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Stand. PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1995.

HOW WILL THE DRAMA END? One thing is apparent, to-wit: The

political and personal friends of those who are under prosecution in Oregon, in connection with the land frauds are not passive spectators of the proceedings. They don't like the prosecutors, either. Both sides are busy, and the air is full of plots and counter-plots. After a while there will be revelations that will satisfy even the most eager and sensational curiosity. Conspiracy is asserted on all sides, and a mass of matter is accumulating which, when produced, will be startling. Much of it, on both sides, is leaking out; but it would be manifestly improper for The Oregonian to print all it hears, or to comment on statements not delivered as testimony in court. It is known in general, what the accusations are, for these come to the surface through the indictments. But the testimony on which they are to be supported or to fall must be waited for. As to the defendants, there can be no public judgment till they have had full opportunity to meet their accusers openly. But it is certain there have been great mistakes and great wrongs, on one side or the other

Though the trials are yet perhaps two months off, the preparations for them working up to a point of dramatic intensity. Behind this effort is the whole force and energy of the National Administration, which must be confithe effort as it does. On the other side the reputation and the political and personal fortunes of men in high place are at stake; and whatever the course or the result, the denouement will be striking in either event, because of the prominence of the parties engaged in the contest. In a combat of such forces favor cannot be asked nor granted. It is not ordinary litigation over property; it is a struggle which has all the resolute purpose of war itself. Attack and defense will not be less determined. nor less rancorous, than if carried into the arena of arms, under the spirit of mortal batred.

It is clear that on both sides the feeling and effort are growing more tense, week by week, at all points. And no wonder, when it is considered what is involved, to the contestants, in a contention of this kind. It will not leave things as it found them, either in Oregon or at Washington. The Oregonian has no prediction to make, only this: That from a battle so set, from assault and defense on such a field, something is going to happen.

To the casual reader of the proceedings before the International Commission which is inquiring into the slaughter of the British fishermen by Rojestvensky's squadron it probably appears side or the other must be both sides are telling the truth.

The men of the fishing fleet are positive in declaring that there were no tor- It is easy to see why the orthodox oldpedo-boats among their vessels. Captain Clade, the Lawson of the Russian navy, and some of his confreres de- tice. In these days all kinds of folk clare just as positively that they saw are looking over the wall and seeking torpedo-boats with the fishing fleet. a side way into the pasture land of The paradox is easily intelligible. When a man suffering from overwork in decreasing the supply of whisky declares that he sees pink rats upon his bed he is undoubtedly right. He sees them. are no rats, brown or pink, in the room, is also right. There are no rats. So officers undoubtedly tell the truth in saying that they saw such vessels, and the fishermen are undoubtedly right in saying that there were no such vessels

In this connection it is not amiss to recall the story of the commander of a Port Arthur. This officer had spent the last ten years in running a farm, and was consequently not so much at home upon the narrow bridge of a torpedooat as he might have been. He escaped from Port Arthur in a blinding Nothing could be seen ahead, miles astern, pursuing the fleeing boat with relentless fury. "It was not is this: If an adult, more or less capahuman," ran the captain's story. "We ble of reasoning, has a right to call in

heaped coal upon the furnace-and then we ran ashore, thank God!"

Owing to the width of the North Sea it was impossible for the ships attacked by the demoniacal torpedo-boats off the Dogger Bank to find a welcome haven upon a shingly beach, but they boldly fied as rapidly as possible from the place where such ghostly craft maneuvered. It is a high proof of the Russian officers' infallibility that they could not possibly be mistaken in thinking they saw torpedo-boats, although several instances were cited before the commission of battleships and first-class cruisers having been taken for the diminutive vessels, even in peace maneuvers. It is another in stance of the dogged bravery of the Russian naval officer. He will see what his duty or his country's interest demands that he should see, and, like the canny Scot, he will take his oath to it even if he wouldn't bet saxpence on it.

THE STATES AT THE '05 FAIR. Governor Mead has come to Portland to select the site for the Washington state building. The Legislature of that state has just appropriated the liberal sum of \$75,000, which ought to be adequate for a comprehensive display at the '05 Fair of the many things the state has to show. Washington has been late in making its preparations to take a suitable part in the great Exposition, but it is not too late. With the energy and enterprise which are characteristic of its citizenship we may expect that it will be enabled to derive from the Fair all the benefit to which is is entitled. To that end the Fair management will give its most hearty cooperation. The best site available is too good for Washington, for Washington will make the most of it.

The great awakening relative to the mportance and splendor of the approaching Exposition that has taken place throughout all the states has been most gratifying to every person interested in the success of the Fair. New York had appropriated \$35,000; now it seems that the state has decided that it is not enough, and it proposes to give \$65,000 more. The Governors of the im portant States of Illinois and Wisconsin are urging upon their Legislatures that they provide for suitable representation here. The following table will show how the matter of appropriations

New York Pennsylvania Illinois Wisconsin Colorado Oragon Washington Massachusetts Missouri Utah Montana Idaho	ending. \$ 05,000 00,000 25,000 30,000 35,000 15,000	#16d. # 35,000 450,000 75,000 15,000 10,000 10,000 10,000
California	10,000	90,000

It must be borne in mind that the states will contribute only one of the important features of the Exposition. No account is here taken of the general exhibits, the vast number of private displays and the varied spectacles that will be installed along the Trail. These states are coming in because they fully realize now that the Lewis and Clark Exposition is to be a great affair,

THE DOCTORS. It was, doubtless, a cynic-who said

that there would be no need there for the lawyers, the doctors and the preachers. Whatever may be the case, in the next world, a sure thing is that some of us here get on with none of the lawyer and very little of the minisat this stage of the world, have nothing to do with, but the ignorant doctor may not only kill us and those dear to us, but he is a positive and imminent sets himself up to practice. Civilized man has known this so well in all ages. that he has demanded of his doctor that he should spend years in learning his business; that the young docuniversities for the sake of collective teaching and study, and that the fact of such course of learning having been passed should be shown publicly by identifying the successful student by means of some magic letters attached to his name.

So there has grown up in all civilized countries a common consent as to the kind, and almost as to the quantum, of knowledge that a young doctor must start with in his career. This covers the anatomy of the human frame, physiology, the symptoms of all common diseases, especially those of contagious remedial effect of various kinds of treatment, chemistry in its relations to health for the individual and the community. Practically this is, or ought to be, common ground, regardless of what may be built on, or may diverge from this foundation of knowledge as the young doctor may become a specialist in one or another of the modern schools of which the number grows from year to year, or may devote himself to one corner of the wide field of human ills. lying. A little reflection, however, will This measuring up of the beginners convince those interested that this is must be done by the experts who have far from being the case; indeed, that the necessary knowledge and experience, but who in this represent the public, the community, not the profession. style physicians should desire to keep the door and hold the key into prac

admitted position and regular and collectible fees, Is it, or is it not, for the public good and safety that existing requirements should be relaxed? On the one hand, His less nervous friend, who says there | very many of us claim the right to get | our doctoring and healing done where and by whom we please, regardless of with the torpedo-boats. The Russian the general qualifications of the socalled "doctor," or of any voucher or guarantee for his ability. In this idea we are confirmed by one or the other who is a believer in the various sciences and treatments shown in the title to Dr. Coe's bill now in hands of the committee at Salem. Think of Russian torpedo-boat that ran out of them! Practicers in the "gift of healing, vital science, osteopathy, magnetic healing, the Weltmer system, hydrotherapy. mesmerism. spiritualism. Christian science, faith cure, and other cuits by which disease or lack of har-

mony in the individual is treated." So many men, so many minds. Sure ly there is room for every one in some tent or other. But the question behind fell upon our knees. We prayed to be one from this miscellany of healers for in naval warfare. It is believed the delivered from such demons. We his or her own case (which is not now this way a sufficient number of

in issue), does the right extend to the young and ignorant child, or the sick capable of decision, over whom care and responsibility extend? The logical answer seems to be yes, if the practicer is guaranteed in advance to have acquired sufficient store of the accumulated knowledge of the centuries to have justified him in leaving the beaten paths of regular practice for any of these new trails and byways. So much the state should be required to see to in the interest of the public health. Freedom to practice? Yes; but before the man has leave to deviate he should be required to have the old map in his head. Therefore it is to be hoped that the committee may tone up Dr. Coe's bill at least to the requirements above indicated before it goes to vote in the Legislature with their approval.

YOUNG MEN IN THE NAVY.

One hundred and fourteen men wer added to the available working force of the Navy in line of slow official promotion by the graduation of the first class in the Naval Academy. "If you will but rise to the level of your opportunities," said the President in address ing the class, "you will keep and maintain the proud fame of the American naval officer." Yet it is a fact that opportunity to reach the top in the Navy under the present system of promotions slow, and, to many who wait and hope, It never comes. This opportunity serves but inadequately the demands of our present naval equipment in time of peace. In an emergency of sudden war its provisions would quickly prove inadequate. Efficient officers take longer in making than do efficient ships, and to hurry naval construction, as was proven in our Civil War, is disastrous

Park Benjamin makes a plain pre entment of the needs of the Nation in this respect in a late number of the Independent. He shows that under the present utterly inadequate system of promotion in the Navy we are facing the near possibility of "white-haired Lieutenants," and urges Congress and the people who make Congressmen to awake to their responsibility in this matter, adding that "it is too late to educate Admirals after war begins."

The truth, stated plainly and tersely is thiz; We are building a Navy composed of ships of the highest efficiency We have not got enough men of corresponding efficiency to command them. To provide great tools and not people able to handle them is an absurdity. Mr. Benjamin asserts that all of our commanding officers of the Navy are too old for the highest degree of efficiency, even in time of peace. He submits in proof of this assertion that men nearing three-score have not the physical endurance and the nerve to permit them to withstand the fearful strain of modern war, or even the wearing responsibilities of command in peace time, and adds: "Ceaseless vigilance and activity require young men in full vigor of mind and body."

The naval list shows that all of our Rear-Admirals but two are over 50; eighteen have less than two years to serve, and seven retire during the present year. Of the seventy-seven Captains, all but three are over 55; thirtythree are over 58; fifty-three have less than five years to serve. The youngest in this list is 5314, the oldest 6114 years of age. Of the Commanders-the next that one great attraction of heaven was grade below Captain-all are over 47; of the ninety-five who are eligible to command, fifty are over 53 and twenty-

nine are over 55. Comparisons here may be disquieting but they are suggestive of the necessity of immediate relief, if the personne ter. But at both ends of life, to say of the United States Navy is to stand nothing of the middle, the doctor for efficiency with the navies of the touches all of us. Again, the ignorant world. As to Japan, our youngest mires! is older then Renr. A client; the ignorant preacher, we may, Togo; the four Japanese Vice-Admirals are all younger than our youngest Captain. The average age of our Captain (571/2 years) is thirteen years beyond that of the Japanese Captains, nine danger to the community in which he years beyond that of the English and German Captains, and seven years beyond that of the Russian Captains. The youngest English Captain is 20 years younger than our youngest, while if our youngest Captain were in the tors should be gathered in colleges and Japanese navy he would have been retired for age some time ago.

History supports the assertion that young men are the fighters of the world. Nelson was not quite 40 at the battle of the Nile; at Trafalgar the average age of thirty-one Captains was a liftle over 40. In the War of 1812 Decatur was a Commodore at 28; Hull was old enough to command the Constitution and dispose of the Guerriere at 37, and Perry at the battle of Lake Erie

was about 29. All of this and much more of similar trend is not new. Congress has repeatedly been made aware of the situation character, surgery up to date, the in specific terms, and the President in his late message called attention to the matter, noting first that "a modern means of healing, and the rules of warship is useless unless the officers and men aboard her become adepts in their duties." Looking to the accomplishment of this desirable and indeed highly necessary result, he said: "Sooner or later we shall have to provide for some method by which there will be promotions for merit, or else tain age have not advanced beyond a

certain grade." Against the first expedient the dread of political influences that have worked such injustice and caused so many heartburnings in the Army looms up, a menace to efficiency in the Navy The seniority system of promotion though it makes the service hoary with gray beards and causes it to glisten with bald heads away down the line, has at least been able to prevent the pet of the political boss or "the son of his father" from being jumped over the eads of men trained in the profession and entitled to promotion through service. A feasible plan proposed is to allow the graduates of technical schools of acknowledged thoroughness, who have specialized in engineering and construction, to apply for commissions as Ensigns in the Navy, subject to a reasonable period of probation during which they will get practical knowledge of working ships by sea service. just as do the graduates of the Naval Academy. The ideas simplified in statement are these: We want educated men, specialized in their work, to handle the powerful battleships that are being added year by year to our Navy. The Naval Academy cannot turn them out fast enough to meet the demand; let technical schools come to the rescue in the lines suggested. Again, the personnel of the Navy must be made up of relatively young men. Let adequate provision be made for the retirement of officers who have passed the age of efficiency, accredited by nature and by experience in naval warfare, It is believed that in

competent to command and work our fighting ships may in a relatively short space of time be secured.

It seems unnecessary at this late day to offer explanations and excuses for placing shackles upon Jefferson Davis during the first few days after his capture by the Federal authorities in 1865. He was considered at that time a particularly contumacious rebel, whose avowed purpose to escape across the Mississippi, where he "might hap to move new broils," was reported, and where his influence with his followers might have prolonged the war. The people of the North were not in as lenient a mood in regard to the rebellion, and those who precipitated it in the face of Abraham Lincoln's earnest plea for amity in his first inaugural as they are now. They felt, as was natural under the circumstances, great exultation in the capture of the president of the Confederacy, and were extremely anxious that he should be held until such time as he might be released without detriment to the public peace That no attempt was made to put indignities upon him or to humiliate him unnecessarily is, all things considered surprising. That no such attempt was made is certain. On the contrary, he was treated with all the consideration compatible with the general state of the public temper and his safekeeping. Long ago a closed incident, no good can come from reopening and restating the question. The part of General Miles in the matter was that of a soldier on duty, obeying orders.

Protest against tyranny and mussacre meets difficulties in Russia. The other day the gemstyos of Novgerod adopted a resolution of protest against the slaughter in St. Petersburg. As soon as the adoption of the resolution became known in St. Petersburg an order was telegraphed to the Governor to arrest every member of the zenistvos. which was done, the victims being seized from their beds and taken to the fortress. The members of the zemstyos are in every case men of good standing and intelligence. They are the "best people" of Russia, some of them belonging to the aristocracy, and some outside of it. The officials, not responsible to the people, who yet call themselves "the government," are only hastening the end. The "hereditary bondsmen" in Russia will yet "strike the blow.

The Salem Journal is overcome with sorrow by the homeless condition of the Governor of Oregon, who has not an executive mansion to make tolerable his lonely life in Salem. "Even a Governor has rights," cries the Journal. And it gives the following tearful illus-

Suppose we elect a young man Governor from Eastern Oregon. He comes to Salem with his young wife and children. He has no fortune, but an honesty of purpose to do his duty. He finds the salary and the situation so that he must occupy roo in a fifteen-dollar-a-month cottage. humiliating that man to compel him we exait him to the office of Chief Execu

We can see no way out of this terrible dilemma except to move the seat of government to Eastern Oregon.

It will be up to Attorney McMahan, of Salem, to make good his charge that the Superintendent of the Penitentiary and his family and sundry other officers at that institution have been eating off of the state without due warrant of law. Also that they have, as charged, kept open house to their friends, driven about in carriages, kept servants, stabled fast horses, etc. without drawing upon their salaries in payment therefor. A joint committee the Legislature will inquire into (since the main charge of having drawn subsistence stores from the state commissary is admitted) to what extent these extraordinary expenses have been incurred and allowed. Taxpavers will walt the findings of the committee with interest.

Says the Albany Democrat: "Dr Hill, of Portland, is to be congratulated. The Oregonian, the most infidelic of any paper on the Coast, doesn't like his Where this critic gets the word "infidelic," which has no authority, no recognized usage, doesn't appear. He means "infidel," no doubt. But the person who uses "Infidel," in any application to the religious faith or ideas of another, hasn't sense enough to know what the word means. He always is held an "infidel" who has a different and especially a higher idea of man's relation to the infinite than the ordinary and commonplace one. echoed by such stupidity as that which inspires the utterance above quoted.

A death at once pathetic and shocking was that of Mrs. Johanna Kurden who was fatally burned in a fire that destroyed the small dwelling-hardly more than a shelter-that was home on Union avenue. Thursday night. The event of her death was not, however, more sorrowful than the life of utter loneliness from which the tragretirement of all those who after a cer- edy of a few minutes relieved her. A widow, and childless and alone, sick much of the time, and no longer young. life to her was existence merely, and barren of hope. Not the death of this desolate woman, but the manner of it, is to be deplored.

Any county in which sheep, cattle or horses are killed on the range by lawless persons should be compelled to pay the owners the value of the property destroyed. This is the sure way to stop such slaughter. Citizens of the county in which these outrages are perpetrated will "put the kibosh" on such proceedings when they have to pay the loss. The bill ought to pass.

It was the great Paley who asked 'Who can refute a sneer?" And it was the great Samuel Johnson who pointed out that stubborn audacity was the last refuge of guilt. The bearing of which observation lies in the application of

General Miles has a position in the militia of Massachusetts. He will not be able to be present in Washington on the fourth of March to congratulate Theodore Roosevelt on his election to the Presidency.

Mr. Pulitzer evidently values his peace of mind above mundane honors having decided to have his College of Journalism founded after his death.

France shows a disposition to put prohibitive tariff on the cakewalk. Fortunately, we can retaliate on the

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Ashland Tribune reports the wedding of Professor Payne and Miss Hurt. We hope the affair was less distressing than it sounds.

Officials in St. Louis announce another war on vice." It's a strange thing that persons don't realize that it's the beginning of a war on vice is a disgrace-such war should always be going on

Japan's coal cellar is being rapidly and conomically filled by the Vladivostok "blockade runners."

At the Play. "Funny name, isn't it?- "The Darling of

the Gods'. Didn't know gods had dar-

lings-just look at those diamonds-and there's Mrs. Smythe-she looks a frightoh, now the curtain's going up-why, they're all Japanese-it's a Japanese play, you say-what a funny way those girls walk-I never can remember all those foreign names-why doesn't Blanche Bates ome on?-that's her, you say-which?-I don't see her-Yo-San?-ob, that one-is that Blanche Bates?-she looks just like a Jap, doesn't she?-you'd never tell from her looks she was born right in this town are those geishas?-how horrid-they're not nice persons, are they?-what does that man want with two swords?-one for each hand, I guess-that's the result of jiu-jitsu-why does she talk about breaking bones !- must be going to make soup for him-oh, oh, they've killed that man, haven't they !- I do hope they won't shoot off any guns-my nerves won't stand it-what are these ky-isses?-oh, just kisses-what a fuss to make over a kiss is the hero an American?-they're all Japanese!-I don't see why the hero can't be an American-look at those Japs in the box-this must make them feel like home -what's this shoji they talk about?-I hope it's not improper-why does that man in front of us keep looking back?-is anything wrong with my hair?-I don't understand it a bit-these foreign plays are coolish, I think-what are souvenir chocolates?-you can't keep chocolates-now the curtain's going up again-just look at that girl letting that man hug her-she's a geisha, you say-well, that makes no difference-she's a bold thing-what's down in the cellar?-is it on fire?-well, it looks like it with that red light-torturing him down below?-well, he's only a Jap-are all those people swimming?-the River of Souls?-how can souls swim?-a thousand years after, you say-a thousand years why are they in the clouds?-have they airships in Japan?-why don't they come down by parachute?-is that the end?how silly-the villain wasn't even killed-I'll never come to see a Japanese play again-but wasn't Blanche Bates just too sweet-yes, the Irvington car-we're just in time, if we hurry,"

One of those little scraps of informa tion that make the rounds of all the papers printed in the English language says that married life lasts on an average 28 years. No statistician has dared to take the vaudeville hint and estimate how long

Valentines become more and more elaborate each year. According to the Philadelphia Record, valentine stockings are the thing this year. They bear embroidered hearts and darts, and also such sentences as "To my valentine" and "Don't be a kicker." We shall await next year's developments with great interest.

Poland would have a cinch on first place n a "Niobe of Nations" contest.

Grippenberg is bucking Kuropatkin Pack up your Grippenberg and go.

Aroused by the suggestion that the appendix should be removed from every infant as a precautionary measure, the British Medical Journal demands further precautions. The tonsils, the large intestine these matters at an early date, to find and part of the alimentary canal should be removed, thinks the B. M. J. (as it is familiarly known among its subscribers) The line of reasoning is excellent. Were our legs amputated in early life we couldn't stub our toes and break our bones in the ensuing full. If our arms were chopped off at birth we could never lose our fingers by contact with the tempting but hard-biting buzz-saw. Were our heads skilfully removed, we couldn't blow our brains out, and if all the bables were killed, there would be no mortality,

Some ingenious correspondent, who writes on what appears to be pink and silver wallpaper, wants to know the best food for producing fat, and encloses picture which presumably represents the letterwriter's ideal in that respect. Having hitherto tackied various foods merely because they seemed good to eat, and without thought of their fat-or thinproducing effect, we must acknowledge our inability to aid pink and silver Slim. but beg to propose an attractive subjec for discussion by the Garfield Literary and Debating Society. Which would you rather be, a thin person who wants to be fat or a fat person who wants to be thin? It is now remarked that the reason they couldn't entrap Heney was that he,

like Joseph, "wasn't sleepy." To keep up the pace of the Santa Rosa Republican and several other papers, Note and Comment offers one round trip ticket to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Oriental Fair, to be held this Summer in Portland, Or. The ticket will not be good for meals or drinks en route and does not include admission to the grounds. It does entitle the holder to ask a policeman three questions, of which

nearest way home. WEX. J. GAIN LIBERTY OR DIE.

Albanians Ready to Begin War for Independence of Province.

ROME, Feb. 3.-Prince Ghica, of Ros mania, who has been elected by the Al-banian committee as union supreme head for Albanian independence, was interviewed today regarding his plans and the

urposes of the committees. The Prince said his election meant the beginning of a general revolution in Albanin and a bitter struggle to achieve the liberty of the country. He said he would in person assume command of the Albanian forces, which, he asserted, wo be reinforced by 12,000 volunteers. committee, the Prince said, could com mand all the means necessary for prosecution of the war for independand only asked to be left free in the fight Those enlisted in the movement, he add-ed, were determined to achieve their pur-pose or die to the last man. Should Austria intervene to prevent the execution of the committee's plans, he declared, she would be opposed by Italy,

Russia and Great Britain. Kaiser Dines Ambassador Tower. BERLIN, Feb. 3 .- Emperor William Ambassador Tower and entertained Allison V. Armour, of New York, at a small dinner given at the palace last

night. The Emperor, who was un-commonly animated, detained his

guests in conversation until midnight. Province.

night.

HE DENIES HIS GUILT. Judge Swayne Answers the Charges

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Through

Before Senate.

counsel, Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States District Court for Northern Florida, today made formal response in the Senate to the articles of impeachment voted by the House of Representatives. The answer was a formidable document in point of size. In every case the fact charged was admitted, but explained from Judge Swayne's point of view, and in addition it was contended that, even if the conditions were true as charged, they were not of a character to justify proceedings for impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors." The "high was read by ex-Senator Thurston, and when he concluded the Senate issued an order requiring the House to file its formal reply by next Monday and directed that all pleadings shall be in by Febru-ary 2, that the trial may proceed on February 10. The proceedings attracted a large audience to the galleries, and most of the Senators were in their seats. most of the Senators were in their seat-Berry, Stone and Morgan spoke in oppo-sition to the joint statehood bill in its

Judge Swayne's answer is a typewrit-ten document of 55 pages. He took up the specifications of the charges in detall, contending that they were ould be taken cognizance of by the

Admits All the Charges. Taking up first the charge of receiving \$10 a day for expenses which were not so great, he admitted the receipt of the oney as charged, but denied that his induct in this respect was contrary to law, as the allowance of \$10 a day was intended to be a fixed and definite allowance for judges when holding court outside their districts. Judge Swayne said that other judges generally have drawn the full amount of \$19 a day and that up to the beginning of the present proceeding he had not received any intimation from the auditing offices of the Treasury Department or from others that his in accepting the full amount alowed was contrary either to law or to

The charge that Judge Swayne had apcopriated to his own use a railway car of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key Railway Company was denied. Swayne admitted the use of the car, but said it was occupied by himself and friends in going from Delaware to Florida on the invitation of the receiver of the road.

Judge Swayne also denied that he failed to establish a residence in his dis-trict in Florida. He admitted frequent absences on account of visits to his family, the holding of court clsewhere and because of a tour in Europe, but connded that there has been no offense in this respect of a character to justify im peachment for high crimes and misde

Contempt Sentence Justified.

The charge of committing E. T. Davis o jail for contempt he admitted, but he justified it as a public duty. With reference to the charge that he had preided in a suit relating to real estate in Florida in which he was interested Judge Swayne denied having such interest. He also admitted fining and ordering to prison Samuel Belden and E. T. Davis. attorneys, on the charge of contempt for heir conduct toward him in the estate case, and said his conduct in that matter was justifiable.

Judge Swayne also justified his course in punishing W. C. O'Neal, saying that his course in this case has been due to the fact that O'Neal had made a murderous assault on a trustee in bankruptcy appointed by Swayne in a bankruptcy proceeding.

An order was adopted giving the man-agers of the House until February 8 to present a replication or other pleading which the House may desire to make. The order further directed that all pleadings must be closed before February so that the trial may proceed on Feb-

Oppose Joint Statehood.

The Senate, sitting as a court, ther adjourned and resumed legislative con-sideration of the joint statehood bill. Stone spoke in opposition to the measure, particularly on the provisions relating to

ndian Territory. Berry followed Stone, saying it was not that all the people wanted Oklahoma and Indian Territory united as one state. He insisted that the people in Indian Territory were unanimous in their desire for single statehood. He thought Oklaho New Mexico and Arizona should be admitted as states at this time and that for the present Indian Territory should remain as a territory.

Morgan said that each of the territories should be admitted into the Unic as a state and that to fail so to admit

them would be an act of bad faith. Teller sought consent to have printed in the record an article printed today in a New York paper, purporting to give the text of the agreement between the United States and Santo Domingo, but desisted when assured by Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign rela-tions that the publication was not correct. Cullom added that the agreemen was in the process of execution and ob-jected to publication under the circumstunces.

POSTAL BILL PASSES HOUSE. Vain Effort to Exempt Rural Carriers From Civil-Service Law.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 3 .- After nearly a week of discussion, the Postoffice appropriation bill, carrying \$180,787,415, passed the House today, following the defeat of a motion by Moon of Tennessee to recommit it with instructions to strike out the provision for special mail facilities on trunk lines,

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Watson (Dem., Ind.), after a sharp de-bate, to exclude rural carriers from the operation of the Civil Service regulations Watson charged that under the present policy of appointments there was being built up among the rural carriers a po-litical machine, and he insisted that the Representatives in Congress could be re on to recommend capable men for that service. The chair sustained a point of order

against the amendment. The question of political activity postal employes and the course to be adopted to prevent it was raised by Griggs of Georgia, who offered an amendment providing that the uniting by postal employes. "with any association or organization which has for its object the change of the relation of employes to the Government shall be cause for dismissal. The amendment went out on a point of

Moon moved to recommit the bill with instructions to eliminate the provisions for special mail facilities. The motion for special mail facilities. The motion was lost, 42 to 158, and the bill then was passed without division.

SENATE NOT CONSIDERED.

Santo Domingo Protocol Not Intended for Its Approval.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—It is now admitted at the State Department that the original protocol with San Domingo providing for the taking over by this country of the customs receipts and the guarantee by the United States of its territorial integrity was drawn up with-out any reference to the Senate or its advice and consent.

China Borrows to Pay Indemnity. LONDON, Feb. 4.-The final contract has been signed for the Chinese gold loan of \$5,000,000 for the payment of the re-mainder required for converting the Boxer indemnity into gold, says a Pekin dispatch to the Times. The interest is se-cured by the liken revenues of Shansh

NOT SO MUCH FRAUD AFTER ALL Many Alleged Fraudulent Ballots Are

Identified by Voters at Denver. DENVER, Feb. 3 .- At the session of the oint legislative committee considering the Peabody-Adams Gubernatorial contest today, John A. Rush announced that the Democrats expected to take evidence of 5000 or 6000 persons, either before the committee or before notaries. He asked to have the ballots taken before notaries when witnesses were to be heard. This request was dealed by Chairman Griffith. James H. Pershing, a Republican law-

yer, who acted as Supreme Court watcher in Precinct 6, Ward 14, testified that with his consent legal ballots were cast in that precinct by putting them in the outside you when the glass box was filled. In his pinion the election in that precinct was conducted honestly, although one expert had testified there were over 80 ballots written by one or two persons. Ten witnesses were examined this after-

on, each of whom identified as his balot one of those which the Peabody experts had declared to have been written by one or two persons. From one pre-cinct where an expert had testified lo one or two persons. Democratic and six Republican were written by one person, the Demo-cratic attorneys produced six men, each of whom identified one of the Republican ballots as the one he wrote. In anothe Republican election judge identified the Republican ballots which the experts had declared fraudulent as being wn and two which he had written for

lliterate voters, When Mr. Rush, representing Governor Adams, asked to have photographed certain ballots reported as fraudulent by experts, along with the handwritings of witown, legally and regularly prepared and cast. Mr. Ward, for Peabody, requested that other bailots included in the number said to be fraudulent also be photographed. He explained that he desired this done to show that handwritings could be so much alike us to be confusing. The request was granted

WILL HEAR CHARGES IN PUBLIC

Illinois Investigating Committee Grants Demand of Comerford.

SPRINGFIELD, 111., Feb. 1.-Frank J. Comerford's testimony against the mem-bers of the Illinois Legislature, in support of his charges that corruption ampant, and more especially that atcent Democratic House caucus, will be heard in the open. That is, three news-paper men will be present, and Mr. Comerford himself will be permitted to be present at the hearings ided on today by the House investigat-

Illegal Voters Convicted.

DENVER, Feb. 3 .- William C. Lyons was found guilty of illegal voting by a jury in the Criminal Court today. He will ask for a new trial, and pending a decision must remain in fail, bond being denied him by Judge Johnson, William Kelley and Charles Mueller

pleaded guilty to charges of being accessories to illegal voting, and were given 90 days each in jail. The informations accused them of taking a number of women employed as restaurant waiters to the polls and having them vote without having legally qualified.

The Ballot in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 3 .- The succeed Francis M. Cockrell was taken in joint session today without result, and the joint assembly adjourned until Monday noon. The ballot follows: Cockrill, 71: Neidringhaus, 65; Kerens, 12; Pettijohn, 2; Moss. 1: Finklenburg Necessary to choice, 77,

SANITARIUM FOR LEPERS.

Bill for Establishment in Arid Region of Southwest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The care of lepers in the United States and Hawaii was considered today by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Two bills, one providing for the establishing of a sanitarium in this country, to which may be sent all lepers in the United States and another approoriating \$150,000 to be used in Hawaii for the scientific study of the disease, were before the committee.

Delegate Kalanianaole explained briefly the condition of lepers in the Hawaiian Islands. He said there were over 1000 of them. Great care was exercised to iso-iate them in the leper colony on the island of Molokal, and the territorial government had spent \$90,000 in their care in the last six years. The diminu-tion of the revenues of the islands, owing to their absorption by the United States, he said, amounted to \$1,150,000 annually, and for this reason the Federal Govern ment was asked for an appropriation, not to care for the lepers, but to prosecute a scientific study of the disease with the

lew of finding some remedy therefor. Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Service, explained the need of the leprosarium in this coutry. He said there were known to be ons afflicted with the disease in the United States, and he estimated there were 100 others scattered through the states and territories. He suggested a site in the arid region of the Southwest. The committee authorized a favorable report on both bills.

TELEGRAMS TO ALASKA. Government Reduces Rate for Pri-

vate Messages to Interior. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Consideration of matters pertaining to Alaska occu-pled some of the time of the Cabinet today. So much pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government to induce the officials to facilitate the transmission of private messages between people in or private messages between begins in the United States and the interior of Alaska that it was decided to roduce for such messages the telegraph tolls be-tween Valdez and such Alaskan points as are reached by the Government lines. The rate was made 50 cents for words, \$1 for Z words between Valdez and other Alaskan points, such messages being limited to two each month between any two persons. It is expected the Gov-ernment will not be able to handle the nessages at these rates at a profit, but the arrangement was sanctioned by the Cabinet in the interest of the people.

The Government telegraph lines in Alaska, Secretary Taft explained, are being operated at a loss; indeed, the receipts from tolls pay scarcely more than 25 per cent of the expenses of operation It is said, however, that, when Alaska h developed, the receipts will increase and eventually more than meet the operating expenses. The Secretary believes the new arrangement will not affect the receipts to a greater extent than 5 per cent of the

Colombia Seeks Friendship.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-A basis is being discussed, according to a Herald dispatch from Begota, upon which to place a friendly arrangement regarding pending questions between the United States and Colombia.

In order to balance the budget and avoid a new paper issue it has been de-cided to increase the importations customs duties by 7 per cent above the present tariff. The customs-house classifica-tions of 1886 have been adopted, except for such articles of merchandise as would tend to favor the development of national industries. The increase is to become effective immediately.

Riots Excuse Close of Schools.

ODESSA, Russia, Feb. 2.-The higher educational classes for women have been suspended owing to disturbances which have broken out among the students.