SOME HORSES FOR LUZON

TRANSPORT LENNOX SAILS FOR THE ORIENT TODAY.

She Takes 457 Animals for the Government—How the Equines Are Stowed.

The transport Lennox will leave this morning at 9 o'clock for Manila, via Hilo, Hawaiian Islands. She carries 457 horses and fodder enough to supply them with plenty for the voyage across the broad Pacific, which will consume 34 days.

The loading and stowing away of the animals was completed yesterday afternoon, a pair of horse cages having been used for the purpose. These cages saved a great deal of pulling and pushing and leading the bewildered animals, as each horse was simply required to step into the cage while it stood on the dock, and the cage being lowered into the vessel with a steam capstan, there was no struggle, and the horses seemed as much at home in their cramped quarters as thought occupying the more roomy stalls of a city livery stable. All the space between decks, fore and aft, is occupied as well as that of the orlop deck just below. Each horse has just space enough to stand in, and the end of each stall are padded with canvas stuffed with excelsior to prevent the rolling of the vessel from chafing as the horse strikes either front or rear end. The animals were amusing themselves yesterday by tearing off the canvas and chewing the excelsior, much to the disgust of the hostlers, who tried to convince them that excelsior was not hay. The horses, however, found it out themselves after chewing and passing it around awhile, and the torn excelsior finally found its way to the stall decks. The men were afterward directed to apply creolin to the pads, in order that the horses would discontinue the pad tearing of their own free will.

The equines and their supplies, together with coal enough for the voyage, make a very comfortable cargo for the Lennox, as she draws just 19½ feet of water. She is, therefore, considered in good steaming trim, and she is likely to make fast time. She is to reach Hilo in 15 days, and then the horses will be unloaded and taken ashore to rest up for four or five days. As the horse cages will be carried with the steamer, the work of unloading will be done in the same manner as that of loading here, though lighters will have to be used at Hilo, in the absence of a wharf.

Each horse will be given 10 gallons of water a day while aboard ship, and eight to 10 pounds of oats. A quantity of hay and chop is also on their bill of fare, and soft feed will be given in order to keep them in good health during their enforced idleness. With plenty of pure air, pumped into the interior of the vessel, night and day, and a goodly supply of first-class fodder, Quartermaster A. W. Butt, who has charge of the cargo, thinks the animals will improve in condition.

The Lennox left Portland last Fall with the same number of animals—horses and mules—and they reached their destination in the Philippines in good condition without loss to speak of. Most of the horses, when unloaded, act as frisky as colts, instead of being awkward and ungainly as one would suppose after being boxed up for weeks at a time. The manner in which the stalls are constructed is largely the cause of this, Messrs. Wolff & Zwicker having taken great pains to have everything in shipshape before the vessel was loaded.

Forty-five men—professional cowboys or hostlers—will care for the horses night and day until the animals are handed to the Government agents at Manila. These men are paid $40 a month and board, and have the privilege of coming home again if they don't like the looks of things in Uncle Sam's tropical dominions. The men, like the horses, are from all portions of the Northwest, and many of them have yet to make their first acquaintance with Neptune, never having been even in sight of the ocean before. They leave Portland, however, in a bright and cheerful mood, and are not worrying over the period of sea sickness most of them will have to go through.

Captain Butts, whose home is at Augusta, Ga., has been in Portland a month, while the horses were being mobilized here, and he expressed himself as charmed with Portland people. "I can't see any difference between the people of the Northwest and the Southeast," he said, "and my stay has been as pleasant as if I was in my own city. Besides this, Colonel Allison has spared no pains in fitting us up, and we have everything in the world we will need on the voyage. Colonel Jacobs, too, has done everything in his power for us, and I want him to know that I am deeply grateful."

CHRONIC BEGGAR SENTENCED

Impostor Who Finds Mendicancy Very Profitable.

Charles Hoffman, who has become a chronic habitue of the City Jail, was sentenced to 100 days more in that institution yesterday for begging. When Hoffman gets out, he tells people of having a sick family, who are also in dire distress, and his pitiful tales make such an impression that he can easily keep drunk on the cash given him by the charitably disposed. One of his latest victims is Manager Davis, of the Quaker Medicine Company, who is out $7 in cash and a lot of clothing bestowed on the dissembling Hoffman. Davis paid a week's board and lodging for him and also wrote a letter to P. O. Borg, a Heppner jeweler, on Hoffman's behalf. When Davis saw by The Oregonian that Hoffman had been arrested for begging from somebody else, he came to the Municipal Court to see for himself. He is now sorry he wrote the letter to the Heppner business man.

When Hoffman is asked why he does not appeal to the City Board of Charities he says he has done so, but all he has obtained from that source is three tickets, one good for a lodging and two for meals. The City Board of Charities, however, denies all knowledge of Hoffman, who, it appears, steers clear of that institution, and prefers to tell his tale of woe to those not so well informed on professional beggars. The City Jail officials are glad to see Hoffman back again, as he makes himself very useful about the place, and is considered a trustworthy trusty.

WILL IRRIGATE 60,000 ACRES

Dead Ox Flat, Malheur County, to Be Brought Under Cultivation.

The northern end of Malheur County is shortly to be supplied with a water system, which will render fertile some 60,000 acres of what is now a sagebrush patch, according to L. C. Whitney, a fruitgrower, who resides near Payette, Idaho, just across Snake River from the land to be reclaimed, which is known as Dead Ox flat. Mr. Whitney says a Boston company is now engaged in damming the Payette River 35 miles above the town of Payette, and that electric power will be generated at the dam. This power will be transmitted to the Oregon bank of the Snake, where pumps will be worked to raise the water for irrigating purposes on Dead Ox Flat.

"Irrigation will do just as much for Malheur County as it has for us," he said, at the Perkins yesterday, "and it has caused land to advance on the assessment-roll of Canyon County from nothing to $99 an acre. Already most of the land on Dead Ox Flat has been taken up under the homestead and desert land laws, as people can see what irrigation has done for us."

Mr. Whitney has 100 acres of land in orchard and he finds a splendid market in the mining regions of Butte, Mont., on the east, and in Baker County on the west. He says fully 15 carloads of cantaloupes were shipped to Portland from Payette last season, and he thinks 20 cars will be shipped in the fall of 1900, to this city. The Payette Valley is the only place where these nutmegs can be grown to perfection, and they have about crowded out the muskmelon on account of the superior flavor. Payette, therefore, has a monopoly on the production of nutmeg melons, and a good price can always be relied on.

"Then our apples sell readily at good prices. When people offer us as low as $1 a box for apples, we get mad and talk of feeding them to the hogs. Then we raise seven tons of alfalfa to the acre without much effort, and we have no difficulty in disposing of the hay at a good price."

He says two men can irrigate 100 acres between them, and so the Payette farmers never want any rain. In fact, rain only interferes with the harvest and haying, and so can be much better dispensed with. Rain, however, seldom annoys the Idaho farmers in the summer time and so no uneasiness is felt about the hay in the fields, or the grain in the shock.

JEWISH FAIR.

Committees Very Busy With Decorations—Mayor Storey Will Open It.

The committees in charge of the Jewish fair to be given by the Congregation Ahavia Sholom March 12 to 15, at Hibernia Hall, are very busy these days, as there are but four more days before the grand opening of the fair. Everything will be done to make the affair an exceptionally delightful one, and those in attendance will have cause to remember it for many months to come.

The decorations promise to be quite novel. The hall will be adorned with a profusion of evergreens and bunting. The gay booths, with tempting wares, including beautiful fancy work, together with the bevy of pretty maidens, who will have charge of the delicious confections, dainty boutonnieres and soft drinks, will make the scene a brilliant one. It has been determined to make the fair a great success in every particular. A small army of workmen began the decorations of the hall yesterday morning, under the supervision of George Baker.

Mayor Storey will open the fair with one of his usual appropriate addresses, and be followed by D. Solis Cohen, who will deliver an address on its purpose and object. The grand masquerade ball will be given Thursday evening, March 15, as the grand finale.

KEITH WAKEMAN TONIGHT.

She Is Prominent in the Cast of "An Unconventional Honeymoon."

Tonight Miss Keith Wakeman will be prominent in the cast of "An Unconventional Honeymoon," the fourth of the plays produced at Cordray's Theater by the Frawley Company.

In this fine Daly comedy, Mr. Frawley has a good chance again. There has been much popular approval of his light comedy work in "Countess Gucki" as seen last week, and there will, no doubt, be a good midweek audience to see him, Miss Wakeman and others. "An Unconventional Honeymoon" is the story of the taming of a modern shrew—but a lovely one, however—and the dialogue is very funny. The play was produced here once before by Frawley's people.

There is a large advance sale for the two nights. On Saturday afternoon and night, the dramatized version of Du Maurier's "Trilby" will be the bill. The leading people will be seen to excellent advantage in the cast. Mr. Frawley's Svengali will be an ambitious effort, to which he will do full justice. Captain Harrington Reynolds will play the delightful old friend, Taffy.

"Trilby" had a remarkable run in Los Angeles, and the seat sale indicates it will be one of the very best attended plays this far given by the Frawley company.

DONE BY CITY COUNCIL

TWO ORDINANCES TO REGULATE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

"Free List Entirely Suspended" Against All Sorts of Shows—Hackmen Further Restricted.

Several rather important ordinances were introduced at the meeting of the Common Council yesterday. One came from the Water Committee, the object of which is to prevent injury by electrolysis to water and gas pipes, through "ground wires" being attached to them. Another came from the Board of Fire Commissioners, the object of which is to prevent firemen from being injured by electric wires.

An ordinance was passed amending the license law, and imposing a number of new licenses.

A site for the D. P. Thompson fountain on Main street, between the Plaza blocks was vacated.

The ordinance regulating the use of streets, wharves and public places was amended, so as better to regulate hackdrivers, hotel-runners, etc.

The issuance of a warrant in payment of the judgment of A. G. Brauer against the city was authorized, and directing that in case it is not accepted, the city attorney shall take all legal means to protect S. Pennoyer and Frank Hacheney, the city's sureties, in the case.

A considerable amount of routine street business was transacted, and the Council adjourned to Monday, March 12. Mayor Storey presided at the meeting, and all the Councilmen were present.

Regulating Use of Electricity.

An ordinance regulating the use of electricity in the City of Portland, and to protect pipes and other structures in said city from the effects thereof, was introduced by request of the Water Committee. This ordinance makes it the duty of all railway companies using electricity as a motive power, at their own cost and expense to make tests from time to time, at not longer intervals than three months, to determine whether the means of protection adopted to prevent the flow or escape of electrical currents to any pipe or structures belonging to the said city are efficient and to file with the clerk of the Water Committee complete reports of each test made.

The ordinance also authorizes and empowers the Water Committee to cause at said times, and as often as they may deem necessary tests to be made to determine whether there is any escape of electricity from the tracks, wires or other structures of any person, firm or corporation using electrical currents, for any purpose within the city, and the Water Committee or its agents shall have free access at seasonable hours to all such tracks, structures or other premises, and to make such connections as may be necessary to make such tests. Read twice, and referred to the committee on streets.

An ordinance to regulate the erection, installation and use of electric wiring and apparatus in, connected onto, or over any building in the City of Portland, was introduced at the request of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The first section provides that the Board of Fire Commissioners shall assume the supervision of all electric wiring, connections and apparatus in, connected onto, or over any building, public or private, in the city. The other 14 sections define how this is to be done, provide penalties for violation of the ordinance, etc.

The ordinance is very sweeping in its provisions, and will probably need some amending by the committee before it can be passed. It was read twice and referred to the street committee. The City Attorney favored its passage, and stated that the Board of Public Works would prepare an ordinance in reference to poles and wires on the streets, and should this, with the other two, be passed, electrical matters in this city will be pretty well looked after, as far as legislating goes.

Site for Thompson Fountain.

An ordinance providing for the vacating of a portion of the Plaza blocks for the purpose of widening a part of Main street at a point where the D. P. Thompson fountain is to be located and to provide the place of location of the fountain was passed.

Regulating Hackmen, etc.

An ordinance amending sections 2 and 4, of the ordinance regulating the use of streets, wharves and public places, was passed.

Section 2, as amended, provides that no hack, or omnibus-driver, steamboat-runner, solicitor for express wagon, or any other solicitor, shall solicit custom, either for himself or another, or call out to passers-by in a tone of voice louder than ordinary conversation, nor stand in front of or annoy any passenger, or take hold of the baggage of any such passenger without being requested to do so.

Section 4 provides that no hack-driver, expressman, or solicitor, shall stand or go into any gangway built and used by wharf-owners for the convenience of the traveling public, when such gangway is being used by passengers coming from such wharf.

More "Shows" Taxed.

An ordinance amending the general license ordinance so as to impose the following licenses, was passed:

Jugglers shall pay a license of $50 per quarter, or $10 per day.

Persons or firms exhibiting a vitascope, kinetoscope or other device for projecting or exhibiting pictures on a screen shall pay a license of $10 per quarter, $5 per month, or $2 50 per day.

Users or exhibitors of a phonograph, graphophone or other instrument of like character in a public place for profit shall pay for each machine a license of $1 50 per quarter.

Every dog, pony or horse show, or exhibition of horse training shall pay a license of $10 per day, or $50 per week.

Peep shows or boxes showing moving pictures or a panorama or a museum where a charge is made shall pay a license of $2 50 per day, or $15 per quarter.

Minstrel or vaudeville shows not given in licensed theaters shall pay a license of $5 per day, $20 per week or $50 per quarter.

All other shows not specifically mentioned shall pay the same license.

To Protect Bondsmen.

A. G. Brauer having secured a judgment against the city in the Supreme Court for $3556 50 and interest and costs, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor and Auditor to draw a warrant in favor of the plaintiff or his attorney or assigns for the full amount of the judgment, interest and costs, and to tender the same to Brauer or his attorney, and that if he fails to take the warrant to satisfy the judgment, that the City Attorney is instructed to take all legal means to protect S. Penoyer and Frank Hacheney, the sureties of the city in said case, against the sale of their property upon the judgment.

Street and Sewer Work.

Petitions for the improvement of the following named streets were referred to the street committee, and the City Engineer was directed to prepare plans and estimates for each improvement:

Tillamook street, from Union avenue to East Seventh.

Mississippi avenue, from Goldsmith to Morris street.

Rodney avenue, from Hancock to Knott street.

Sacramento street, from Williams avenue to Union avenue.

A petition asking for the improvement of East Alder street, from East Twelfth to East Twentieth was granted, as was also a petition for the improvement of Clifton street, from Seventh to Tenth, and another for the improvement of College street, from Fourth to Tenth.

A petition for a sewer in East Thirtieth street from East Stark to the sewer on East Washington was referred to the sewer committee.

An ordinance placing the enforcement of the provisions of Ordinance 11,058 and Ordinance 7451, providing for the erection of fire escapes, etc., in the hands of the Chief of Police and patrolmen, was passed.

An ordinance dedicating a piece of land in Terwilliger Park for a public street was passed. The object of this is to allow of Kelly street being extended to the Macadam road.

Ordinances establishing the grades of Haight avenue, Thurman street, East Fourteenth, East Fifteenth and East Alder streets were passed.

Ordinances providing for the time and manner of constructing sewers in Twenty-fourth street, from Savier to Vaughn, and in East Twenty-ninth street, from East Yamhill to Belmont, were passed.

An ordinance declaring the probable cost of constructing a sewer in East Thirty-fifth street, and appropriating $1696 80, the cost thereof, was passed.

The sum of $250 was appropriated out of the general fund to pay for damages sustained by Mrs. Augusta B. Sears through the breaking of a plank in the sidewalk of Sixth street, near Yamhill.

Other Business.

A resolution was adopted directing the City Engineer to cause the removal of obstructions erected in East Seventh street North, between Tillamook street and the center line of Thompson street; also, at the intersection of Eugene street and East Seventh street North.

An ordinance having in view the increasing of the salary of Deputy License Inspector Adams from $75 to $90 per month was introduced. A squabble arose over the reference of it, which gave opportunity for some to display their knowledge or lack of knowledge of parliamentary proceeding and the wasting of a large amount of wind and equally valuable time in inconsequential argument, or as a disgusted member said, "child's play." It also gave the Mayor occasion to send for his copy of "Roberts' Rules of Order," in which he could find nothing bearing on the cause of the dispute, which fact increased the esteem in which Mr. Roberts and his book are held.

An ordinance was passed granting W. W. Jacques permission to construct a private sewer.

Badges entitling the wearer to free admission to the coming fair of the Ahavi Sholem Society had been sent in, and were distributed by Special Policeman Backenstos to the Mayor, Councilmen and other city officials. They were "received" and the invitation was accepted. The next thing necessary is something to secure them free exit from the fair.

On motion of Belding, the council adjourned to March 12, at 2 P. M., at which time estimates for the improvement of Macadam street will be ready for consideration, and when it was intimated that the matter of railway franchise asked for on Fifth street might be brought up, but this is doubtful.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

TELEGRAM FROM MR. CORBETT TO SENATOR SIMON.

Reproduction of the Mitchell-Brownell Letter in the Speech of Senator Burrows.

Yesterday Hon. H. W. Corbett sent the following telegram:

Portland, Or., March 7.—Hon. Joseph Simon, Washington, D. C.: I have read this morning in the telegraphic dispatches your clear and unbiased statement in connection with the legislative hold-up which failed to elect a senator, and to which vacancy I was appointed by the Governor of the state. Not being admitted to the seat in the Senate, I was denied the opportunity of refuting these charges before the Senate, where they had been so industriously circulated by the agents of Mr. Mitchell.

I wish to say in confirmation of the statement made by you that the Brownell letter showed the earmarks of Senator Mitchell; that Mr. Brownell voluntarily called upon me about a month ago and stated that the letter was prepared by Senator Mitchell, and stated to me in the most positive manner that he signed it without reading or knowing its contents. He wished to express his regret at having done so.

Therefore, in confirmation of your statement, please read this telegram to the Senate, and oblige, H. W. CORBETT.

In compliance with requests from many quarters, The Oregonian herewith reprints the Brownell letter, as it appeared in its setting in the speech of Senator Burrows, of Michigan, who opposed the admission of Mr. Corbett to the seat in the Senate. (Cong. Record, 55th Congress, second session, vol. 31, part 3, pages 2271, 2272.)

". . . . . Senator John H. Mitchell was a candidate for re-election before that legislature. In the campaign of 1896, with unflinching courage and unwavering fidelity, he carried his party flag to victory, and it was expected he would be chosen his own successor. A call for a caucus had been signed by 48 Republican members, more than a majority of the entire membership of the body, and at that caucus Mitchell was nominated as his own successor without a dissenting vote. It was perfectly apparent, therefore, if the legislature were ever permitted to vote upon the question, Mr. Mitchell would be elected as the Senator for the full term of six years from March 4, 1897.

"It became necessary, therefore, on the part of a small minority to prevent a vote on that question. I would not be harsh in anything I might say in this case, but it seems to me that there was a conspiracy from the beginning to prevent the election of the nominee of the caucus at all hazards and at whatever cost. It was well planned.

"With no premonition of the revolt at the time of the assembling of the members of the House, the entire membership of 60 being present, a temporary speaker was elected, who subsequently identified himself with the forces of the opposition and declined to take the oath of office, and appointed a committee on credentials, three of whom, as it turned out afterwards, were identified with the opposition, and who from the time of their appointment never answered to a roll call in the House of Representatives until that body was broken up.

"Of the 33 members absenting themselves from the House, only nine were of the Republican party, and these, together with 19 of the opposition, were able to consummate this work. I hold in my hand a letter addressed to the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, signed by George C. Brownell, president of the joint convention, from which I desire to read a single extract. It seems that when Mr. Mitchell became satisfied of the determination of the fractious minority to defeat him at all hazards, he wrote a letter withdrawing from the contest in favor of some other candidate. Mr. Brownell says:

In this connection Mr. Mitchell named the following leading republicans in different parts of the state, any one of whom he would cheerfully support: Hon. George H. Williams, late Attorney-General of the United States; Hon. Sol. Hirsch, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of the State of Oregon; Hon. Charles W. Fulton, late State Senator, late Presidential Elector during the Harrison campaign, and one of the prominent Republicans of the state; Hon. E. B. Watson, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the state; Hon. F. A. Moore, present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state; Hon. Binger Hermann, late Representative in Congress; Hon. J. C. Fullerton, Circuit Judge; Judge Aiken, Circuit Judge; Judge Fee, late Circuit Judge; Lionel J. Webster, late Circuit Judge, and others.

To my certain knowledge, also, Mr. Mitchell communicated with Mr. Simon and other leaders of the opposition his willingness to unite with them, if they would come in, on any one of these gentlemen, but was met with the answer they would support no one but Henry W. Corbett.

The facts of history in connection with this Legislature require that it should be further stated that the present Governor of the state, Governor Lord, was understood from the beginning to the end to be in direct sympathy with and supported all this combination. The facts of history further require it should be stated that this combination was held together by the cohesive power of what seemed to be an unlimited amount of money.

Willisburg School.

At the annual school meeting of joint district No. 70, J. M. Nickum, who has recently moved from South Portland to Willsburg, was elected Director for three years, succeeding Captain N. T. B. Schuyler, and E. Cole was re-elected Clerk. This school is in a prosperous condition, with no debt and $87 85 on hand. There are 73 pupils, 36 in Multnomah County and 37 in Clackamas County. Professor E. M. Lance is the teacher in charge.

MADE A FEW CHANGES.

Most of the Election Officers Will Not Be Disturbed.

The County Commissioners met the Democratic County and City Committees yesterday afternoon and took action with regard to the Democratic Judges and Clerks of Election, against whom protests were filed. There was no conflict between the Commissioners, who are all Republicans, and the committee, and the meeting ended to the satisfaction of both sides.

The first case acted upon was that of E. A. Redman, who was appointed to serve as judge in Precinct No. 3. The Commissioners addressed a communication to him on the subject, to which he replied that he was a Republican. They then appointed in his stead, John Sherlock, who was recommended by the committee. August Wolffe, of Precinct No. 3, was protested against for the same reason, but as he declared he was "strictly Democratic" and did not desire to give up his certificate of appointment, no change was made.

The next case was that of J. E. Burke, clerk for Precinct No. 6, who was objected to as living out of the precinct. The fact of the matter was the Democratic Committee had confused him with a Mr. Burke in another part of town. Upon this being explained to them, they readily withdrew their objections.

James Dowling, appointed as judge for Precinct No. 9, was objectionable, being a Republican. The Commissioners wrote him a letter asking his politics, and having received no answer, took no action on the matter.

Mr. Scoggins, clerk for Precinct No. 13, proclaimed himself a Republican to the Commissioners, and they appointed John Kiernan, who was recommended by the Democrats, in his place.

T. T. Struble was objected to for not living in Precinct No. 14, for which he was appointed clerk. The Democratic committee recommended F. M. Gatens for his place, and he was accordingly appointed.

In Precinct No. 15, S. B. Westcott, a Democrat, was appointed as clerk, but as he has left the city the committee asked that some other Democrat be appointed in his stead. The law says that in case where the person leaves the city, his substitute is to be elected by the people present on the opening of the polls on election day, so the Commissioners left the matter as it stood.

For the same reason, the committee asked for somebody to be appointed in the place of F. Richardson, clerk in Precinct No. 16, and the Commissioners treated this case the same as the previous one.

In Precinct No. 18, the Commissioners, on first making up their list, put P. J. Cronin in as a judge on the recommendation of the Democratic committee. Yesterday they asked that someone be put in his place, as he had changed his faith in politics. The Commissioners explained that they could take no action in cases such as this, for if they would, all parties would succeed in keeping them busy until election, and they wouldn't then be through examining protests. Accordingly, Mr. Cronin was allowed to hold his job.

Oscar Cox was objected to as clerk in Precinct No. 25 as being a Republican. On looking the matter up it was found that he was recommended by the Prohibition party, so the committee withdrew its objections.

Mark O'Neill and W. E. Carter, appointed respectively as judge and clerk in Precinct No. 29, were objected to as being Republicans. Mr. O'Neill sent a very pointed letter to the Commissioners, saying that he has been a life-long Democrat, but was now at outs with the party owing to late issues. He sent in his resignation, together with the certificate of appointment given him. Mr. Carter will be heard from today.

D. L. McLeod, clerk for Precinct No. 32, was objected to as being a Republican. Mr. McLeod did not answer the Commissioners' query, so no action was taken.

J. O. Goltra, appointed as clerk in Precinct No. 35, was also objected to for being a Republican. The committee in this case had simply made a mistake, as his name appears among those recommended by the Prohibition party.

George Older, judge for Precinct No. 38, has his name in the Prohibition list. He was declared to be a Republican, but the objections were withdrawn.

Herman Shade was objected to as clerk of Precinct No. 43, for not living in the precinct. This was another mistake of the Democrats, as he was appointed in No. 45, in which he lives. The matter was thus satisfactory to both the Commissioners and the committee.

No action was taken to the objections to Isaac Kay as judge in Precinct No. 57, as he has not been heard from. In the same precinct, W. E. Potter was objected to for clerk for living in another county. He said personally that he lived in the precinct, and was willing to serve. The Commissioners kept him.

The last cases taken up yesterday were those of M. G. Aldrich and H. Watson, judge and clerk, respectively, in Precinct No. 59. The objection raised was that they were Republicans, but the County Commissioners proved to the satisfaction of the Democratic committee that the gentlemen appointed are members of the People's party.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

Large Increase in February Over Same Month in 1899.

Internal revenue receipts last month exceeded those of February, 1899, by $8610. In detail, they were:

Miscellaneous	$ 780 61
Beer	35,818 93
Spirits	707 19
Cigars	3,039 93
Snuff	14 34
Tobacco	116 52
Special tax	1,706 17
Playing cards	11 70
Mixed flour	3 00
Adhesive	24,147 21
Total	$66,343 60
February, 1899	57,733 15
Increase	$ 8,610 45

Practical Christianity.

The regular monthly business meeting of Alpha Chapter, Epworth League, of the Sunnyside Methodist Church, was held Tuesday evening at the residence of W. R. Insley. Mrs. S. H. Smith, chairman of the mercy and help department, reported that for the month the following work had been accomplished: Calls on the sick, 25; delicacies and fruit furnished, 10 times; clothing distributed, 76 pieces; furniture, 21 pieces; one cord of wood delivered; help, $3 cash. All was given the sick and needy. The chapter watches for opportunities to relieve the needy and never fails to do its whole duty.

UNNATURAL HUNGER.

A Sure Sign of Hidden Dyspepsia.

"It was necessary to eat dinner at 11 o'clock" (says Mrs. C. F. Ollman, 1131 Preston street, Rockford, Ill.), "in order to have strength to prepare the noonday meal for the family.

"While I was drinking coffee I felt so faint at 11 o'clock that I was unable to proceed with the work unless I had lunch. If I missed the 11 o'clock meal I was attacked with a severe sick headache.

"My complexion at that time was a sight, great blotches appearing on my face, and I was so nervous I could sleep but a few minutes at a time, and would wake in the morning more tired than when I went to bed.

"Our grocer called my attention one day to Postum Cereal Coffee. This was about three years ago. I immediately quit the use of coffee and took up Postum, having it prepared properly. The change produced a remarkable result. In a week or two I was able to leave off the 11 o'clock lunch and take my dinner in the regular way with the rest of the family. My blotchy complexion disappeared and a natural complexion took its place. Now I can go from morning until night without a meal, if I desire, and no headache or inconvenience of any kind appears. I sleep sound as a baby, and my kidney trouble, which was more than serious, has entirely disappeared.

"A lady friend was recommended to try Postum, and a short time after told me she was disgusted with it, for it had no taste. I asked her if she boiled it carefully 15 minutes after the real bubbling commenced. She said no, and in reply to another question, said she used only one heaping teaspoonful to the cup. I explained to her that she must use two heaping teaspoons to the cup, and let it boil long enough. The next time I saw her she said she used Postum regularly and liked it very much indeed, and that it had made a great change in her health and the health of one or two members of her family."

It seems plain, from this experiment, that one is justified in the inference that coffee is an actual poison to many human beings, and sets up all sorts of diseases. The remedy is plain enough—to abandon the coffee and use Postum Food Coffee, which is sold by all grocers at 15 and 25 cents a package.