pieces. Was nervous all the time, and could not sleep nights. I cannot thank you enough for being so kind to me. I shall always recommend your medicine and hope that my letter may benefit some other poor suffering woman."-Mas. WM. STONE, North Dana, Mass.

A Beautiful Baby Boy

"DEAR MES. PINEHAM:-It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home.

He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."-Mrs. HINDA FINELS, Roscoe, N. Y. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., if you are ill. The

women who have been cured of serious female trouble by LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

efficiency of her advice is proven by thousands of letters from

"Tale does not end the case, of course. This does not end the case, of course. Every chance to save Molineux which the law affords will be select. It is impossible to say whether there will be another trial. The one just clemed was of extraordinary length. The arrangement was on November 14, 1899, but so much time was consumed in selecting a jury that the hearing of testimony did not begin till December 4. There was delay afterwards in consequence of the bedidays and wards in consequence of the holidays and the liness of a juror. Whatever may be the ultimate result, the case will always be a noted one in the annals of crimical

FREAK JOURNALS.

Ye Exchange Editor Yearns for a Real Newspaper.

"It would be a grand thing," said the xchange editor, in one of his lucid intervals, "If some during person would publish a newspaper-a real newspaper-and print it in English."

and that it was in the Euglish language. But the slop and slang drowned the hiss,

and the exchange editor proceeded:
- "The frenks are not all in New York, nor are the latest ideas all born here. The telegraph places the far Western cities as closely in touch with the news centers as the New York papers can be, and for that reason the metropolitan papers have lost the prestige they once en-

pers have lost the prestige they once enjoyed. Western papers no longer look to the East for ideas, and as a result they are just as original and just as ridiculous as some New York newspapers.

"The yellow journal flourishes in every Western city, and it is just as audacious and artistic (sic) as it is here. Hark writers are not so cheap in the West, so that most of the Sunday specials are bought in New York. New York papers are clipped liberally, and thus money is are clipped liberally, and thus money i saved to pay for 'dean.' One idea of Western paper some years ago was t publish a New Year's issue dated a cent publish a New Year's issue dated a cont-ury in advance. Each reporter covered his route for that day as it would be cov-ered to his notion 100 years thence. The list of accidents recorded was appalling and the court proceedings, society and business events reported showed that that newspaper had plenty of freak takent. "The theory of headlines on the best papers is that the top line should tell the news. There is one great Western the news. There is one great Western the news. There is one great western paper, whose owner has a national reputation, that reverses this. Its top line is one word, usually the most unimportant idea in the item. That paper had a two-column headline over the report of General Lawton's death which was about

AND WALKED OVER THE BREASTWOERS
THEN TAGAL BULLETS SANG MERRILT
ABOUT HIS EARS.
AND BRAVE GEN. LAWTON FELL DEAD.

That same paper had a strange editorial column for years. It actually published editorials only when it had an idea worth an editorial. However, it has quit that freakishness, and has so many sticks of editorials a day now, just the same as other papers to matter whether it has other papers, no matter whether it has deas worth editorials or not."—Mail and

LOSS OF LIFE IN BATTLE.

louth African Affair Not a Marker to Other Modern Confilets.

Much has been said and written recent ly about "enormous losses of life" in re-cent wars—particularly the Boer war. The heavy loss of life has been attributed to the deadly precision of modern artillery and small erms.

"In the nine days from the 3th to the light of November 1812" wars the November 1812" wars the November 1812"

18th of November, 1812, says the New York Press, "the French, in Bonaparte's Moscow campaign, lost, without count-



gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or inded is BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Danifroff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy

upon the same footing as that of other witnesses. A great many expected a varidict of acquittal, and even the prosecuting attorney admitted that such a verdict would not surprise him. The jury, however, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

"This does not end the case of course." The total loss to France and her alies in that campaign has been estimated at 60,000 men killed, disabled and prisoners, and 40,000,000 worth of property in equipments, etc. The loss of the Russians in soldiers, killed, wounded and prisoners, was about 10,000, to which must be added the visions to which must be added the visions of 0,000 civilians burned and destroyed in various ways in Moscow. And the loss of Russian property was not less than 530,000 co.

less than \$340,000,000
"The British generals who talk about imprecedented losses on atther side in the South African war have not read history. But, of course they have not. That goes without saying. The losses in a few batters of the war for the Union make the whole South African affair—bloody to a certain degree, as it has undoubtedly been slook like child's play." less than \$540,000,000

Bate of the Big Fight. NEW TORK, Feb. 18.—It has now been decided that Jim Jeffries and Jim Corbett will fight in the Seaside Sporting Club, at Comey Island, May II. This was decided upon at a meeting today where Tom O'Rourke, acting for the Seaside Club, and George Considine, Corbett's manager, signed articles. Brady, manager for Jeffries, has not yet signed the

Puerto Rico Bill Next. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The rep cided to take up the bill providing a gov-ernment for Pierte Rico aext after the disposal of the Hawatian bill.

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so coll in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, ofmerica's Greatest Meditine. It witalises and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Limoges Chinaware

Bargains. It's Worth Your Coming Just to Sec.

Great Eastern Tea Co. 326 Washington St., Portland, 223 First St., Portland, 115 Grand Ave., E. Portland,



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsis, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dirainess, Names, Drowsness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tengus Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Doogs Small Pill. Small Price.