GERMAN FLEET BILL

May Pass the Reichstag by a Small Majority.

RECENT EVENTS HELPED IT ALONG

Court Festivities in Berlin in the Coming Week-Floods in the Rhine District.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.-During the coming week the naval bill will be the main political topic. It is surmised that the measure will reach the reichstag early in the week, as the bundesrath has expressed bein favor of the measure, and an enormous who are looking for a amount of agitation on the subject has been made by the fleet enthusiasts throughout the empire. Judging from the present prospects, the correspondent of British prisoners have ciated Press can foretell that the naval bill, in which the emperor's whole heart hangs, will be passed after a number of assurances and explanations about there being no need of new taxes from the government, though with the smallest

The Barth bill in the diet, respecting the Prussian election districts, meets with the vernment's disapproval, although it is dmitted that the existing system is superanauated. The government's argument is that the Barth districting would re-dound in favor of the socialists, as the cities where the new seats would be created are strongly socialistic.

The coming week will be the height of court festivities, beginning tomorrow with the coremation fets, to which all who have either recently received or are about to receive order# and decorations are bidden. This time the number of guests runs be-tween 5000 and 6000. Next Tuesday is the defiliercour for the diplomatic corps and male and female civilians, all wearing gala dress. All the members of the em-bassy will be there. Thursday there will nilitary defiliercour. Saturday will be the emperor's birthday. The kings of Saxony and Wurtumberg are expected to present, and the officials of the American embassy will be among the number

The whole Rhine district is threatened with floods, owing to the masses of snow and frequent thaws. A number of the Moselle towns are flooded. The Rhine, in sevral places," rose 10 feet within 24

EXCITEMENT AT ESQUIMALT. Unusual Activity Followed the Reccipt of a Cipher Mesage.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2e.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says: There was considerable excitement at Esquimalt today, occasioned by the re-ceipt of a cipher message by Captain Fagen, who, now that the admiral is cruising thern waters, is in charge of the sta-This message is said to have come from the consul at San Francisco. What it contained Captain Fagen, of course, is not willing to divuige, but that he con-sidered the message of great importance is shown by what transpired after its receipt. On deciphering the message he at once summoned by signal the commanders of the other warships now in port and they were closeled with him on the Leander for some time.

After the conference, orders were sent to the torpedo-boat destroyer Virago or-dering her to prepare at once for a cruise. afterward the vessel steamed out and down the straits on patrol duty. the fortifications extra precautions were taken. The guard was doubled and all the guns were manned. Extra sentrics have been on duty at the fortifications for the last week and no one is allowed there. At the dockyard all the guns are in readinews and a big gun covering the harbor is

WON BY BANNOCKBURN.

Four-to-One Shot Captured the Tur Congress Stakes at Tauforan,

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.-Bannock burn, a four-to-one shot, with Bullman ap, won the Turf Congress stakes, at Tanforan Park, today, in 1:29 flat, establishing a new one-mile record for that track. Th field consisted of nine horses, including Geyser, Yellow Tail, Ben Doran, Flower of Gold, Zoroaster, Advance Guard, Sardine and Olinthus. They had a good start Yellow Tail leading. Geyser, the favor ite, got caught in a pocket. At the half mile, Bannockburn went ahead. At the three-quarters post, Geyser and Zoroaster passed Yellow Tail, but were unable to overcome Bannockburn's lead, who crossed the line one-half length ahead of Geyser The track was fast and the weather fine The results were: Three and a half furlongs, for 2-year-

olds-Kingstell won, M. F. Tarpey second, Grafton third; time, 0:42. Mile and a half-Daisy F. won, Topmast second, Chimura third; time, 2:335.
Six furiongs.—Siy won, Ben Ledi second,

Wyoming third; time, 1:18%. One mile, Turf Congress stakes, \$2000

added-Bannockburn, 124 (Bullman), 4 to 1, won; Geyser, 121 (Spencer), 7 to 5, second; Zoronster, 114 (Piggott), 6 to 1, third; time, One mile-Scotch Plaid won, Montallade

second, Red Pirate third; time, 1:41%. Five furlongs-Maxello won, Gold Baron second, C. H. Harrison, jr., third; time,

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.-The results of the races were: Selling, mile and 20 yards—Rushfields won, L. T. Caton second, Banquo II third; time, 1:48%. Handicap, six and a half furlongs-

Knight Bannert won, Kindred second, Freyilinghuysen third; time, 1:25. Selling, mile and a quarter—Albert Vale won, Bright Night second, Natler third.

The Live Oaks handicap, one mile Andes won, Arthur Behan second, Laureast third; time, 1:45.
Seven furlongs—Fewness won, Little

Billy second, Water Crest third; time, Selling, six furlongs-Jamaica won, Vi-

turia second. Maidstone third; time, 1:18.

Fatal Fire in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20 .- A fire which started in a barroom in the old St. Mary market neighborhood soon after midnight

obtained considerable headway before the firemen reached the scene, and half a doz-en people in the adjoining building were suffocated before help reached them. They were mostly Sicilians. Pour were taken out dead and the others will hardly live. The building is an immense brick structure, honeycombed with poor tenements.

Earthquake in Mexico City. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26.-At one minute to midnight last night a sharp and pro-longed shock of earthquake was felt here. The duration was one minute, according to the observatory. Many houses and irches were damaged, but no loss of life or injury to individuals was recorded.

Transports at San Francisco.

coma arrived this afternoon from Manila, after a voyage of 88 days. The horse transport Conemaugh arrived this afternoon from Manila. January 10 a terrific storm was encountered.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The Humanity and Brotherliness Shown by the Boers.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19 .- (To the Editor.) Without exception, it is safe to say that no contention occurs without being ac-companied by instructive lessons. That is true, whether it is a just or unjust war; whether it is a church row, a political scramble or a struggle in congress. laying aside bigotry, malice, church and stubborn indifference, one may gain at least one point of enlightment from the present struggle between the nation under President Kruger and the power that governs in England.

Without going into the technical points of generalship, that have been explained by our able men, and which we who are forchand its readiness to pass it. Its fate in the common drift of life can only into the reichstag is by no means assured, though it is predicted that enough members of the central party will support the bill to enable its passage. The force of recent events has been telling altogether estimation, should be gratifying to those who are looking for a reassurance that the spirit whose actions are always born

> Take, for instance, the treatment the British prisoners have received at the hands of the Boers in Pretoria. I believe it comes as near being brotherly justness as the occasion could permit. One cannot say those prisoners are being fed and sheltered simply because the Boers have no other need of their resources; neither can one say it is due to their fear that the British will call them to account for their treatment later; for it is not likely that they have any great fear that the British will soon march to Pretoria as a victorious army. Neither are they actuat-ed by the manner in which their soldiers have been treated where they happened to be cornered by the Brtish, to say noth-ing about the fact that such treatment was not due to any precedent on the side of the Boers.

The Boer success on the field has been as stimulating to their courage and as in-spiring to their hopes as defeat has been destructive to the courage and ability of the British. It is well enough to condemn generalship, but on a second thought we will remember or understand that the one who has confidence - inspired courage enough to grasp the moment that holds opportunity is quite sure to be the victo ious general. Add this to the belief or he part of that general that he has the cause of justice on his side, and he will ose sight of his disadvantages in his de re to employ his opportunity.

Return, now, and take these generals and consider, first, that they have been successful so far; second, that they are well aware that the British generals have lost courage and ability in their defeat; thirdly, that they have little doubt of the sad lot of those of their number who are in the hands of the British; go to Preoris, where the British prisoners are be ing fed and clothed, and we have learned ething. The justice or injustice of the war we, who know so little about it, have no right to presume to know; but the iess have been discovered first in the weakest nation is like a light that has been discovered still burning in the fu-ture, and ought to stand as a welcome harbinger from the darkness of the past, J. A. CLEMENSON,

LAND FOR THE CANAL.

Costa Rica and Mearngua Willing to Lease Territory to United States.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20. - A dispatch from Washington to the Chronicle says: The state department has received as-surances from Costa Rica and Nicaragua that they are willing to lease territory to the United States for 100 or 200 years, if necessary, for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. This definite assurance absolutely removes any doubt that may have existed as to the arrangement of a treaty between the United States and Costa Rica and Nicaragua by which the absolute control of the canal shall be vested in the United States.

The state department will proceed to make the formal treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as soon as the bill has been passed by congress, but, in the meanwhile, it is expected that there will be further notes discussing the treaty between the governments, in advance of the actual passage of the bill and its signature by the president.

It was stated today at the department that Nicaragua had consented to arbi-trate its differences with the Maritime Canal Company, which holds that its con-cession, while it nominally expired October 12, last, is still in force, under cer-tain clauses of the agreement. While this matter is admitted to arbitration, it was stated at the department that it would not have any effect on or delay the negotia-tions between the United States and the two Central American republics.

THE ALL ABSORBING QUESTION To Persons Contemplating a Trip East

Is, which route shall I take? The O. R. & N. offers the choice of two routes to the East. The northern route is covered by lines of the Great Northern railroad. Through cars are run direct from Port-land to St. Paul via Spokane; they are odern-equipped cars, with the latest safety devices, and are exceedingly com-

The second route, which traverses the central portion of the country, is by way of Huntington, Granger and Omaha to Chicago. The already famous "Portland-Chicago Special" is operated over this route, and makes the fastest time between these points ever made by passenger trains. The trains are new throughout, and consist of magnificent Palace eleepers, Buffet library and smoking cars, Pull-man diners, free-chair cars, and comfort-able ordinary sleepers. By this complete service, passengers are enabled to reach the principal cities between Portland and Chicago not only in the shortest possible time, but also in the most comfortable and enjoyable manner. For any information in regard to rates, time of trains, etc.,

call on or address,

V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent, 254 Washington st.

Dewey on the Navy. Admiral Dewey has written a letter to

Mr. Hearst, of the New York Journal, He wrote it to say that in modern peaceno less than in modern war-"who controls the sea wins," Also to thank Mr. Hearst for his persistent advocacy of a mighty navy. That's what this country needs, the admiral says, a navy as mighty as any other navy affoat. It would be the cheapest insurance against war, he argues, and would do great things for the increase of American commerce especially when we get the Nicaragua canal through. "Let us have one of the best and most effective navies of the world, says George Dewey.

Will Confer With Kautz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, will leave Washington Monday for San Diego, Cal., under instructions from Secretary Long to confer with Admiral Kautz respecting conditions in Samoa, and particularly at Pango-Pango, where the navy department is erecting a coaling sta-

Several of the largest abandoned copper SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The big steamer Zealandia has been chartered by the Alaska Exploration Company for the St. Michael and Cape Nome run during next summer. The salling transport Ta-

LYNCHED IN JAIL YARD

HALF-BROTHERS STRUNG UP BY A KANSAS MOR.

The Two Men Had Been Convicted of Murder-One Confessed, Exonerating the Other.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 20.—George Silbee and Ed Meeks, half-brothers, who were convicted of murder here earlier in the week, were lynched by a mob in the county jailyard tonight. At a late hour their bodies were dangling from two trees in the yard, the authorities having been so completely surprised that no effort had

been made to remove the ghastly evidences of the mob's work.
The two men, who halled from Kansas City, had been convicted of murder in the first degree, their victim being a young German farmen named Leopold Edlinger, whose murder occurred near this city in October last. The murderers disposed of Edlinger's pair of mules, one horse and a wagon in Bates county. Amos Phillips, an accomplice of the two brothers in the crime, was convicted yes-terday of murder in the first degree. The evidence showed that the three me belonged to a gang of thieves een regularly disposing of their plun-

der in Bates county.

The lynching was the work of a mol that began gathering in the vicinity the county jail soon after dark, but the purpose of the assembled crowds seems not to have been suspected until the jail was attacked. A barb-wire trocha that had been previously built around the jail was borne down, the heavy doors leading to the prison were battered in, and when the mob came howling out of the jall with its intended victims the interior of the place looked as if it had been

wrecked by dynamite.

George Silbee, the elder of the two
brothers, defied his captors until the last. He placed the noose around his own neck and died cursing the crowd. Just as he was jerked into eternity he turned to his brother with an oath and commanded him to "die game." The brother obeyed, maintaining an outward calm until he

was jerked into the air. Before this Silbee had shouted to the nob in defiant tones that he himself shot Edlinger, and that Amos Phillips struck him on the head with an ax. He in-sisted that his brother Ed did not participate in the crime. "Be sure and get Phillips," the doomed man urged. Then, shouting to his tormentors, he bade them,

with a curse, to string him up.

The vergeance manifested toward the accomplice, Phillips, was probably due to the fact that Phillips, soon after his arrest, made a full confession of the crime, though when he was put upon trial he remudited his saviler confession. he repudiated his earlier confession. Ed Meeks was equally fearless in the hands of the mob, but he did not manifest the spirit of bravado shown by his broth er. His last words were: "Hang me, it you will, but I did not help kill Edlinger. George shot him and Phillips struck him with an ax. I did.—." The doomed man got no farther in his statement, as four or five men had him by the feet, others drew the noose around his neck, throwing the loose end over a limb, and in a moment he was strangling to death.

When finally satisfied with their

When finally satisfied with their vengeance upon the two brothers, the leaders of the mob went back to the jail in search of Phillips. In the meantime the jallkeepers had secreted him in a room in the rear of the structure, and when the lynchers came back they were told that Phillips had been hurried away. After a brief search, the lynchets seemed satisfied with this explanation and left the scene thus sparing the life of the third mur-derer. Phillips will probably be taken out of the city. There is some question as to

the old man's sanity.

The direct cause of the lynching was a vicious attack by Silbee and Meeks upon Deputy Sheriff Behmer, when the latter went to their cell tonight to inspect the cage, Behmer then discovering that the convicts had sawed the hinges of the cell door nearly off. He entered the cage to remove the prisoners to another cell, and as he did so he was felled by Silbee with an iron bar, which the prisoners had secreted. Other deputies came to Behmer's rescue, and in the scrimmage fired several shots at the convicts. One bullet

took effect in Silbee's leg. This shooting attracted a crowd, wild stories of the assault were soon in circulation among the crowd which gathered around the jail, and it only required the few leaders who came later to incite the gathering to violence. After the assault upon Deputy Behmer, Silbee and Meeks were shackled, and the irons were still upon them as they were swung to their death.

CAPTAIN MILLS ACQUITTED. Killed His Wife's Seducer in Sali Lake Last October.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 20.—Captain Frederick J. Mills, late lleutenant-governor of Idaho, was today acquitted of the charge of murder. The jury was out only a quarter of an hour, just long enough to elect a foreman and take a ballot. Such a finding was expected by every one, and the announcement of the result was not followed by anything sensational.

Mills was charged with the murder of John C. Omelveny, chief engineer of the Oregon Short Line, in this city, October 3 last. The evidence showed that while the defendant was absent serving as an officer in the volunteer army of the United States, his wife and Omelveny became criminally intimate. The defend-ant learned of these facts on the day of the tragedy, his wife making full confession. The killing followed. The de-fendant pleaded the Utah statute, which justifies a husband in killing his wife's seducer, and also sets up a plea of in-

Mills will probably return to Idaho in a few days. His wife remains in Salt Lake,

COLONEL COLSON INDICTED. Charged With the Murder of Scott and Demarree.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20 .- The grand ury today indicted ex-Congressman David c. Colson, who was colonel of the Fourth Kentucky regiment, for murder on two counts. The first charges the willful mur-der of Lieutenant Ethelbert Scott, one of the principals in Tuesday's triple tragedy and the other with the murder of Luther W. Demarree, one of the bystanders who was killed. The grand jury was granted a further extension of time, and it is understand the support of the control of the derstood that more testimony is to be heard as to the killing of Charles Julian, the other bystander.

Colson's attorneys will, Monday, ask for ball, and Colson may testify. Among those who have volunteered their legal services in Colson's defense are Congressman Balley, of Texas; Congressman Clayton, of Alabama; ex-Congressman Houck, of Tennessee, and Attorney-General A. F. My-natt, of Tennessee. Colonel Colson's friends expected only a manslaughter charge. The weapons used by the com-batants were turned over to the court. Colson's mail from all over the country as well as from Washington, D. C., Ken tucky and Tennessee is very heavy. Many society women have written him words of sympathy. Some are strangers. Colson is a bachelor, and largely interested in busi-

ness in Kentucky and Tennessee A WOMAN'S CONFESSION.

Says She Killed Her Mother, for Which Her Stepfather Was Hanged. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 20.-Information has reached here that Mrs. Van Horn, who recently died in the state of Washington, confessed on her death bed

clothes were found in the barn covered blood, and this caused his convic-The physicians at the hospital where Mrs. Van Horn died took down her confession and sent it to Egan's relatives here.

LEFT TO THE HOUSE.

(Continued from First Page.) or expel him? If he is to be excluded it must be because he is for such reason legally ineligible or disqualified. The purpose is to consider the question of considerate of the consideration of considerations. tutional right, not of power, as it is con ceded that the house has the power to ex-clude, with or without reason, right or wrong. The exercise of such a power without constitutional warrant would sim-ply be brute force, a tyrannous exercise of power unreviewable by any tribunal."

After citing the constitutional provision as to the qualifications of a representative

in congress, the report proceeds:
"Is it seriously contended that this house can, of its own motion, by its own independent action, create, for the purposes of this case, a legal disqualification? This house alone cannot make or unmake the law of the land. It is quite clear that the house, by its independent action, cannot, if it would, make for this case any disqualifying regulation that would have the force of law.

The report then extensively reviews the law and precedents bearing on the case. The main heads are as follows: "First-It is a grave question as to whether congress can, by a law duly en acted, add to the qualifications negatively stated in the constitution. There is no decision of the United States supreme court directly or indirectly construing this provision. There is no decision of any state court directly in point.

"Second-If the right to add a disqualing cation by law is assumed, the disqualificaapply to a member of congress, and, therefore, does not affect Mr. Roberts. The said to have any application to a membe of the house of representatives is that which declares that 'no polygamous,' etc., 'shall be entitled to hold any office or place under the United States.

"Unless a member of the house holds an office 'under the United States' within the meaning of the constitution and the law, there is no disqualification."

Continuing, the report says:
"This house, by its independent action, cannot make law for any purpose. The adding by this house, acting alone, of a qualification not established by law, would not only be a violation of the constitution and the law, but it would establish a mos dangerous precedent, which could hardly fall to 'return to plague the inventor.' You might feel that the grave moral and social aspects of this case allowed you to

Wrest once the law to your authority, To do a great right, do a little wrong. "But what warrant have you, when the barriers of the constitution are once broken down, that there may not come after us a house with other standards of morality and propriety, which will create other qualifications with no rightful fourdation, that in the heat and unreason of partisan contest-since there will be no definite standard by which to determine the existence of qualifications-will add anything that may be necessary to accomplish the desired result? Exigency will determine the sufficiency. It would no longer be a government of laws, but To thus depart from the constitution and substitute force for law, is to embark upon a trackless sea, without chart of compass, with almost a certainty of direful shipwreck."

The Legal Propositions.

The report concludes as follows: "A small partisan majority might render the desire to arbitrarily exclude by a majority vote in order to more securely intrench itself in power, irrisistible. Hence, its exercise is controlled by legal rules. In case of expulsion, when the requisite two-thirds can be had, the motive for the exercise of arbitrary power no longer exists, as a two-thirds partisan majority is sufficient for every purpose. Hence, ex-pulsion has been safely left in the discre-tion of the house and the safety of the members does not need the protection of

'It seems to us settled upon reason and authority that the power of the house to expel is unlimited, and that the legal propons involved may be thus fairly

marized: "The power of exclusion is a matter of law, to be exercised by a majority vote, in accordance with legal principles, and exists only when a member-elect lacks some of the qualifications required by the constitution. The power of expulsion is made by the constitution purely a matter of discretion, to be exercised by a twothirds vote, fairly, intelligently, consci-entiously, with a due regard to propriety and the honor and integrity of the house and the rights of the individual member. For the abuse of this discretion we are responsible only to our constituents, our consciences and our God

"We believe that Mr. Roberts has the legal constitutional right to be sworn in as a member, but the facts are such that we further believe the house, in the exer-cise of its discretion, is not only justified but required by every proper consideration involved to expel him promptly after he becomes a member. We recommend the following as a substitute for the resolu-tion proposed by the competition.

tion proposed by the committee:
"'Resolved, That Brigham H. Roberts, having been duly elected a repre in the 56th congress from the state of Utah, with the qualifications regulaite for admission to the house as such is entitled by constitutional right, to take the oath of office prescribed for members-elect, his status as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, affording con-stitutional ground for expulsion, but not for exclusion from the house."

"And if the house shall hold with us and swear in Mr. Roberts as a member, we shall, as soon as recognition can be had, offer a resolution to expel him as a polygunlawfully cohabiting with plural C. E. LITTLEFIELD,

"DAVID A. DE ARMOND." Word to "Hyphenated Citizens." PORTLAND, Jan. 20 .- (To the Editor.)notice in this morning's paper a statement that some of our German-American citizens are to hold a pro-Boer meetifig. principally because, at the recent banquet, the banqueters cheered for England. Did the gentlemen expect they would cheer for Germany? It is a matter of history that in Manila bay it was the English bands that played the "Star-Spangled Banner": it was the English who cheered the Americans, and we have Admiral Dewey's word for it that it was the action of the English admiral that prevented the Ger-mans from interfering with him and firing on our flag. Why should we not chee England in return? The great trouble with these hyphenated German and Irish citizens is that their duty to their try by adoption is always weaker than their devotion to their mother country Oom Paul's little pretended republic had one good feature in its refusal to allow outsiders to become citizens. He was no othered with hyphenated citiz these. TOMMY A.

Second Canadian Contingent. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20.-The first sec tion of the second contingent which the government of Canada is sending to South Africa embarked today on the steamer Laurentian. The first section, consisting of artillery, is in command of Major Hurdman. Thousands of people, from different sections of the maritime provinces, came here and gave the Canadians an enthu-

Asiatics Pouring Into Hawaii, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20,-The steam er Doric, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, landed 700 Japanese at Hono This completed a list of 1000 inside of four days. The records of the immi-gration bureau at Honolulu show that since June 15 last 1700 Japanese have been landed there.

Evans' Ale and Evans' Stout. No sediment, no yeast cells, no clouds,

ANOTHER MONTANA LEGISLATOR AT THE CLARK HEARING.

T. F. Normolle Said He Was Offered \$12,500-Cason Again on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20,-Little new in formaton was developed today in the Clark senatorial investigation by the senate com-mittee on privileges and elections. T. F. Normolle, of Butte, a member of the last legislature, testified that he had been ap-proached with an offer of \$12,500 to vote for Mr. Clark, but had not accepted it, and had voted for Conrad throughout the con-Mr. Cason, who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled for additional cross-examination. He said he had been urged by Mr. Clark to secure the vote of Representative Marcyes, Mr. Clark in dicating to him that he would pay \$10,00 for it; but as he found that Marcyes would vote for Clark anyway he did not appro him with the proposition. As neither side was prepared to introduce other witnesses the committee, after a hearing less that two hours, adjourned until Monday.

T. F. Normotie, a bookkeeper, of Butte, was first called. He was a member of the last legislature. He testified that with in a week after his election he was ap-proached with an indirect offer of a large sum for his vote for Mr. Clark. It was said to him that he could get \$15,000 to \$20,make him a snug fortune if he would merely absent himself from the legislature at the time of the voting for United States senator. When the legislature convened a man had approached him and asked him If he proposed to make a "sucker" of him self and not get anything out of the elec-tion. Finally he said just before the election he was offered \$12,500 for his vote for Clark, the sum to be placed in the hands of some disinterested person.

At this point, Chairman Chandler said that John P. Murphy, of Butte, one of the men who, it is claimed, had approaches Mr. Normolle, had come to Washington b request to testify in the case. He lef immediately after a subpoena had been

issued for him.
"Search has been made for him in vain, sald Senator Chandler, "and the assistance of the newspapers is solicited to ascertain his whereabouts.'

In response to a statement from Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Clark's leading attorney, that he knew nothing of Mr. Murphy, Sen ator Chandler replied:
"I thought he might accidentally let

you know his whereabouts."

Mr. Faulkner-I'll let you know if he

Mr Chandler-No doubt the newspape men will find him in two or three days, On cross-examins on, Mr. Normolle said he was a democrat. He was employed and had been since the legislature adjourned by the Anaconda Company. He had voted for Conrad for United States senator from first to last. He said to the proposition of \$12,500 for his vote that he would I link it over. As to the \$10,000 proposition, he had replied that "that is very little for a man to sell himself for." At the conclusion of Mr. Normoile's tes

timony, Mr. Cason, one of yesterday's wit-nesses, was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Faulkner. He admitted that he had gone to W. A. Clark's office in No-vember, soon after the election, to talk with him about the election of a United States senator. He explained why he had gone to see Mr. Clark, saying that generally the republicans were favorable to Clark, and that he thought there was a chance to elect him. In the interviews he and with Mr. Clark in November he had indicated his belief that Mr. Marcyes, representative-elect from Custer county might be induced to vote for Clark, but that he said no approach to corruption with reference to Mr. Marcyca was made at these interviews.

Mr. Cason then was examined as to an interview with W. A. Clark, held in the latter's room, just before the election of as witness could handle him better than anybody else. Mr. Cason said Clark had authorized him to pay \$10,000 to Representative Marcyes, the authorization being given him in a whisper, and by hold ing up the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Subsequently, he had learned that Marcyes was favorable to Clark, anyhow, and he made no offer of money to him. Mr. Cason, after admitting that he re-ceived \$500 from Mr. Clark for his services said that Mr. Clark did not have the repu tation in Butte of being a liberal payer. In response to an inquiry of Mr. Faulk

ner as to how many written statements he had made concerning this case, Mr. Cason replied that he made one to Mr. Booth, an attorney of Butte, a Daly democrat, and the one which he had testified to yesterday. In conversation with Booth he had told him some time last summer that he did not want to testify in the case Subsequently he had given Mr. Booth a written statement, accompanied by the letters and papers bearing upon the case He denied receiving any consideration for

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MONEY FOR HIS VOTE ALL DISEASES \$5.00 A MONTH

Hundreds of Your Friends Are Taking Advantage of the \$5 Rate of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and being Cured of Long Standing Troubles by These Specialists-They Furnish the Most Scientific Treatment of All Diseases for \$5 a Month, All Medicines Included.

Until the innovation made by Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, in placing medical skill and thorough scientific treatment for all diseases within the reach of all by making their total charge for treatment and medicines at \$5 a month, it was almost impossible for people in moderate circumstances to obtain the aid of skillful and conscientious speciallats. It was, and still is, for that matter, a frequent occurrence to hear complaints made over the excessive fees charged by those ciniming to be specialists. Drs. Copeland and Montgomery's charge is but \$5 a month, including all medicines, 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. The fact, that, in spite of their well-established and fairly earned reputation for honest work skillful treatment and successful results, they still maintain this low charge of \$5 a month, shows that they aim not alone at financial success as practitioners, but as well at the accomplishment of the greatest possible good in the community. Their practice, which has long beer several times larger than any other in this city, is still constantly increasing, demonstrating continually that the public appreciates low charges when combined with unquestionable skill, thoroughness

HOME TREATMENT.

To hosts of sufferers everywhere Doctor Copeland addresses to one and all the following list of questions to enable those who live at a distance to understand the nature of their

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide

Te there pain in front of head?" 'Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in the

"Do you cough?"

"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?" "Is your appetite falling?" "Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"

"When you get up suddenly are you dismy?" "Do you have hot flashes?" "Do you have liver marks?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or

"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?" "Are you losing flesh?

"Is your strength falling?" INFORMATION OF NEW HOME TREATMENT SENT FREE ON

APPETCATION

years that I have pussed in comfort and

without loss of time on account of sick-ness, and I give the credit of it to the Copeland physicians, for they have sure-

CATARRH OF STOMACH

AND BOWELS

Mr. J. H. Otto, 274 Fourth street,

Several years ago I took a

Portland. Several years ago I took a course of treatment at the Copeland In-

stitute for a catarrhal trouble, affecting

my head, stomach and bowels, the result

of an attack of Panama fever 20 years before. At that time I was in my 621

year and thought this would be against

a cure, but under the creatment given

me my catarrh got well and my stomael

and bowels healed. My appetite returned and I gained in weight and strength. I

am now as well as any man of my age

due to the excellent trentment I received at the Copeland Institute.

man street, Portland. I suffered from catarrh since childhood. The worst of my

trouble was in my stomach and bowe

Everything I ate gave me great distress, followed by bloating and beiching. My

stomach was sore and tender. I had diar-

rhoea, with gas and gurgling in the bow-

had a ringing and buzzing in the left ear

and my hearing was very dull. I began

a course of treatment at the Copelane

RHEUMATISM AND DEAFNESS.

Mrs. L. H. Clarke, well known in and about Portland, residing at Gresham. I am 69 years of age and had suffered for

years with rheumatism and deafness. I was completely crippled with rheumatism,

being compelled to use crutches all the time. My deafness came on gradually,

but when I began my treatment I was almost totally deaf. Even my own voice sounded far off. People had to speak

right into my ears to make me hear. I was nearly distracted with a ringing and

buzzing and sounds like the roar of the

The Copoland physicians cured me com-pletely. I have no more rheumatism and

hear nearly as well as I ever did in my life. I consider this wonderful in a wom-

an of my age and never fall to give the

Copeland physicians the praise they so

BOOK FREE TO ALL

and was weak and nervous.

richly deserve.

cean in my ears. I couldn't eat or sleep

I am strong and well.

The disease affected my ears and I

inkful to say that now

ly cured me.

THESE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE

CURED OF A VERY SEVERE AND DANGEROUS

and professional honesty.

THROAT TROUBLE Mr. Lecester Snipes, The Dnlles,

een born and raised in that busy little city. cure of a severe case of catarrh com with bronchfal trouble, Mr. Snipes said: "My trouble came on about 15 years ago is a result of exposure, and in spite of

Or., well known in the vicinity, having

all I could do I grew gradually wors "My home physicians were unable to ittle temporary relief. Some of the docfors I consulted said I had asthma, and one of the very best physicians on the coast diagnosed my case as consumption, and said my only hope was in a change of climate. I held a very fine position at that time, which I gave up at a great sacrifice, and did as he advised. I stayed away until I seemed entirely well but ist as soon as winter set in my trouble

eturned and I suffered worse than ever. "My head was stopped up and I had eadache all the time. My throat was dry and sore and I had a distressing ough, accompanied by pains in the chest and a soreness through the left lung. senator. He declared that Mr. Clark had after I went to bed there would be a tick-asked him to see Representative Marcyes, ling in the throat, which set me to cough-



fir. Lecester Snipes, The Dulles, Or.

and close up. I would sit up in bed, sometimes the greater part of the night, coughing and gasping for breath. I often thought I would choke before I could get relief. After coughing until I was completely exhausted I would raise a lot of stringy mucus, which gave me relief, but the next night it was the same old story. Under this suffering and less of sleep I lost flesh and strength.

"I had doctored until I had but little confidence in doctors or medicine, but this fall, on the urgent advice of a friend, who was personally acquainted with the great success of the Copeland treatment in cases like mine, I decided to make one nore effort for relief, for I felt I could not spend another winter in suffering and misery. I began to improve from the first and now feel as well as I ever did in my life. The winter is almost over now and although I have been out in all kinds of weather, I have not had one bit of trouble. This is the first winter in 15 SUNDAY - From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

disbarment proceedings.

A letter of Cason to Root, in which the

former held the latter responsible for the

making public of the written statement of Cason, which was to be held as sacred

between them, was offered in evidence. In

the letter Cason declared his intention of making a clean breast of the whole trans-

action, and accused Root of violating his

ated the statements made in the Root let

ter, declaring that Mr. Clark had said he would hold his seat in the senate if it

cost him \$1,000,000. On redirect examina-tion, Mr. Cason told how Mr. Root had given him \$1500 to leave Butte and keep

the senate committee.

At the conclusion of the examination of

Mr. Cason, counsel for the contestants an-nounced that they had no other testimony

to offer until certain letters sent for by

the defense had arrived. Mr. Fanikner said the letters, although on the way from

In response to an inquiry from Chairman Chandler as to whether he was prepared

to proceed with the case. Mr. Faulkne replied that he was not and could scarcely

in fairness, be expected to put on his wit nesses until the contestants had rested. After some discussion an adjournment was taken until Mondar morning next at 10:18.

Butte, had not arrived.

way from the service of a subpoena of

eath as an Odd Fellow in betraying him (Cason). In another letter Cason reiter-

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S

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 13 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays.

that he would not be called as a witness **EPPS'S COCOA** He admitted that he knew the statement could not be used as evidence. He said that, in his opinion, the matter contained in the two statements was "too good to keep," and that he had been betrayed by GRATEFUL both Booth and Root. He denied having Distinguished Everywhere received any consideration for the testi-mony which he deliverd in the Wellcome

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