THE PANAMA CANAL

United States Attitude Toward French Concessions.

CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO SENATE

Interests of This Country in the Canal in the Event of War Cannot Be Overlooked.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In response to a resolution of the Senate, the President sent today to that body the correspondence between the United States and the Government of Colombia, relative to the Panama canal. The correspondence covers the period from 1879 to 1897, and much of it has been heretofore printed.

Among the documents which have not been published is a letter of April 12, 1880, from Secretary Evarts to United States Minister Emert Dychman, concerning the Panama canal concessions, in which the Secretary says:

"The Government of the United States might be willing, in the matter of the mere mercantile interests of its citizens, to trust to the intelligent self-interest of those who undertake its construction to see that reasonableness of tolls, simplicity of regulations and perfect impartiality of treatment should be made the inducements to draw the commerce of all nations to its channel. But it cannot be concealed, and the Government of the United States does not attempt to conceal, that its relation to this enterprise must be governed by larger and more serious consideration. This enterprise once achieved works more than a commercial revolution. It touches the conditions under which the security of the United States may need to be maintained. While the United States feel no concern as to the adequacy of their power to meet any emergencies that may arise; while there is no issue in the world's politics which at all threatens their tranquillity; while their relations with all nations are, and promise to be, those of peace and good will, yet it is unwise not to anticipate possible contingencies which may expose our systems to trial not now obvious or probable."

He then dwells upon the changed conditions which would be made apparent in case of war, and says:

"All the treaties of neutrality in the world might fail to be a safeguard in a time of great conflict."

He therefore instructs Mr. Dychman to say to the Colombian Government:

"That it is a source of profound regret to this Government that the Government of Colombia has hitherto refrained from communication upon the subject of the recent commission as the treaty returns between the two countries justified us in expecting."

He adds that the United States would demand that the construction of an isthmian canal should "be the subject of joint consideration, with a view to the protection of those interests which bind the South and North American Republics together as closely as other interests and relations bind the European powers."

He also gave instructions to add that the United States Government did not consider itself excluded by an agreement to which it was not a party. On this point, he said:

"You will add that this Government cannot consider itself excluded by any arrangements between any other powers or individuals to which it is not a party, from a direct interest and, if necessary, a positive supervision and interposition in the expectation of any project which by completing an inter-oceanic connection through the isthmus would materially affect its commercial interests, change the territorial relations of its own sovereignty, and impose on it the necessity of a foreign policy which, whether in its feature of warlike preparation or entangling alliance, has been hitherto arduously avoided."

Concluding a long communication, he said:

"Should this inter-oceanic connection ever be achieved and should its control become, in the complications of international relations, a matter of importance to any power, it will surely not be deemed by the Colombian Government either disrespectful or unfriendly to suggest that the military strength of the Government of Colombia would be inadequate to maintain its security or neutrality and the enforcement of the guarantee of the United States would probably be sought, as it has been heretofore. Should the possibility of such a necessity become a probable occurrence, it would be the duty of the United States, not only to themselves, but to the Government of Colombia, to see that they were in a position to enforce the guarantees which existing treaties impose upon them and which their feeling of sincere friendship for the Government of Colombia would induce them to fulfill with scrupulous fidelity."

Another communication of some interest is that of Secretary Foster to Mr. Coughlin, of December 22, 1892, relating to the request of the Panama Canal Company for an extension of one year. He opposed the concession, saying that the company was bankrupt and hence the application for an extension was not bona fide.

"In view of this," he said, "the United States Government earnestly trusts that no such extension will be granted without substantial guarantees."

Reporting later that the extension had been granted, Minister Abbott said:

"The time will never come, in my judgment, when the Colombian Government will refuse to grant canal concessions to European companies until a definite proposition of the construction of the work shall come from the Government or a reliable company of the United States."

The last document of the series is a remonstrance from Charge Rengifo, of the Colombian Legation at Washington, against the attitude of the United States Government toward the Nicaragua canal. He said the new Panama Canal Company is well equipped and reminds the Secretary of State that there are doubts about the practicability of the construction of the Nicaragua route. He expressed doubt as to whether, with the two canals constructed, either would pay, and reminded the United States that the support given by this country to the Nicaragua route would be injurious to Panama. Hon. John Sherman was then Secretary, and the record shows that he only formally acknowledged the note.

BEFORE OXNARD CAME.

Unbiased Views of the Republican Leader of the House.

St. Louis Globe Democrat of Jan. 26.

Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, has made a statement vindicating the policy of free trade for Puerto Rico. Mr. Payne introduced the Administration bill to carry out this policy, and has no doubt it will go through both House and Senate at an early date. He says:

"Puerto Rico was ceded to us by the Spanish treaty and we accepted it without a dissenting voice in all the United States, so far as I know. In accepting it we cut off their market with Spain and with Cuba, in both of which countries there is now a high protective duty, which is absolutely prohibitive so far as Puerto Rico is concerned. Puerto Rico produces 50,000 tons of sugar anually. No one believes it can ever reach 100,000 tons under the most favorable circumstances. We imported last year 1,340,000 tons of sugar. The importation from Puerto Rico would be as a drop in the bucket. We have had a treaty for a number of years with the Hawaiian islands, where sugar can be produced more cheaply than in Puerto Rico, by which all sugar has been admitted free of duty.

It is proposed to continue this by enactment of law, and no one objects to it. We import from the Hawaiian islands 240 tons of sugar annually. In the face of this free sugar from Hawaii the production of beet sugar in California has doubled and quadrupled from year to year. I am told that the production of the present year will more than double the large production of 1895. Free sugar from Hawaii does not seem to affect the beet-sugar interests. It is urged that free trade with Puerto Rico means free trade with Cuba and the Philippine islands. In this the opposition is all at fault. Cuba is not ours. Under the treaty the Philippine islands are to have free trade with Spain for 10 years. We could not extend these tariff laws to the Philippine islands even if we would.

"To sum up, then, Puerto Rico is ours without a dissenting voice anywhere. Her people are impoverished by reason of the hurricane, which destroyed the greater portion of two annual crops. She has no markets, being deprived of them by annexation to the United States. Commercially and industrially, without some aid from Congress, she is without hope for the future. A free admission of her products to the United States (which is now accorded to every other state and territory and to Alaska, not organized into a territory) would give her relief. It will not hurt us, but, on the contrary, will give us a market for $10,000,000 annually, largely of the products of our farms, which will increase as American prosperity comes to Puerto Rico. I am heartily in favor of extending this relief to Puerto Rico, while I don't in any way commit myself to extend the same privileges to either the Philippine islands or to Cuba."

FIGHT AT WARRENTON.

Sunday's Engagement Resulting in the Boers' Retreat.

LONDON, March 21.—The only news from South Africa, showing activity on either side comes from Warrenton, north of Kimberley, where desultory fighting occurred all Sunday, resulting in the retreat of the Boers towards Christiania, under shell fire. The progress of this column towards Mafeking has either almost ceased or is forbidden to be mentioned in dispatches. Nothing comes from Colonel Plumer, and Mafeking apparently still awaits relief.

The Pretoria account of the skirmish at Fourteen Streams, March 16, says that a Boer command was preparing to destroy a railroad bridge. The engagement lasted half an hour, with the result that one burgher was slightly wounded. The same dispatch announces the arrival at the Transvaal capital of General Schalkburger, from Natal.

The second edition of the Times today publishes a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, which says:

"The blowing up of bridges by the Boers is an evident sign that the Transvaalers intend to abandon the defense of the Free State. All is quiet in the South and West. A corps of young Boers from the farms surrounding Bloemfontein, under an Imperial officer, has been detailed for police work and to prevent the further looting of the abandoned farms by the Kaffirs."

It is said that when President Kruger left Bloemfontein, after his visit there, Steyn's parting remark was: "Mind that the British do not catch you or you will get better quarters at St. Helena than I."

Rudyard Kipling has gone to Bloemfontein.

The Boers at Aliwal North are reported to be still holding a position in the big hills on the Free State side.

From a Pretoria dispatch, it appears that some misunderstanding regarding Lord Salisbury's reply to the American offer of mediation exists there. It has been quoted to the effect that Salisbury said he could accept the intervention of no other power, which leads to the belief that American representatives would participate in the final settlement.

Private Cole, the Canadian whom the Queen visited at Nettley Hospital, returned to South Africa today, fully recovered from his wounds.

To Disfranchise Rebel Dutch.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

It is said in London that the plan likely to be adopted for the further pacification of South Africa will be to disfranchise all rebels (Colonial Dutch), Free-Staters and Transvaal Boers found in arms, captured or accused of rebellion, thus throwing the two republics and all of the colonies into the hands of the English and the Rhodes syndicate. This would break the power of the Afrikanderbund in Cape Colony and at all other points.

When the British army evacuates the conquered territory, the governing power would be with the English, and the only military strength the Rhodesian field force, the artillery promised by Cecil Rhodes for Kimberley, and the British garrisons at Cape Town and Durban, and perhaps at Pretoria.

Trains Running to Ladysmith.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A dispatch to the World from Pietermaritzburg says:

A temporarily built bridge across the Tugela at Colenso is now open for traffic and there is at last direct railway service between Durban and Eland's Laagte. The first train to cross the bridge was the Princess Christian's hospital train. This magnificent train has been badly wanted in Natal since the beginning of the war.

Major Creagh's improved hospital train has removed about 4000 wounded, but though every care was taken the narrow doors of the carriages and the bumping and shunting has caused much pain which, with appliances now at hand, may be avoided. There are still over 2000 patients in the Ladysmith Hospital, so the train is not too late.

OVERRULED THE DEMURRER

Oil Trust Will Be Tried in Nebraska for Violating State Law.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—The Supreme Court this evening overruled the demurrer of the Standard Oil Company to the suit brought against it, and named April 1 next as the date for trial. The action is one brought by the Attorney-General charging the Standard Oil Company with violation of the anti-trust laws of Nebraska, and seeking to oust its agencies from the state. The Standard demurred to the Attorney-General's contention that the case could be brought before the Supreme Court as a court of original jurisdiction, claiming that the case was of a criminal nature, which must originate in a lower tribunal.

The court today, on motion of the Attorney-General, granted a rehearing in the Bartley bond case. It involves $800,000 of state money embezzled by ex-State Treasurer Joseph Bartley, and for which he is now serving a 20 years' sentence in the penitentiary. Three months ago the court held his bondsmen not liable.

Presentation of Captured Cannon.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—A brilliant spectacle took place this afternoon in New City Hall square. The occasion was the presentation to the municipality, in trust for the Native Sons of the Golden West, of an old Spanish cannon, captured by our forces at the fall of Santiago de Cuba. Major-General William R. Shafter presented the gift on behalf of the Army of the United States, and Mayor Phelan received it for the people of San Francisco.

The Manning Sails North.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, March 21.—The United States revenue cutter Manning left Callao today, bound for San Francisco, by way of Acapulco.

TRIAL OF KENTUCKIANS

SPECIAL TRAINS MAY CARRY CROWDS TO FRANKFORT FRIDAY.

Democrats Preparing for Trouble—Golden Expected to Be on Hand Without a Summons.

FRANKFORT Ky., March 21.—The report that special trains would be run from various mountain counties to bring crowds here Friday, the day set for the examining trial of Caleb Powers, John Davis and W. S. Culton, charged with being accessories to the Goebel assassination, caused a stir here. Adjutant-General Castleman arrived here tonight in response to a telegram from Governor Beckham, and a conference of the Democratic leaders was held, lasting several hours. Local railroad men were called in and asked concerning the report that crowds were to be brought here, but what information was gained from them on this point is not known.

County Attorney Polsgrove spent the day in Lexington in conference with Wharton Golden. The latter has not been summoned as a witness from either side, but the prosecution is expecting him to come here Friday without a summons.

Golden's Mysterious Talk.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—F. W. Golden is the cynosure of all eyes in the Goebel murder investigation. He slipped into Lexington last night, kept himself hidden and was under surveillance of detectives all day today, defeating the purposes of all except friends to see him. He left this afternoon in a buggy, presumably for Winchester, accompanied only by a detective. He was absolutely inaccessible to outsiders, and to friends even silent as a sphynx.

According to Dr. A. C. Foster and H. M. Steele, of London, Ky., who are here, Golden denies having told a portion of what is attributed to him. He explained that he probably was drinking and talked too much. To Steele, Golden said:

"Rumors going over the country are all a lie. You will find out later that I am telling you the truth."

"Tallow" Dick Combs' Denial.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—Judge Robert Field, of Perry County, came here from Beattyville today. On the train he made a statement that he was in Beattyville, the home of "Tallow" Dick Combs. He went to the barber shop where Combs works and heard Combs say that he was not hiding or in any way trying to avoid arrest, that he was at work every day and would make no attempt to escape if the officers wanted him. He said he could prove where he was every hour of the day on which Goebel was killed, and that he was not afraid of the consequences.

To Retrieve Kentucky's Honor.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 21.—A meeting was held here today, attended by leading citizens of this city and surrounding cities. The object was to put on foot a nonpartisan move looking toward action to retrieve the reputation of Kentucky and obliterate the reputation the present complicated state of affairs and acts leading to them have given it. A similar move is on foot in Louisville and Covington. So far, the work is being done with more or less secrecy. It was decided today to issue an address to all counties in the state, calling conventions to select delegates April 20 to a state convention to be held in Louisville April 24. Beyond this, nothing definite was done.

A POLITICAL ROW.

Many Shots Were Fired But No One Was Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—Five local politicians and two newspaper reporters figured in a shooting affray last night, in which 18 bullets were fired at close range, and not one of the combatants was even scratched. Joe Morris, Edwin A. Scroggins and W. W. Noland, Republican ward canvassers, with two reporters, went to a saloon in the Tenderloin district, kept by John Pryor and Phil McCrory, and asked them how they accommodated 22 men who had been registered as voters, living at their place. Pryor and McCrory would not consent to an investigation, and undertook to put the Republican intruders out. In an instant five men had their artillery in action, and the battle raged in the saloon and out in the street. When the smoke cleared away, it was found that not even a bystander had been shot. Pryor is the only one who has been arrested. Pryor is a judge of election. McCrory is a member of the Democratic City Central Committee.

RAID ON HIGHBINDERS.

Six San Francisco Chinese Arrested for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The police have made a raid on the Chinese highbinders and arrested six of the most notorious members of the Suey Sing Tong. Each of the men in custody is accused of at least one murder, and several are suspected of having assassinated two or more members of rival tongs. The supposed leader of the gang is Su Ho Mun, who is charged with four murders. He reached for his revolver when the officers attempted to arrest him, but was quickly disarmed.

Other arrests will follow, and efforts will be made to convict the highbinders of some of the crimes charged against them, though the police admit that evidence will be hard to secure.

Religious Fanatics Tarred.

GRETNA, Neb., March 21.—Tonight a mob took Louis Figg and wife, alleged religious fanatics, from their beds and treated them to a coat of tar and feathers. The mob, numbering about 50 prominent citizens, made no attempt at disguise. It is alleged that Figg and his wife had caused a number of women to forsake home, husbands and children and take up residence in the Figg "heaven."

Murder of a Chicago Barber.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Robert W. Gilchrist, proprietor of a barber shop at 1764 Twenty-second street, was shot and instantly killed while preparing to shave a patron in his shop tonight. The assassin came to the door of the shop, opened it about half way, took a slow aim with a rifle and fired, hitting Gilchrist in the temple before the witnesses of the crime could recover from their astonishment and give pursuit.

Murdered by Moonshiners.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 21.—Governor Russell is officially informed that last night four masked men went to the home of George Rittle, a negro, near Carthage, and attempted to hang him, but he broke away. He was caught, however, horribly mutilated and hanged and shot. His murderers are believed to be moonshiners.

DEWEY HAS RECOVERED.

Took Part in the Parade and Banquet at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—Fifty thousand persons on the street here this afternoon gave Admiral Dewey an enthusiastic welcome to Savannah. The Admiral had recovered from his indisposition of yesterday sufficiently to take part in the military parade, and he rode through the streets with Mrs. Dewey at his side. Ringing cheers rent the air. Military companies were present from many Southern cities, and nearly 4000 men were in line. The climax of the occasion occurred at the banquet at the De Soto Hotel tonight, where the Admiral was presented with a beautiful vase on behalf of the City of Savannah.

More Time for Torpedo-Boat Builders

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Secretary of the Navy has granted shipbuilding concerns engaged in the construction of about 40 torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats an extension of one year's time for the completion of their contracts. This action was taken in consequence of the unforeseen difficulties of securing the necessary high-grade structural steel for the vessels as promptly as was expected.

May Command a Department.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

General Joseph Wheeler, it is now regarded as pretty well settled, will be assigned to Chicago at the head of the Department of the Lakes. He wants to go to Chicago in the event he determines not to contest his seat in Congress.

MORE HOPS WERE SOLD.

New York Hopman Writes About the Prospect for the Industry.

SALEM, March 21.—Henry L. Bents, secretary of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association, today announced the sale of two lots of association hops, aggregating 125 bales.

Mr. Bents has received a circular letter from New York, which indicates that the hopgrowers of that state are in as great straits as their Oregon contemporaries. The letter is written by Morris Terry, of Waterville, N. Y. From it the following extracts are taken:

"Is there any show for hops to do any better for the next 10 years unless the growers enter into a combination? Almost every acre of land that the grower has set to hops would produce two tons of hay. There is always a market for hay and at good prices. . . . Something should be done at once. In the first place, do not contract one pound of hops before harvesting. In the second place, let the grower not raise any more hops than he can get money to pay for harvesting. Then let the hops stand in the hophouse as long as he thinks best. The buyers have got to come to him. The grower then has something to say about the price. You see at once that 10 bales of hops pay better at 20 cents than 20 bales at 10 cents."

The writer urges organization and a decrease in the acreage of hops.

The directors of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association will hold a meeting in this city at 11 o'clock next Saturday morning.

Pertaining to Teachers.

Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman today issued a circular letter to County Superintendents, in which he asks them, as a favor to the department, to send in their reports at the earliest convenience. The reports are not legally due until the fourth Monday in July, but this request is made for the purpose of forwarding the work on the biennial report. The letter also contains the following instructions of interest to teachers:

"Please inform applicants who wish to secure state papers or papers from other states, that no papers will be considered of like grade and kind as those of this state, unless such papers have been secured by an examination conducted by the state educational department of the state from which such papers were issued. No diplomas or standing from any institution will be considered as of like grade and kind. It would be manifestly unjust to the graduates of our own institutions if we were to accept any papers except those granted under the conditions mentioned in the foregoing.

"The questions for the eighth grade uniform examinations in physiology will be based on Smith's Elementary Physiology and Hygiene. There is an error in the course of study, on page 27, where it speaks of Steel's Physiology and Hygiene. As there will be no questions sent out from this department until the May examination, any arrangements you may make for the examinations, prior to such time, will be entirely satisfactory to this department."

Superintendent Ackerman has also announced the programme that is to be followed at the county examinations to be held beginning April 11. It is as follows:

"Commencing Wednesday, April 11, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing until Friday, April 13, at 4 o'clock:

"Wednesday—Penmanship, history, orthography, reading. Thursday—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, school law. Friday—Geography, mental arithmetic, physiology, civil government.

"For primary certificates: Wednesday—Penmanship, orthography, reading. Thursday—Art of questioning, theory of teaching, methods."

More Money for the State.

Another evidence of the efficiency of Adjutant-General Gantenbein in pressing the claims of the state against the United States reached the executive office today, in the shape of a notice that a supplemental statement had been allowed in the matter of the state's expenses incident to the enlistment of the Second Oregon Volunteers. The additional allowance made in this instance is $2030 49.

The state's claim was for $5162 51 on account of telegraph, stationery and traveling expenses and the pay of officers, etc. The Government made an allowance of $3044 22. When Adjutant-General Gantenbein was in Washington he presented the state's claim for an additional allowance with the result that the Auditor of the Treasury Department has granted a supplemental settlement, resulting in the additional allowance. The total amount allowed is now $5074 71, only $87 80 less than the state claimed.

Capital City Notes.

P. G. Morris, the Albany embezzler, was today received at the Penitentiary on a sentence of four years' imprisonment.

The committee on arrangements for the Bryan speaking in Salem March 28 has asked Hon. J. A. Jeffries, of this city, to deliver the introductory address. The Oregon state officials have been invited to occupy seats on the platform on that occasion.

BIGGER SUBSIDY WANTED.

Engineers Find Railroad to Nehalem Will Cost More Than Anticipated.

ST. HELENS, March 21.—The Vancouver parties have withdrawn their proposition to put in a railroad from St. Helens to Pittsburg. The engineers went over the route proposed, and in their findings they estimated an average cost of $17,000 per mile, or more than $500,000, to build the road. The subsidy asked was 100,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, which of itself would be worth $100,000 stumpage. The other $400,000 would have to be expended with no apparent show of immediate return, as a great deal of the tributary timber has been bought up, or is held by options which would be closed if the railroad was built.

The field is now open for some enterprising company to build a railroad into that rich valley. The people of the Nehalem Valley for a quarter of a century have had biennial visions of railroads. Tramways, trolley-cars, belt lines and every other kind, to a first-class transcontinental road, have been proposed. Sometimes the schemes have been quite feasible, and gave promise of success. The Astoria & South Coast Road, of which many miles were graded, like other schemes, proved a great townsite boomerang, which has caused the people of the valley to look with suspicion upon any proposition made as a kind of an electioneering scheme.

Since the withdrawal of the first proposition, E. C. Dalton, for the company, has made an offer to construct and operate 30 miles of standard-gauge road for 600,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. Giving the owners of the timber $5 per acre for timber lands bearing 30,000 feet per acre, payable in railroad stock, and to bond the road for $9000 per mile. The incorporators are to hold the bonds, which are to bear 6 per cent interest.

The machinery and boilers for the sawmill now being located at the big dam on Milton Creek, about five miles west of St. Helens, has been hauled out, and is now being set up. The mill when in running order will have a daily capacity of 30,000 feet. It is presumed that the lumber will be flumed into St. Helens and to a sidetrack on the Northern Pacific, where it will find an outlet to market.

Less than 650 voters have registered thus far.

The taxes are coming in quite rapidly, and the sheriff expects to close the roll earlier this season than last.

Many of the fishermen are preparing for the canning season, which it is hoped will be better than last year.

The foundation is now being laid for the new Methodist Episcopal Church, which, when completed, will be a credit to the city and county. It will cost about $2000.

MIGHTY··
MIGHTIER··
MIGHTIEST··

The Sword, The Pen, and···

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Powerful to CONQUER DISEASE AND SAVE LIFE.

It Cures All Forms of··· Kidney Disease.

COUNTY LEVIES.

The Taxes the People Are Called on to Pay in Oregon Counties.

County Judge Bartholomew, of Morrow County, has furnished the Heppner Times with a statement of the levies made by the different counties of the state for 1900, to cover the expenses of the respective counties, which we herewith print. This levy is inclusive of state, school and other levies.

Gilliam, 24 mills; Malheur, 31 3-10; Umatilla, 18; Wheeler, 25; Wasco, 23; Union, 24; Clatsop, 33½; Sherman, 26 3-10; Wallowa, 27 3-10; Coos, 28; Crook, 22 3-10; Baker, 35 3-10; Grant, 31 55-100; Harney, 25; Tillamook, 31; Benton, 22 55-100; Clackamas, 28; Curry, 27 1-20; Columbia, 28; Douglas, 22; Jackson, 26; Josephine, 27½; Klamath, 25; Lake, not heard from; Lane, 23½; Lincoln, 28 3-10; Linn, 14½; Marion, 22½; Multnomah, 21 7-10; Polk, 21; Washington, 24; Yamhill, 18 4-10, and Morrow, 23.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Tanforan and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The weather at Tanforan was fine and the track fast. The results were:

Five furlongs—Uterp won, Morella second, Miss Soak third; time, 1:01¼.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Limerick won, The Lady second, Tekla third; time, 1:51.

Five and a half furlongs, handicap—Frank Bell won, Sardine second, Ben Doran third; time, 1:06¾.

One mile, selling—Daisy F. won, Opponent second, Merry Boy finished third, but was disqualified for foul; Casdale third; time, 1:41¼.

Four and a half furlongs, selling—Moon Bright won, Intrada second, Beriota third; time, 0:55¾.

Seven furlongs—Clonsilla won, Donator second, Rey Hooker third; time, 1:28.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The results of the races were:

Six furlongs—San Durango won, Maggie Davis second, Wolhurst third; time, 1:16½.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Misericordia won, Sir Fitzhugh second, Wedding Guest third; time, 1:52.

Short course, steeplechase, handicap—Jim Hogg won, Brakeman second, Zufallig third; time, 3:21½.

One mile, handicap—Arthur Behan won, Prince of Verona second, First Past third; time, 1:43¼.

Mile and a half—Admetus won, Rushfields second, Pat Garret third; time, 2:11.

Six and a half furlongs—Kilt won, Volandies second, Vie Lamont third; time, 1:23.

Olson Defeated Roeber.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Beck Olson, of Copenhagen, met Ernest Roeber, the heavyweight champion wrestler of America, at Madison-Square Garden tonight in a Graeco-Roman match for the world's championship, and Olson was declared the victor by Referee Sam Austin. At the close of the contest Bob Fitzsimmons jumped into the ring, and, while admitting Roeber's defeat, challenged the Dane on behalf of the German for another match for $1000.

Jeffries Will Meet Three Men.

CHICAGO, March 21.—James J. Jeffries, through his managers, contracted today to meet three men in one night in Chicago April 5. The champion's three opponents have not been definitely selected, but it is practically settled that Jack McCormack and Ed Dunkhorst will be two of them.

Reported Truce in Steel Fight.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A special to the World from Atlantic City says:

Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, A. M. Moreland, F. T. F. Lovejoy and Charles M. Schwab are here, and they are constantly in one another's company. Mr. Phipps, Mr. Moreland and Mr. Lovejoy, since the Carnegie-Frick litigation started, have been supposed to be on the side of Mr. Frick. The steel magnates are almost constantly together, but not one of them can be induced to say what effect their friendship and intimacy will have upon the suits now pending in the Pittsburg courts.

pending in the Pittsburg courts.

A report is current that a truce has been established between Messrs. Carnegie and Frick.

Railway Mail Service Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—Special agents of the railway mail service adjourned today after holding their national conference. As a result there has been a general shaking up of territory by General Superintendent Dyce, who has made the following assignments: George Olson, of Taylor, Wis., Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, Idaho and Montana; Special Agent Howard, of St. Paul, Minnesota and Nevada; C. E. Llewellyn, of Omaha, Nebraska, south half of Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

Jacob Lorillard a Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Jacob Lorillard, formerly a brick manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $868,827; his assets $300. Jacob Lorillard is a son of Pierre Lorillard, the millionaire tobacco man, and inherited $1,500,000 from his father's estate. His cousin, Catherine Wolfe, left him $300,000; his brother George bequeathed $250,000 to him, and an aunt left a large sum to him. He received an income of $40,000 from his father's estate, and this sum, he testified in a suit against him, was necessary for his support.

Attempt to Murder a French Judge.

PARIS, March 21.—In the Palace of Justice today an attempt was made to murder the Presiding Judge of the Fifth Court by a drugist named Bardin, who had just lost a suit. The Justices had just taken their seats and counsel in another case had begun his speech when Bardin aimed a revolver and fired three shots at the Judge, who had a narrow escape, the bullets grazing his head. Municipal Guards threw themselves on Bardin and removed him to a cell while the Judge, with perfect coolness, said to the counsel: "You can continue, Maitre; it is nothing."

The Plague in Australia.

MELBOURNE, March 21.—Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, and Adelaide, capital of South Australia, have been declared infected with the bubonic plague.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 21.—Two deaths from bubonic plague occurred here today, and one new case was officially reported.

Murder or Suicide.

TOLEDO, March 21.—William A. Bunker, a prominent attorney and military man, was found dead in his office today with a bullet wound in the back of his neck. A revolver lay on the floor near him. It is not known whether it was murder or suicide.

Democrats of Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 21.—The Democrats of Alaska have called a convention for May 25 to name delegates to the Kansas City convention of Independence day.

The Profits of Monopoly.

New York World.

The Chicago Telephone Company, with a capital of $5,000,000 and a market quotation of $225 a share, has just declared its quarterly dividend of 3 per cent in cash and two semi-annual stock dividends of 10 per cent each at par, or $22 50 each market value, making the total yearly dividends equivalent to 57 per cent on the par value of the cash capital.

The Standard Oil Company has lately declared a quarterly dividend on the basis of 80 per cent profit annually on a capitalization of $100,000,000. The Carnegie Steel Company paid a profit of $21,000,000 last year, and its principal owners have estimated the profits for this year at twice as much.

Can't Speak From Experience.

Philadelphia Record.

Sillicus—Do you believe, with Carnegie, that it's a disgrace to die rich?

Cynicus—I don't know. I've never tried it.

ALL DISEASES $5 A MONTH

THE COPELAND SPECIALISTS REFUSE TO RAISE THEIR FEE.

Their Wonderful Success in Curing All Chronic Diseases and Their Ability to Command Big Fees for Their Services Will Not Induce Them to Place Their Skill Beyond the Reach of the Masses.

Notwithstanding the phenomenal success that has attended the Copeland specialists in their treatment of chronic diseases of all kinds since the Copeland Medical Institute was established in Portland, and despite the fact that their reputation for skill, carefulness, fidelity to their patients, and success in curing diseases other physicians admit their own inability to cure, has become so firmly established that they might abandon the poor and devote themselves to treating only those who could afford to pay big fees for their services, they will still continue to give the benefit of their great skill to all, rich and poor alike, for the merely nominal fee of $5 a month, and supply all medicines free. While they are doing more good than a dozen charity hospitals, those who receive the benefit of their marvelous skill are not recipients of charity. They pay the full fee asked for their treatment. It is the regular price, and the Copeland physicians want no more. They do not feel that their possession of special knowledge, skill and methods in the treatment of chronic diseases entitles them to demand such a fee as would deprive the vast majority of suffering humanity of the opportunity to be cured of their distressing maladies. On the contrary, they continue to invite all who suffer from catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, lung trouble, stomach troubles, liver trouble, kidney trouble, diseases of the skin, or any other desperate chronic ailment or malady, to avail themselves of this special skill at the same low rate which has been paid by the hundreds who have been cured by them since the institute was established in Portland. During this time a great many who have been cured of diseases from which they have despaired of gaining relief, among them some of the best-known people in the city and state, have been impelled by their joy and gratitude at being restored to health, to submit to newspaper interviews regarding their cases, and have given their portraits to be printed as an evidence of the truth of the statements made. The same opportunity to be cured is open to all, for the Copeland specialists will not follow the usual course of physicians who gain a special reputation for skill and success in treating chronic diseases, and charge such fees as would exclude all but the rich from the benefit of their services. They will continue to place the highest attainments of medical science within the reach of all by charging the merely nominal and uniform fee of $5 a month, including all medicine and personal attention.

INSTANCES OF CURES

Catarrh of Head and Throat, Cured

Mr. H. Kramer, a well-known logger, now residing at Maygers, Or.: After a short course of treatment at the Copeland Institute for catarrh our daughter Clara is entirely well. She is now 16 years of age, and had catarrh since her 6th year. She was

Always Taking Cold.

She complained of her nose being stopped up. She breathed entirely through her mouth, and had a dull, heavy pain through the front of her head. She had a short, hacking cough, and in the morning her throat was dry and parched. We thought she would outgrow it, but as she grew older she became worse. She lost all energy and ambition, and became dull and languid.

Miss Clara Kramer, Maygers, Or., Cured of Catarrh of Head and Throat.

On the advice of a friend, himself a patient at the Copeland Institute, we took her there for treatment. She began to improve right away, and now is

Entirely Well.

I am glad of this opportunity to testify to the worth of the Copeland treatment in catarrhal troubles, for it deserves all the commendation I can give it.

Catarrh of Stomach For Twenty Years, Permanently Cured

Mr. Al Thornton, a well-known farmer, Vancouver, Wash., residing in that vicinity for over 20 years; I am sure the Copeland physicians never treated a worse case than mine. I had

Catarrh for 20 Years.

There was a constant dripping of mucous from behind the palate into the throat. I had to sit up all night for fear it would fill up the throat and choke me. I had pain through the eyes and a ringing in the ears.

My stomach became involved, and I suffered all the distress of catarrh of the stomach. I had pain and soreness in the stomach. The stomach filled with gas until I thought I would smother. I was unable to belch up this gas, and suffered terribly. I had

Heart Palpitation

And a deep boring pain under the shoulder-blades. I had no appetite or relish for food. In the morning I vomited and felt miserable. My bowels were constipated. I was very weak. I could not walk two blocks without breaking out in a perspiration. For several years I was unfit to work or look after my affairs.

I had spent hundreds of dollars in doctoring, but got no relief. I

Had Lost Confidence

In doctors, when, upon the earnest advice of a friend, I began treatment at the Copeland Institute. A short course of treatment cured me thoroughly and permanently. It is five years since I finished my treatment, and I had not felt so well in 20 years as I have since that time.

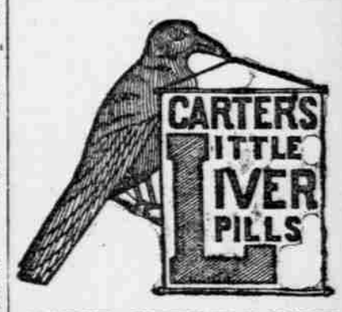
CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

The Copeland Medical Institute
THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.
EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays.
SUNDAYS—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.