Senator Brownell, of Clackamas, the Principal Speaker-Expansion Was the Main Topic.

OF 1896.

Under the auspices of the U. S. Grant Republican Club, of the East-Side, a rousing gathering was held last night in Gruner's Hall, the largest gince the last presidential election. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and no one cared to leave till the close of the meeting. The hall had been handsomely decorated. Back of the platform was a fine large picture of President McKinley, draped with the graceful folds of two American flags. On the platform were seated the guests of the club. The Southern Pacific band dis-coursed music till 8 o'clock, when the address of the evening was to be given. Senator George C. Brownell gave the main speech of the evening. He spot of for considerably over an hour, covering all the great questions that are prominent, and was constantly applauded. After his address appropriate remarks were made by G. B. Dimick and A. S. Dresser, of Oregon Mr. Brownell spoke in part as fol-

Senator Brownell's Address.

It is unnecessary for me to say that I am pleased to be here tonight, for many reasons. It is an honor to appear as an advocate of a party that has such a glorious history as the one with which I am identified as a humble member. It is also a distinguished honor to proclaim the principles of this party before a club which bears the name of the illustrious U. S. Grant, who did so much to save this Union and to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln in his wonderful strugto save this Republic from 1861 to

'It is unnecessary to go into a prolonged history of the Republican party; this story is within the knowledge of all. It has always stood on the right side of all great moral and political questions. The greatest struggle it has had to make since the Civil War was to crush the enemies of honest money—the disorganizers of set-tied business, the men who were trying to destroy values and ruin our credit, and standing as a nation in the year 1896. This was a tremendous struggle, and the Republican party rose equal to the emergency, assisted by the support of thou-sands of Gold Democrats, who loved their country and its integrity more than they loved party.

Question of Expansion.

"The question of expansion received a new impulse February 15, 1898, when the great battle-ship Maine, then on a mission of pence and love, was sunk in the har-bor of Havana and 285 of our brave boys were carried to their death by that treach erous act. The nation was awakened as it had not been since the Civil War, and this Republic determined to wipe from the Western Hemisphere the power of the Spanish Nation, that had outraged every principle of right and justice at our very doors. No nation since the world began, to my mind, had a more righteous cause that of humanity. Issues have present ed themselves as the result of the Spanish War which have to be met by the best intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen. When peace with Spain had been declared, we found ourselves in the pos-session of new territory—Puerto Rico, Cuba and the vast Philippine Islands. Our title to them was and is the best-purchase and conquest. But we have been met with the cry of 'imperialism' from a class who claim that we are hold-ing a people in bondage against their conbelieve that this question will he the supreme issue of the coming polit-ical struggle on which we are now enter-We will determine whether we shall pull down the American flag; or, in other words, shall we go backward or forward? I believe that the Republican party will be true to its history and true to the his-tory of this country, and declare that there shall be no backward movement. do not see how we can do otherwise We have always been expansionists. Our ancestors were expansionists thousands of years ago when they went to Norway and Denmark, afterward into France, and thence into England. Our forefathers who came here in 1620 were expansionists and, like their fathers before them, their faces were always turned toward the setting sun. Westward has been the movement of civilization for hundreds of years. And I believe that this race of ours-this American race-made up of different bloods, will carry our civilization around

History of Expansion. "We have commonly been impressed that the Louisiana purchase was our first expansion, and it was, from a national standpoint; but it was not our first as a people. As early as 1783, what is generally known as the Mississippi Valley belonged to France. This vast country, extending from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains was under the undis-Rocky Mountains, was under the undisputed control of the French. The terri-tory now known as Mississippi and Ala-bama was a part of French territory; also Tennessee, Kentucky and West Vir-giania, as well as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, were all carved out of what at that time was a part of French territory. In 1754 France owned 20-25 of the whole of North America; Spain owned 4-25, and England owned only 1-25. In 1754 the area of our original colonies was only 358,000 square miles—not as much as the State of Texas was when annexed—and inhabited by a little over 1,000,000 white people, none of whom lived west of the Alleghanies. At this period France owned all the territory reaching from the Alleghany Mountains to the Rockies, and no other nation disputed her sovereignty of possession. But that everlasting spirit of expansion, of mov-ing forward, which has animated our race from the dawn of history, and that first brought our people from the Baltic Sea to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and then to the north of France and to England. and from England to America, where they Inid the foundation of the greatest Re public that the sun ever looked down upon, is still inspiring our people to roam, explore, expand and to build up. Beginning of Expansion.

"What is known as the French and In-dian War was brought to an end by France surrendering all the territory east of the Mississippi, and also including Canada. By this fortunate ending of this war there was added to the domain of the American Colonies 535,000 square miles now occupied by the great States of Misnow occupied by the great States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, West Virginia. Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and the western part of Pennsylvania. This was really our first great expansion.

'Our second expansion was when Cap-tain Gray in 1791 discovered this great river at our door-the Columbia-and salled up the river and made claim to the unknown country of Oregon. We also got our title to Oregon by the treaty with Spain in 1819. Spain cedling Florida-to the United States and quit-claimed to the United States all of that territory north of what was then called United north of what was then called Upper Callfornia, and now occupied by the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. It is by these two acts, one of discovery and the other of quit-claim, that our title

rests to the territory of Oregon.
"Louisiana was our third expansion This, in my judgment, is the most important act of our history of expansion, whereby for a consideration of \$15,000,000 we acquired from France that vast territory reaching from Canada southward to the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexlco, and jying between the Misatssippi River on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west. By this purchase from France we obtained, leaving out Texas, 832,000 square miles and beginn Texas, 883,000 square miles, and includhig Texas it contains 1,290,000 square miles. Out of this purchase the great States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and the Territory of

Oklahoma and Indian Territory have been carved at the price of \$15,000,000.

"Our fourth period of expansion was the purchase of Florida from Spain in 1818. We agreed to pay \$5,000,000 for this territory, although it actually cost our country \$5,500,000. We acquired 70,000 BRITISH SHIPMASTER HAD AN INSURED BUILDING B square miles of territory under this pur-

Texas, which was opposed by Daniel Webster and many other statesmen of that day. By this annexation we obtained 277,000 square miles of territory.

"Our sixth expansion was in 1848, where we acquired 523,000 square miles of territory, when we obtained Cantornia, which we sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of treasure in prosecuting the Mexican War, and besides paid \$15,-

"Our seventh period of expansion occurred when we purchased what is known as the Gadsden purchase, made in 1853, whereby we acquired 45,000 square miles of country, for which we paid \$10,000,000.

"Our eighth period of expansion was in the Alaska purchase in 1867 by William H. Seward, then Secretary of State. This territory contains 577,000 square miles, for which we paid \$7,000 square miles, for which we paid \$7,200,000.

"Our ninth expansion was in acquiring the Hawaiian Islands, which we acquired in 1838 in practically the same way we acquired Texas in 1845. We thereby obtained 6000 square miles of territory.
"Our tenth expansion was in the Philppine Islands and Puerto Rico, acquired as a result of the treaty with Spain, and by which treaty we acquired 120,000 square miles of country. This brings up the area of our national domain from 358,000 square to 3,879,000 square miles, all the result of expansion.

After passing from the history of ex-pansion, Mr. Brownell took up the objec-tions that are now being offered to the retention of the islands acquired, and showed that there is a similarity between the criticism passed on Jefferson and others with those on McKinley and his Admin-istration. He said that Jefferson had been denounced for acquiring the great Louisiana Territory, and the country was declared to be worthless. Even Webster had said that Oregon and Washington were worthless to the Republic. The speaker quoted at length speeches against the Louisiana purchase and showed how similar they were to those now making against the retention of the Philippine Islands. He touched on the objection urged that this country had not obtained the consent of the p and said that our ancestors had stopped to obtain the consent of the Indians, nor the people of Florida and

Question of Pacific Coast Commerce. Mr. Brownell took up the question of rce. He said that events pointed to a great commercial contest in the Asiatic untries, and that the United States, having now stepped forward as a world power, should selze every opportunity to increase its commerce. With the possession of the Sandwich and the Philippine Islands the republican United States stood at the very door of this great commercial awakening and should receive a large

this great commercial awakening. Every this great commercial awakening. Every power and influence should be brought to bear to secure a 35-foot channel from Portland to the sea. Every citizen in the State of Oregon, said Mr. Brownell, is vitally interested in the developing of a 35-foot channel to the sea. In no other way can the comnercial greatness of the State of Oregon channel. There should be no bickering on this most important of all proposi-tions, but every citizen should register dimself as favorable to such a channel which will lead to enhancing the commer-cial greatness of the state. Mr. Brownell spoke with great force along this line Then he took up the matter of the Nicar agua canal, which he declared is highly mportance, he said, had been enhanced since the country had come into posses-sion of the Philippine Islands. The trip of the battleship Oregon around the Horn during the Spanish war had shown the importance of the construction of this canal from a military point of view. Mr. Brownell declared it to be the duty of the Government to press the construction terprise of the century. However, he felt confident that the Republican party will meet the question with its usual inte ligence and assume the responsibility of

In the course of his address Mr. Brownell discussed the Puerto Rican tariff bill. He placed himself on record as be-ing opposed to restrictions of any sort on the commerce of the possessions of this country and the home country. He considered that there should be no fences erected against the free commercial inercourse of Puerto Rico and the home land, and that any other course will be wrong and unjust to the people of the

U. S. Grant Club Election. The U. S. Grant Republican Club, of the East Side, held a meeting last evening in Gruner's Hall at 7:30, before the address of Senator George C. Brownell, and elected officers for the ensuing two years. L. H. Wells was re-elected president; M. G. Griffin, vice-president; W. W. Terry, secretary. A large number of names were the membership roll. Committees will be announced later. The club works under the state league constitution

PERSONAL MENTION.

L. A. Loomis, steamboat owner of Ilwaco, ts at the Perkins. K. V. Munro, of Victoria, B. C., is regstered at the Portland. W. W. Funge, of San Francisco, is registered at the Portland. T. W. Cook and wife, of Chicago, are guests of the St. Charles.

F. R. S. Balfour, of London, England, is registered at the Portland. Judge A. A. Cleveland, of Astoria, is registered at the Imperial.

L. C. Kennedy, of Skamokawa, Wash., s registered at the Perkins. F. D. Keeney, of Cortland, N. Y., is registered at the St. Charles. Dr. W. K. Hall, of Rainier, registered at the Imperial last evening.

Frank Wood, a leather merchant of Chieago, is registered at the Perkins. Captain John Haggblom and wife, of Astoria, are registered at the Imperial.

George Creighton, an attorney of Mos-cow, Idaho, is registered at the Imperial. C. C. Bezarth, a Woodland, Wash., hotel keeper, is registered at the St. Charles. William P. Hussey, a prominent lumber lealer of Indianapolis, is registered at the

John Stewart, a Lane County cattle raiser, is registered at the Perkins, from James Thorn, a well-to-do citizen of Marshland, is at the St. Charles, accom-

panied by his wife. J. S. Howard, chief engineer of the High Line Ditch Company, is registered at the imperial, from Medford.

J. M. Nolan, a Corvallis merchant, is at the Imperial, accompanied by his wife. They are on their return from San Fran-

C. C. Hay, traveling representative of the American Banker, is registered at the Perkins from New York City. His bus; ness on the Coast is in connection with the next National Convention of the Bank-ers' Association, to be held at Richmond, Va., in September. Last year it was held

WASHINGTON, March 2.-Lieutenant B. M. Olmstead, of the Navy, has been ordered from duty at Portland, Or., to the

cruiser Philadelphia. Why Do You Lose Sleep

TERESTING EXPERIENCE.

Charged the Great Admiral 88000 Demurrage on His Ship-Foreign Exports for February.

Captain Dexter, of the British bark Sa-naritan, which arrived from Shanghai a few days ago, was with Dewey at Manila. a modest man, the captain did not on the bridge of the Olympia with hn Barrett and Jim Creelman and tell Dewey what to do, but he had a number of interviews with the great fighter, and harged him \$8000 demurrage for keeping his ship in port after her lay days had expired. Captain Dexter, at the time of the Manila Bay fight, was muster of the British ship Honolulu, and arrived at Ma illa with a cargo of coal a couple of days before Dewey came down with his fleet to smash things. Coal is contraband of war, so as soon as Dewey had removed the Spanish fleet from the market, he notified Captain Dexter that he would take coal for the American vessels. He ook the coal so slowly that the Hono ulu's lay days were up before she fin-ished discharging. Dewey had meanwhile een using the Honolulu as a storeship and when her lay days expired Captain Dexter notified the Admiral that he would be obliged to pay demurrage at the rate of 3 pence per ton per day. Dewey was satisfied with this arrange-

nent, but when the coal was all out he insisted on having a reduction, which Cap tain Dexter would not make. So he good naturedly gave in, and agreed to continu nip, at the time complimenting Captain Dexter on his ability to drive a good bargain, telling him that he ought to be a Yankee. The Honolulu was held for nearly three months, and her owners collected from the United States Government ove

Captain Dexter has been quite fortunate in securing a front seat in two naval en-gagements within the past six years. He was at Rio de Janeiro at the time of the revolution, in 1894, and while there witnessed the only naval engagement of the war, a one-sided affair, in which the gov ernment vessels did all the firing. Cap tain Dexter speaks very modestly of his experiences, but he has a high regard for Dewey, whom he stated was "a mighty fine old fellow."

FEBRUARY EXPORTS.

Oregon Productions Figure Almos Exclusively in the Statistics. Foreign exports from Portland for the month of February were valued at \$643,-475. There have been months in the past when the amount was greater, but the statement just compiled by the customhouse officials makes an unusually good showing on account of the large percentage of Oregon products. Out of a tota value of exports of \$643,475, all but \$11,725 was for commodities of Oregon produc tion. The value of the different articles

Wheat\$397,630[Stoves 15,029 250 Total\$643,475

GEORGE HARVEY PROMOTED.

Former Mate of the Stetson to Com mand the Magnificent Shenandonh. George Harvey, formerly mate of the American ship George Stetson, has been given command of the American ship Shenandoah, the largest and finest wooden ship affoat. Captain Harvey did not enter the employ of Arthur Sewali until after his trial and acquittal in Portland, and his rise has accordingly been quite rapid. He has many friends in Portland, who will be pleased to hear of his promotion. The Shenandoah was the ship to which late Captain Murphy was assigned before Harvey she has been in command of a nephew of the deceased Captain Murphy

Fears for Steamer Wolcott. SEATTLE, March 2.—The steamer Wo cott, of the Pacific Steam Whaling Com-pany, is missing, and fear is felt that she has experienced disaster in the North Pa She left here for Unalaska, by way of Sitka, Valdes and Cook Inlet, December 28, and has not been heard from since.

Marine Notes.

The British bark Lorton arrived at Por Natal Wednesday after a slow passage of 115 days from this port.

The reported sailing of the Poseldon from Honolulu was erroneous. A copy of the Honolulu Guide just to hand reports her on berth to sail February 20. The British bark Belmont left down yesterday morning, and the Gulf Stream will follow today. The Donna Francisco will probably finish loading today.

The Japanese steamship Doyu Maru was in the stream yesterday, taking on lum-ber. She has not yet finished her wheat cargo, and will not get away before Mon-

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, March 2.-Arrived down at 2:40 P. M .- American ship C. S. Bement Sailed at 11 A. M.-British ship of Merioneth, for Cape Town. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate; wind,

of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate; wind, acouth; weather, cloudy. San Francisco, March 2.—Arrived— Steamer Fulton, from Gray's Harbor; steamer Washtenaw, from Tacoma, Ar-rived March 1.—Steamer Newburg, from Gray's Harbor. Salled-Steamer Queen,

Port Angeles-Sailed March 1-Steamer Mineola, for Nanalmo Seattle-Arrived March 1-British ship Englehorn, from Tacoma. Arrived March 2-Steamer City of Seattle, from Skagway. Sailed March 1-Steamer Al-Ki, for Skag-

Cape Town-Arrived February 28-Ship Clan MacPherson, from Tacoma. Port Natal-Arrived February 28-Bark Lorton, from Oregon. Rotterdam, March 2.—Sailed—Staatenlam, for New York.

Liverpool, March 2.-Sailed-Sylvania, for Boston. Port Townsend-Arrived March 1-Schooner Topgallant, from Honolulu; British steamer Sikh, from Yokohama. Genoa, March 2—Arrived—Trave, from New York via Naples. New York, March 2.—Arrived—Corean

from Glasgow Havre, March 2-Arrived-La Touraine, from New York.
Hoquiam, Wash.-Arrived March 1-Schooner Reporter, from San Francisco, for Aberdeen; schooner Chas. R. Wilson, from San Francisco, for Aberdeen New York. March 2.—Arrived—Cevic, from Liverpool; Saale, from Bremen; Ger-

manic, from Liverpool.

Queenstown, March 1.—Arrived—Steamer Campania, from New York, for Liver-

The Senate's Bill.

Harper's Weekly.
The bill reported by the Senate commit-tee on the Pacific Islancs and Puerto Rico does not propose a permanent government for the island. It is merely a temporary government that is suggested, and action of this kind is taken because the people of the islands desire a civil instead of a mil Itary governor. Governor Davis has been a most admirable executive, and his services have been of great value both to the island and to this country. Still, the people want a civilian, and they will be gratified. It is tariff question is not settled by fixing the With headache? Cure it with Wright's rates of duty to be collected on imports Paragon Headache and Neuralgia Cure. into the island at 25 per cent of the rates

tee frankly state that it is their opinion that the island, now that it is part of the United States, should enjoy the privileges of free trade as they are enjoyed by the states and territories of the Union in com-

nerce with one another. In other words, the committee, or rather a majority of it, agree with the President Secretary Root and General Davis, and they reject, or modify, the bill which pro-vided for free trade, because, they say, it is essential, "in view of the urgent neces-sity for a revenue for Puerto Rico," to impose a duty on imports into the island. One of the great benefits of the measure, if it should become a law, would be the replacing of the coin of the island with that

HOW TREATY CAME TO BE.

Story of President Proctor, of Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-John R. Proc or, the president of the Civil Service commission, recently delivered a lecture in Washington on the Nicaragua canal.
"The growing interest in the Nicaragua said Mr. Foster, "brings again into prominence the celebrated Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which has been a source of diplomatic discussion between this and Great Britain for many The celebrated treaty was then eviewed from the time when Great Britain had assumed a protectorate over a tribe of Indians occupying the Mosquito Coast, and had claimed for these Indians or for their government, at the head of which was a "king," styled by the agents of Great Britain "His Mosquitan Majesty," all of the coast from the mouth of the San Juan River northward for 500 miles, including the harbor, since called Greytown, and in June, 1848, had asserted his claim by taking possession of the harbor and sending an expedition up the sharp engagement, Castelle, on that river Mr. Proctor said that on November & 1849, Abbot Lawrence informed Lord Pai-merston that he had been instructed by the President to inquire whether the Brit-ish Government intends to occupy or colnize Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, so-called, or any part of Central America. Mr. Abbott said he had also been instructed to inquire whether the British Government will united with the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of a ship canal, railway, or other comunication to be opened to the world and

Lord Palmerston answered that the Eng-lish Government did not intend to occupy or colonize Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the squito Coast, or any part of Central serica. With regard to Mosquito, however, a close political connection has existed between the Crown of Great Britain and the State and Territory of Mosquito for a period of about two centuries, but the British Government does not claim dominion over Mosquito. Lord Palmersion said that the British Government would feel great pleasure in combining and co-operating with the Government of the inited States for the purpose of assisting the operations of any company which may be formed with a view of establishing a nmercial communication by canal or allway.

nstance of this Government led to the elebrated Clayton-Bulwer treaty, signed By this the two governments declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal, agreeing that neither will ever maintain any fortifications commanding the same, nor will either use any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may anoru, or any alliance which either has or may have with any state or people for the purpose of erecting any fortification or occupying Costa Rica, Mocquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of asor exercising domain over the

Mr. Proctor described the several diplo pointon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force; it cannot be abrogated by or party without the consent of the other Mr. Proctor went on to prove that the United States cannot defend the canal, unless it can do so through the ocean, If the treaty is defeated by the United States, it would thus compel the great maritime countries to build the Panama to this canal than any other power, our fleets can reach the canal in less time than those of other nations. We have under the treaty the right to police the canal with ships and soldiers, which in itself is a great advantage. We have everything to gain by an unrestricted commerce, by an "open door" in South

"Should we decide to build a canal to be controlled by the United States and form a part of our coast line, we will require additional treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, with the right to transport troops in time of war-amounting to a ractical annexation of Mexico and Central America; the building of a fleet equal to that of any two European powers, and a preparation for war with two great com-mercial powers of the world."

In conclusion, Mr. Proctor said: "If we lose the door in Central America we cannot clamor for an 'open door' in China; we must be consistent. Secretary Hay matic triumphs of the century in connec-tion with his 'open door' policy-China."

IN CATCHY COON SONGS.

Red. White and Blue," at Specia Saturday Matinee.

As has been the case all the week, the audience at the Metropolitan Theater last night heartily enjoyed the bright and catchy singing of winsome Georgie Cooper, who has a bright way, all her own, in interpreting the latest ragtime coon songs. Time and again she graciously responded to hearty encores, and the "Carolina Twins" and "You Told Me You Had Money in the Bank," proved as popular as at the initial performance. The entire perform-ance was well received. "Red, White and Blue". will hold the

boards tonight and Sunday night, and will be given at the special matinee this after-noon and at the Sunday matinee. The advance sale of seats for the matinee today has been very large, and an enthusiastic production of the stirring war drams may be expected.

Warm Bath the Best.

Professor K. Beerwald says that when the body is fatigued, or the brain has been overtaxed by excessive mental work, it is very wrong to take a cold bath. Such a bath excites, he says, and if we add this to the already excited state of the body the result seems rejuvenating for the mo-ment, but very soon the tension becomes too great and the body cannot be forced

o do more work.

According to the professor, a warm bath should be used when one wishes to recover from fatigue, and the longer a tired ody remains in a bath of, say, 70 deg. the quieter become the strained nerves and the easier follows the sought-for rest. In the morning, after a good night's rest, a cold bath is very invigorating, but at no time during the day, if the nerves are strained, should it be repeated.

Evidently Not One of Them

Willie-Pa, what's a p-h-i-l-a-n-t-h-r-op-i-s-t?
Pa-My son, he is a man who spends his time inducing other people to spend their money for charity.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

SUIT TO PREVENT TAX-COLLECTING BY CONTRACT.

Witness Testifies to Figures That Show a Big Saving Was Effected by the System.

Testimony was heard by Judge Cleland yesterday in two suits of Charles W. Steele against the Board of County Com-missioners, protesting against the letting of tax-collection contracts. One suit refers year 1887, and the other to the 1899 roll. The work has been done in both instances and the money paid, and the only object in these suits seems to be to prevent fu-ture contracts. The plaintiff appears in the cases merely in the role of a taxpayer

who desires to have a legal opinion renlered as to the legality of such contracts.

N. C. Oviatt testified that the tax moneys were all received by a Deputy sheriff, who acted as cashier, and were all and the Sheriff furnished the tax-collector's bond, and handled the tax collections after they were received, and made the returns to the County Treasurer. The conract covered all of the clerical work, Oviatt explained at length about his system of collecting taxes and the costs as compared with the costs under the for-mer method. In 1895 he said the Sheriff offected the taxes at a total expense of \$15,500, and the next year \$30,000 more taxes were collected by contract for \$10,250. The saving to the county was over \$5000. The contract price in 1899 was only \$8300. The work was fully done and the books turned over to the county.

Mr. Oviatt further textified that he had

of collecting taxes, for which purpose he had visited Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma where a better system was in vogue than here. He also said that the system of keeping the assessment books had been changed in 1896, which nearly doubled the expense, but had the sdvantage of allowing no real property to escape taxation. The percentage of cost when collected by the Sheriff in 1895 was 1.3 per cent; under his contract in 1896 it was .8 per cent of

The witness also said that he could get much more work out of his employes than the Sheriff did, because if that did not work thoroughly and steadily, they were immediately discharged; there was no poli-tics in it, and nobody was employed upon any other consideration than that of com-

Kept No Track of Effects.

W. St. M. Barnes, ex-administrator the estate of his wife, Laura Marie Barnes, deceased, was examined before the County Court yesterday relative to the whereabouts of some of the property of the estate on the petition of J. B. Bridges. The latter was the father of Mrs. Barnes, and succeeded the husband as administrator. Ed Mendenhall and Frank S. Grant appeared as attorneys for the petitioner Mr. Grant representing some of the credtors of the estate, but they fulled to elicit the desired information. Mr. Barnes was first questioned concerning a diamond ring with a diamond setting. He stated that his wife gave it to him to keep for their The witness said he lost the ring while traveling, and had not been able to find it. He did not know exactly when ie lost it or where. He missed it when he arrived at Spokane in November, 1830. He said he did not known what became of a silk table cover, nor two black silk dresses. He did not keep track of the wardrobe of his wife. He also knew nothing about portieres, an tvory image, a mirror, a tiger ring and a watch and breast pin. These articles were all presents to Mrs. Barnes from her parents. Mr. Barnes stated that he never saw the and breastpin subsequent to their marriage. The other articles may have been sold by the auctioneer. The estate was at \$150, and one or two other articles, the witness said he was not aware what the inventory contained. The inventory, he as-serted, is in the possession of J. R. Stoddard. The matter was continued until a future date, and Mr. Stoddard will be requested to produce the inventory.

A motion to set aside the judgment in the case of Fred O. McMurray, who was sentenced a week ago to pay a fine of \$25 on a larceny charge, was argued before Judge George yesterday by Deputy Dis-trict Attorney Giltner. McMurray was indicted for the larceny of a watch from a man named Willey, and on the plea of his mother that he was a hard-working young man and her only support, Mr. Sewall and Mr. Willey agreed to permit a light penalty to be inflicted, provided Mc-Murray would return the watch to the owner or pay its value, \$45. It was also represented that employment was to be furnished the accused in the country im mediately upon his release. Mr. Schnabel, who appeared as attorney for McMurray. guaranteed the payment of the fine. Mc-Murray, however, did not return the time-plece, and did not act in a manner satisfactory to his counsel, and he was con-sequently rearrested and locked up. Mr. Giltner presented an affidavit signed by District Attorney Sewall showing all of

these facts.

There is also another issue in the case. The mother of McMurray deposited \$100 with Mr. Schnabel to escure ball, which was furnished, and the attorney also holds was furnished, and the attorney also holds this money for his fee. Mr. Kollock ap-peared as attorney for Mrs. McMurray and argued that this money should be re-turned, and also that the court cannot set aside the judgment. The fine has not yet been paid. Judge George took the matter under advisement.

Probate Matters.
Philip T. Smith, executor of the will of James John, deceased, was authorized to sell any two of blocks 8, 34, 38 and 39, St Johns, for not less than \$400 each, to pay

\$365 taxes and \$500 executor's fees. The final account of Mathilda Bell, ad-minstratrix of the estate of D. P. Bell, deceased, was filed. Bell was killed June 13, 1839, in a collision near Linnton be-tween trains of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad and Northern Pacific Rail-road. The latter company, which was held to be at fault, compromised the case for \$3050. Chamberlain, Thomas & Krae mer had a contract with Mrs. Bell for 20 per cent of what they should recover, but they nevertheless charged only \$350, remit-ting \$360 of their fee. There is a balance of \$2574 on hand after the payment of all

other claims, to be divided equally be-tween the widow and one child.

Benjamin I. Cohen, rdminstrator of the estate of S. Clinton Hastings, deceased, was authorized to sell a lot 50x100 at Twenty-first and Glisan streets so as to cay the expenses of the adminstration pay the expenses of the adminstration, etc., amounting to \$314, D. G. Woodward was appointed guardian ad litem of Harry C. and Elizabeth P. Hastings, minor heirs, o guard their interests. W. J. MacMahon was appointed guard-

ian of John McDonell, a minor, who desires to join the United States Army. His parents are dead, and it is necessary that he have a guardian before can enlist.

Suit Over a Fire.

A "consequential" damage case, Samuel Mackin vs. Hobkirk & Cone, occupied Justice Kraemer's attention yesterday afternoon, but the plaintiff was non-suited. Mackin keeps a little oyster house, and recently bought a stove from the defendants, but the pipe was not adjusted to the chimney properly, and after several days' smoking it set the place aftre. Mackin sued the stove dealers for \$55 damages, but as it appeared at the trial yes-terday he had known of the defective condition of the flue for several days before the fire, the case was dismissed. Mackin is the man who recently sued a gas company for \$300 damages because the company refused to turn on the gas until he had settled a former bill. This damage

Kidney Troubles of Women

A Few Letters to Mrs. Pinkham from Women She has Helped

Prom Mrs. Bertha Ofer, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester, Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headache, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt tired in the morning when I got up. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted and would cry. I am very thankful to you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me."

From Mrs. Caroline Samuel, 14 Hammond St.,

Roxbury, Mass. "DRAB MBS. PINKHAM: -- I write you a few lines to let you know how much good your Vegetable Compound has done me. It should be in every household. I suffered for years with very severe sick headaches and kidney troubles of long standing. Your medicine is my friend of friends. It is worth a dollar a drop."

From Mrs. Mary A. Hiple, North Manchester, Ind. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble. Was obliged to pass urine every few minutes, and it would scald me so that I could scarcely sit. stand, or lie down. I tried several doctors, and also several patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, for I know it will do all and even more than it is recommended to do

General Weakness of System

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - I have you to thank for my health and strength. I have taken your medicine for two years. Before I began its use I was so weak that after I had worked an hour in the morning I was obliged to lie down. I had fearful headaches, could not sleep, had palpitation of the heart, was always tired and suffered in many other ways. Now I am perfectly well and much stronger than I was ten years ago. I am fifty-three years old, and the mother of tenchildren. I never feel tired since taking your Vegetable Compound."-Mrs. IMPRLD, 509 Jefferson Place, Union Hill, N. J.

Such letters as these prove that the medicine which overcomes the serious ills of women is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

suit was decided in his favor by Justice Kraemer, but Circuit Court, but has been appealed to the

E. L. and M. W. Briggs, J. K. Connor and Emma G. Connor, bankrupts, were discharged by Judge Hellinger yesterday. Ten days' further time to move for a new trial in the Andrew Carlson case was allowed by Judge George yesterday. Carlson was convicted of holding up a street

car at Willamette Heights.
The attorneys for Frank E. McDaniel were allowed until Wednesday to file a mo tion for a new trial by Judge George, and the argument was set for March 10. sei said he might ask for 20 days' further time to file a bill of exceptions. He de-sired a transcript of the evidence, and had not been able to raise a sufficient fund to pay for the work. The court granted an extension until March 10.

Union Revival Services

The union revival meetings in which the Evangelical, Methodist and Presbyterian hurches, in Albina, are engaged, continue o increase in interest. They have been eld every night the past week in the Central Methodist Church. There will be no meeting tonight, but one will be held at the Forbes Presbyterian Church Sunday night, and they will be continued at the Evangelical Church during the coming

with a nursing baby has two lives to support Her flesh, strength and vitality are taxed to the utmost, and must be maintained or both will surely fail.

Scotts Emulsion

will keep up the mother's strength and vitality. It also enriches the baby's nourishment, and supplies the elements necessary for proper growth and development of bones, teeth and tissue

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT. PORTLAND, March 2.-8 P. M .- Maximum temperature. 55; minimum temperature. 35; river reading at 11 A. M., 7.3 feet; change in the last 24 hours. -0.1 foot; total precipitation. 8 P. M. to S P. M., 0.00; total precipitation from Sept. 1, 1809, 26.75 inches; pormal preciptation from Sept. 1, 1899, 33.04 inches; defi-ciency, 6.29 inches; total sunshine March 1, 5:(8; possible sunshine March 1, 11:07. WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

No rain has occurred since the last report, excepting a trace at Eureks, Receburg, Boise and Spokane, respectively. The pressure has fallen decidedly over Washington and Oregon, and a low is central off the Oregon Coast, the lowest barometer being 29.70, at Roseburg. From this low area occasional rain may be expected during the next 30 hours over Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Heavy frosts occurred last night in Washington and Northern Oregon. At Roseburg the temperature has fallen 6 deg. and at Walla the temperature has fallen 6 deg., and at Walla

Walla 8 deg.
WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 25 hours inding at midnight Saturday, March 3: Western Oregon and Western Washington-Occasional rain; southeast winds. Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho-Occasional rain, with southerly

winds. Southern Idaho-Occasional rain, with southeast winds Portland and vicinity-Occasional rain, with

NEW TODAY.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! Auction Sale

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 3d

At 10 A. M. At the Model Stable, cor. Fifth and Davis als. One fine, well-matched team, weight 3200; one fine team, weight 2000; one fine saddle horse and driver; one fine, well-bred mare. These horses will be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the city.

A. HAYES, Auctioneer. NEW TODAY.

BIG SACKS BURBANK POTATOES, Socialism, 65c and 70c anck; Peacock flour, 80c anck; 10 lbs. No. 1 rolled oats, 25c; 10-1b; sack graham flour, 15c; 2 packages coffee, 25c; strictly fresh eggs, 2 dozen, 25c; green peac, cauliflower and all kinds fresh vegetables at lewest prices; good navel oranges, 15c to 25c dozen. Oregon Cash Grecery, 232 North 14th, Both phones.

PARRISH & WATKINS, 246 Washington at. DAVIDSON, WARD & CO., REAL ESTATE and Mining Brokers, have moved from 272% Stark st. to 408 Chamber of Commerce.

SPRING LAMBS

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

Mortgage Loans on improved city and farm property, at lower current rates. Building loans. Installment coans. Macmaster & Birrell, 211 Worcester blk.

Mortgage Loans On improved city property, at lowest rates.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 7 Chamber of
Commerce.

BONDS MORTGAGES Highest market price paid for municipal and hool bonds. Lowest rates on mortgage loans, 'ill take charge of estates as agent or trustes

w. H. FEAR, 416 Chamber of Commerce. J. D. Wilcox & Co. ENERAL BROKERS, HAVE REMOVED TO 22% STARK ST. We buy and sell mines, timer lands, forest reserve scrip, real estate, tocks, bonds and mertgages.

HOMES ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN The undereigned is prepared to build residences in Irvington, the most popular suburb of Portland, and sell them at actual cost, with 6 per cent interest, on the installment plan, whereby the purchaser has to pay but a slight advance above the usual amount of rental charged for similar residences.

VINCE'S MARKET

Is synonymous with the best meat, fish, poul-try, etc. Today we sell, and guarantee: The best smelt, I like for lee; the best smelt, by the box, See a bext othrook samon, halibut and every other variety of fish in season. POULTRY-

Our display of fruit and vegetables we con-der the best in the city, as also our entire tarket exhibit. Look around, then call and see and if our claim is not genuine, don't buy, VINCE'S MARKET, Fourth and Alder.

CALL FOR Congressional Convention

To the Republicans of the Second Congressional District of the State of Oregon:

held at Portland on the 13th of April, 1900, for the nomination of a republican candidate for congress in the second congressional district, the election of two dele-gates to the republican national convention and the transaction of such other business as may arise. It is recomme that the several counties send separate delegates to the congressional convention from those sent to the state convention; in case, however, any county shall fail to elect delegates to the congressional convention. It is recommended that the state delegates from that county be entitled to reats in the congressional convention. The owing is the number of delegates to which the several counties will be enti-

Union Wallowa Wasco 10 Wheeler 4

WALLACE M'CAMANT, Chairman Congressional Committee GRAHAM GLASS, JR., Secretary.