A BOER RESOLUTION

Slipped Through the Senate Yesterday Afternoon.

VOTE WAS THEN RECONSIDERED

Chandler, Chilton and Money Spoke in Opposition to the Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in their struggle against Great Britain and urging mediation on the part of the United States between the belligerents was adopted by the senate today, in a fit of temporary aberration or inattention. The resolution was offered by Allen of Nebraska, and went through without attracting the slightest comment from any one of the dozen or more senators present. A minute later, however, at the request of the chair (Frye), Allen consented to a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was passed, and the incident passed amid much quiet laughter.

The financial debate was continued by Chandler of New Hampshire, who opposed the gold standard and strongly urged the double standard.

Chilton of Texas and Money of Mississippi also spoke.

The Proceedings.

At the opening of the senate, Allen (pop. Neb.) presented the following resolution:

"That the United States of America extends its sympathy to the people of the South African republics in their heroic struggle for liberty and popular government, and believes it to be the duty of the government of the United States of America to offer mediation, to the end that further bloodshed may be averted and honorable peace concluded between the belligerent governments."

No objection was made to the consideration of the resolution, only about a dozen senators being present. Before anybody realized what was going on the resolution was put to a vote and declared adopted. The senators looked from one to another, and several, among them Allen, laughed unrestrainedly. Pettus, addressing the chair, demanded the ayes and noes. To this Allen objected, as the resolution had been declared adopted.

The chair agreed to this point, but asked Allen that he permit the vote to be reconsidered and let the resolution go over. To this Allen consented.

Chandler (rep. N. H.) was then recognized to deliver an address upon the pending financial bill, which was laid before the senate. He said in part:

"Those who have absorbed the gold of the world are trying to make it more valuable by legislation. That is the natural meaning of the first 10 lines of the senate bill. There is no need of the law for any other purpose. Absolutely no other purpose is to be subserved by those lines. The passage of the bill without adequate recognition of the desire and determination of the American people that silver shall be remonetized is a defiance of the republican platform of 1896, and without such recognition in the bill I cannot give it my vote. It would be unqualified gold monometalism, and to advocate or submit to this is an abandonment of republican principles.

"Any retarding of the movement to make gold more valuable does not suit the gold class. Further steps are therefore now demanded, namely, that all the existing silver coin shall be put out from the condition of real money and placed in the condition of credit money; that is, money all of which must be redeemed on demand in gold. If this new principle is to prevail, the real money will be $4,000,000,000 of gold, and the credit money, including the silver money, will be $10,000,000,000. And upon this gold and other credit money are to be built all the checks and other credits in trade throughout the world. How broad the summit and how narrow the base!

"It is not true that, because it is claimed that we have now what are called good times and prosperity in America, bimetalism should be ridiculed and disregarded. But our good times are simply because the balance of trade has been so largely in our favor. What would have been our condition if the balance of trade had not been in our favor? In truth, in spite of temporary present conditions, the case in favor of bimetalism still remains unimpaired. The merits of bimetalism are plain. The injury to result from gold monometalism is sure.

"The republican party is pledged to bimetalism. Were we blunderers when we shouted over and over again for remonetization? Is it not quite possible that we were right then and are now wrong, when it is proposed forever to discard remonetization?

"I want the double standard. So do 1,200,000,000 of the people of this world of ours, while only 200,000,000 want the single gold standard. We want the real money of the world to be $8,000,000,000 in coin. They want it to be only $4,000,000,000. The difference means injustice, injury, suffering and distress to millions of God's poor people the world over; while the gold class is to wax fat at the cost of their helpless victims. The republican party ought not to direct any such grievous wrong. I entreat its leaders not to burden us with gold monometalism, but to renew in unmistakable language our oft-repeated pledges to remonetize silver.

"If we are true to our traditions and the wishes of our constituents, we shall re-elect our gracious and patriotic president by popular and electoral majorities greater than any president has ever received. Can we afford, by the passage of the needless first 10 lines of this bill without sufficient qualification to add to the chances of defeat?"

At the conclusion of Chandler's speech Chilton (dem. Tex.) was recognized to address the senate in opposition to the pending measure, which he declared, represented the policy of the republican administration. He urged that the main object of the bill was to refund the entire national debt in long-time gold bonds. This would insure perpetuity to the national banks and afford them a greater money monopoly even than they possessed now. It would likewise destroy all prospects of bimetalism, so far as the power of the republican party could accomplish that result. He regarded it as likely that a treasury ruling would be made after the passage of the pending bill providing that silver dollars and silver certificates should be made redeemable in gold. Chilton objected to the great power conferred by the senate bill upon the secretary of the treasury, and maintained that the authority for the issuance of all bonds be vested in congress—the representatives of the people.

Money (dem. Miss.) declared his belief that if the production of gold should increase in the next five years as it had increased in the last, there would be a demand for the demonetization of gold and the remonetization of silver. Adverting further along to the introduction of the finance committee's amendment relating to the continued efforts in favor of international bimetalism, Money declared he did not believe in the sincerity of any man who did not at all times stand for his convictions.

"I know," said Money, "where the demand for the adoption of the bimetallic amendment came from. Has the chairman of the finance committee had his ear to the ground and heard the rumbling in the West over the pending bill, or has it again been proposed to delude the people because this is a presidential year? The fact is the republican party is absolutely faithless upon this money question. That is perfectly evident."

A bill to provide pay for certain retired officers of the marine corps was passed. The senate then, at 3:15 P. M., adjourned.

THE CLARK INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of the Testimony of State Senator Tierney.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—State Senator Tierney, of Montana, continued his testimony in the Clark case before the senate committee on privileges and elections today. He said he had never been asked to support Clark for senator, and, therefore, was never offered any consideration for his vote for that gentleman. The details of the organization of the Townsend bank, in which he had money, were explained, and how he had money in it.

Tierney said the $5800 which he put into the organization of the new bank had been kept in the safe of Darsey & Co., where it had been put in preference to putting it in the bank of Hyatt & Delaney, the only bank then existing at Townsend. Of $5800 drawn out of this transaction, not to exceed $2200 had been entered on the books of the firm. He had taken it out because it was his. Very often, however, these deposits were put into the general cash of the firm. In response to a question of Chandler, the witness said that, notwithstanding there were aspersions cast upon his character because of his vote for Clark, he had brought no paper of any kind to Washington with him to show where the $5800 used in organizing the Townsend bank had come from.

Questioning brought out the fact that both Eversoll and Representative Sheveley, who, together with Tierney, constituted the whole legislative delegation from Broadwater county, were stockholders in the new Townsend bank. Of the entire $25,000 capital, Mr. Tierney testified that he and relatives of his business associates had contributed about $18,000, Eversoll and Sheveley each having $1000. The organization had been canvassed two years previous to its actual organization, but the idea had not been put into execution because of the difficulty of getting the money together. Some of the money put in by his relatives had been brought from the East. All the members of the legislature who were in the bank in the end had voted for Clark for the senate.

William Berne, a ranchman of Columbia Falls, who said he had formerly worked in one of Daly's mines in Butte, testified to being sent by men connected with Daly to Flathead county during the legislative election of 1898 to assist Whiteside in his race for the state senate. On the train out from Columbia Falls he said he had a talk with Whiteside, and the latter told him that Clark had sent money into the county to be used against him, adding he would get even with Clark if it ever came in his way, for bucking him in his election. Whiteside had said he would "job Clark to a fare-you-well" again in Helena after the legislature. He asked Whiteside for some money. "Whiteside replied," said the witness, "that he only had $7, though a few weeks before he had had $30,000 in his pockets, but, as it had not been his, he turned it over to the state. He said he had been offered $100,000 to leave town. I told him," continued the witness, "that he was a d—d fool for not keeping the money, but he replied that he could make more out of the other side—out of Daly—by turning the money over."

On cross-examination, the witness said he had thought that Whiteside had meant that he could not only get $100,000 for leaving, but he could also keep the $30,000. He added that Whiteside had loaned him $5 of the $7 he had on hand, and that he had paid the amount back.

The hearing adjourned until Monday.

To Investigate Wardner Riot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house committee on military affairs today issued 25 subpenaes for investigation into the Idaho mining riots, which the federal troops, under General Merriam, suppressed. The investigation is to begin February 26. Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, and representatives of other labor organizations were among those subpenaed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

B Goodwin, San Fran
T B McGovern, N Y
E B Moore, Racine, Wis
B A Seaborg, Fairbanks
F S Doernbecher, Chehalis, Wash
E W Dodge, Worcester, Mass
H S Stebbins, Seattle
Thos Doyle, Tacoma
R H Dunsmuir, do
Miss Dunsmuir, Victoria, B C
C W Collier, Kobe
F L Matthes, Pittsburg
Oscar Boldemann, S F
J H Warner, Victoria
J Coughlan, Victoria
Geo A Boomer, Chicago
G C Flavel, Astoria
J A Shaw, Mill City
Mrs A Kuhn, Colfax
Mrs R Grostein, Lewiston
D McMillan, San Fran
Louis P Smith, San Fr
J H Burnham, St Paul
S H Bissell, Memphis
Mrs S Heintzleman, Walla Walla
A R Jacobs, Oregon C
W N Barrett & wife, Hillsboro
F T McHenry, New Y
C W Hickman, Mont
Mr & Mrs S Stewart, Morris, Minn
Robt Graham, N Y
C G Jacobs, Oregon C
Walter Lyon, Salem
M M Thomson, San Fr
Geo H Graves, San Fr
Sam Cohen, San Fran
G Weinschenk, San Fr
S H Liberman, N Y
R H Baxter, Bath, Me
P D Walsh, Cleveland
A D Graham, Chicago
Milton D Joseph, Athol, Mass
Arthur J Heineman, S F
E Goldberg, San Fran
C I Tutt, Salt Lake
M K Parsons, Salt Lal
I B Crawley, San Fran

THE PERKINS.

V Sanderson, Astoria
C E Griffith, Seattle
H S Gill, Portland
Walter M Glenn, Yale
Mrs W M Glenn, do
H C Mayer, Chicago
H C Casebolt, Chicago
Jas Black, Oregon City
Miss Dorothy Copeland, Houlton, Or
B D Cuddy, Salubria, Idaho
Chas Butler, Pt Townsd
J W Howard, Prineville
W H Smith, Tacoma
E F Ingles, Sacmto
Clara M Doty, Rosebrg
W T Dickerman, S F
Robt E Tunstall, Kalama, Wash
Mrs R E Tunstall, do
J E Pelton, Ashland
W W Miller, do
E J Diven, Scappoose
Chas G Briggs, Quincy, Or
R C Bonser, Holbrook
Mrs R C Bonser, do
Cyrus Hill, Tacoma
R G Block, Vancouver
Jas Wilson, Vancouver
G W Hislop, New York
J S Bradley, Bridal Vl
G Savage, Pasco, Wash
John Bollinger, OR&N
J E Brockway, Tacoma
E W McCormick, S F
R W Hempleman, S F
H L Boardman, McMin
E F Day, Heppner
J E Keeler, Sacmnto
Mrs S N West, St Pl
Miss Ada Phillips, do
Frank S Curran, OR&N
Mrs A Cook, Salem
Miss Hazel Cook, do
J R Cason, St Paul
J Dornsefer, Indp
A H Cohn, San Fran
Ivan Grimm, Hubbard
A Jessen, Hubbard
R T Daniel, Spokane
Lee Morris, Toledo, Wa
E A Dudley, Athena, Or
H A Baker, Colo Springs
Thomas Keogh, Seattle
W O Meades, Prairie Cy
Mrs W O Meades, do
J W Breibine, Boston
M G Lisher, Vancv, Wa
W Bolern, Pendleton
H A Calef, Astoria
O Smythe, Astoria
A J Johnson, Astoria
S Livingston, Oakland
I Baker, Oakland
E T Miller, Astoria
J W Garner, Astoria
S West, Seattle

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

M Monroe, Oregon
J J Evans, Oregon
Z F Moody, The Dalles
R J Shafer, Seattle
M S Feeber, San Fran
F C Reed, Astoria
H J Freeman, St Paul
J A Cumming, Albany
R B Fleming, Salem
J Conner, Salem
H Pape, Salem
M J Liddy, San Fran
Geo Chandler, Baker C
Mrs J Adams & son, Astoria
Kathleen M Ross, city
Will Trullinger, Astoria
A B Leckenby, Rainier
H Austin, Spokane
James B Gray, Spokan
C R Snead, Blalock
W C Reynolds, San Fr
W G Cline, Seattle
Miss N Whitner, Lewisville
F H Riddle, Island Cy
Florence V Crittenden, Ridgefield
Violet Halverson, Oregl
N Wainwright, Calgary
Mrs Wainwright, do
C Wiegmann, New Salem, N D
C T Horst, St Paul
Mrs Horst, St Paul
R W Jameson, Rosebg
Will Wurzwiler, Prineville
L Bachman, San Fran
F J Hard, Colo Springs
Mrs Hard & 2 ch, do
H E Bickers, Salem
F G Adams, city
Mrs Adams, city
John Adams, Astoria
Mrs D H McCarty, Pendleton
S E Hamilton, Linnton
A M Sheldon, Linnton
A M B Biken, San Fr
E P Bemis, San Fran

THE ST. CHARLES.

C Hurd, Astoria
W L Pulliam, Mayners
John Morrow, Seattle
S B Adams, Butte
C M Fowler, city
W J Bryant, Clatskani
A Shannon, Walla W
Gus Fisher, Walla W
L Conrad, Cal
Joe Mooney, Stella
W H Steven, Stella
M Mays, Stella
C L Ireland, Sherman Co
L Bond, Sherman Co
T Simpson, do
Guy Barnes, Quincy
W R Swindell, Chgo
J McCoy, Cathlamet
John Walters, West End
Ed King, Burns
R Smith, Spokane
M C Donohoe & wf, do
John Smith, Spokane
I M Turner, Alliance
W R Davis, Gresham
T M Kerr, Gresham
H B Potts, Gresham
Howard Petty, Mt Carroll
F Dotts, Stringtown
Nettie Carr, Co

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.

Rotterdam, Feb. 10.—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York, via Boulogne.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

MOLINEUX CONVICTED OF POISONING MRS. ADAMS.

Jury Deliberated Seven Hours and a Half—Prisoner Heard the Verdict Without Emotion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—After deliberating 7½ hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams by poison, December 28, 1898. Barlow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, made the usual motion, and Recorder Goff adjourned court until February 16, when he said he would hear the motion and sentence the defendant.

In the midst of his charge to the jury Recorder Goff stopped and asked Lawyer Weeks if he wished him to define the various charges of manslaughter and murder. Mr. Weeks answered that he did not; that it was murder in the first degree or nothing. Without defining the crimes of manslaughter and murder, Recorder Goff continued by saying: "You may find a verdict of murder in the first or second degree, but you must not use your power capriciously."

The recorder went over the indictment and its several counts, and then said: "If you find that Molineux sent the poison, he is just as guilty as if Cornish had died instead of Mrs. Adams. Did the defendant send the poison package to Cornish? Upon that controlling question the whole case hangs. If he did not, then all the other questions are disposed of. If you are satisfied he did not, then you shall acquit."

As to the testimony of the four handwriting experts called by the prosecution, the recorder said: "The testimony of experts is entitled to the same consideration as the testimony of other witnesses. Expert evidence is offered to aid the jury. Expert evidence is competent as evidence to a fact. In case of an expert swearing to a fact which must necessarily be a matter of opinion, his evidence need not be taken as a fact, even if the integrity of the witnesses are unimpeached.

"In a case of this character, where a life is at stake, I would have you examine that testimony with care and caution, and if the question at issue hangs merely on that testimony, I would instruct you that it would be extremely dangerous to convict of murder in the first degree upon that class of testimony."

The recorder took up some of the admitted and disputed writings, and told the jury they had a right to disagree with all the conclusions drawn by the experts; but must give weight to the facts pointed out by them.

"If the testimony given as to the death of H. C. Barnet," said the recorder, "tends to lead up to the identification of Molineux, it is material. But if you are satisfied that Molineux was responsible for the death of Barnet, that is no reason why you should find him guilty of the death of Mrs. Adams.

When the recorder finished, Mr. Battle arose and at once noted an exception to his refusal to charge as requested.

Then, before sending the jury to their deliberations, Recorder Goff remembered that he had forgotten to warn the jury that Molineux' father entered in no way into the case. "His honored father is not on trial," he said in conclusion. "It is Molineux who is on trial. His station, money or friends entitle him to no consideration. He is entitled to a fair and impartial trial."

From the time the jury went out at 3:15 P. M., the crowd in the courtroom watched the door through which it had left the court in silent expectancy. It was almost two hours before there was any noise. The solemnity of the occasion had affected court officers and visitors alike.

The jury came in shortly after 9 o'clock to ask for exhibits of handwriting, and again at 10:30 they came in for instructions. Fifteen minutes later there was no doubt that the jury had agreed. Court officials shouted for silence. Doors were locked and the gray-haired clerk of the court took his seat below the recorder's bench. General Molineux sat straight in his chair, a glassy look in his eyes, and his hands folded on the table in front of him, trembling a little in spite of himself. Then there was a hush. The jurors walked to their chairs between a file of court officials. There was no sign of cheer in any of their faces.

As soon as the jurors had taken their seats, a deputy sheriff brought Molineux from the prison. There was no sign of apprehension on the young man's face. His step was light and springy, and he smiled as if he had not a care in the world. Then he sat down, looked for a moment straight at the recorder's bench, and then whispered to Mr. Weeks, who was showing signs of nervousness. A moment later the recorder entered. The names of the jury were read, and the clerk said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," replied the foreman.

"The jurors will please rise. The defendant will rise."

General Molineux sat with his hands clasped in front of him. His face never flinched as the clerk asked again:

"What is your verdict?"

"We find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree."

As the words were spoken, the bell in the firehouse near by struck 11 o'clock. It sounded like the tolling of a church bell for the dead. Molineux hardly moved. His neck stiffened a little and he straightened his back. General Molineux reached his hand to his son's shoulder and pressed it hard. Molineux put his own hand on his father's shoulder and stood without further movement while his counsel asked that the jury be polled. Each juryman agreed with the verdict rendered by the foreman, and then the recorder asked if counsel had any request to make. Recorder Goff then heard the formal motion, and ordered the removal of the defendant.

Molineux shook hands with his father and his brother Leslie, and started to follow the deputy sheriff to prison. As he left his seat, General Molineux said to him in tones loud enough to be heard by all, "Keep up your nerve," and the prisoner replied with a smile, "Yes; don't be afraid." Molineux' mother and his wife, unable to bear the strain of long waiting for the verdict, had left the courtroom after the jury went out. Mr. Weeks asked on behalf of General Molineux that the latter be permitted to visit his son, and the recorder made an exception in this case, and granted permission.

A tremendous crowd waited in the corridors until after the return of the verdict, and when Molineux was brought out by the deputy sheriff, somebody called for "three cheers for Molineux," and a remarkable demonstration with great cheering followed.

It is said the trial has cost $200,000.

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX, CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

COBBETT-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

Will Take Place at Coney Island About the Middle of May.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Jeffries-Corbett fight, it is announced, will take place before the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island. W. A. Brady, representing Jeffries, and George Considine, representing Corbett, met this afternoon and took this decisive action. The National Athletic Club, of San Francisco, failed to deposit the $5000 forfeit with a New York stakeholder within the required time. According to the agreement, Al Smith was to hold the forfeit money of all parties. He notified Messrs. Considine and Brady that he had not received any money from the National Athletic Club. A telegram was shown, stating that the money had been deposited with a San Francisco newspaper, but Considine would not hear of this. He said that the match would be off unless some other arrangement could be made, and the Seaside Athletic Club was chosen.

It is announced that Sam Austin will be the referee; that Jeffries will train at Allenhurst and Corbett at Lakewood. The date of the fight has been changed from April 10 to May 15, or thereabouts, owing to the possibility of bad training weather in April. The Seaside Athletic Club's offer was 60 per cent of the gate receipts.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yellow Tail Won the Feature Event at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Foster H. Hackett's $10,000 colt, Yellow Tail, won the feature race at Oakland today, in which Advance Guard and F. W. Brode were the other contestants, for a special purse of $1000. The race was a repetition of that between the same horses Thursday, except as to a readjustment of weights and the result. Yellow Tail took up 110 pounds today, made all the pace and won handily in 1:38¾. Had he been pressed it is the opinion of good judges that the California horse could have made the mile in 1:35 flat. The betting favored Yellow Tail at post time, with Advance Guard at 8 to 5 and F. W. Brode at 2 to 1. With an even break, Yellow Tail went to the front, and was never headed. The Kentucky horse hung on bravely until the final drive, when Advance Guard finished three parts of a length behind the winner. The McLaughlin selling stakes, for $1500, was won by Dr. Sheppard, in a hard drive, from David Tenny. The results were:

Five furlongs, handicap—Ravenna won, St. Cuthbert second, Vioris third; time, 1:01.

Four furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Count Hubert won, Grafter second, Impromptu third; time, 0:49.

Mile and a sixteenth—McLaughlin, selling stakes, purse, $1500—Dr. Sheppard won, David Tenny second, Malay third; time, 1:45.

One mile, special purse, $1000—Yellow Tail won, Advance Guard second, F. W. Brode third; time, 1:39¼.

Mile and a quarter, selling—Go to Bed won, Red Pirate second, Topmast third; time, 2:06¼.

Six furlongs—Sly won, Flower of Gold second, Afamada third; time, 1:13½.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The results were:

Selling, seven furlongs—Tildee won, Gooseliver second, Lampwick third; time, 1:35.

Four furlongs—Stripes won, Sackford second, Wild Pirate third; time, 0:52.

Steeplechase, short course—Joe Bell won, Al Reeves second, Voyageur third; time, 3:42.

Clubhouse handicap, one mile—Cathedral won, Frelinghuysen second, Sidney Lucas third; time, 1:46.

Selling, mile and three-eighths—Albert Vale won, Teuton second, Babbitt II third; time, 2:30½.

Selling, six furlongs—Barney F. won, Dissolute second, Matt Simpson third; time, 1:20.

Trick 'Em broke a leg in the last race and was destroyed. David, an old campaigner, broke down in the first race, and his career is believed to be ended.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25c.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL

SPEECH IN OPPOSITION BY HERR BEBEL, IN THE REICHSTAG.

France Trying to Stir Up Discord Between England and Germany—Prince Henry's Visit to Austria.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The debate on the first reading of the navy bill was resumed in the reichstag today. Herr Bebel, the socialist leader, earnestly opposed the measure, declaring the socialists were against the present and all similar demands, because they tended to support a system antagonized by their party. It was evidently the intention of the government, he added, to make the German navy equal to any fleet in the world; but in the race Great Britain would always be ahead of Germany.

Continuing, Herr Bebel said that when it was considered that a portion of German industry could not exist without British trade, the widespread hatred of Great Britain was incomprehensible. He concluded with saying: "We have every reason to cultivate the friendship of England. If we should ever be compelled to operate seriously with the whole of our resources, including the army, no one can tell how it would end."

The secretary of the admiralty, Admiral Tirpitz, repudiated Herr Bebel's suggestions. He said no one doubted that war with Great Britain would be a great calamity.

FRENCH INTRIGUING.

Trying to Rupture Anglo-German Friendship.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—An official of the German foreign office, who was questioned today by the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the utterances of the duke of the grand duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwaerin to a French newspaper man, said:

"It is true Duke Albrecht received the Eclaire representative, but the latter evidently greatly exaggerated the duke's utterances. The French are doing everything possible to disturb the friendly relations between Germany and England. After Fashoda, France's most reasonable policy would have been to establish an understanding with England in regard to the colonial question, but instead of this the Paris cabinet seeks every opportunity to create enemies for England. If M. Del Casse thinks it to France's advantage systematically to agitate against England, he can do so, but he must not try to rupture Anglo-German friendship."

Referring to the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, the foreign official said:

"The immediate object is to present himself to Emperor Francis Joseph as an Austrian vice-admiral, to which rank he was recently nominated. A political purpose may also be assigned to the visit, as Germany wishes to show that all recent attempts to shake the dreibund have been fruitless. The dreibund's ensembles in Paris and St. Petersburg must be shown that all the recent intrigues have had no result. Germany emphasizes this by Prince Henry's visit first to Germany's ally."

The reichstag debate on the naval bill and the question, "Will it pass?" overshadow everything just now. But the queer fact deserves recording that the much-heard-of enthusiasm and so-called hurrah seem to have suddenly oozed away, as the naked facts confronted the speakers both for the government and the opposition. Even Herr Richter, the radical leader, whose witty, keen speech is usually relished even in the cabinet, was not at his best force! The secretary of the admiralty, Admiral Tirpitz, spoke several times at length, but only once spiritedly.

Intrinsically, the best speech was that of the secretary of the interior, Count von Posodowsky-Wehner, who made a strong case in favor of the contention that the nation will not need new taxation after doubling the navy. He also proved that after passing the bill, Germany protects her merchant marine with one ton of navy against 7¼ tons of merchant ships, while the United States proportion is one to five, Italy's one to three, and Russia's and France's is even less. He made a strong point, insisting that the bundesrath pass the bill at both readings unanimously.

The absence and probable death of Dr. Lieber, the centrist leader, lessens the chances of the bill, as Dr. Lieber would have acted as a mediator between the government and the center. There is nobody fit to take his place as chief of the center.

Count von Bulow, the minister of foreign affairs, and the emperor still take care vigorously to destroy the impression in England and elsewhere that Germany at any time meant to join in steps calling on Great Britain to halt in South Africa. This impression has been cunningly nursed and foisted by French diplomacy and in the French press, and Count von Bulow believes it has been for the purpose of projecting Great Britain in an openly hostile attitude to Germany. This purpose may now be considered to have failed. The whole German semi-official press during the week published facts showing that Germany wishes to remain a friend of both Russia and France and of Great Britain.

Influenza has attained an enormous spread throughout Germany. In Berlin there is hardly one family without sufferers. One victim is the wife of the Spanish ambassador, F. Mendez de Vigo.

The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, and Mrs. White gave a dinner tonight to Professor Stevens, of Yale, and Professor James, of the university of Chicago; Professor Hammond, of Cornell; Professor von Soden, Delbruck and W. von Schierbrand, of Boston, and a score of others.

Prince Henry's stay in Vienna comprises a visit to the German embassy and Count von Eulenberg, the German ambassador. He will remain there one day.

The coal strike is gradually extending in Germany. The Halle and Leipsic districts are also affected. Daily comes the news that large factories have closed because of the lack of coal.

The projected memorial meeting in honor of Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, will be held in Beethoven hall, the municipal council having refused the use of the council chamber. The refusal is much condemned.

DANGEROUS TO LIFE.

Surgical Operations for Piles Dangerous and Unnecessary.

The failure of ointments, salves and pills to permanently cure piles has led many to believe the only cure to be a surgical operation.

But surgical operations are dangerous to life, and, moreover, are often unsuccessful, and at this time are no longer used by the best physicians nor recommended by them.

The safest and surest way to cure any case of piles, whether itching, bleeding or protruding, is to use the Pyramid Pile Cure, composed of vegetable oils and acids, healing and soothing to the inflamed parts, and containing no opium or other narcotic.

Dr. Williams, a prominent official surgeon, says: "It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way, and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation."

"The harmless acids and oils contained in it cause the blood vessels to contract to a natural condition and the tumors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or detention from business.

"In bleeding and itching piles the Pyramid is equally valuable."

In some cases a single package of the Pyramid has cured long-standing cases; being in suppository form, it is always ready for use, can be carried in the pocket when traveling; it is applied at night, and does not interfere with the daily occupation.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the safest and surest remedy for piles, but is the best-known and most popular from Maine to California. Every physician and druggist knows it and what it will do.

The Pyramid Pile Cure can be found at all drug stores, at 50 cents for full-sized treatment.

A little book on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing the Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich.

Ballot-Box Stuffers Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Samuel R. Markley, James Hogan and Frank Taylor, alias Pierce, were today sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Eastern penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500 each for frauds perpetrated at the November election, when Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, was elected state treasurer on the republican ticket. They were election officers in the 11th division of the fifth ward, and were recently convicted of stuffing the ballot-box and making fraudulent returns of the votes cast.

Railway Telegraphers' Grievance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Record says: "Next Thursday the grievance committee of the Order of American Telegraphers will meet General Manager Mudge, of the Santa Fe system. The telegraph committee will ask for shorter and more regular hours of service, and for a readjustment of the wage scale."

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the presidency of the United States. She is the best-known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to the Peruna Medicine Company she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nerves unstrung. Yours truly,

"Belva A. Lockwood."

Mrs. T. Pelton.

Mrs. T. Pelton, 562 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Peruna has done wonders for me. It has cured my headache and palpitation of the heart; has built up my whole system. I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all sufferers afflicted with catarrh. My mother is never without Peruna. When one is tired and generally out of sorts, if Peruna is taken it immediately removes that tired feeling."

Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause, inflamed mucous membranes.

Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, once said, in a lecture to women: "A great number of women consult me every year. I often have occasion to say to these patients: 'I fear you have catarrh, madam.' They will generally reply, 'Oh, no, I never had catarrh. My nose is perfectly clear, and my breath is not bad. I am not troubled with coughing or spitting, or any other disagreeable symptoms of catarrh.' 'But, my dear madam, you may have catarrh all the same. Catarrh is not always located in the head. You may have catarrh of the lungs, or stomach, or liver, or kidneys, and especially you may have catarrh of the pelvic organs.'"

Mrs. T. J. Ballard, Eureka Springs, Ark., cured of a severe case of catarrh by Peruna.

The doctor went on to say: "I have been preaching this doctrine for the last 40 years, but there are a vast multitude of women who have never heard it yet. Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are 100 cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think because they have not catarrh of the head they have not catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death."

"Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

CONVINCING PROOF

Of Dr. Darrin's Success Illustrated in the Cure of the Following Cases.

William Gates, Hillsdale, Or., total deafness in one ear and partially so in the other; cured in 10 minutes.

Phil Ransom, 170 Twelfth street, Portland, heart, liver and kidney trouble, also dyspepsia and constipation; cured.

Dr. Darrin can be consulted free at 26 Morrison street, Portland, from 11 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8 daily. All curable chronic and private diseases of men or women a specialty. All cases treated for one-fourth former prices. Varicocele, hydrocele or stricture guaranteed cured in one week without pain or inconvenience. Female diseases also an important specialty. Consultation free.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PERD. T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

No lying about

the merit of CASCARETS. Millions use them and tell their friends how good they are. We want to give back the purchase price to anyone who fails to get satisfaction from the use of

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WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Now that sounds like a liberal offer, but these single 10c sales alone don't count for success. It's your cure and your good word for Cascarets that will make them famous in the future as in the past. Start with a box today. 10c, 25c, 50c, all druggists. Free sample and booklet. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chgo. or N. Y.

Best for the Bowels