FRYE BARS THEM OUT

Tillman and McLaurin Omitted on Roll Call.

SENATE SUSTAINS THE CHAIR

Order Practically Suspends the South Carolina Senators—McLaurin Has Resolution Introduced Asking for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Frye, president pro tem. of the Senate, gave directions to the clerks of the Senate today that the names of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, must not be called on roll-calls until further notice. This fixes the status of the Senators, who are practically suspended from all Senatorial functions. President pro tem. Frye was sustained in his ruling by a majority of the Senate. The matter came to a head on roll-call on the Philippine bill, when the clerk skipped the name of McLaurin. Instantly there were cries of "Why?" President pro tem. Frye declared the clerk had acted under orders from the chair. The question precipitated a sharp debate, lasting nearly two hours. Turner of Washington appealed from the decision of the chair, and made one of the principal speeches on the subject. Many points of order were made against Turner, and he finally arose to a question of privilege, when President pro tem. Frye allowed him to proceed. As heretofore stated, however, the order of the chair was sustained.

While the matter was under consideration Pritchard submitted the following letter, which was read at the clerk's desk:

Washington, Feb. 24.—To J. C. Pritchard, United States Senator, Washington—My Dear Senator: I was prevented, as you know, from offering the resolution which I wrote at my desk Saturday, demanding an investigation of the charges made by my colleague, by being adjudged in contempt of the Senate. I am now debarred the privilege, and request you to introduce a resolution, for the reason that, if the charges are true, I am unfit to remain in the Senate, and if they are untrue, the man who made them is unfit to remain a member of this honorable body. In any event, I feel I am entitled to a vindication by the same body that makes investigation in the proceedings for contempt. I herewith inclose the resolution. Yours very truly,

JOHN LOWNDES M'LAURIN.

Mr. Pritchard then offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, the senior Senator from the State of South Carolina charged in a speech on the floor of the Senate that the junior Senator from the same state had been improperly influenced in casting his vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and

"Whereas, the said charge was emphatically denied by the junior Senator,

"Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be directed to investigate and report as to the truth of the said charges, with full power to send for persons and papers."

On motion of Hale the resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Protest of Tillman.

The protest which Senator Tillman today endeavored, through Senator Turner, to present to the Senate is in part as follows:

"The undersigned, holding a commission in this body from the sovereign State of South Carolina, is one of its Senators, and, having been in the full and undisputed exercise of that high office for seven years past, solemnly protests against depriving him of the right of such Senator to vote on the pending measure, and to take part in the proceedings of the Senate, and he respectfully asks that this, his protest, may be spread on the journals of the Senate.

"While it is true that the undersigned has been adjudged to be in contempt of the Senate for disorder committed in its presence on the last legislative day before this, an act committed in the heat of blood, and which he regrets and has apologized for, that incident has passed and gone, and he is now in his place as a Senator, desirous of proceeding in order and in accordance with the rules of the Senate in the performance of his high duties entrusted to him by the authority and under the seal of the Sthte of South Carolina.

"In making this protest the undersigned is not moved by considerations personal to himself. He is not restive under the just discipline of this body. He is ready to cheerfully accept such order as it may make for the vindication of its rules and its dignity. But until that order shall have been made, and until it shall have adjudged his expulsion, if the Senate thinks his offense merits that punishment, he cannot silently permit his state to be deprived of its full Constitutional representation on the floor of this chamber, which is almost notably exemplified in its right, through its Senators, to vote and speak upon every measure before it."

IN THE HOUSE.

Resolution for Information About Cuban Sugar Lands Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House today passed a bill to divide Texas into four judicial districts, and also the Tawney resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning the transfer of relief of sugar lands in Cuba since the American occupation. It then transacted some business pertaining to the District of Columbia, and later took up the diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of $1,931,678, an increase of $82,950 over last year. It was made the vehicle for speeches on trusts, coinage and other irrelevant matters. The galleries were packed all day in anticipation of Prince Henry's visit.

Irwin (Rep. Ky.) denounced the remarks of his colleague Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) regarding the visit of Prince Henry. Gilbert (Dem. Ky.) opposed the Republican policy in the Philippines. At this juncture Prince Henry entered the gallery of the House and was loudly applauded, some venturing to give vent to cheers. Prince Henry gracefully bowed, and was then shown to his seat by Hitt (Rep. Ill.). He remained for 15 minutes, during which time he evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings. He was loudly applauded as he left the chamber.

Without disposing of the pending bill, the House, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned.

Oleo Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Proctor today reported favorably the House oleomargarine bill. He announced that a report in opposition would be submitted by the majority. The committee amended the bill by striking out the section relating to renovated butter, and the proviso which authorized the manufacture of oleomargarine under any regulation which a state might provide.

House Conference Tonight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.— A conference of the Republican members of the House has been called for tomorrow night to discuss the recommendation of the ways and means committee as to reciprocity with Cuba. There is said to be much opposition in some quarters to the action of the committee on this subject.

Denver Ed Martin the Victor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Denver Ed Martin obtained the decision over Frank Childs tonight in a six-round contest before the America Club. Martin's performance during the first four rounds was so far superior to that of Childs that he made the latter look rather cheap. During the last two rounds, Martin took few chances, and contented himself with keeping Childs at a distance where the Chicago man could do no damage.

RACES AT OAKLAND.

Eonic's Poor Showing Causes Judges to Order an Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Eonic, winner of the Burns handicap, made a disgraceful showing in the fourth race at Oakland today. Although in with only moderate company, she only ran a quarter of a mile when she began to stop badly, finishing last. Waterscratch won from Bragg and Florons. The race caused much unfavorable comment, and the judges decided upon an investigation. A veterinary surgeon reported that Eonic was coughing after the race, and that her temperature was more than normal. Caesar Young, her owner, was ordered to appear before the stewards tomorrow. Showers fell during the afternoon, and the track was very sloppy. Favorites and well-played horses were successful in most of the events. Louwebea, an 8-to-1 shot, took the first race from Kildoe, the favorite, who stopped badly. Results:

Futurity course, selling—Louwebea won, Kildoe second, Clanedo third; time, 1:14¾.

Five furlongs, selling—Tom Mitchell won, Temperate second, Delsegno third; time, 1:14½.

Futurity course, selling—Quiet won, Parizade second, Dawson third; time, 1:14½.

One mile and 70 yards, selling—Waterscratch won, Bragg second, Floronso third; time, 1:51¼.

Six furlongs, selling—Tower of Candles won, Impromptu second, Dr. Boyle third; time, 1:17.

Seven furlongs, selling—Galanthus won, Bassenzo second, Grafter third; time, 1:32.

Many Entries for Futurity of 1904.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Futurity of 1904 promises to be one of the most valuable of that series of rich turf fixtures. The Coney Island Jockey Club, sponsor for the great American "classic" event, has received 1148 nominations for the race. The entry list promises to eclipse all previous records. One hundred and twenty-eight breeders of thoroughbreds in this country have entered their best mares. The foals of the matrons nominated will be eligible to race. All the best stallions in the country are represented. J. B. Haggin, who owns more thoroughbreds than any man in the world, is the heaviest nominator, naming 196. Milton Young is a good second, with 110 entries. W. C. Whitney, who has been on the turf only a short time, makes an excellent showing with 70 nominations, which places him third on the entry list. August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey Club, is represented by 55 of his choicely bred mares.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Crescent City summary:

One mile, selling—Lovable won, Joe Doughty second, Bequeath third; time, 1:47.

Seven furlongs, selling—Algie M. won, Big Injun second, Diffidence third; time, 1:33¾.

Steeplechase, handicap, short course—Mr. Rose won, Harve B. second, Ceylon third; time, 3:27.

Handicap, 1¼ miles—Jessie Jarboe won, Silver Coin second, Star Cotton third; time, 2:13.

One mile, selling—Echodale won, Dr. Carrick second, Little Lois third; time, 1:47.

One mile and 70 yards, selling—Chickadee won, Digby Bell second, Cast Iron third; time, 1:52.

FITZ SAYS HE WAS NOT RATTLED.

Explains Why He Counted Sullivan Out in Fight With McGovern.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Terry McGovern's victory over Dave Sullivan is explained by Bob Fitzsimmons, who refereed the fight. Fitzsimmons has arrived in Chicago from Louisville, and answered the question as to whether Sullivan was counted out or was disqualified for going down without being hit. Fitzsimmons sticks to the claim he made at the ringside, that Sullivan was down fully 12 seconds, and was actually counted out. Several Chicagoans who saw the battle disagree with the Cornishman as to the count, but Fitzsimmons says he was doing the counting and ought to know. Fitzsimmons does not go into details regarding his decision, but simply says Sullivan was actually counted out and lost for that reason.

"There was nothing to it," said Fitzsimmons last night. "It is true that I did not begin my count just at the instant Sullivan fell. In my mind I had judged the time he was down and am satisfied if I made any mistake at all it was in the direction of giving Sullivan too long a time in which to recover. I counted Sullivan out, and no matter if he was able to get on his feet, I would have declared McGovern the winner. I was not rattled. I knew perfectly well what I was doing."

Chief of Police Caused Fight to End.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—The Times today says:

"Chief of Police Gunther, it developed today, caused the McGovern-Sullivan fight Saturday night to come to an end when it did. Before the fight began Colonel Gunther had an understanding with Referee Fitzsimmons, that when, in his opinion, either of the principals was unfit to continue boxing he (the chief) would arise from his seat as a signal that the fight was to be stopped. In the 15th round Colonel Gunther, who was sitting very close to the ring, saw that Sullivan was done for, and he accordingly arose. Fitzsimmons declared McGovern the winner. Colonel Gunther would have stopped the fight had not Fitzsimmons acted."

Pillsbury Again Wins at Chess.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 24.—H. M. Pillsbury, the leader in the international chess tourney, was a winner today in his match with Reggio, and his score now stands nine games won to three games lost. The round was the 13th of the tournament. The other winners in the play of the first session of the day were Tarrasch and Albin, who respectively defeated Mortimer and Schevc. Mieses and Schlechter drew, and Teichmann and Gunsberg had byes. Mortimer has thus far won one game and lost 11, and holds last place among the players. The following results were recorded in the afternoon sitting: Tachigorin beat Eisenberg; Maroczy vanquished Napier; Mason and Marco drew; Wolf and Janowski adjourned their game in a winning position for the latter, while the game between Marshall and Popiel was adjourned in an even position.

Players Signed by Flannery.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 24.—Manager Jack Flannery has returned from his Eastern trip after players. He signed Wiggs, formerly of the Chicagos, and Gehrney, of the St. Pauls, for pitchers, and also Bruyette, who was in the Illinois League last year. Casey, formerly with Ogden, is signed to the second bag, and others signed were: Gimlen, of Ogden; Clark, the crack first-baseman; Sullivan, a catcher of the Chicago American League; Keefe, of St. Louis, and Hamilton, of Oakland.

Spencer, Keene's Rider, to Sail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Terry Spencer, who will ride for James R. and Foxhall P. Keene, in England, this season, has completed arrangements to sail. He has engaged a stateroom on the Teutonic, which will leave here Wednesday afternoon. He will be accompanied by Clem Jenkins, who will have the leg-up on Frank Gardner's horses. Spencer has improved very much in health and strength since his trip to the Pacific Coast. He will not ride below 120 or 112 pounds.

FIXES PHILIPPINE TARIFF

SENATE PASSES THE BILL BY A STRICTLY PARTY VOTE.

McComas and Wellington Make Speeches Questioning Each Other's Veracity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate today the Senate, shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46 to 26, a strictly party vote.

During the debate on the bill, McComas and Wellington, of Maryland, became involved in a controversy, during the course of which the latter declared that if McComas should make his statements outside of the Senate chamber he would brand them as a malicious falsehood. He was called to order promptly, and resumed his seat amid considerable excitement.

Many amendments were offered to the Philippine bill, but, except those offered by the committee, only one—an amendment restricting the operation of the sedition laws enacted by the Taft Commission—was passed. The amendment of Foraker, fixing the rate of duties levied upon products coming into the United States from the Philippines at 50 per cent of the Dingley rates, instead of 75 per cent, as fixed in the bill, was lost, but it received a large Republican vote. Had the Democrats voted for it as a party, it would have carried, but many Democrats voted against it.

What the Measure Provides.

As passed, the measure provides that articles imported into the Philippine Archipelago from the United States shall be required to pay the duties levied against them by the Philippine Commission, and paid upon like articles imported into the archipelago from foreign countries; that articles imported into the United States from the Philippines shall pay a duty of 75 per cent of the rates fixed by the Dingley law, less any export taxes paid upon the articles sent from the Philippine Archipelago, as required by the Philippine Commission. All articles now imported free into the United States shall hereafter be exempt from export duty imposed in the Philippines.

The bill exempts the commerce passing between the United States and the Philippines from the operation of the navigation laws of the United States until July 1, 1904, and authorizes the Philippine Commission to issue licenses to craft now engaged in lighterage or exclusive harbor business, provided such craft are built in the United States or in the Philippines and owned by citizens of the United States or by inhabitants of the Philippines. The duties and taxes collected in pursuance of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands and used for their benefit.

All articles manufactured, in bonded warehouses, of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, when shipped from the United States to the Philippines, shall be exempt from the internal revenue, and all taxes paid upon such articles shipped to the Philippine Islands since November 15, 1901, shall be refunded.

Proceedings in Detail.

Hoar said he intended to vote for the measure, unless something was presented that did not seem to be there. Foraker spoke in favor of the bill. Turner resented Spooner's criticisms upon the Democratic party for what he said were the strictures upon the Army of the United States. He believed it was unjust to the dead, and cowardly to the living, to inject the late President McKinley's name into the debate.

McComas Gives It to Wellington.

McComas of Maryland said his colleague (Wellington) had said that he (Wellington) had been given assurances by President McKinley that the United States did not propose to hold the Philippines as colonies. He referred to Mr. Wellington's desertion from the Republican party, but was interrupted by Wellington: "I object," said the latter, "to my colleague's words concerning my desertion from the Republican party." McComas said he accepted the objection and continued. He said he had been present at the conference between the President and Wellington, and he denied emphatically that the President's promise had not been kept. It was absurd in his colleague, he asserted, for him to make such a charge. Berry said the Philippine trouble had cost $500,000,000, 5000 American lives and millions of property burned and otherwise destroyed. Dolliver spoke in favor of the bill.

Vest gave notice of an amendment that by the pending bill it should not be held that the United States intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippines into citizenship or to retain the islands permanently as an integral part of the United States, but that it is the intention to establish in the Philippine Archipelago a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the Philippines.

Elkins spoke in favor of the bill.

Culbertson said the Democratic party maintained trade between the United States and the Philippines should be free, and that ultimate independence should be granted to the Filipinos. He asserted that the policy of the Republican party was dictated by the trusts.

Lodge said so much acrimony had been developed that an incident had occurred on Saturday which all deeply deplored. That incident had grown, he said, out of the fact that the ordinary decencies of debate had been brushed aside. The time had come for the Senate to restore its debates to a higher plane. He felt it was possible to discuss the Philippine questions without Senators calling each other robbers and thieves and scoundrels.

Dubois said he had left the Republican party not so much on account of the money question as because the "great corporations and trusts" had got control of the Republican councils. Bacon announced the withdrawal of his amendment offered to the pending bill, saying he would offer it later to the proposed Philippine Government bill.

Wellington Replies to McComas.

Wellington, evidently laboring under some excitement, replied to some statements made during today's debate by his colleague, McComas. Those statements, he said, had cast doubt upon his (Wellington's) truth and veracity, but he insisted that McComas' recollections did not serve him well. "He is," said Wellington, "so ignorant upon this question that he ought not to speak upon it, or his statements were untrue." He explained that while McComas accompanied him in his call upon the late President, he was not within hearing of all of the conversation and did not know what had been said. He asserted that the late President (McKinley) did make the promises to him which he had stated previously he had made.

"I believe," he said, "that the President meant at that time to carry out those promises, but because of sinister and malign influences he was forced to abandon them, and to drift—to drift. I do not stand alone in this matter, and my colleague in so assailing my veracity assails that of another Senator. The same promises were made to him as were made to me. He is on the floor now," declared Wellington, pounding his desk emphatically, "or was, a few minutes ago. I was not mistaken." He demanded of his colleague that there should be no equivocations upon his part and declared that McComas, refraining from making the charge against him in the last campaign, had waited until he could hide behind the rules of the Senate before casting the imputation of such a charge upon him.

After referring to a visit to President McKinley by General Agnus, of Baltimore, and himself, Wellington, speaking with deliberation and emphasis, said:

Accuses McComas of Falsehood.

"I desire to be within the rules of the Senate. I will say this: If my colleague at any time will reiterate, outside of this chamber, what he has said in this chamber, then I will tell him that he is not correct, and tell him what I will not say in this chamber, because of Senatorial dignity, because of Parliamentary rules—that he utters a cowardly and malicious falsehood." Frye, the president pro tem, ordered Wellington to take his seat. The Maryland Senator complied.

Hoar made the point of order that Wellington was out of order in using the language he had used. Frye sustained the point of order and the incident seemed to close at that point.

Allison and Clay spoke on the pending bill.

Hanna Defends McKinley.

Hanna said that with the personal differences of the two Senators from Maryland he had nothing to do, but when statements were made involving the action of a President whose lips now were closed in death, he felt it was time for him to speak. "The statement made," he said, "that a promise was given by our dead President, with respect to the disposition of the Philippine Islands—a promise that was not kept—I resent that statement in the name of the American people." (Applause.) He was willing to admit that there might have been a misunderstanding, but if any refutation of the charge were needed, the character of President McKinley ought to afford a sufficient refutation of it. It was not possible to entertain such a charge, and in the name of the American people he entered his protest against it. The debate was closed by Fairbanks with an eloquent speech in support of the pending measure. Four o'clock having arrived, Lodge offered amendments, of which he had given notice an hour before, and both were adopted. The amendments were: To provide for the right of appealing to the Board of General Appraisers, and to fix July 1, 1904, as the time when the navigation laws of the United States should be extended absolutely to the Philippines.

Patterson then offered his amendment providing for the repeal of the sedition acts passed by the Philippine Commission, and a vote was taken on it. When the name of McLaurin was passed, Patterson asked why, but was drowned in a chorus from the Republican side demanding "regular order."

When the roll call was completed, Turner demanded to know why the name of the senior Senator from South Carolina had not been called.

"The names of both Senators from South Carolina," replied Frye, the president pro tem., "were omitted by the clerk by direction of the chair."

Then followed a long wrangle, Turner insisting on discussing the question of the rights of the South Carolina Senators to vote, despite points of order that under unanimous consent agreement debate was not in order on any subject. Frye, in the chair, however, said the matter of keeping to that agreement remained with the Senators, and also that he would not refuse to recognize a Senator who rose to a question of personal privilege. Turner insisted that the fact a Senator had been declared to be in contempt did not deprive him of the right of voting. Such a contention, he maintained, would be a monstrous proposition. Foraker and Mallory spoke upon the question at issue.

Prince Henry Visits the Senate.

At this point, the guest of the Nation, Prince Henry of Prussia, was escorted into the chamber to a seat by the side of President pro tem Frye. As the Prince ascended the president's platform, the Senate rose as a body and hearty applause swept over the floor and the thronged galleries.

Bailey expressed the opinion that Senators could not be prevented from exercising their right to vote even though they were under actual arrest. While Bailey was speaking, Prince Henry, who had occupied his seat beside Senator Frye for 20 minutes, withdrew from the chamber, accompanied by his escort, and amid applause from both the floor and the galleries.

Finally the chair recognized Aldrich, and he made the point that as the Senate was proceeding under a unanimous agreement to vote on the Philippine bill, no discussion was in order on any other subject. He asked that this point be submitted to the Senate, which was done, with the result that the discussion was declared out of order by a vote of 48 to 25. On this question, Wellington voted with the Republicans to sustain the point of order, while Jones of Nevada and Mason voted with the Democrats.

Turner then sought to secure recognition in order to have spread on the records a protest of Tillman, but the privilege was denied at the time, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of amendments to the Philippine bill.

Amendments Taken Up.

The first of the amendments taken up was that offered by Teller, declaring that the Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force in the Philippine Archipelago as elsewhere in the United States. The amendment was voted down, 26 to 47.

Hoar then offered an amendment providing that no person shall be convicted of treason in the Philippines by any tribunal, civil or military, except upon the testimony of two witnesses or of confession in open court. Lodge volunteered to accept this amendment, but Hoar insisted upon a roll call, and the amendment was agreed to unanimously, the vote being 69 to 0. Hoar offered another amendment providing that there should be no punishment by any tribunal of the United States, civil or military, of any person who should fail to give information of the treason of a mother, father, son or daughter. The amendment was agreed to, 38 to 34.

Foraker offered an amendment providing that the rate of duties upon articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands should be 50 per cent of the Dingley rates, instead of 75 per cent. It was rejected, 29 to 43. Upon this vote, party lines were abandoned, the roll call being as follows:

Noes—Aldrich, Allison, Bailey, Bard, Bate, Burrows, Clark (Mont.), Culberson, Deboe, Dietrich, Dolliver, Dubois, Elkins, Foster (La.), Frye, Hanna, Hawley, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Kittredge, Lodge, McCumber, McLaurin (Miss.), Mallory, Martin, Money, Patterson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Pritchard, Proctor, Rawlins, Simmons, Simon, Spooner, Taliaferro, Teller, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wetmore. Total, 43.

Ayes—Bacon, Berry, Burnham, Burton, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Dryden, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster (Wash.), Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hansbrough, Kearns, Mason, Millard, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose, Pettus, Platt (N. Y.), Quarles, Scott, Stewart, Wellington. Total, 29.

Teller's Amendment Voted Down.

Teller offered an amendment providing, in brief, that the United States did not intend permanently to annex the Philippines, but to establish a government in the islands suitable to their inhabitants; that the United States had no purpose to deprive the Filipinos of their liberties or to subjugate them, but to secure to them the blessings of a free government of their own choice; and that to the end peace and order should prevail in the islands, the United States would cooperate with the peaceably disposed inhabitants in the formation of a free government, and would protect it against interference from any foreign power. The amendment was rejected, 29 to 44.

Rawlins then offered the substitute of the minority for the entire bill. It was rejected, 25 to 46.

Mallory offered his amendment relating to the levying of tonnage dues upon vessels coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago and suspending the coastwise navigation laws between the United States and the Philippines until January 1, 1903, after which they should be applicable upon Philippine trade. The amendment was rejected, 23 to 42.

Vest offered an amendment, a declaration that the bill should not mean that the Philippines ever should be incorporated into citizenship of the United States, or permanently to be held as an integral part of this country. The amendment was rejected, 24 to 43. The bill was then passed, 46 to 26.

Turner renewed his request that the protest of Tillman against not being allowed to vote should be spread upon the records, and be published in the Congressional Record. He did not ask for unanimous consent for its publication, he said, but demanded it as a Constitutional right. Platt (Conn.) objected. Further discussion of the subject was cut off by the Senate at 6:50 going into executive session. At 6:55 the Senate adjourned.

St. Louis Fair Work to Be Rushed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—With the advent of warmer weather, operations on the World's Fair site will be pushed forward with renewed vigor. Preparations are being made to commence grading over an extensive area, which will necessitate the employment of more than 1000 laborers and many horses. The department of works is working on plans and specifications for three of the most important structures, and it is believed contracts for these will be in shape for bidders within the next few days. As soon as lighting facilities can be furnished it is the intention of the management to run night shifts of workmen. The additional labor will be applied on all classes of work.

Boy Afflicted With Hydrophobia.

COVINGTON, Ga., Feb. 24.—Liddell Childs, a 12-year-old boy, suffering from hydrophobia, has been taken to Atlanta for the Pasteur treatment. The boy was bitten by a dog two years ago, but rabies did not become manifest until Wednesday. He was out hunting with his brother, when suddenly he was seized with violent convulsions and began to froth at the mouth.

COSTS HIM HIS LIFE.

Son Now in Prison for Plotting to Kill His Father, Will Be Hanged.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 24.—The Supreme Court today decided that Clinton Dotson, who is a convict in the Penitentiary, must hang for complicity in the murder of his father, Captain Oliver Dotson. Dotson was up for life, and with a convict named McArthur, who was about to be released, a plot was hatched to kill the old man, making it appear as a suicide. A confession was placed on the dead man's body, which it was expected would clear Dotson of the murder for which he was serving a life sentence. McArthur was hanged for this crime last September.

Entire Family Murdered.

WELCH, La., Feb. 24.—Tonight it was discovered that five of the six members of the Earl family, living about three miles from here, had been murdered, and that the head of the household had disappeared. No search has yet been made for his body, although it is generally believed that he had been killed. His wife had the whole front of her face mashed in with some blunt instrument. One of the sons had been shot through the head, and the throats of three others had been cut. There is no clew to the perpetrator of the deed.

Captain Francis Pavy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Captain Francis Pavy, chairman of the Railway Share Trust & Agency Company, Ltd., and the Railway Debenture & General Trust Company, Ltd., died at his country place in England, last Friday. He was a director of the Wabash Railroad, and was widely connected with different railroads in the United States, and also the representative of the Westinghouse Electric Company in England.

PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

"Common Sense"

Is the motto of the modern woman. The thick soled shoe and the rainy day skirt are witnesses to the wise application of the motto in matters of dress.

But there is no common sense in neglecting womanly diseases or in experimenting with other medicines when it is a matter of common knowledge that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It establishes regularity, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

It is not common sense to seek medical advice of those who are not physicians when Dr. Pierce, not only a doctor, but a specialist in the treatment and cure of diseases of woman, offers a consultation by letter *free*. Write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

"I had falling of internal organs and had to go to bed every month; had irregular monthly periods which would sometimes last ten or twelve days," writes Mrs. L. Holmes, of Coolspring Street, Uniontown, Penna. "Had also indigestion so bad that I could not eat anything hardly. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me. I took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

For 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only* you can get *free* a paper covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The book contains 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ALL DISEASES $5 A MONTH

Hundreds of Your Friends Are Taking Advantage of the $5 Rate and Are Being Cured of Long Standing Troubles.

The Best and Purest of Medicines and the Most Scientific Treatment of Disease Furnished Under This One Charge of $5.00 a Month.

Until the Innovation made by the Copeland Physicians, in placing medical skill and thorough scientific treatment for all diseases within the reach of the masses of the people, by making their total charges for medicines and treatment $5 per month, it was almost impossible for those in moderate circumstances to obtain the services of skilled and conscientious specialists.

It was, and still is, for that matter, a frequent occurrence to hear complaints made over the excessive fees charged by those claiming to be specialists. The charge of the Copeland Specialists is but $5 per month, including all medicines and appliances, and the time required for a cure under their system is shorter than that occupied by any other method. Moreover, their cures are genuine and permanent, this fact being freely attested to by well-known and reliable residents of this city, county and state. Read the testimony published today, and judge for yourself.

DEAF 17 YEARS. SERIOUS BRONCHIAL TROUBLE HEALTH AND HEARING RESTORED.

Mr. Paul Schmidt, the popular blacksmith at Beaverton, Or., adds this strong indorsement of the competency of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery in curing catarrh and deafness. In speaking of his trouble he said:

"My case was a very chronic and complicated one. I had been deaf in the left ear for 17 years, the result of catarrh, and my health seemed hopelessly shattered, the bronchial tubes being badly affected.

"When I say I was totally deaf in the left ear I am telling the truth. This ear had been dead to all sound for what to most people would be a lifetime. I could not hear anything with it whatever.

Mr. Paul Schmidt, Beaverton, Or.

"I had the usual symptoms of catarrh. My head was stopped up all the time, and I could scarcely breathe through the nostrils. The disease seemed to gradually work down until it reached the

Bronchial Tubes,

and then my suffering became very great. There was soreness and pain through the chest and lungs. My breathing was short and labored, with a

Tightness in the Chest

that at times made it impossible to get enough air into the lungs. Like all sufferers from bronchial trouble, I had a bad morning cough. Any exertion set me to puffing and panting. At work I would choke up and hardly be able to get my breath, and would become so exhausted that I would have to quit and rest. As I kept getting worse right along I became greatly alarmed over my condition, and had grave fears that my

Lungs Were Affected.

"I felt I must do something and do it right away, in order to stop the progress of the disease, and went to the Copeland Institute, of which I had heard and read a great deal. I began to improve right away, and now feel like a

Different Man.

My head is clear, I have no cough, and the pains have disappeared; and what is certainly wonderful, my hearing has been completely restored. **I now hear as well as I ever did** in my life. As good with the left ear as with the right one.

"After what Drs. Copeland and Montgomery have done for me I can surely recommend the treatment, and am glad of this opportunity to make known to the public the facts of my cure, and hope thereby to benefit others who are similarly afflicted."

NEGLECTED COLD GROWN SERIOUS, HE FEARED CONSUMPTION

Mr. George Sunderland, King's Heights, head of Johnson street, Portland: Mr. Sunderland spent the last five years in Alaska and British Columbia, and on his return trip last September was taken with a severe cold, which defied all treatment and developed into a serious and alarming catarrhal condition. He said:

"Yes, on my way home I took a severe

Mr. George Sunderland, King's Heights, Head of Johnson Street, Portland.

cold, but I didn't pay much attention to it, believing it would soon pass off. After I reached home my condition kept getting worse, and although I began to take medicine and doctor, I grew steadily worse until I feared I was

Going Into Consumption.

My head was stopped up, the nose discharged continually, and my throat was raw and sore, with a constant tickling.

My Cough Was Terrible,

racking my system day and night, and making it impossible for myself or anybody else to sleep. There was a dull aching through the chest, and I raised large quantities of phlegm and mucus.

"To make matters worse my stomach gave out. I had no appetite, and what I did eat was not properly digested. My bowels were constipated. There wasn't a bone in my body that didn't ache and torture me. My

Strength Failed

rapidly, and I was reduced from 167 to 153 pounds.

"My friends and relatives were greatly worried over my condition, and to please them I took up the treatment. I was under treatment but a short time when

I Was Improving

in a way that left no doubt but what I would get entirely well. Now all signs of catarrh have disappeared, together with the cough and pains. I have gained 15 pounds, and my stomach is in excellent condition.

HOME TREATMENT

No one deprived of the benefits of the Copeland treatment because of living at a distance from the city. If you cannot come to the office, write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank and Book, and be cured at home.

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.

HOUSEHOLD NEED

Every household ought to have on hand against emergencies a bottle of pure alcoholic stimulant.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

recommends itself, as it is the purest type of the purest whiskey and the one whiskey preferred by physicians.

For the physical needs of women, when recommended, it is the purest tonical stimulant.

ROTHCHILD BROS., Portland, Ore.