SALISBURY IS SAFE

Split in English Liberal Party Will Help Conservatives.

PARLIAMENT MEETS TUESDAY

Strategy Deserted to Satisfy Sentiment—Goldwin Smith on Destruction of the Maine.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Though criticism of the government and its methods of handling the war is unabated, it is safe to say that when parliament meets Tuesday next nothing serious will result. There will be the usual motions of censure, with perhaps more than the usual impassioned denunciations of the various departments of the administration, especially the war and colonial offices. But such is the patriotism of the average Englishman and such is the strength of the conservative organization that it will be surprising if Lord Salisbury's majority is even appreciably weakened.

This mere tally of votes, however, must not be construed as a real index of national feeling, for many a man will go to the government lobby, who outside has privately declared that some one ought to be hanged for maladministration, and that if Lord Salisbury does not dissociate himself from the system of culprits responsible for the national humiliation, he must eventually take the consequences. The inner circles of the government are perfectly well aware of such an eventuality, but they have no fears for the immediate future, implicitly believing in a successful climax of the war, and trusting it will offset the initial blunders.

Another cogent reason for prophesying that the session will be barren of changes affecting the balance of power is that the opposition apparently is hopelessly divided. Nothing showed this better than John Morley's speech at Forfar, January 24, when, for the first time, he publicly sneered at Lord Rosebery, who numbers among his devoted adherents such brilliant liberals as H. H. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. Lord Rosebery's magnificent speech this week and the speeches which he has recently delivered have convinced men of all parties of his exceptional breadth of mind, patriotism and ability to face a national crisis safely, and perhaps it is not stretching the bow to say he today commands British confidence to a greater extent than Lord Salisbury. Yet it is impossible for the liberals to unite on him, and, as the Saturday Review says, he is so admirable out of office that one would risk putting him in.

With Mr. Morley so bitterly opposed to the Rosebery section of the liberals, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman such a noncommittal nonentity that his own party press scarcely ever refers to him, the liberals have no liberal upon whom to unite, even should they cohese sufficiently to make a determined attempt to oust the government, so it is probable the opposition's tactics will be of the guerrilla order, contenting themselves with putting up Sir Charles Dilke and others to criticise individual points, and, while not directly challenging a vote upon the morality of the war and the government's waging of it, for fear of incurring the accusation of being unpatriotic, achieving the same end by vigorous academic criticism of the antebellum diplomacy, bringing up the Jameson raid skeleton and demanding the production of the withheld correspondence, which was referred to by B. F. Hawksley, counsel for Cecil Rhodes, in the letters recently published by the Independent Belge.

This line of policy, however, will not prevent the Irish members and most of the advanced liberals from bringing to vote most sweeping measures of censure. But the liberal leaders of all sections are likely to abstain from supporting the war itself, which has now been in progress over three months, and the British position is worse than when parliament was hastily assembled to grant supplies.

An eminent British general, reviewing the situation to a representative of the Associated Press, thus summed it up:

"First of all, we underestimated the enemy. Secondly, we knew nothing of the power of modern weapons when opposed to each other in the hands of tolerably equal forces. Thirdly, we deserted strategy to satisfy sentiment. By that, I mean Ladysmith and Kimberley appealed to us, and we answered as quickly and unthinkingly as does an electric receiver to a transmitter.

"We have learned many things, but chiefly we have learned that long-range guns and rifles minimize tremendously the advantage which formerly accrued to the aggressor. Yet, I thoroughly believe, and I am not speaking without experience, that had any Continental nation undertaken the same task with the same force, it would by this time have been wiped out. There are a lot of things which might have been learned had we watched your land fighting at Santiago. But we did not. As a result, we did not have nippers to cut wire, and we knew nothing about Mausers. But the appreciation of our shortcomings only makes us the more determined. It may be six months and it may be a year; but we shall achieve our object."

From the field of party strife and military criticism it is a relief to turn to an extract from a letter of an officer at the front, who writes:

"An orderly was bringing some water to a wounded man lying on the ground near me, shot through the abdomen. He could hardly speak, owing to the dryness of his mouth, but he said: 'Take it to my pal first; he's worse hit than me.'"

After reading this, one can understand that General Buller did not stop over when he wired, "The men are splendid."

Professor Goldwin Smith writes to the Speaker one of the most misleading letters which could possibly be put before the British public. It commences by saying:

"I suppose the donors of the Maine thought they were paying a compliment to America in calling it by that name, but really they were pricking the American conscience, as there are few things more certain that the Maine was blown up by the igniting of the coal in her bunkers. The same accident has happened to three American vessels since, one of them commanded by the same captain of the Maine, though in these cases the vessels were saved. Nothing is more certain than that the Maine was not blown up by the Spaniards."

There is more in the same strain, including, as proof of his contention, the remark that "no more now is heard of the monument which was to be erected to the crew of the Maine."

The Saturday Review speaks in bold defiance of the majority of the English correspondents in America by declaring that the "general feeling in America is by no means with us in this matter (the war), whatever its better-informed units may think."

So deep has the military craze taken root that swell dinner parties are now using khaki table-cloths, with bright red flowers placed in imitation of cavalry boots.

Hugh Wallace, of Seattle, after a week in London, goes to Paris today. Regarding the political outlook in the United States, Mr. Wallace said:

"Silver, as an issue, is dead. The democratic party will nominate either Dewey, Gorman, Olney or Justice Peckham, on the platform of freedom of trade and sympathy with the independence of the Transvaal, opposition to subordination of the civil to military power, opposition to entangling alliances, and opposition to any compromise with respect to the boundaries of our country."

The week, which opened full of high hopes, is closing gloomily. The result of General Warren's Spionkop action has had almost a more depressing effect than would an out-and-out reverse, so keen is the revulsion of feeling after the short-lived jubilation. Death, too, has been very busy in high places at home. It is seldom that one week adds such names as John Ruskin, the Duke of Teck and Richard D. Blackmore to the obituary list. The papers teem with expressions of sorrow, anecdotes and panegyrics of the great apostle of art, who, it is said, though he inherited a fortune, died a comparatively poor man, living on one pound ($5) a day, which he characteristically remarked was enough for any man. His dwindling fortune was undoubtedly due to Ruskin's indiscriminate generosity.

From the English point of view, there is not a cloud on the sky of international relations. The war is far too engrossing to permit people to pause and consider the effect on Great Britain of the apparent change of regime in China, while congressional action on the Nicaragua canal or the proposed increase in the armament in the United States scarcely cause a ripple of interest. The foreign office apparently has not the slightest belief that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in danger of violation, and so far has taken no steps in the matter. Neither do the pro-Boer or other meetings in the United States any longer attract serious attention or comment, for the majority of the British have made up their minds that the United States is friendly to them, and they put aside any manifestations to the contrary as due to local political causes which cannot be taken as in any way representing national opinion.

A curious exception to the general patriotism which prevails among the nobility of all classes occurred the other day. When the Gloucestershire volunteers respectfully asked Lord Sherborne for a rifle range on his estates, they received the reply that if the people of England wanted rifle ranges they must be paid for.

According to a private letter from President William MacCormich, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, there is excessive ill feeling between the army medical officers in South Africa and the female nurses at the base hospitals, some of the former urging the sole employment of male orderlies. On the whole, however, especially at the front, the medical arrangements seem to be giving the greatest satisfaction.

A sensation has been caused in society and stock exchange circles by the recent posting on the stock exchange of the names of two women, clients of well-known bankers. The brokers requested other brokers to communicate with them before carrying out any transactions with these two women, who were declared to be unreliable. One of these is Lady Elizabeth Bertie, sister of the Earl of Lindsey, one of the oldest peers in England, while the other is a Mrs. Manby, whose antecedents are little known.

It appears they speculated heavily, especially in Rands, and when the slump came they were unable to meet their losses. Mrs. Manby is said to be the instigator of the business. Neither of the women had any large amount of money, but they were dazzled by the prospects of making a fortune easily, and succeeded in getting introduced to some brokers, who, on the strength of the ancient name of Lindsey, gave them a free hand without making any investigations. The subsequent action of posting their clients' names has given rise to considerable criticism, as it is an unprecedented action, and in the street the brokers are almost as much blamed as the women for allowing matters to reach such a stage.

A new 14-pounder semiautomatic rapid-fire gun, made by the Vickers-Maxim Company for the navy department, was tested this week in the presence of the United States naval attache, Lieutenant-Commander Colwell, and the admiralty officials. Twelve rounds were fired satisfactorily, and 2500 feet initial velocity was secured with 17 tons pressure. The weapon will now be shipped to the United States.

Reviewing the business of 1899, the Times says:

"The fact that in the United States the expansion of business commenced a year later than elsewhere, seems to explain the fact which must be admitted, that American expansion is not so far advanced, relatively, as that of the United Kingdom and Germany, and may consequently be expected to continue for a while after the business of the two latter countries shows signs of contracting. That advantage, however, may be considerably nullified by the occurrence this year of another presidential election."

Sporting circles continue agitated lest Flying Fox should go out of the country. The Man of the World says:

"The only chance, so far as I can see, of Flying Fox running into a very fancy price is that an American society man may desire to win the Ascot gold cup. I do not suppose for a moment that Sir J. Blundell Maple would want him for such a purpose. Mr. Whitney is said to be much richer than Sir Blundel Maple, and is connected by marriage with the Paget family here. As it happens, however, the sporting actions of the Pagets will not be seen at Ascot, as most of them are out at the war. With another buyer than Mr. Whitney or with the reserve reached, we may take it that Flying Fox will not run for the Ascot cup. For that reason, I hope the reserve will be a very stiff one, as it ought to be. Such a horse ought to belong only to a Westminster."

Sidney Low is editing the Anglo-Saxon Review during Lady Randolph Churchill's absence in South Africa. The third number appears today in undiminished splendor, the binding being a reproduction of a volume made for King Charles I at Munich. Stephen Crane and Gertrude Atherton are among the contributors.

Only a few theaters are drawing paying audiences. The new hippodrome, however, which has been opened in Leicester square, seems to have hit the popular taste and is crowded nightly.

PRICES SLASHED.

Two Big Steel and Iron Concerns Begin Cutting.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—The Post will say tomorrow:

"Slashing of prices has been started by two of the largest steel and iron concerns in the country. The cuts are affecting but two of the products, and there is no danger of others being disturbed. It started with one class of material, and a second has followed in sympathy. The firms in the contest for business are the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., and Jones & Laughlin, Ltd. The products thus far sought to be put on the market are tank and boiler-plates. As both concerns are determined, with plenty of financial and other facilities, the near future will be watched with interest in iron and steel circles."

Factory Safe Blown Open.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Three masked robbers entered the factory of Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons last night, bound and gagged four employes of the concern, blew open the safe and escaped with $1700 in currency, and a considerable amount in notes and valuable papers. The explosion shattered the safe and made a complete wreck of the office. The whole neighborhood was aroused.

NOW THE SCOTT CASE

WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR'S RIGHT TO HIS SEAT.

Case Hinges on the Credentials of Two Members of the State Senate—Arguments For and Against.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate committee on privileges and elections met today to hear the arguments in the case of the remonstrance against permitting Hon. Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, to occupy his seat in the senate. The principal objection to Scott urged by the protestants was based upon the contention that he received only 48 votes, or one less than a majority, and that he secured his election by causing the suspension of two members of the legislature, who were afterwards given seats, thus reducing the membership from 97 to 95.

The protestants also claimed that by accepting commissions in the army in 1898, Getzendonner and Pierson vacated their office as members of the state senate. Without their votes Scott would have had 46 votes. The friends of Mr. Scott contest these points, urging cause for the suspension of the two members and also showing that Getzendonner and Pierson had resigned their offices in the army before casting their votes for Scott for senator.

The first speaker for the protestants was Judge John Holt, of West Virgina. He urged that Getzendonner and Pierson were absolutely prohibited by the West Virginia constitution from the acceptance of offices under the federal government. They had the choice of retaining their civil offices or accepting their positions in the miliary service; they had accepted the latter positions and thus ipso facto they had vacated their state offices. Mr. Holt devoted much of his time to consideration of the right of the senate of the United States to investigate the qualifications of the members of the state senate, holding that, as a matter of self-preservation, the federal senate was bound to go behind the decisions of a state body.

Frank L. Welles, also of the counsel for the protestants, presented the reasons why the committee should take further evidence in the case. He called attention to the anamolous facts that while it was claimed that Scott had been elected by 48 votes, a majority, the protestants numbered 49 members of the legislature. He contended that the contests for seats in the West Virginia legislature were the result of conspiracy on the part of the republican managers to secure the election of Scott, and that in some cases the contests were insisted upon even where the contestants did not want to enter into them. Bloodshed was even threatened by republican state officers. Mr. Welles urged the committee, in view of these contentions, to take testimony and allow the protestants to prove these facts. He said conditions in West Virginia were as bad as had ever been known in the South in the days of reconstruction. Among others they would like to have the governor of the state called to testify as to his threat to call out the militia to force the recognition of a rump legislature.

Ex-Senator Faulkner, in presenting the case of Senator Scott, said that it was admitting that at the beginning of the last session of the West Virginia legislature the republicans controlled it upon joint ballot, the democrats having a majority in the house and the republicans in the senate. Even with the two seats held by the soldier senators vacated, the republicans would still have a majority at that time of 47 to 46. With reference to the votes of Senators Getzendonner and Pierson, he admitted that they had accepted commissions in a West Virginia regiment in the Spanish war, but said they had resigned those commissions prior to the meeting of the legislature. The state senate had decided by a vote of 16 to 8 that the men were entitled to hold their seats, and he said the state senate was the proper judge of their qualifications, and there could be no appeal to the federal senate.

THE PUERTO RICO BILL.

Senate Committee Decides the Island Shall Be Known as Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate committee on Puerto Rico has decided, so far as it can decide, that the island shall be known as Porto Rico, and not Puerto Rico, as fixed by a recent executive order.

The committee went over the Foraker bill in detail, deciding upon many changes in phraseology and some alterations in the provisions of the bill. Probably one of the most important changes was to strike out the word "constitution" wherever it appeared in the original print of the bill, which extended the provisions of the constitution, as well as of the laws, to the island. The change was made because of the opinion generally expressed by the members of the committee that our constitution is not suited to the Puerto Rico people. The opinion was also quite general that the extension of the constitution was not necessary.

Another important amendment provides for the retirement of Puerto Rican coins and the substitution for them of the coins of the United States. Another provision authorizes the president to appoint an officer of the army to be governor of the island. All laws enacted by the Puerto Rico legislature are to be reported to congress, which reserves the right to annul them.

Eulogies in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—After transacting minor routine business, the house devoted its attention to eulogies on the late Representative Baird, of Louisiana. At the conclusion of the eulogies, resolutions of respect were adopted, and at 1:20, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

NEEDS FOR POSTAL DELIVERY

Present Appropriations Cause It to Fall Behind Requirements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The first assistant postmaster-general, in his recent report, dwells at some length on the question of letter-carriers in the larger cities, and says that, while the appropriations for carriers have seemed liberal, the force has imperceptibly but steadily grown, and at a greater rate than the appropriations. It is said that at the present rate of increase in population and expansion of commercial enterprises, with annual appropriations increasing only from 5 to 8 per cent, it is no extravagant estimate to assert that by the close of another year the service in many, if not a majority, of the growing cities will approximately fall 20 per cent short of being a full and satisfactory service corresponding to the improvement and growth constantly going on in the other agencies of the business, industrial and social world. On this account the estimates for the coming year were increased to meet the emergency, for the postmaster-general says that the time has come when this falling behind the practical needs of the busy world should cease, the existing delinquency be overcome, and the service increased henceforth on a percentage parallel to the increase in population and business. It is a remarkable fact that the free-delivery system of the United States costs for maintenance a little less than 50 cents per capita for the 30,000,000 patrons who enjoy its advantages.

A great deal of complaint has been received that the first morning mail in the cities is delivered later than is convenient, especially in the business centers, although the service throughout the remainder of the day is eminently satisfactory. The department is now testing a system in several offices which is intended to facilitate an earlier delivery of the morning mail, and in case the experiments prove satisfactory, the method will be adopted in all free-delivery offices. It is reported that in some offices this test has proven a great benefit and improvement, and at a very moderate cost, and if further results demonstrate its certain success, it will offer a solution at a minimum expenditure for the annoying and growing early morning congestion in the larger offices. As a matter of fact, from 40 to 50 per cent of the day's mail accumulates in the offices during the night, and must be distributed on the first morning delivery, thus rendering that delivery more extensive and complicated than any of the others.

The discipline among the carriers is reported to be excellent. Much credit is due to the fraternal and aid associations maintained by the carriers in nearly every state, and the annual gathering of the national organization of letter-carriers also does much to perfect the organization and benefit both the service and the individual members.

The department realizes that the service is more or less handicapped by superannuated carriers, and recognizes that remedial measures ought to be devised before this detriment weighs so heavily as to affect the efficiency of the service. This question has for some time been seriously considered by the state associations. In referring to this question, the first assistant postmaster-general says:

"It is understood that the carriers, through their national organization, will, at the coming session of congress, propose the enactment of a law authorizing the retention from their monthly salaries of a small fixed sum, to be held by the postoffice department as a trust fund from which annuities or pensions may be paid to supgrannuated or disabled members who have served a certain period. Such a plan is to be commended, and would have the cordial approval of the department, as it would entail no additional expense or work on the government other than the matter of bookkeeping and investing the funds, ample facilities for which already exist. Any efforts, therefore, that the carriers may initiate in this direction will meet with co-operation, as it offers a solution in harmony with the spirit of our institutions, and would have beneficent and far-reaching effect, both to the carriers and the service."

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Oakland and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The weather at Oakland was fine and the track fast. The results were:

Seven furlongs—Tuthill won, Limerick second, Monteagle third; time, 1:27½.

Six furlongs—Diomed won, Redwald second, L. B. McWhirter third; time, 1:13½.

Three furlongs—Sig Levy won, Lily Diggs second, Game Warden third; time, 0:36¼.

One mile, Lissak handicap, $1500—Bannockburn won, Flamora second, Dr. Sheppard third; time, 1:39.

Six furlongs, handicap—Bendoran won, Frank Bell second, Ben Ledi third; time, 1:12½.

One mile, selling—Sisquoc won, Flora Bird second, Aborigine third; time, 1:42.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The weather was cold and the track fast. The results were:

Six and a half furlongs, selling—Araloma won, Free Lady second, L. T. Caton third; time, 1:22¼.

Three furlongs—Buda won, Stripes second, Clara Davis third; time, 0:36½.

Mile and five-eighths—Schoolgirl won, Jim Conway second, Elidorpa third; time, 2:50.

Cotton selling stakes, one mile—Barataria won, Triaditza second, Dr. Vaughn third; time, 1:41.

Six furlongs, handicap—Algaretta won, Miss Mae Day second, San Durango third; time, 1:14.

One mile, selling—Nanokee won, Flora Daniels second, Eldirim third; time, 1:43.

College Games in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—At the Boston college games tonight in Mechanics building, in team races, Harvard beat Columbia; Bowdoin beat Brown; Williams beat Wesleyan.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

J O Bingham, Marshfield
John M Lewis, San Fr
A R Cotton, San Fran
C G Jacobs, Oregon Cy
A R Jacobs, do
Wm G Rudd, Chicago
Mr & Mrs Geo P Rowell & maid, N Y
C H Samson, Omaha
W B Merserean & wf, Portville, N Y
J L MacEvoy, Press Agt Emma Nevada
D P Bird, Tacoma
Sam Thompson, St Pl
J W Nelson, St Paul
John H Mitchell, Portld
John H Mitchell, jr, St Paul, Minn
G R Marlow, Seattle
M Ryan, Sumpter
Seig Jones, San Fran
E T Bradford, Denver
Myrtle Frey, Chicago
Geo Fisher, Aberdeen, Wash
W D Felts, Chicago
W G MacInnes, Winnipeg
F S Doernbecher, Chehalis, Wash
Allan Cameron, Vancv
Frank G Moyer, N Y
John Condint, Tacoma
G P Moore, Omaha
J A Clarke, N Y
Thos Doyle, Tacoma
E-E Evans, Vanc, B C
S Wormser, San Fran
W J Ball, Portland
S M Cooper, San Fran
Wallace D Embree, NY
L S Gillette, Minnpls
W E Scott & dtr, S F
L D Coates, Tacoma
Mrs F Rockwell, S F
F M Munger, San Fran
A Singer, Chicago
G W Robinson & wife, Camden, N J
F L Hunter, San Fran
J D Dailey, St Paul
Chas Attauber, San Fr
E Goldberg, San Fran
B H Cooper, Chicago
F J Foster, Seattle
Albert Grohr, Batavia
F L Sellick, city
T B McGovern, N Y
Geo P Doan, jr, St L
B A Seaborg, Fairhavn
Adam S Collins, San Fr
F W Spencer, McMinnv

THE PERKINS.

T Webster, San Fran
C C Dennis, San Fran
E Jewett, San Fran
J H Mitchell, jr, St Pl
Chas Butler, Pt Townd
W K Duval, Spokane
Dr C W Barr, Lebanon
K Van Draw, Albany
C K Nelson, San Fran
S Stigan, San Fran
H H Schidman, Lewiston, Idaho
Harry White, Seattle
J S Bradley, Bridal Vl
Benj A Gifford, Dalles
J B Burnell, St Joe
I V Cate, Pendleton
A A Adams, Pendleton
G F Jackson, Dayton
Miss Quimette, Buttevl
G A Murray, city
P C Franklin, San Fr
C A Danneman, Clem
Mrs J W Howard, Corvallis
Master Howard, do
Nellie Colby, Indp
J C Snook, Detroit, Mch
Mrs J C Snook, do
I A Hanthorn, Amaka, Minn
Jos T Lawson, San Fr
Henry Butcher, Corvallis
Miss Grace De Foy, NY
Chas J Ryan, N Y
C F Smith, N Y
A F Brown, Latourell
W C Burbooze, Albany
F Marquette, Omaha
V Ehrm, Tacoma
Mrs Ehrm, Tacoma
W T Hiatt, Seaside, Or
F L Stinson, city
Robt Miller, Oregon Cy
Mrs Robt Miller, do
R E Ferrell, Hood Rivr
S M Gallagher, Astoria
E Rose, San Francisco
F B Waite, Roseburg
W A Teutsch, San Fran
P B Sovey, Astoria
W C Laws, Astoria
F H Goshell, Astoria
B O Johnson, Astoria
J Fred Yates, Corvallis
A W Ely, Tacoma
M G Lisher, Vancv, Wn
J B Wetherell, city
John Adams, Astoria
J L Harris, Hoquiam
W H Kerney, Spokane
Mrs C M Owen, San Fr

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

P F McGee, Brownsvill
D C Minto, Salem
Minnie Ainsworth, Seattle
H K Stevens, Tacoma
Mrs Stevens, Tacoma
F D Culver, Chicago
C F Jackson, Seattle
Mrs Wm Crooks, St Pl
Miss Marie Crooks, do
H F Findlay, Astoria
W J Smith, Cascd Loc
Mrs Smith, do
Mrs Hale, Buena Vista
Miss Hale, do
F P Kendall, Astoria
J A Brown, Seattle
Mrs Brown, Seattle
D J Hanna, city
G A Davis, San Fran
E E Smith, Palo Alto
T A McBride, Oreg Cy
May James, Skaway
H D Limbocker, Tacoma
John D Daly, Corvallis
C W Robinson, Des Mne
Laura Thropp, Wash, DC
E Tyner, Chicago
Capt H Hallam, Astoria
J F Lackey, Ontario
S A Arnold, U S N
B Trigwith, Astoria
Mrs S A Brown, Astoria

THE ST. CHARLES.

H Glenn & fy, Dalles
V E Davis, The Dalles
R A Bird, city
B F Hall, Meadowbrk
F Shepherd, city
C H Willson, McKenzie, Minn
J W Jones, Astoria
Miss A Hanson, do
Miss Josie Hanson, do
W G Rhude & wife, Gray's River
John Gillam, Goble
Geo Lentz, Goble
T J Peahl, Clatskanie
A F Mace, Oakland
E R Graham, city
M Cooper, city
J H Johnson, city
Max Weber, Seattle
M F Douglas, St Paul
W L Burkhart, St Paul
F C Burkhart, St Paul
Wm Rice, Hamburg
W H Strahan, Gold Bch
C J Johnson, city
Ella Wheeler, Hood R
Thos Castello, city
F C Gledden, city
C B Baldwin, city
Max Cohn, San Fran
Wade Henny, San Fran
A F Harding, San Fran
G C Taylor, San Fran
Ed Orth & wf, Zanesville, O
John Gillam, Goble
Jos McMiller, Ferny
J Barth, Mount Tabor

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.
European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Seattle.
European. Rooms with or without bath. Ladies' and gents' grillrooms in connection.

Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant—Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

GRIP FATAL TO CATARRH VICTIMS.

Pe-ru-na The Reliance of Millions of Sufferers From La Grippe and Catarrh.

REV. E. STUBENVOLL, OF PELLA, WIS.

Rev. E. Stubenvoll, Pastor of the Bethlehem Church, at Pella, Wis., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman says:

"I cannot but feel obliged to extend you my personal thanks for my complete restoration. All through this winter I suffered from throat and lung trouble, but recovered my entire health by the use of your excellent remedy, Pe-ru-na, and can only speak well of your extraordinary medicine. May your medicine be the same blessing to others that it has been to me."

Every person who has had la grippe during the last year should take a course of Pe-ru-na. No one need expect perfect recovery unless they do so. The grippe has produced catarrhal inflammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition. This Pe-ru-na will do. A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Pe-ru-na appears to be the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases. It has stood the test of forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (if not the only) specific remedy for the after-effects of la grippe.

Mr. John H. Johnson, Prin, Belle Haven High School and editor of "Farmer and Fisherman," Belle Haven, Va., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"I was taken with la grippe on Dec. 19, 1898. I began to recuperate in one week, but took a relapse and was in bed several weeks, during which time other serious symptoms developed, such as heart trouble, throat and lung trouble, extreme weak chest and a prostration of my nervous and muscular systems.

"I became emaciated, weak, and was troubled every day and night with profuse sweating. I as well as my friends became hopeless and thought that my days on earth were few. I had begun to have my business fixed up and prepared for the worst.

"This trouble went on for about two months and though I had the daily service of a skilled physician and had taken an abundance of medicine, I gradually grew worse. At this juncture one of your descriptive pamphlets found its way to me and attracted my attention.

"I had been a sufferer with chronic catarrh for about fifteen years, and the grippe aggravated it, causing a serious throat and lung complication.

"As soon as I read your book I thought Pe-ru-na was the thing I needed. I sent for three bottles, and though I had been practically voiceless for about eleven weeks, less than two bottles of your medicine caused my voice to return and healed my throat and vocal organs. I at once began to take on flesh and grow stronger and the symptoms gradually began to disappear. After the third bottle night sweats left me, and when I had taken the fourth bottle I weighed 145 pounds. In my extreme sickness I must have been reduced to 125 pounds; now I weigh 153, and all the summer I have enjoyed good health.

"I feel that I owe my life to the wonderful curative powers of Pe-ru-na, and though my druggist never kept it before, he sells more of it now through the good it has done me than any one kind of medicine he keeps. I shall always remember Pe-ru-na, and cheerfully recommend it to anyone suffering from grippe or catarrhal trouble." J. H. Johnson.

Mr. W. T. H. Dunnagan, Charlotte, Tenn., in a recent letter says: "About two years ago I was taken down with la grippe, which finally developed into nervous weakness; in fact, I was out of shape all over. I had all the symptoms of a weakened nervous system, and added to it catarrh and bronchitis.

"Also my stomach troubled me; after eating I would experience a heavy feeling in my stomach like a lump of lead, which, added to my already nervous condition, made me miserable indeed. I had tried various patent medicines without benefit. I finally saw Dr. Hartman's advertisement and wrote to him as a last resort. He immediately put me on his Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin.

"Before the first bottle of Pe-ru-na was gone, that feeling in my stomach had left me; also the catarrhal expectorations began to grow less, which before was one continual hawk and spit; also the wheezing in my throat caused by the extension of the catarrh was stopped immediately. In fact, to make matters short, I continued with Pe-ru-na till it made a man of me.

"The year following I did the hardest year's work I ever did in my life. I have been exposed a good deal since, and have never taken the least cold. As a catarrh remedy Pe-ru-na cannot be beaten in the whole range of medical science." Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na almanac for the year 1900.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATED IN THE USUAL WAY THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

Projected Festivities Stopped by Court Mourning—Leyds' Visit to Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Excepting that it was lacking in court fetes, the emperor's birthday today was kept in the usual way. Flags were displayed everywhere, and the papers published congratulatory articles in which his majesty is praised as the champion of peace, the promoter of civilization and the vigorous helmsman of Germany's destinies. The Kruse Zeitung house poet again publishes his usual congratulatory ode. The center organs remind the emperor that the Jesuits are not yet recalled, and say he would earn their everlasting gratitude by signing the Jesuit recall.

The court mourning stops all projected festivities among the upper classes. The Austrian ambassador's big ball, arranged for the 29th, is off, and the same is the case with those of Count Schaffgotch, Count Sierstorps, Count Beroldinge, Count Lerchenfeld and Admirals Tirpitz and Sandebibranden. All of these balls were to be honored by the emperor's presence.

Tuesday's court reception, which was the only one this winter, was more brilliant than ever. The ladies' costumes displayed unusual elegance, being of peculiar designs. Dark, flowing velvet, with costly fur trimming and elaborate silk embroideries, were especially noticeable. Among the debutantes, Baroness Wiede-Bachnostiz attracted special attention by personal charms, beautiful costumes and remarkable diamonds. The Princess of Pless and Countess von Goetzen, the latter an American, were also specially remarked. In the small American delegation, Mrs. Wurtz made a gorgeous display of diamonds and pearls, even outshining Mrs. White's famous necklace.

Among the older court element, complaints this winter were specially strong because of the rigid new court ceremonial, the style of reception being copied by the emperor more after the court of St. James, old gentlemen especially complaining about being forced to wear knee breeches, with silk stockings, inducing rheumatism and gout. They also complain at the increasing costliness of the gala coats, which for high officials now cost 1400 marks.

Munich celebrated the emperor's birthday by a banquet in which all the Bavarian princes shared. The heir to the throne, Prince Ludwig, toasted the emperor and spoke in favor of naval increases.

Though Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal, claims that he came here principally to celebrate the emperor's birthday, as in previous years, the correspondent of the Associated Press understands, on authority, that he has come to consult with German officials about Portugal's alleged breach of neutrality in stopping travel to the Transvaal from Delagoa bay.

The Berlin elevated railway intends to introduce electric motive power at the expense of 43,000,000 marks. The projected system will be conducted after that of the Chicago South Side railroad, the present steam system having proved inadequate.

The grave of Humboldt, the naturalist and traveler, at Legal, near this city, has been desecrated by miscreants who wanted to steal the metal ornaments. The offenders were frightened and fled, leaving their tools.

In the coming week begins the sensational trial of the bank president, Von Kriegsheim, and his confederates, who are charged with a long system of swindling, gesellshaft perjuries and forgeries. Several prominent society leaders are involved.

The German Evangelical Women's Federation has petitioned Prince Hohenlohe to call a conference for the purpose of internationally settling upon preventive measures against traffic in girls for immoral purposes.

Mr. Head, ex-minister of the United States to Corea, is here from Weimar, where he has been visiting his daughter.

Enginemen's Wages Raised.

OMAHA, Jan. 27.—Seventy-five days ago the enginemen and officials of the Union Pacific began a conference regarding the wage schedule, which has just been decided, the enginemen getting a substantial increase. The increase for the heavy engine runs on different divisions is from 5 to 10 per cent.

Funeral of General Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The remains of the late General Thaddeus H. Stanton arrived here today from Omaha. Four troops of cavalry and a battery of siege guns escorted the body to Arlington cemetery, where the interment was made with full military honors.

Orders to Admiral Kautz.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 27.—Admiral Kautz has received orders from Washington directing that the cruiser Philadelphia remain here until further instructions from the navy department. The vessel was expected to leave for Mare island today.

Fire in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—A four-story brick building occupied by McCuskick, Copelin & Riddell, confectioners, on Second avenue North, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss was $120,000; insurance, $100,000.

Wisconsin Bank Robbed.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—The Bank of Deerfield, six miles east, was robbed of about $17,000 last night. The vault was blown open with dynamite. The robbers escaped.

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. When impurities manifest themselves in eruptions or when disordered conditions of stomach, kidneys, liver or bowels appear, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

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Dr. Darrin, 295 Morrison street, Portland, Or., specialist in all forms of chronic diseases and weaknesses of men and women, makes a particular specialty of varicocele and hydrocele, and the weakness that usually accompanies them. His method cures them to stay cured in one week or he makes no charge. He uses no knife, suspensory or electric belt. No pain or detention connected with the cure. Hundreds cured without one failure or unpleasant result. We invite correspondence and the fullest investigation, and will refer you to cured patients whom you may interview. Write a full history of your case or come to Portland without delay.

Any case of varicocele or hydrocele placed in our hands which we fail to cure we will agree to pay expenses of patient to the city and return. Consultation free and charges reasonable.

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I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four-ounce vial of urine. We will analyze it and advise you free what to do. MUNYON.

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