THE WRIT DISMISSED

Beckham Wins the Kentucky Governorship Case.

DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT

No Appeal From the Decision of the Legislative Assembly—Both Men Stand for Renomination.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The United States Supreme Court today decided the Kentucky Governorship case in favor of Governor Beckham, dismissing the writ of error from the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller, and a vigorous dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan. Justices Brewer, Brown and McKenna also dissented from portions of the opinion.

The case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, it being held that determination of cases of this character and all contests for state officers must necessarily be settled by the political branch of the Government. That branch had acted in the Kentucky case when the General Assembly took jurisdiction. There was no appeal from the Assembly's decision, which was favorable to Goebel and Beckham, except to the tribunal of the people, which tribunal, the Chief Justice said, was always in session. He also said the case was purely a state case—that Kentucky was in full possession of its faculties, as a member of the Union, and there was no emergency which called for interference.

The opinion in re Kentucky was not unanimous, some of the Justices dissenting. After reviewing the facts, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"It is obviously essential to the independence of the states and to their peace and tranquillity and their power to prescribe the qualifications of their own officers, the tenure of their offices, and the manner of their election, that the tribunals before which and the mode in which such elections may be contested should be excluded, and free from external interference, except so far as plainly provided by the Constitution of the United States, and where controversies over the election of state officers have reached the state courts in the manner provided and have been determined in accordance with state legislatio nand laws, the cases must necessarily be rare in which the interference of this court can be properly invoked."

The Chief Justice then reviewed the cases of Boyd vs. Thayer, Wilson vs. North Carolina, Junard vs. Louisiana, and Foster vs. Arkansas, and continued:

"The grounds on which our jurisdiction is sought to be maintained in the present case are set forth in the errors assigned to the effect, in substance:

"First—That the action of the General Assembly in the matter of these contests deprives the plaintiff in error of their officers without due process of law.

"Second—That the action of the General Assembly deprives the people of Kentucky of the right to choose their own representatives secured by the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of Government to every state, and deprives them of their political liberty without due process of law.

"For more than 300 years the constitution of Kentucky has provided that contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly. In 1792, by a committee 'to be selected from both Houses of the General Assembly and framed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law,' since 1850 by both Houses of the General Assembly, 'according to such regulations as may be established by law.'

"The highest court of the state has often held and in the present case has again declared that under these constitutional provisions the power of the General Assembly to determine the result is exclusive and that its decision is not open to judicial review. (Authorities quoted here.)

"The statute enacted for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the constitution into effect has been in existence in substance since 1792, and many states have similar constitutional provisions and similar statutes.

"We do not understand this statute to be objected to as in any manner obnoxious to constitutional objection, but that plaintiff in error complains of the action of the General Assembly under the statute under the judgment of the State courts declining to disturb that action.

"It must be admitted that the view that public office is not property has been generally entertained in this country," Quoting Butler vs. the United States and Crenshaw vs. the United States, the Chief Justice continued:

"The decisions are numerous to the effect that public offices are mere agencies or trusts and not property, as such, nor are the salary and emoluments property, secured by contract, but compensation for services actually rendered, nor does the fact that a constitution may forbid the Legislature from abolishing a public office or diminishing the salary thereof during the term of the incumbent change its character or make it property. True, restrictions limit the power of the Legislature to deal with the office, but even such restrictions may be removed by constitutional amendment. In short, the nature of the relation of a public officer to the public is, generally speaking, inconsistent with either a property or a contract right."

After the Chief Justice had concluded, Justices McKenna, Brewer and Harlan read opinions dissenting from the opinion of the Court, Justice Harlan entirely and the others on certain points. Justice Harlan, in his dissent, quoted various authorities, and then said:

"Notwithstanding this adjudication, the decision today is that this Court has no jurisdiction to inquire whether the citizen has been deprived without due process of law of an office held by him under the Constitution and laws of this state. If the contest between the one holding the office and the person seeking to hold it is determinable by the Legislature in a prescribed mode, this Court, it appears, cannot inquire whether that mode was pursued and cannot interfere for the protection of the incumbent, even if the final act of the Legislature was confessedly capricious and arbitrary, inconsistent with the recognized principles that belong to due process of law and not based in any degree on the evidence taken in the contest. If the Kentucky Legislature had wholly disregarded the mode prescribed by the statutes of that state, and without appointing a board of contest composed of its own members, had, by joint resolution, simply declared Goebel to be Governor, and especially if such action had been held by the highest court of the state to be conclusive, this Court, as we are informed by the decision just rendered, would be without jurisdiction to protect the incumbent for the reason, as is now adjudged, that the office in dispute is not properly within the meaning of the Fourteenth amendment. So that while we may inquire whether the citizen's land or his moiee have been taken from him by the Legislature, executive or judicial authorities of his state, without due process of law, we may not inquire whether the Legislative or judicial authorities of a state have, without due process of law, ousted one lawfully elected and holding the office of Governor for a fixed term with a salary which cannot be diminished during such term, and put into his place one whom the people have said should not exercise the authority appertaining to that high position.

"When the Fourteenth amendment forbade any state from depriving any persons of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it is supposed that the purpose was to guard citizens against being deprived of any legal right in violation of the fundamental guarantees that inhere in due process of law.

"But it seems that under our system of government the right of a citizen to exercise a state office to which he has been lawfully elected by the people may, so far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned, be taken from him by the arbitrary action of a State Legislature in utter disregard of the principle that Anglo-Saxon free men have for centuries deemed to be essential to the requirement of due process of law. I cannot assent to this interpretation of the 14th amendment."

Justice McKenna stated that while he concurred in the result, he was not prepared to say that a public office was not property. Justice Brewer also expressed views antagonistic to those of the court on the point of office property. He also held the view that the United States Courts were not without jurisdiction, but contended that the decision of the Kentucky courts should be affirmed instead of dismissing the writ of error. He agreed with the Court of Appeals of Kentucky that upon the award of the Assembly no other judgment can be entered than that which sustains it.

TAYLOR EXPECTED IT.

Not Surprised at the Decision of the Supreme Court.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—Governor Taylor arrived at 11 o'clock from Frankfort and went at once to the Custom-House. He intended leaving for his home in Butler County at noon, but missed his train. Shortly after the decision of the Supreme Court was received from Washington the Governor was seen by a representative of the Associated Press in the private office of Collector Sapp, at the Custom-House. After reading the Associated Press bulletin, the Governor said:

"I rather expected the decision would be against me. The adverse rulings of the state courts here made a sort of pessimist of me, and I am not surprised that the Supreme Bench has overruled the writ of error. This is not a time to talk. I will only reiterate my former statements in regard to the renomination, that it will depend on the will of the people."

Governor Taylor late in the afternoon issued the following order:

"To General Collier, Frankfort, Ky.: The Supreme Court of the United States having decided in favor of Mr. Beckham, nothing remains now to be done except to dismiss the militia and surrender your office to your successor, appointed by Mr. Beckham. You are, therefore, directed to at once dismiss the militia and to surrender your office to your successor as soon as the mandate of the Supreme Court is filed, or sooner, if you wish. Tender the militia my kindest regards and sincere thanks for their brave, manly and patriotic service. W. S. TAYLOR."

HOT ELECTION COMING.

Taylor and Beckham Will Be the Candidates in November.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 21.—The fire bells were rung and wild demonstrations followed on the streets on the part of the Democrats when the news of the decision at Washington came. The decision means there will be the hottest election in Kentucky for Governor next November that was ever known in the commonwealth. Beckham, as Lieutenant-Governor, became the chief executive on the death of Governor Goebel, February 3, and under the law can serve only until the election of his successor at the next election. It is thought Beckham will be the Democratic nominee and ex-Governor Taylor the Republican nominee. The election will be under the Goebel law, the same as last November, and the main Republican issue will be for the repeal of that law.

A touching incident of the day occurred this afternoon, when 200 people marched to the cemetery, each wearing a flower, which was cast upon the grave of the late William Goebel, making the little mound which marks his resting-place a vast bank of flowers. There were no ceremonies at the grave except a prayer by Rev. T. F. Taliaferro, of the Methodist Church.

This afternoon the Taylor soldiers, who have been in charge of the State Capitol building and grounds since January 30, the day Governor Goebel was assassinated, turned the state grounds, the Gatling guns and military equipments over to Assistant Adjutant-General Murray (Democrat). The Taylor soldiers, before giving up their sovereignty, were lined up by Adjutant-General Collier, who formally notified them he had orders from Governor Taylor to dismiss all the soldiers, and that the evacuation would begin at once. There was hurry and bustle for the next hour, and at 5 o'clock special coaches backed up in front of the Statehouse for the use of the soldiers. Before they left, cheers were given for the deposed Governor, W. S. Taylor; ex-Governor Bradley, Charles Finley, Caleb Powers, and others.

CHARLES FINLEY ARRESTED.

But Governor Mount Refused to Honor the Requisition.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Charles Finley, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, was arrested here tonight for complicity in the Goebel plot, but Governor Mount positively refused to honor the requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, and ordered the release of the culprit. Governor Mount's refusal to honor the requisition papers was as follows:

"The within application for the extradition of Charles Finley is hereby refused this 21st day of May, 1900."

When Governor Mount was handed the requisition he asked to be shown the indictment.

"What was the complexion, politically, of the grand jury that found this indictment?" he asked.

The Kentucky officer replied that he did not know.

"Were not all the members Democrats but two?" the Governor asked.

He was given the same reply, after which the Governor said, very emphatically: "I shall not honor this requisition. I am in a hurry to catch a train and cannot give you my reasons. I shall simply indorse that the requisition has been refused."

Later Governor Mount said: "When the proper time comes I will give an explanation for my refusal, which will be satisfactory to any fair-minded person."

W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, arrived here this afternoon on the train, and got off at a siding some distance from the station. He cannot be located, though it is believed he and Finley met each other at midnight.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Decision by Court of Appeals on Their Relation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21. — United States Circuit Judge Morrow, sitting with Judge Gilbert and Hawley, as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, rendered an important decision today, laying down the law on a mooted point in the relations between debtor and creditor. The case was that of Edward W. Forgy, trustee of the estate of Fixen & Co., bankrupt, vs. Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago. The point at issue was whether a creditor, receiving from a debtor a payment on account in the ordinary course of business within four months prior to the debtor going into insolvency was to be debarred from asserting his claim because of such payment.

Judge Morrow's decision was to the effect that in such a case the creditor, Marshall Field & Co., could have elected to turn in the payment that was made to them on account by the bankrupt and take their chances with the other creditors, or keep the money that was paid and receive nothing further from the bankrupt estate. The judgment of the lower court was accordingly reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to disallow the entire claim of Marshall Field & Co. Judges Gilbert and Hawley concurred in the decision.

RIOTING GROWS WORSE

BLOODSHED RESULTS FROM THE STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

One Boy Killed and Three Men and a Girl Wounded—Cowardly Act of Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—One boy was killed and three men and a girl were wounded today as a result of the strike. Martin Zika, 18 years of age, was struck in the left breast by a bullet fired from a streetcar. Conductor Farley and Motorman Joseph Drake were placed under arrest. Farley admits having fired the fatal shot.

The wounded are: Clarence E. Mullen, motorman, shot in the upper portion of the left arm, home in Jacksonville, Ill., wound not serious; Minnie Krueger, 18 years old, struck in the left thigh by a glancing bullet, not serious; two rioters seen to fall during a fight at Thirteenth and Herbert streets, between a mob of 250 men and the police, carried away by friends, and names not learned.

Zika was shot late in the afternoon while standing in the door of his home at 1200 Geyer avenue. A mob of several hundred men had surrounded a car of the Tower Grove line, and were threatening the conductor and motorman. A few stones had been thrown, when a shot was fired from the car, the bullet striking Zika full in the breast. He died within a few minutes. Conductor Farley and Motorman Drake were arrested by the police. At the police station tonight, Farley admitted firing the shot which killed Zika. He fired, he said, at a man who was preparing to throw a stone at him, and the bullet struck Zika.

The four people wounded were all injured during a fight which occurred at 5:30 o'clock, at the intersection of Thirteenth and Herbert streets. The riot was lively while it lasted, fully 100 shots being fired, and as the streets were crowded with people, it is remarkable that the number of injured was so small.

Four cars of the Bellfontaine line were running close together, and when the first one turned the corner it plunged into a crowd of over 200 men and women who were gathered there. No stop was made, and the car was free of the mob before any damage could be done. The mob was ready for the second car, however, and it received a warm reception. Stones were rained upon it, and several shots were fired at the conductor and motorman. The four police officers on the car at once returned the fire and the crew of the first car, hearing the shots, at once reversed and ran back to reinforce their comrades. Two other cars, each carrying four officers, were close behind. Police Captain Joyce was on the first car. For nearly a minute a rapid fire went on from both sides, and then, led by Captain Joyce, the police made a rush for the crowd, which broke and scattered in all directions.

Motorman Mullen, of the second car, was shot through the arm, he being the only one injured by the mob. Two rioters were seen to fall, hit by bullets fired by the police, and several officers who took part in the scrimmage declared that fully half a dozen members of the mob had been shot down. The best information, and the evidence of the greater number of officers, is, however, to the effect that only two were shot by the police. They were at once carried off by their friends, and their names are not known. Minnie Krueger ran into a yard for safety when the fight began, and a bullet striking an iron fence near where she was standing, glanced off and hit her in the left thigh.

The passengers on the cars made wild scrambles for the open air when the trouble began. Among them were three women, and the female sympathizers with the strikers, who were present in large numbers, at once attacked them. They showered them with abuse, pelted them with stones, bricks and sticks, and made them run for their lives. For several squares the chase was kept up, the three women finally leaving the street and running across some vacant lots, some hotly pursued by the crowd of men behind, who succeeded every now and then in striking one of the fugitives with a stick or a stone. The crowd was not distanced until the three women had been raced fully a third of a mile. The police had their hands full at the time with dealing with the mob at the corner, and were not able to afford any protection to the women.

At 6 o'clock a small riot occurred at Eleventh street and Park avenue. A mob of several hundred men and women attacked the last car on the Park-avenue line, as it was on the home trip. Several stones were thrown, and a shot was fired, but whether by the mob or by one of the men on the car could not be determined. A force of 40 men was at once dispatched from police headquarters, and the mob was dispersed without difficulty.

THE LABOR CONVENTION

Resolutions Adopted by the Federation of Miners.

DENVER, Colo., May 21.—In the convention of the Western Federation of Miners today, a resolution adopted in regard to the recent occurrences in the Coeur d'Alenes expresses thanks to the general officers of the executive board, the local union attached to the same, and all who assisted Union members in their hour of adversity. By a vote of 100 to 53, a proposition to create a fund and committee for the distribution of socialistic literature of an educational nature was rejected. It was voted, 145 to 8, to continue the magazine, which shall be increased to 64 pages. The following resolution was adopted as introduced by Delegates Fairgrave and Eckels:

"Resolved, That the incoming executive board be constituted a special committee of this Federation to devise a system of accident and life insurance for the purpose of relieving the various locals from the burdens of sick and death benefits under which they now labor, and removing the possibility of bankruptcy to our locals in case of unusual calamity or accident, and to report to the local unions not later than September 1, 1900, to be adopted or rejected by a majority of said unions."

In the afternoon a joint session was held, presided over by J. A. Ferguson, of Missoula, Mont. Consideration of a resolution against the importation of Japanese laborers into the United States was the only business done. The resolution follows:

"The convention of the Western Federation of Miners and Western Labor Union, in joint convention, desire to place themselves on record as absolutely opposed to the importation of any foreign labor under contract, especially in regard to the Japanese; and while we object to competition with this class of laborers, we feel it our duty to protest against the action of those persons and corporations who, through greed, impose upon a class of people who are unable to inform themselves upon the conditions under which they are decoyed into this country and to condemn the Federal authorities for their failure to punish those who are responsible for these things.

"We declare it to be our purpose to hold to strict account the officials and individuals who are now violating the existing immigration laws, and we hereby direct the executive boards of both the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union to exert every effort to deport those illegally here, prevent further wholesale immigration and punish those responsible for the violation of the anti-immigration laws."

Several speeches were made, and the resolutions were ordered amended and reported to the federation tomorrow.

The Western Labor Union finished its work this afternoon, and the convention adjourned, while the announcement was made that the Western Federation of Miners would probably reach final adjournment tomorrow.

THE CREDIT DUE MAHON.

He Led the Column That Relieved Mafeking.

LONDON, May 21.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Colonel Mahon reports having joined Plumer at Jamaisds, May 15. He was followed by a Boer commando from Fartizani Siding and turned westward to avoid it. May 13 he was attacked in the thick brush, losing five men killed, two missing and 24 wounded, including a Daily Mail correspondent, dangerously."

Another report has been received from Baden-Powell dated May 13, giving important news.

"Before dawn, May 12, a storming party 250 strong, personally led by Eloff, rushed the pickets and reached the Staat and Protectorate camp from the westward along the Malopo Valley, a strong musketry demonstration being at the same time kept up along the eastern front of our position. Our western posts closed in and stopped the Boer supports following, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while the two defens s stopped his further advance.

"His force got divided in the darkness and a strong party was placed between them, completely surrounding them. Firing continued all day long. Soon after nightfall the two parties surrendered and the enemy was driven out of the Staat under a heavy fire. Ten dead and 19 wounded of the enemy were left behind and 108 prisoners were taken, including Eloff and nine officers. Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans were among the prisoners. Our losses were six men killed and two officers and nine men wounded."

The following dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner to oJseph Chamberlain was received today:

"Barton telegraphs from Taungs that Mafeking was relieved May 17. The relieving column was a composite force, under Colonel Mahon, of about 2200 men."

The War Office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days, on account of the way in which the railroad has been destroyed.

"Rundle reports that Ladybrand has been occupied.

"Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Kimberley.

"Methuen has left Hoopstad to co-operate with his force."

The Associated Press is able to say that no message from President Kruger, direct or indirect, has been recently received by Lord Salisbury or by any department of the British Government. The proximity of peace, according to the government point of view, will remain a matter of military progress. How soon the latter may bring about the former is still too supposititious for a serious forecast on the part of any government official.

The consensus of opinion, as gleaned by the Associated Press and the government officers, is that the Boer delegates will exhaust every effort in the United States before resting.

A dispatch from Kroonstad dated May 20 says a British convoy on its way to Lindley was attacked by the Boers and obliged to halt. The result of the attack is not known, but it is evident the Boers facing the main British army are on the alert and aggressive.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Lord Roberts Will Accept No Other Terms.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The first rumor of peace has come from Kroonstad, where Commandant Dewet is reported by a news agency to have offered to surrender with his entire Free State force. There are similar reports from Lourneo Marques, where President Kruger is alleged to have asked General Roberts to grant an armistice. Dewet's proposal is described as conditional, and Kruger's offer is said to be accompanied by threats against Johannesburg and the mines. It is not likely that Lord Roberts will consider any terms short of unconditional surrender, nor can President Kruger expect to dictate terms with a club in his hand and cases of dynamite and blasting gelatine behind him.

The Dutch have made too gallant a fight against the resources of a mighty empire to accept the only terms on which Lord Salisbury can offer peace. The rumors are premature and are designed to strengthen the hands of the delegates in Washington, who are knocking at the door of the State Department. There is no probability that Kruger and Steyn can propose any terms of peace which will be acceptable to England. They will not suggest annexation and that is the only practical basis of peace.

The military situation implies the necessity for peace negotiations on the Dutch side. The Boers have been driven out of Natal. The Free State has been overrun and the Transvaal is threatened with invasion by Roberts, Buller, Hunter and Carrington. The situation is so utterly hopeless that it may safely be assumed that Presidents Kruger and Steyn, in their consultations at Pretoria, discussed the expediency of making propositions for peace. As President Steyn started at once for Heilbron, it is not improbable that Dewet has offered to surrender on his own terms, and it is reasonable to assume that President Kruger has sent dispatches to Washington, which will arm the delegates with full power to solicit the good offices of the United States Government in bringing about a general armistice.

There are rumors in the air that the Cabinet discussed, on Friday, offers of peace from Pretoria and that the Prime Minister's visit that night to Windsor was made for the purpose of communicating the proposals to the Queen, but I am unable to find confirmation of these reports. The opinion of the well informed last night was that Kruger and Steyn were making a determined effort to draw the American Government into an ambuscade of some kind, and under cover of friendly service similar to that offered by France at the close of the war with Spain, to obtain a vantage ground for negotiating terms of peace.

The opinion in England is very strong on this subject. Peace negotiations ending in a fresh convention are not desired. An annexation proclamation by Lord Roberts is what Parliament expects and the empire demands. What has been going on in South Africa has borne a close resemblance to civil war, and, as Englishmen are agreed, must end like the American civil conflict, with magnanimity in triumph, but without an armistice or peace negotiations, or foreign intervention, or any compromise.

CUBAN RAILROAD.

Meiklejohn Makes an Official Statement as to Its Cost.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has made an official statement, in which h says that the total cost of the six miles of railroad built by the Government to connect the piers in Havana Harbor with the railroads of Havana, was $342,611 81. This is $130,000 more than the cost as fixed by Colonel Heiker, the president of the board which built the road.

Mr. Meiklejohn says that the road was built as a military necessity in order that the troops could be transferred to the interior of the island without being conducted through the City of Havana. The work was done as expeditiously as possible, and the Government consequently had to pay for the haste.

Yet Mr. Meiklejohn states that the cost of construction and equipment was $264,617 47. The warehouse cost $41,870 20; grading, ballasting and other incidental expenses amounted to $36,124 07, and the total cost was $342,611 84. He states he figured the cost of the road was only $32,000 per mile.

Denial by Depew.

NEW YORK, May 21.—In reference to the statement of John Harrington at El Paso, about the Havana Railroad, Senator Chauncey M. Depew said last evening that he had never heard of the Manhattan Construction Company.

"I own no stock in any construction company, above or under ground," he said, "and I have not a dollar invested in any corporation in Cuba."

A JOB BY MALONEY.

(Continued from First Page.)

same; and there they will probably be hereafter. There is beneath the surface a most bitter and unrelenting anti-Lewis feeling in King and Spokane Counties, and it extends in a moderated degree throughout the state. In King, Lewis is looked upon by many as a party wrecker, and it is felt that his ambitions monopolize all the best gifts and highest honors of the party. In Spokane, it is realized that the pink statesman is a likely antagonist of Senator Turner, and the Fusionists on that account, and on other accounts, have no use for him. It was openly proclaimed last Saturday that the Spokane delegation was against him for anything he wanted; and that is the reason why the 41 votes went for Hart. This hostility was carried into the committee on resolutions, where the question of the Lewis indorsement for the Vice-Presidency came up. Frank H. Graves objected strongly, and a wordy controversy ensued. Mr. Graves' ground was that it was a foolish and useless thing to send a delegation to Kansas City seeking an impossible thing. It was replied that it would do no harm; and that it would cost nothing thus to do a gracious thing for Mr. Lewis. Whereupon Mr. Graves proposed an addition to the indorsement resolution, reading something like this:

Provided, that the foregoing indorsement of Colonel James Hamilton Lewis for Vice-President shall be construed in Pickwickian sense, and it is all done to please his surpassing vanity.

The amendment was not accepted. But the fight over the original resolution was close. In the various forms of its consideration, the opposition was beaten by 1 majority, and the resolution was finally adopted by 11 to 10.

It is generally agreed that Lewis is now a candidate for Governor, and it is also agreed that he has his eye on the Senatorship two years hence. The results of this convention were important as affecting Senator Turner, inasmuch as they indicated the continued power of Lewis in the party and vested the organization in the hands of his friends. Many things may happen in two years, not the smallest of which may be the nomination of Lewis for Governor and his defeat. It is not likely that he could survive two successive reverses at the polls without greatly impairing his prestige, and matters would thus fall out well for Turner, after all. Senator Turner is now a Democrat. He holds Bill White's proxy as a member of the National Central Committee, and has otherwise indicated his purpose to follow the fortunes of the reorganized Democracy.

It appears to be the settled policy of all the King County politicians, without regard to party, that they shall demand the Governorship. Last Saturday night the King County Republican Club met and declared its purpose to seek the Governorship, its candidate being J. M. Frink, and that means that he is the Wilson candidate; E. Heister Guie has submitted his own name for consideration, and Mayor Humes has followed the fashion and made like formal announcement. Now Colonel Lewis is going to permit the Democrats to nominate him. Lewis never admits publicly that he is an active aspirant for anything. His method is to be diffident and shy, and anxious to avoid the turmoil of public life; but he is ever ready to hearken to the voice of the people. In view of the undoubted wish of King County people for a Congressman and their indifference to any state office, and in view of the probability that the Republican candidate for the Governorship will come from Seattle, it is singular that the Democrats do not determine on a flank movement and name a Seattle man for Congress against Cushman, of Tacoma.

Clark Receives His Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Clark, of Montana, today received his commission as Senator from Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs, of Montana, but he said upon leaving the Capitol tonight that he had not decided when his credentials should be presented in the Senate.

Hichborn at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Rear-Admiral Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has arrived in this city on a tour of navy-yard inspection. He will visit Mare Island before leaving for the North.

NOTHING LASTS except merit. This medicine, with its record of absolute success, has lived for years, and is worthy to live.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

CURES

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever.

All druggists and general dealers sell it.

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the top of the bottle.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

NOW IS THE TIME

All Chronic Invalids Should Take Advantage of Favorable Climatic Conditions.

THE PROMISE OF SPRING AND SUMMER

There is no impropriety in calling attention to the fact that the Spring and Summer months afford the best time for the treatment of Catarrh.

This has been frequently done by physicians who assume to treat this disease, perhaps to increase their practice during the Spring and Summer. Yet, from whatever motive, their teaching on this point at least has been true enough.

Spring and Summer do afford the best time to cure Catarrhal conditions.

The Greatest Results Yet to Be Reached.

And it is moreover appropriate at just this time of the year, while the interest of the community over this marvelous treatment which Doctor Copeland has given to the world is at its height; while the testimony is pouring in and filling the newspaper columns regarding the cures which this treatment is accomplishing, that it should be made very clear that the marvelous measure of his success has by no means been reached; that it is during the next few months, during the favorable influence of the Spring and Summer season, that the most splendid and uniform results will be made apparent.

It has been seen, even during the inclement and unfriendly influences of the severe and the changeable weather, how his treatment, even against the influence of the climate and weather, reaches and cures common Catarrh and Catarrh of the Throat and Catarrh of the Vocal Cords, Deafness, Bronchial Catarrh and Catarrh of the Lungs.

Nature Lends Her Aid.

From now on these wonderful tests will be made even under more favorable influences, and all sufferers from Catarrhal or Bronchial difficulties, from diseases of the Ear, the Throat, the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs should recognize this and avail themselves of the knowledge.

In the Spring and Summer, Nature lends her aid to the work of the physician, the causes that produce Catarrhal conditions are less active, liability to cold is reduced.

One month of Spring or Summer treatment is worth two months of the most careful Winter treatment, and if all who suffer from Catarrh were wise enough to devote a little of the Summer to treatment, there would soon be few cases of Catarrh to treat; cases of Deafness would become rare, head noises a curiosity and chronic coughs and Consumption would be reduced to a minimum.

INVARIABLE CURE OF CATARRH UNDER COPELAND TREATMENT

Mr. George Saum, Jr., Tualatin, Or., engaged in the lumber and sawmill business and well known: I suffered with Catarrh since childhood. My nose was always stopped up, first one side, then the other. At times I could not breathe through my nose at all, but was compelled to breathe through my mouth, especially at night. I had dull headache. There was a discharge from the nose and dropping into the throat, causing me to cough

Mr. George Saum, Jr., Tualatin, Or.

and keeping the throat irritated and inflamed. My hearing was also greatly impaired.

My whole system seemed to be undermined by the poisons of Catarrh. I had pain and soreness in the chest and under the shoulder-blades, and my breathing was short and difficult. My stomach was weak, and food was not properly digested. My sleep was unrefreshing, and I got up in the morning as tired as when I went to bed.

After doctoring for years, I was finally persuaded by a friend to take up a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute. My improvement was very slow, and it often seemed I would not get well, but now I am in better health than ever before. I have no aches or pain. My breathing is clear, and my hearing is perfect.

Mr. Al Thornton, Vancouver, Wash.: For 20 years I suffered with my head and stomach. I was bloated with gas, had soreness and pain in the stomach and heart palpitation. I was weak and unfit for work. The Copeland physicians cured me thoroughly and permanently.

Mr. Lecester Snipes, The Dalles, Or.: Mine was a complicated case and of long standing. One doctor said I had Asthma; another that I had Consumption and could not get well. I had a bad cough, pains in the chest and through the left lung. The air passages seemed contracted and closed. I was famishing for breath half the night, unable to sleep or rest in bed, Drs. Copeland and Montgomery cured me after everything else had failed.

Captain W. H. Foster, of the Albina ferry, residing at 439 Goldsmith street, Portland: When I began treatment at the Copeland Institute I had long been a sufferer from Catarrh of the head and stomach. I could not eat or sleep, and had lost 20 pounds. I am now in good health.

HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are deaf, all who have head noises or discharging ears, and all who realize that they are gradually losing their hearing, to cut out this slip, mark the questions that apply, and he will diagnose your case for you.

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"
"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?"
"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are free! It means no charge will be made, not a penny will be received. It means no promises to pay —no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means what it says. To one and all it is unequivocally and absolutely free.

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. SUNDAY—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

POND'S EXTRACT

Used Internally and Externally

Refreshing and invigorating when used in the toilet, or after shaving. As a remedy it controls all pain, bleeding and inflammation.

CAUTION—Witch Hazel is NOT Pond's Extract, and cannot be used for it. Ordinary Witch Hazel is sold in bulk, diluted, easily turns sour and generally contains "wood alcohol," which is an irritant externally, and, taken internally, is a deadly poison.

Pond's Extract is sold ONLY in SEALED bottles, enclosed in buff wrapper, and is guaranteed strong and pure.

This fac-simile will guide you when you call for a bottle at the drug store.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT cures itching or bleeding Piles, however severe, and is a specific in all skin diseases.

"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH

SAPOLIO