BOY IS STILL BETTER

TEDDY ROOSEVELT IS NEARLY OUT OF DANGER.

The Crisis in His Disease Will Be Passed Today—President May Return to Washington Friday.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—If Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., continues for the next 24 hours in his present condition, his physicians have given the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to believe that their son's vitality will be sufficient for him to meet and pass successfully the crisis in his disease, which is looked for some time tomorrow, and Friday morning he will be practically out of danger. Tonight he is considered to be better than last night, and the same can be said of his two schoolmates, Howard F. Potter, of New York, and William Gammel, Jr., of Providence.

This report, which was given out by Mr. Cortelyou at 9 o'clock tonight, was the last of four issued during the day, none of which were of a discouraging or unfavorable nature. The first came early in the morning and stated that the night had been a good one, and this was confirmed later, after the morning examination by the physicians, and in addition it was said that should the favorable condition continue for 48 hours the danger would be past. Again at 3 o'clock word came that the status of the case was unchanged, but that the conditions continued favorable. At that time, however, no mention was made as to whether the crisis had been passed or was near. But after the examination by the doctors tonight, Secretary Cortelyou said that the crisis in the right lung, that in the left having passed, would probably be reached tomorrow night.

So confident are the President and his wife that their son will pass through this crisis in good shape that the President is already making some slight preparations to leave for Washington. Tonight it looks as if he might start time Friday. Every one at the Gardner house tonight seemed not only cheerful but jovial, while Mrs. Roosevelt, cheered and comforted by a short but impressive service at 6 o'clock in the chapel, went to her nightly watch in the infirmary in good spirits.

The 9 o'clock report of the boy's condition was the most important one of the day. Mr. Cortelyou said, in addition to what has already been stated, that the left lung had cleared considerably during the day and that the boy's temperature, respiration and pulse had shown little variation. Everything during the day has gone on well. The clearing up of the left lung is a favorable sign, in that it will enable the boy to meet the crisis in the right lung better. What is known as resolution has set in in the left lung.

In speaking of other things besides the boy's condition, Mr. Cortelyou said that no change had been made in the programme for Prince Henry's visit; in fact, invitations to the dinner were going out at Washington. The President will not give up his trip to Charleston, but will go there after Prince Henry leaves.

In many ways the day was less eventful than that which preceded it, and all the reports, as has been said, were favorable. Still, the seriousness of not only young Roosevelt's condition but that of his two companions, was tonight fully as great as ever, when the closeness of the impending crisis in each is taken into consideration.

The only incident of the forenoon was the arrival of Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York. He said he was on his way from Amherst to Clinton, and stopped over to pay his respects to the President and inquire as to the condition of his son. In company with the President, Dr. Parkhurst walked about the school grounds for some minutes and was driven to Ayer at 10:30.

The call of Charles H. Parkhurst, like that of Secretary Long yesterday, was entirely unexpected and cheered both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt greatly. The doctor left the President with a cheery face and confirmed the favorable reports of the morning. After the doctor left the President spent nearly two hours transacting official business.

Shortly after 12 o'clock he returned to the infirmary and with Mrs. Roosevelt took a stroll through the fields back of the school, visiting the skating pond. They returned, however, within half an hour and as usual the President lunched with his wife at the infirmary.

By 11 o'clock every one in the infirmary seemed to have gone to rest, save the nurses in the sick room, the watchman in the yard below and a couple of newspaper men outside in the frozen roads. Quite unexpectedly, Mr. Cortelyou made a sick-room report at 11 o'clock, saying that the boy was sleeping quietly and that the situation was unchanged.

Patients Sleeping Well.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 13, 2:30 A. M.—The absence of lights in all the sickrooms of the infirmary indicates that the patients are sleeping well. The lights in young Roosevelt's room were put out at 1 o'clock, and at this hour have not been relighted. Before 1 o'clock the lights were turned very low.

PEARSON RESIGNS,

The Professor Leaves Northwestern University—Would Leave Church.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Professor Charles W. Pearson, whose recent utterances against the infallibility of certain portions of the Bible occasioned wide comment in Methodist church circles, today resigned as professor of English literature at Northwestern University. The resignation, it is stated, was voluntary. Professor Pearson also asked for a letter of dismissal from the Methodist Episcopal church. The letter was given out afterwards was recalled, as its possession by Dr. Pearson would indicate that he was in good standing in the church.

The professor is to continue in charge of his class until a successor is found, and his salary is to continue until January 1, 1903. His letter follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation as professor of English literature in Northwestern University. With the kindliest feeling toward you all and best wishes for the future welfare of the institution to which I have given so many years of service, I am very respectfully yours,

"C. W. PEARSON."

In a statement given out by Secretary Grandon, the trustees point out the excellence of Professor Pearson's services during the 30 years he has been connected with the faculty and aver that they feel great regret at the severance of relations. In regard to his seeking a letter of dismissal from the church, Professor Pearson said:

"I made an attempt to inaugurate a new policy, but the changes proposed, though I do not doubt that they will be accepted in the comparative near future, are not welcome. I deemed it my duty to make my plea in the church, and in the university. The plea having been rejected it seems equally my duty to withdraw from both. I expect, as opportunity offers, to continue the work upon which I have entered."

Mortensen Pleads Not Guilty.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 12.—In Judge Stewart's courtroom, crowded with an audience composed principally of women, Peter Mortensen today entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of having murdered James R. Hay, secretary of the Pacific Lumber Company, in this city, several weeks ago. The trial will probably commence during the first week in May.

Judge Daniel A. Dickinson Dead.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 12.—Judge Daniel A. Dickinson died today at his home in this city, after an illness lasting two years. Judge Dickinson was one of the general attorneys for the United States Steel Corporation, in charge of all the mining property of that corporation in Minnesota. Judge Dickinson was born in Vermont in 1839, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College. He came to Minnesota in 1868, and from 1875 to 1881 was Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. In 1881 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Bench of Minnesota, and continued as such until 1894, when he removed from St. Paul to Duluth.

MERE VERBAL QUIBBLE.

How Cranbourne's Answer Is Regarded in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The statement of Lord Cranbourne, the Under Secretary of the British Foreign Office in the House of Commons yesterday, caused amazement here, since the German officials assume that Lord Pauncefote's proposal of April 14, 1898, to the Ambassadors of the other countries could not have been made without instructions from the home government. The German officials point out that Henry Norman's query in the House of Commons was shaped purposely to give it the appearance of covering fully the North German Gazette's statement on Monday without doing so, since the German side has never charged that the British Ambassadors generally did anything, but that one Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, made a proposal. Lord Cranbourne's answer, therefore, is treated here as being a mere verbal quibble. Moreover, the impression made on the Ambassadors of the other powers at the conference held at Washington April 14, 1898, was not that Lord Pauncefote was merely sounding them to determine how an interventional proposal, expected later from Austria, would be received. Lord Pauncefote's proposal was understood as an independent initiative.

Referring further to the statement cabled from American official sources, that the United States never received such a proposition from Great Britain as described from here, the informant of the correspondent of the Associated Press added: "Of course not. We have never charged that the matter reached the American Government, but said the proposition was balked by Germany before going so far."

The official Reichsanzeiger this evening publishes the following:

"In order definitely to clear up the question, so far as it affects Germany, in regard to the attitude of the powers in the Spring of 1898 relative to the idea of intervention in the Spanish-American conflict, we publish the two documents which follow. The first is dated Berlin, April 15, 1898, and is addressed to the Emperor by Count von Bulow, then Secretary of State. Count von Bulow transmitted to the Emperor a telegram from Dr. von Holleben, dated Washington, as follows:

"'The British Ambassador today took the initiative in a very remarkable manner in a new collective step of the representatives of the great powers here. We suppose the Queen Regent made representations to the Queen of England. In this sense the six representatives, at the request of the British Ambassador, are telegraphing to their governments in the sense which follows:

"'"In view of the attitude of Congress, no hope of peace can any longer be entertained, and the general opinion is that the powers also would have no objection to war. A good basis for fresh negotiations appeared to be afforded by the note of the Spanish Minister, April 10. If this view is shared by the governments, it seems advisable to dispel the erroneous notion here that armed intervention in Cuba meets with the support of the civilized world. (The President in his message of December said it was only in that case he desired intervention.) The representatives of the powers here think in these circumstances that the great powers might direct the attention of the American Government to the Spanish note of April 10, and might declare that intervention did not appear to them to be justified. This declaration might take the form of a collective note from the powers to the representative of the United States. Such a document would produce a greater impression and the representatives of the powers here would not then incur the risk of appearing only to repeat their first step which the President, in his latest message, has not even deigned to mention. In the event of an identical note being decided on, it would be advisable to publish it immediately, in order that the civilized world, to whose authority the appeal is made, may be absolved from reproach in approving of this attack."'

"'Dr. von Holleben adds:

"'Personally I regard the demonstration somewhat coldly.'

"And to this concluding sentence of the Ambassador the Emperor appended the following marginal note:

"'I regard it as completely futile and purposeless, and therefore prejudicial. I am against this step.'

"Dr. von Holleben also subsequently forwarded the text of the collective telegram as originally submitted by the British to the other foreign representatives for communication to their governments. The text of this document follows:

"'The attitude of Congress and the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed yesterday by a large majority, leave but little hope of peace, and it is popularly believed that the warlike measures advocated have the approval of the great powers. The memorandum of the Spanish Minister, delivered on Sunday, appears to me and my colleagues to remove all legitimate cause for war. If that view should be shared by the great powers, the time has arrived to remove the erroneous impression which prevails, that the armed intervention of the United States in Cuba commands, in the words of the message, "the support and approval of the civilized world."

"'It is suggested by the foreign representatives that this might be done by a collective expression from the great powers of the hope that the United States Government will give favorable consideration to the memorandum of the Spanish Minister of April 10, as offering a reasonable basis for an amicable solution, and as removing any grounds for hostile intervention, which may have previously existed.'"

The feeling here is that Germany scored heavily in the controversy by the publication of Dr. von Holleben's dispatch in the Reichsanzeiger. In official circles it is asserted that his dispatch proves every statement given out here since Lord Cranbourne's original remarks. Much curiosity prevails here as to how the British Government will reconcile the statement of Lord Cranbourne in the House of Commons yesterday with today's publication in the Reichsanzeiger.

The Vossiche Zeitung this evening, before the appearance of the Reichsanzeiger, discussed the hypothesis that Lord Pauncefote had acted without instructions from his government. The paper says: "Diplomatic rules and customs contradict such an assumption, since, if he had acted upon his own responsibility in such an exceedingly important question, the London authorities would never forgive him, and it would be impossible to retain him in his present post."

Private comment upon the statement published by the Reichsanzeiger is that Germany has completely turned the tables upon Great Britain.

Prohibition in Ontario.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 12.—Premier Ross today introduced in the Ontario Legislature the government prohibition bill. It adopts the Manitoba act, with the referendum attached. All persons who are on the voters' lists for the approaching general election are entitled to vote on the referendum.

Lumbermen Organize.

SPOKANE, Feb. 12.—The Eastern Washington & Idaho Lumbermen's Association was organized here today. E. F. Cartier Van Dissell, of Spokane, was elected president. Thirty lumbermen were present. Committees were appointed to grade lumber and confer with the Coast association on steps to secure better freight rates.

SUFFRAGISTS IN SESSION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE NOW OPEN AT WASHINGTON.

American Convention Appoints Delegates and Committees—President Catt's Annual Address.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The first International Woman's Suffrage Conference and the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was begun here today with an unusually large number of delegates in attendance. The convention was presided over by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its president. The delegates were welcomed to the city by the Hon. Henry B. F. MacFarland, president of the Board of District Commissioners.

The executive committee held its second session this morning, preliminary to the opening of the convention, further to consider a plan of organization and other questions of importance. The committee decided to admit to auxiliary membership the Friends' Equal Rights Association.

Two propositions, submitted by President Catt, were referred to a subcommittee, which is to report to the full committee Friday. The first has for its object the promoting of equal suffrage sentiment, which she said has been used successfully in France. It embodies the creation of a woman's postage stamp, the same as in France, to be placed alongside the regular stamp. She pointed out that the regulation postage stamp of France represents a young woman resting her hand on a table, which bears a motto, "Rights of Man," while the French women have adopted a reverse of this and show a young man with his hand on a table with the motto "Rights of Women." Her other proposition is that each state suffrage association shall appoint a state historian to keep a record of all interesting facts.

Following the meeting of the executive committee the delegates from foreign countries gathered in conference for the purpose of considering the question of the formation of a woman's international association. It was agreed that each country should have four representatives at the international conference. Those from this country are Miss Susan B. Anthony, New York; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Miss Anna Shaw and Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, of Philadelphia. A subcommittee of five was appointed to consider and refer a plan for the establishment of such an organization. The subcommittee will report Friday.

The president, by a vote of the convention, was authorized to appoint the members of the finance, courtesies and credentials committees. She explained that the resolutions committee must be named by a vote of the delegates and that this could be done later. The following chairmen were appointed: Finance, Miss Harriet May Hills, New York; courtesies, Miss Mary G. Hay; credentials, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton.

The foreign delegates, who were seated on the platform and who took great interest in the proceedings, listened to words of greeting from May Wright Sewall, Clara Barton, Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Madame Sofia Levovna Friedland, of Russia, responded, saying that Russia had been the friend of America during the Civil War, and that close ties of friendship existed between the two countries. America, she said, had more than once displayed friendship toward Russia and had sent her ships there to protect her people from a most cruel enemy—hunger.

The feature of the public session of the convention was the address of Mrs. Catt, the president, who said:

"Hard upon the track of the man suffrage movement presses the movement for woman suffrage, a logical step onward. Why should woman suffrage not come? Men throughout the world hold their suffrage by the guarantee of the two principles of liberty and for these reasons only. One—taxation without representation—is tyranny. Who dares deny it? And are not women taxed? The other—governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. How simple and unanswerable that petition of justice. And are not women governed?

"The president of Stanford University said: 'The function of democracy is not to make governments good. It is to make men strong.' The world approves and adds that the statement is the clearest possible definition of the difference between the old, when men existed for the government, and the new, when governments exist for men. But we may ask if democracy is a means of making men strong, is there any good reason for keeping women weak, that we should deny them the same chance to grow strong?

"A campaigner in the recent New York municipal campaign pleaded eloquently with the women to lend their aid. Said he: 'It is the proud duty of the women of this city to advise men how to vote, since they have more time than men to intelligently learn to comprehend the situation,' and every Low follower echoed 'True,' but if women are competent to teach men how to vote, why may they not vote themselves?

"These are the arguments the world has put into our mouths. Their logic can no more be disputed than can that of the multiplication table. Morally, the world cannot long withstand the force of it."

"A republic based on the theory of universal suffrage, in which a large class of educated women, representing the virtue, intelligence and wealth of the Nation, are disfranchised, is an anomaly in the government, and especially when all men, foreign and native, ignorant and educated, black and white, vicious and virtuous, by their votes decide the rights and duties of this superior class.

"As women have no voice in the laws under which they live, they surely have the right to demand that their rulers, foreign and native, shall be able to read and write English. The popular objection to woman suffrage is that it would double the ignorant vote. The patent answer to this is, abolish the ignorant vote. Our legislators have this power in their own hands. There have been various restrictions in the past for men. We are willing to abide by the same for women, provided the insurmountable qualification of sex be forever removed."

A paper by Caroline Hallowell Miller, of Maryland, who because of illness was unable to be present, was read by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. The paper was entitled "Why We Come Again," and was an earnest plea for equal suffrage.

The venerable Henry B. Blackwell, of Massachusetts, followed with a brief talk on "Equal Rights for All." It had been his fortune, he said, to be associated early in life with women obliged to rely on their efforts. In 1865 he was a working member of the National Equal Rights Association, and had sought vainly to secure suffrage for women in the reconstruction of the Union. He then gave a history of the adoption by Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and other states of woman suffrage, and concluded by saying that women's equality is fast becoming the watchword of civilization.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of New York, introduced as the first woman ordained to the ministry in this country read an interesting paper on "Chivalry."

Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin, gave an interesting talk on conditions of suffrage as existing in the United States, paying particular attention to the privileges which aliens have in exercising this right and in making the laws.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" closed the evening's session.

ATHLETIC LEADERS AT WHITMAN COLLEGE.

Edward L. Chittenden, '05, Football Captain-Elect.

M. D. Walters, '02, Track Captain.

WALLA WALLA, Feb. 12.—Edward L. Chittenden, '05, who for three years has held the position of left halfback on the Whitman College eleven, has been chosen by the team as captain for the season of 1902. He was field captain last year, after Captain Hauerbach was injured in the game with Oregon. Chittenden is a star behind the line, being one of Whitman's best ground gainers, and his defensive play is good.

M. D. Walters, '02, has been unanimously chosen captain for the third time of the Whitman College track team. The events which he will enter this year are the 220 and 440-yard dashes. He is the champion 440-yard man of the Inland Empire, his record being 51 2-5 seconds. He played left end on the '01 football team.

FOR ALASKA SERVICE.

Captain Comings Secures Three Steamers in the East.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Options have just been secured by Captain E. D. Comings, of Seattle, on three steamships for the Trans-Alaskan Railway, to ply between Seattle and Illamna Bay, Alaska, and forming the connecting link in railway transportation between the United States and Alaska. Captain Comings has for several months past been searching on the Atlantic Coast and along the Great Lakes for suitable vessels. Those secured are of 2000 tons freight and 300 passenger capacity, and cost approximately $125,000 each. One was secured on the Atlantic Coast and two on the Lakes. They are single-screw vessels, with a speed of 10 knots an hour, 275 feet long and 40 feet beam. They will proceed to Seattle via the Straits of Magellan, and be put in service there about May 1.

J. T. Cornforth, who explored the route of the Trans-Alaskan from Iliamna Bay to Port Clarence, left last night for Washington, after a conference with Captain Comings relative to the purchase of the steamers.

Methodist Book Committee.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12.—The Methodist Book Committee, consisting of 14 district members and three each from the New York and Cincinnati publishing houses, met here today with a full attendance. Among those present were four publishing agents and eight editors. Professor Whitlock, of Ohio Wesleyan University, presided. Dr. E. S. Rawls, of Indianapolis, was elected a member of the committee to succeed Dr. A. H. Talbott, who has removed to Oregon. Dr. Rader, of this district, also transferred, will resign at the close of the meeting this week. The reports of the general and local agents, editors and others were presented and referred to committees.

Tolstoi Is Weaker.

YALTA, Crimea, Feb. 12.—Count Tolstoi is continually growing weaker. His temperature is low and his pulse varies from 100 to 103. The pneumonia is not spreading and the improvement in his pulse and temperature has awakened hopes that he will rally. All the members of the Count's family are assembled at his bedside.

WARFARE IN KENTUCKY

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN OFFICERS AND MOUNTAINEERS.

Six Men Are Dead and as Many More Are Dying—Several Were Burned to Death.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 12.—Six men are dead and as many more are dying, as the result of a battle between officers from Middlesboro and mountaineers. The battle, which was one of the most desperate in the history of mountain warfare, occurred between 4 and 6 o'clock this evening at Lee Turner's Quarter House saloon, 3½ miles from Middlesboro.

Last month some mules and other goods of Turner's were levied on in payment of a debt, and a few night ago, it is alleged, he, with others, went to Virginia, where the property had been taken, secured what was formerly his, and returned to the Quarter House. Today Deputy Sheriff Wat Thompson summoned a posse of 10 or 15 men for the purpose of arresting Turner at his saloon. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad refused to convey the officers to the saloon, and they walked through the mountains. Turner had heard that an attempt would be made to arrest him, and he and his men, 15 in number, gave the officers a warm reception. The saloon was well suited for an attack like this. It was built of logs and was surrounded by a 30-foot fence, in which loopholes were cut, so that the inmates could shoot at outsiders.

Turner's surrender was demanded. His reply was a round of shots. Charley Cecil, of Middlesboro, was riding a pony in plain view of the Turner men. Some one raised a window of the log house and shot Cecil, who fell dead. Instantly the man at the window fell back, pierced by half a dozen bullets. Then the firing began in earnest. The officers scattered, and, hiding behind trees, poured a galling fire into the mountain fortress. In the fight, John Doyle, a railroad man, was shot in the hand. The town men gathered closer around Turner's place, undaunted by the shots which whizzed around them.

As soon as Cecil was killed his companions determined to burn Turner's rendezvous, and in the midest of the battle a man applied a torch to an exposed side of the building. Soon the building was in flames. Several of the mountaineers came to the window and were immediately shot down. The members of the posse, surrounding the barricade, were determined to let none escape. Lee Turner and several of his friends, however, in some manner escaped, and he is now at Mingo mines, eight miles from Middlesboro. Several of his men perished in the flames.

All sorts of rumors are afloat tonight, one being that five Turnerites were killed by the rifles of the attacking men and that five more perished in the flames. It is also believed that the posse lost more men than one, and that some of the Middlesboro fighters may now be lying dead or dying in some of the hollows surrounding the Quarter House. Some of the deputies came in tonight with their rifles over their shoulders. They state that half of the men are still at the Quarter House, and that they will return with reinforcements.

It is feared that the trouble is not at an end. Turner is not a man who is easily cowed, and it is believed that he will organize a band and avenge the death of his friends and the burning of his saloon. Turner is a brother of "Wild Bill" Turner, who was killed some years ago. The Quarter House is known far and wide, because of the number who have been killed within its confines. Placing today's number of deaths at six, 59 persons have been killed there and twice that number wounded.

Kidnaping in Michigan.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 12.—Lawrence, the 6-year-old son of Mrs. A. J. Countryman, has again disappeared from the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Countryman, of this city. He has not been seen since Monday morning. He left the house coatless, and his whereabouts are unknown.

For the last six years Mrs. Countryman lived in Chicago, where her husband was employed in the Union stockyards. One year ago they quarreled, and the mother, with her two children, returned to this city to live with her parents. On July 4 the boys, Lawrence, aged 5, and Albert, aged 8, were mysteriously stolen in broad daylight from in front of the grandfather's home in a densely populated section of the city.

The mother later found her boys in Chicago, and escaped to a boat with the younger of them, after an exciting chase through the streets. Countryman pursued her to the boat, but the passengers prevented him taking the boy, who has since been living here.

Prince Convicted of Manslaughter.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—Will Prince was this afternoon found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary for complicity in the murder of Philip H. Kennedy, who was shot and killed by his wife, Lulu Prince Kennedy, January 19, 1901. Kennedy was contracting agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company.

OREGON HORSES ARE BEST

Eighty Per Cent of Those in Yukon From This State.

SEATTLE, Feb. 12.—Dawson advices are to the effect that Superintendent George Pulham, of the White Pass Winter mail and stage service, estimates 80 per cent of the horses used in the Yukon to be of Oregon breed. Superintendent Pulham recently returned to Dawson from a tour of Western Canada and Eastern Oregon for the purpose of buying horses. He found the animals he desired at Pendleton Or., and purchased 125 of them.

"We would like to buy Canadian stock, when obtainable, because we can bring them in free of duty," he said, "but the horses of Canada have run down so far as concerns animals for heavy, fast stage work. In Eastern Oregon I found animals that have weight and bottom, and yet sufficient bone and length to be able to cut out a fast clip. They have been well inured to climatic hardships, and can stand the rigors of Northern Winters without injury. The horses bought weigh about 1250 pounds each, and stand 15 hands high. To get them in 20 per cent duty had to be paid, but I found it to our advantage to pay the duty."

OBSERVE LINCOLN DAY.

All Public Offices and Banks Closed at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was observed as a legal holiday here. All public offices and banks were closed and the school children of the city enjoyed a holiday.

At Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was observed by the closing of the postoffice and other public offices and banks, and the flying of a few flags.

At Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was observed here as a National holiday. Banks and Government, state and county offices were closed and flags were displayed from public buildings.

Examining Surgeon at Gardiner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Dr. Alex Patterson, on the recommendation of Representative Tongue, has been appointed examining surgeon at Gardiner, Or.

New Oregon Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—P. E. Fletcher was today appointed postmaster at Ridge, Or., vice Ferdinand Wachter, resigned.

RECEIVER IS APPOINTED.

Proceedings in Connection With the Wrecked Bank in Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—Judge Donovan today appointed the Union Trust Company of this city receiver for the wrecked City Savings Bank. Judge Donovan fixed the bond of the Union Trust Company at $600,000. The Judge announced that he would later appoint an attorney to act as counsellor for the Union Trust Company in this city. It is said that he has under consideration the name of ex-Congressman T. S. E. Weadock.

Prosecuting Attorney Hunt this morning began suit against the directors of the City Savings Bank on behalf of Wayne County for $250,000. The county is one of the heaviest depositors in the wrecked institution.

Cashier H. R. Andrews, of the City Savings Bank, was reported as weaker today. His mind wanders, and he has symptoms of a recurrence of heart trouble.

Sidney A. Witherbee began suit in the Federal Court against F. C. Andrews, ex-president of the bank, whose overdrafts and overcertified checks caused the bank's suspension, to compel the return of certain securities, including a concession for a railroad in Mexico. Witherbee alleges that last September Andrews promised to lend him $100,000, but when he drew on him from Mexico for that amount the draft was not honored. Later he secured $50,000, but has since, so he alleges, been unable to secure the other $50,000 or the return of the collaterals for it. Now he charges that Andrews intends to turn over this collateral of Witherbee's to his own creditors. Judge Donovan issued an injunction restraining Andrews or his attorneys from disposing of the collaterals.

The Journal says: "Elliott G. Stevenson and J. W. Beaumont, F. C. Andrews' attorneys, who have been checking up Mr. Andrews' affairs, have proceeded far enough to be able to answer the question of what has become of the securities Andrews took up when he deposited among five local banking institutions the $662,000 worth of over-certified checks. They were either sold and the proceeds applied to indebtedness at the banks or were deposited with them to cover obligations already incurred by Andrews. The attorneys have already traced the disposition of these securities with such accuracy that they feel authorized in saying not a single piece of security now remains in Andrews' possession. The attorneys say they will submit tomorrow a detailed statement of all of Andrews' obligations."

WHAT WE GAIN.

Sand for Gulches Is the Best We Get Out of Dingleyism.

BALLSTON, Feb. 7.—(To the Editor.)—I note that your City Engineer in his report on the Marquam Gulch said that the cheapest filling is sand, which ships bring as ballast.

What a commentary on the civilization of the foremost nation of the earth! The trend of civilization is supposed to be toward the gratification of man's desires with the least exertion—the cheapening of production; but this is construed by Dingleyism to mean the hauling of the cheapest kind of filling for our gulches 16,000 miles. We spend millions in deepening channels and improving bars, and then put up toll bars so that civilized nations are compelled to satisfy our wants with nothing more valuable than sand!

Meanwhile Uncle Sam runs a big company store, puts the trusts in for managers, and compels honest labor to expend its wages in paying two prices for everything it needs. If Homer Davenport were to produce a cartoon with Uncle Sam standing with one foot on the neck of a laboring man and the other on the neck of a working woman, his strong right arm labeled "Tyrant," in big letters, and a trust millionaire astride of his neck, such a cartoon would be deemed almost treasonable. Yet how far would it be from representing facts, and is it any wonder that we are breeding anarchists by the score and socialists by the thousand?

The hypocritical statesmen of the effete East accuse the Pacific Coast of selfishness and of injuring our trade with China because we demand Chinese exclusion, but these same statesmen have furnished us with a set of toll bars that compel us to pay 6 cents for rice that ought to flow in through an open door and be retailed at 3. And the long-felt want of Portland for foreign commerce is satisfied with the cheapest kind of filling—for gulches! WALLACE YATES.

Petition for Another Carrier.

A petition is being circulated in portions of Mount Tabor School District, No. 5, asking that another mail carrier be appointed so that two deliveries a day can be made. The petition will be sent to Senator Mitchell as soon as it is signed.

The object is to get the whole school district served by carrier. This was the intention when free mail delivery was established at Mount Tabor, but it was found that a single carrier could not cover the entire territory, and a considerable portion was cut off. With two carriers it is thought that the entire district can be covered twice a day.

Clyde Fitch Is Sick.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Clyde Fitch, the playwright, is ill in Atlantic City with acute intestinal trouble. His condition is not thought to be serious.

Have you heard the news? The greatest week for piano buyers ever known in the West. Our entire stock offered on the altar of reduction. Prices that will make today and the rest of the week the most wonderful piano days on record.

The following will give you an inkling of what this, the greatest of piano-selling events, really means.

Beautiful new upright pianos of reliable manufacture, and fully guaranteed, as low as $168; worth $275 everywhere else. Others for $158, and even less. Everything reduced in proportion. New ones, of course.

We shall not ask you to pay all cash. We'll be liberal in terms to anyone who desires to take advantage of this remarkable opportunity. There's not an instrument in our stock on sale today on which you cannot save from $50 to $200.

It is worth your while to put in an appearance before the choice of pianos are sold.

Eilers Piano House, 351 Washington street, opp. Cordray's Theater.

Stand by the Standard!

Price's Cream Baking Powder is everywhere the acknowledged standard, the powder of the highest reputation, greatest strength, and absolutely pure. It renders the food more healthful and palatable, and using it exclusively you are assured against alum and other dangerous chemicals from which the low-grade powders are made.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is sold on its merits only—never by the aid of lotteries, gifts, commissions or other schemes. The entire value of your money comes back to you in baking powder—the purest, most economical made.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum baking powders are low priced, as they cost but three cents a pound to make. But alum leaves in the bread or cake glauber salts, sulphuric acid and hydrate of alumina—all injurious, the last two poisonous.