NOT PROBE FRAUDS

Colorado Supreme Court Shields Corporations.

FORBIDS GRAND JURY WORK

Judge Mullins Restrained From Investigating Theft of Public Utility Franchises in Denver-Honest Elections Hopeless.

DENVER, Colo., July 12.—The application for a supplemental writ of supersedeas, made on behalf of Sheriff Alexander Nesbet, to restrain Judge John I. Mullins from further proceedings in the matter of the grand jury investigation of alleged election frauds, was granted by Chief Justice Gabbert of the Supreme Court this afternoon. The court heid that the application of the Honest Elections League and the independent call for a grand jury on the part of Judge Mul-

League and the independent call for a grand jury on the part of Judge Mullins were identical.

By the action of the Supreme Court, Judge Mullins is effectually stayed from acting on the petition of the Honest Elections League on the original application. It is understood that Judge Mullins will formally discharge the grand jury and elisors tomorrow morning.

In Judge Mullins' court, this afternoon, Attorney Greeley Whitford read his written apology for the disgraceful scene enacted in court by him yesterday. He said he must have been temporarily insane to have done the things which his friends said he did, and of which he has no recol-lection. Judge Mullins accepted the spoi-

CONTROLS STATE

Ex-Pension Commissioner Nominated and Brownlow's Power Gone.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—Henry Clay Evans, of Hamilton County, former Commissioner of Pensions and recently American Consul-General in London, was tonight nominated for Governor by the Republican State convention. D. C. Swalb, of Claybourne County, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

The nomination of Evans for Governor came after a most exciting session and marks the transfer of Republican leader-ship in Tennessee from Congressman Walter P. Brownlow of the First District Evans. Harmony was indicated this rning, when Mr. Brownlow decided he would not oppose the Evans candidate for permanent chairman and temporary organization with Asbury Wright presid-ing, was quickly effected. Then came long waits for the committee on creden-tials, and tonight the storm broke over

tials, and tonight the storm broke over its report.

There was a division over some of the contested counties and the attempt of each faction to seat its choice soon changed the convention into a howling mob. Delegates crowded the speaker's stand, ran over the press tables and threatened to engage in fights. Quiet being restored, the Evans report as a whole was at length adopted, on motion of a Brownlow man, the result arousing wild demonstrations.

demonstrations.

Then the report of the committee on permanent organization, naming Congressman Nathan Hale for chairman was adopted and the remaining business was quickly and harmoniously dispatched.

Searles Named for Governor.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 12 .- The Republican state convention here today was dominated by the stalwart faction of the

dominated by the stniwart faction of the party. A full state ticket was nominated, headed by E. Y. Searles, who was renominated for Governor.

The following ticket was nominated: Congressman—D. F. Marshall, Dickey, and A. J. Gronna, Nelson. Governor. E. Y. Searles, Trail: Lieutenant Governor. E. Y. Searles, Trail: Lieutenant Governor. B. S. Lewis, Cass: Treasurer, Albert Peterson, Sargent; Auditor, H. T. Holmes, Pembina; Secretary of State, Albert Blasdell, Ward; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. C. Gilbraith, Morton; Attorney-General, Thomas F. F. McCue, Foster, Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. L. Stockwell, Walsh; Railroad Commissioners, Eric S. Tafne, Richland, Simon Westby, Pierre: Judge Supreme Court, two by, Pierre: Judge Supreme Court, two years, D. E. Morgan; Judge Supreme Court, four years, John Knuf.

Meiklejohn Out for Senator.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12-George D. Meiklejohn, ex-member of Congress from Nebraska and ex-Assistant Secretary of War under President McKinley, an-War under President McKinley, announced today from his home at Fullerton, his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Nebraska, the choice to be made at the coming state convention. Mr. Meiklejohn's candidacy adds interest to an al-ready heated Schatorial campaign, in ready heated Senatorial campaign, in which the principal participants have been Edward Rosewater, of Omaha, and Norris Brown, Attorney-General of the State. The contest is for the nomination to succeed Senator Millard, who has not entered into the fight.

Bryans Lunch With Reids.

LONDON, July 12-William J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan were the guests of Am-bassador and Mrs. Reid at luncheon at Dorchester House today. Among those invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary; the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. Dr. William Boyd Carpenter, and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, ter; Charles Page Bryan, D. O. Mills and Secretary Ridgeley Carter, of the Ameri-

Nominated for Congress.

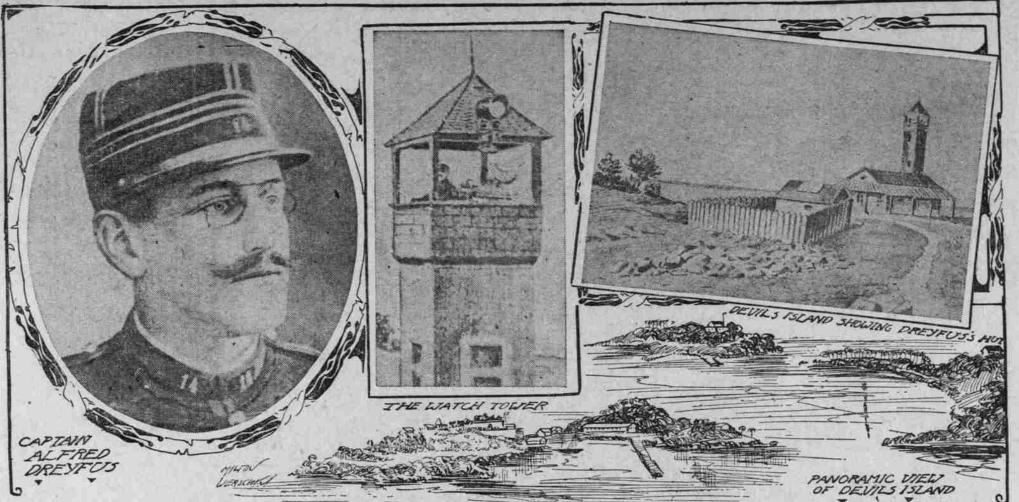
Hard Fight With Skyscraper Fire.

ST. LOUIS, July 12-Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out on the 18th floor of the Missouri Pacific Rail-road building, Seventh and Market streets, in a room where old records were kept. The towers and extension ladders would only reach to the sixth floor. Pipe lines were carried through the windows and holsted by means of ropes. The 12th floor is a low shed room, and the fremen worked lying down. The fire was remarkable in that it was the first in St. Louis which has been located at this altitude in a skscraper. The storeroom was filled with many records, the damage to which cannot be estimated on a record. estimated on a money basis. The building was slightly damaged

Insanity Follows Prosperity.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.-Prosperit; BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—Prosperity is declared largely responsible for the marked increase in insanity, according to the report of Dr. Charles Hill, in charge of the Mount Hope retreat, which was made public yesterday. "I believe," says Dr. Hill, "that by a thorough research it could be traced in a great part to the prosperity of the period; the hundrious induigence, the dissipations, the departure from the old standard of rectitude and the moral deterioration." tude and the moral deterioration."

CAPTAIN DREYFUS AND SCENES CONNECTED WITH HIS IMPRISONMENT AND DEGRADATION



DREYFUS CLEARED

(Continued From Page 1.)

Palace of Justice was thronged. Present were Matthew Dreyfus, brother of Alfred Dreyfus; Maitre Mornard, counsel for Captain Dreyfus; Joseph Reinach, the historian of the Dreyfus affair; Colonel Picquart, Mme. Zola and many others, who have figured in various stages of the celebrated case. Captain Dreyfus was not present, continuing his habitual secrecy by remaining secluded in the garret where he has hitherto been cut off from the

Solemn Scene in Court.

The scene as the decision was proounced was one of impressive dignity. The court, consisting of 49 Judges, gowned in flowing red robes, solemnly mounted the bench. Deep silence prevailed as the presiding Judge read the lengthy decision, minutely reviewing the series of the sen. sational events of the last 13 years and completely exculpating Dreyfus of all wrongdoing, freeing him of the accusation of being the author of the famous incriminating documents, on which the entire charge was founded, and ordering the annulment of the judgment of the Rennes court-martial, with the publication of the final announcement of his innocence in 50 newspapers, to be chosen by Captain Dreyfus. The reading of the decision lasted an hour, and it was only at the close that the spectators realized the

sweeping nature of the vindication.
As the final determination was nounced, there was a buzz of excited comment and some exclamations of approval which the court officers sternly repressed. Matthew Dreyfus hastily dispatched a messanger to bear the good news to Cap-tain Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus. Outside the court the crowds received the decision without making any demonstration.

Features of Decision.

The main features of the decision are

as follows: The court holds that three new facts have been established: First, that the document from General Mercler's secret papers presented at the Rennes courtmartial, in which the initial "D" was substituted for "P," was a faisification. Second, that another document from the secret papers in which Dreyfus was alleged o have been shown to have delivered to Germany the plans for the rallway mobilization never reached the war department authorities, and therefore Dreyfus could not have secured possession of it. that the Rennes court-martial failed to hear essential testimony calculated to establish the fact that Dreyfus was innocent.

Esterhazy Real Criminal.

After a lengthy review of the document in the case known as the bordereau, the ecision says it was written by Major Count Esterhazy, and that the accusa tion connecting Dreyfus with the bordereau rests only on hypothesis and con-"The accusation against Dreyfus," con-

tinues the decision, "whether based on the handwriting or text of the bordereau, was completely unjustified and without motive. Moreover, Dreyfus, having a large fortune, one seeks in vain for any reason for his committing such a great

"The court therefore holds that, as all the accusations against the accused fall to the ground, there is no necessity for a new trial."

Seventh Kentucky District-W. Preston DREYFUS THANKS DEFENDERS dictated to him, and a loaded revolver had

Glad Trouble Ordeal Is Ended. Silent About Accusers.

PARIS, July 12 .- In the course of an interview today, after the announcement of the Supreme Court's decision in his favor, Dreyfus said:

"This has been a long and terrible or-deal. I began to feel it would never close. The decision restores me to my old place in the army, but I am not aware of the intentions of the government concerning my advancement in rank. "I have nothing to say against my ac

cusers. Being again an officer, I am obliged to obey the army regulations of silence, and I am inexpressibly thankful to those who have assisted in the maintenance of truth."

HISTORY OF DREYFUS CASE

Twelve Years' Tragedy, Which Ends in His Vindication.

"L'Affaire Dreyfus" is the most cele brated case of modern times, and has in-volved the fate of Ministries and even the volved the fate of Ministries and even the more marked resemblance. Public opin-lon had already condemned him, and the



from the beginning to the spectacular finish, its leading feature. The spread of anti-Semitism in France-due partly to the failure of a Catholic banking institution, the Union Generale, which is supposed to have aimed at superseding Jewish finance -is considered the direct cause of the intense and passionate interest aroused by the case, and the continual attack on the presence of Jews as officers in the French army made by La Libre Parole, a prominent French journal, also had much to

Alfred Dreyfus is a native of Alsace, born in 1859, and at the time he was charged with having revealed the secrets of French mobilization to foreign governments, he was on the general staff of the French army, was possessed of a private in affluence and was devoted to his millitary life, being intensely patriotic. On October 15, 1894, he was ordered to appear before the Minister of War in civilian clothes, under the pretense of an inspection of the staff officers. Among those present when he was ushered into the Minister's presence was Major du Paty de Clam, who pretending to have hurt his finger, asked Dreyfus to write a letter at his dictation. The officials of the Intelligence Office (secret service) had obtained possession of a treasonable document through their paid spies, and the letter which Dreyfus was asked to write was this same document, the purpose being to identify his writing as the same used in the document or "bordereau." In spite of dictation calmly-that the words of the document attributed to him did not have any visible effect on him when repeated by Major du Paty de Clam, at the conclu sion of the test the latter placed his hand on the officer's shoulder and loudly proclaimed:

"In the name of the law, I arrest you You are accused of the crime of high trea-

Du Paty de Clam had expected that Dreyfus would burst out with an overwhelming confession on hearing the lines of the bordereaus which had just been been earefully placed on the table in front of him with the expectation that he would commit suicide when charged with treason. But things turned out contrary to the Major's expectations. Stupefied at first by the awful and sudden charges, the prisoner could scarcely articulate, but, finally regaining his voice, he indignantly pushed the revolver away, allowing him self to be searched without resistance and earnestly proclaimed his innocence, asking his termenters to take his keys and examine everything in his house-which they did, to no avail,

The arrest and imprisonment of Dreyfus was kept secret for some time, dur ing which period he was subjected to what America terms the sweating process. It was not until October 20 that he knew what the charges of treason were founded on, and when he saw the text of the bordereau he was forcible in his protestations that it was not his handwriting. Experts, on the first examination, decided that it might have been written by another than the prisoner, but on later examinations, when public sentiment against the Jewish prisoner was at fever heat, they found a

Jewish aspects of the case have been, press had magnified the crime before the discovered that Major Esterhany's was

The effect of the charges on Drevfus was terrible. The commandant of the prison said of him: "I went to his cell. He was in an impossible state of overexcitement. I saw before me a man really out of his mind, with bloodshot eyes. He had overturned everything in his cell. I had the intuition that this man, this officer, was innocent."

says that Dreyfus was required to make He was removed to a distant military specimens of his handwriting sitting, station, and after the farce of the with different pens in each case. During the trial the excitement of Captain Dreyfus was always extreme, and from the corridor he could be heard groaning and crying out, protesting his innocence trial took place by court-martial at Paris December 20, 1894, and was secret. the fourth day the court announced that he was found gullty of delivering to agents of a foreign power documents concerning the national defenses, and that he was condemned to perpetual banishment in some fortified place. From this conviction Dreyfus appealed to the proper appellate court, but the appeal was re-

By this time the whole world had become interested in the case, and description of the public military degradation which took place on the Champ de Mars January 5, 1895, were published in practically every newspaper in the civilized countries of the globe. Dreyfus drank his cup of bitterness to the dregs, but bore his punishment like a soldier. Durthe fact that Captain Dreyfus took the ing the "execution" parade he preserved a military mien, but when the accustomed formula was pronounced by the general, he cried out in a loud voice: "You are degrading an innocent man!

Long live France! Long live the army!" He repeated this cry while an adjutant was tearing off his stripes and breaking his sword, and again while passing through the shricking, jeering crowd of spectators who hailed him as the new

"Devil's Island," the scene of one of the darkest chapters in this unnatural story, had been occupied by a leper hospital before it became a prison for the disgraced French Captain. On the summit of a desolate rock a small hut was built for him, and day and night an inspector stood at his door with instructions to never address a word to him. In daytime he was allowed to exercise in a small inclosure of about 200 feet. Madam Dreyfus, whose devotion to her husband throughout the years of his sorrow and disgrace have been without equal, requested permission to be allowed to accompany him in his exile, but the Minister of War refused this

Devil's Island is 27 miles off Cayenne, French Guiana, and a most bleak and desolate spot. The first year of his confinement the prisoner was allowed' to write letters home on domestic subjects and to have books to read, but after a report was circulated in France that he had escaped the authorities took stringent methods and he wore chains for a long period, not being allowed his usual exercise until a high wall was built around the inclosure, thus shutting off all view of

During the unbearable life at Devil's Island a savior appeared in France in the person of Colonel Picquart, who

the handwriting of the fatal bordereau and that he was implicated in treasonable actions. When armed with sufficient proof, Picquart laid the matter before his superiors. He was given hints that the matter should not be pressed too far, but, being a man of justice and honor, he did not heed the warnings of unscrupulous men and persisted in proving that Esterhary Du Paty de Clam, in his own account, and not Dreyfus was guilty of treason g, gloved and without a glove. Esterhazy trial and acquittal was al stripped of his military stripes.

It was at this point of the January, 1890, that Emile Zola stepped to the front with his famous open le ter, with the force and sincerity which only a strong writer can produce, cit-On ing the facts from the Dreyfus point that of view. In the last of eight strong accusing paragraphs he stated: "I ac cuse, finally, the first court-martial of having violated the law in its conviction of the accused on the strength of a document kept secret (from him); and I accuse the second court-marcial of having covered this illegality, acting under orders and committing in its turn the legal crime of knowingly acquitting a guilty person." The letter ended with a request that he might be prosecuted for libel-for which his trial was accordingly begun January 20, 1898. To those accustomed to American courts, the trial seemed much out of the ordinary. The witnesses told what they thought about the case, and officers appeared in full uniform, one, General Pellieux, demanding of his own accord that he be recalled to state something important, refusing to be cross-examined, and ordered another officer be sent for, "in order that he may confirm my statement. which was done. Three successive trials were given and at each Zola was condemned, but when sentence of fine and imprisonment was passed at last he was not in France.

Then another faint beacon light appeared for the condemned man. On August 30, 1898, Lleutenant-Colonel Henry confessed to the authorship of a letter which went far to condemn Dreyfus, afterward committing suicide. After repeated struggles in Parliament and several changes of the Cabinet, a commission appointed to consider the demand for a revision of the court-martial sentence gave a tie vote on the question, but the Cabinet de-cided to lay the matter before the Court of Cassation. On November 13, 1888, the court ordered that Dreyfus be informed of the proceedings and invited to de-fend himself. The court held its inquiry fend himself. The court held its inquiry in secret, but a copy of its proceedings was obtained by the Figaro and published in April, 1889, going far to destroy the case against Dreyfus in public opinion. The findings of the court were read on May 29, 1899, and held that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau. On June 3 following the court annulled the sentence on Dreyfus and ordered his trial by a new court-martial at Rennes Then Du Paty de Clam was arrested for complicity with Henry. General Pellieux was tried for complicity with Esterhazy and the latter was ity with Esterhazy and the latter was again prosecuted.

Dreyfus was landed from the cruiser Sfax, which brought him home from Devil's Island, on July 1, 1899, at Port Houliguen, near Zuiberon, and his trial began at Rennes on August 7. The evi-dence for the defense was restricted so as to prevent a complete vindication, The Generals who procured Dreyfus'

by an init-Jewish fanatic during the trial.

The court by a vote of 5 to 2 found Dreyfus guilty with extenuating circumstances on September 3, 1893, and sentenced him to be pensioned for ten years, but recommended him to the induigence of the War Office. The whole world was axiazed and indignant and nobody in France was satisfied. The government met the difficulty by pardoning Dreyfus and remitting the entire penalty and on September 20 he was liberated. He immediately wrote a letter to the President of the republic asserting his innocence and declaring that he would know no rest nor peace until his honor know no rest nor peace until his honor

was restored.

The new proceedings before the Supreme Court have taken the form of a
judicial examination of the evidence
and argument upon it by counsel. Once
squarely before a civil court and removed from the prejudicial military officers, the mass of forgery and perjury
by which Dreyfus was condemned is
quickly brushed aside as worthless.

Hold Government's Shoshone Camp

from Cody, Wyo., says: One hundred strikers have taken possession of the Government camp at Corbett tunnel, on the Shoshone reclamation work ,eight miles from Cody, and have created a reign of terror. They threaten the lives of 500 other men if they return to work. Sheriff Hammett, of Cody, with 50 mounted deputies, heavily armed, left here at 4 o'clock for the scene of the trouble. A battle is sure to follow, as the strikers are armed and are incensed at the officers, because they drove them out of Cody July 4.

Bogus Union Official Indicted. NEW YORK, July 12.-Samuel Platt, of the Housesmiths'

condemnation stood together, led by Mercler and defended their tampering with the evidence. Public feeling on both sides was roused to fever pitch and Labori, Dreyfus' lawyer, was shot by an inti-Jewish fanatic during the trial.

STRIKERS TO GIVE BATTLE

and Await Sheriff's Posse.

DENVER, July 12.—A Post special from Cody, Wyo., says: One hundred

ecretary Sam Park

HOT WEATHER TRADE INDUCER

SOME SPLENDID NEARLY NEW STANDARD MADE UPRIGHT PIANOS AT BIG RE-DUCTIONS.

Eilers Piano House Has "One Eye Open" and Can Supply Some Extraordinary Bargains in Good Pianos. Pay \$6 or \$8 a Month. Also a New Rental Payment Proposition of \$5 Down and \$5 a Month. 353 Washington St.—the New Number.

Washington St.—the New Number.

If you don't mind a little discomfort or interruption while our rebuilding operations are progressing, you can save a big bunch of money in buying one of a number of used and new planos in our downstairs salesroom.

An elegant Steinway upright in fancy mahogany case, could not be told from new, large size, which we have just received in part payment for a \$1900 Weber Planola Plano, will take \$328 for it. It's undoubtedly worth \$425. We have sold the same thing brand-new for \$466 when cloring out a stock of these makes some time ago. Bear in mind this is no cheap, so-called vertegrand Steinway in poplar or white wood case and simply stained black, and not even veneered as are some that have been offered of late, but this is a regular double-veneered case and plano in fine condition. Another Steinway upright, a little smaller size, shows some wear, but in Al condition, goes for \$216, and still another, a larger size, refinished case, but also of excellent guality, is now \$254. Payments may be arranged to suit your convenience, \$8 or \$10 a month takes ene.

A very large and fancy mahogany-cased Estey plano, used but a very short time, is now \$236, which is half price; a fine little Steck is \$200, and another simply splendid mahogany Steck upright, the \$700 style, goes for \$345.

A magnificent, nearly new Chickering, received in part payment for another fine Acolian Planola plano, goes now for \$347.

All in easy payments too, if you like.

Rebuilding and alteration work may interfere a little with displaying these planos as they should be, but we re making a concession in the price of each of these planos to compensate a dozenfold for any little annovance that may be encountered.

Having arranged to re-enter the active retail field early this Fail, we are keeping "one eye open" all the time in the interfin, and will solemnly promise to furnish more actual intrinsic plano, value for the money than can any other dealer or agency.

Investigate that new rental purchase proposition, \$5 do

wholesale price, a local ranged ranged.

Ellers Piano House, always biggest, busiest and best—at the new entrace, 353 Washington street, corner of Park,

ship cards. Louis Miller swore that Louis Jeffkin sold him a bogus member-ship card for \$159, and Platt is alleged to have been implicated in the swindle. The police have been trying for some time to find Jeffkin. Union men are greatly in-terested in the case.

WILL VOTE THE PROXIES

New York Life Trustees Name Committee of Three.

NEW YORK, July 12.- The board of

NEW YORK, July 12.—The board of trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company today announced the appointment of the following committee to receive and vote proxies for the administration ticket on December 13 next:

A. B. Johnson, of Philadelphia, associated with the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Rowland C. Hazard, of Peacedale, R. L. president of the Peacedale Manufacturing Company, and Judge Horace H. Lurton, of the United States Circuit Court, Nashville, Tenn.

Sheriff's Convention Ends.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 12.-The Interstate Sheriffs' Association ended its meeting here today, after selecting Milwaukee as the place for the next meeting. J. W. Greer, of Minneapolis, was elected presultion, ident. Among the vice-presidents are Tomheid in Word, of Portland; L. C. Smith, of Seattion ball for the grand jury yesterday the and ...exander Duncan, of Silver City, on the charge of selling begus member. Idaho.

Married loss of their girlish forms after marriage. The bearing of children is often destructive to the mother's share!

Every woman covets a shapely, pretty figure, and many of them deplore the All of this can be avoided,

however, by the use of Mother's Friend before baby comes, as this great liniment always prepares the body for the strain upon it, and preserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend overcomes all the danger of child-birth, and carries the expectant mother safely through this critical period without pain. It is woman's greatest blessing. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the use of this wonderful

remedy. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Our little book, telling all about

this liniment, will be sent free.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FACTS FOR WEAK MEN



ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS IN PORTLAND STRICTURE, CONTRACTED DISEASES, BLAD-DER TROUBLES, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, VITAL WEAKNESS. CONSULTATION FREE.

OURFEE\$12.50 FOR ANY UNCOMPLICATED CASE, UNDER ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

MISTAKES

Many a bright and promising career has been blighted by injurious habits of folly before the age of knowledge and understanding and many have been cut saort by the unfortunate contracting of some poisonous special disease, which, through neglect or improper treatment has completely undermined and shattered the physical strength and mental faculties. No greater mistake can be made than to consider lightly the first evidence of the introduction of any disease into your system or debility, caused by habits, dissipation, etc.

Such indifference and neglect of the first symptoms are responsible for thousands of human wrecks, fallures in life and business, insanity, suicide, etc. Why take such desperate chances? The manifestations of the first symptoms of any disease or weakness should be a warning for you to take prompt steps to safeguard your future life and happiness. You should carefully avoid all experimental, dangerous or half-way treatment, for upon the success of the first treatment depends whether you will be promptly restored to health again, with all taint of the poisonous disease removed from your system, or wacher it will be allowed to become chronic and subject you to future recurrences of the disease, with the various resulting complications, etc.

Certainty of Cure is what you want. Be sure as we are that we and office equipment are at your disease. All our years of experience and office equipment are at your disease. All our years of experience and office equipment are at your disease. All our years of experience and office equipment are at your disease. All our years of experience and office equipment are at your disease. All our years of experience and office equipment are at your disease. All our years of experience and office equipment are at your disease. All our years of experience and office equipment are at your disease. All our sears of experience and office equipment are at your disease. All our sears of experience and office equipment are at your disease.

ST. LOUIS Medical and Surgical DISPENSARY CORNER SECOND AND VAMHILL STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.