THE KING AT THE PLAY

EDWARD AND ALEXANDRA SEE "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

Mr. Gillette Complimented Upon His Performance—The Week at the London Theaters.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with a large suite, visited the Lyceum Theater tonight to witness the performance of "Sherlock Holmes." Their Majesties' entrance was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the large audience, at which the King and Queen were apparently greatly pleased, the King bowing again and again. The royal party seemed delighted with the play and at the end of the third act King Edward sent for Mr. Gillette and complimented him upon the performance. At the end of the play the King again summoned the actor and warmly shook him by the hand, thanking him for a delightful evening. A great crowd waiting outside the theater cheered their Majesties as they left.

There has been a remarkable change in the aspect of theatrical affairs here, and the majority of the theaters are now at the flood tide of success. Old favorites like "Kitty Grey," "Sherlock Holmes" and "Frock and Frills" continue to draw overflowing audiences, while every one of this week's productions has been equally successful. Plays whose success on the first night seemed doubtful are all sharing in the general prosperity. The visits of the King and Queen and other members of the royal family to the theaters this week have added interest to the productions.

Scarcely a newspaper in town has a good word to say for "Mademoiselle Mars," produced by Mrs. Langtry January 25 at the Imperial Theater, yet all London is eager to see the actress' wonderful dresses and her theater is crowded nightly. Every one in society is talking of the gorgeous clothes worn by Mrs. Langtry and the other actresses in the play. Mrs. Langtry also wears lovely emerald and diamond jewelry, including a long chain of diamonds reaching nearly to her feet, which excites special admiration.

At Daly's "A Country Girl" has been so altered that what at first appeared to be almost a failure is transformed into a genuine success. "Mice and Men," with which Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott had been touring the provinces, was first shown in London January 27 at the Lyric Theater, where it immediately became a popular and artistic success, the first Mr. Robertson has had in years. Charles Wyndham's revival of Haddon Chambers' "The Tyranny of Tears," at Wyndham's Theater, with all the important people of the original cast, including himself, Mary Moore, Fred Kerr, and Maud Millett, has been as successful as the new productions. Anthony Hope's "Pilkerton's Peerage," at the Garrick Theater, has received much needed pruning, the lack of which at first imperilled its existence. "The Importance of Being in Earnest" has been so well received at the St. James Theater that three extra rows of stalls have been added.

William Gillette has to vacate the Lyceum Theater in the middle of February to make way for Sir Henry Irving. Mr. Gillette has not yet decided whether to take another London theater or play through the provinces. There is no doubt "Sherlock Holmes" would have run through the season here. Mr. Gillette will not return to America this season. He will reappear in "Sherlock Holmes" during November, and will then commence preparations for the production of "Hamlet."

Much interest was aroused at Cardiff this week by the death and funeral of "General Mite," who came to England with Tom Thumb.

Few English actors have ever assumed to grapple with so complex a play as Stephen Phillips' "Ulysses," which Beerbohm Tree produced with all the resources of Her Majesty's Theater tonight, yet the possibilities of the theme seemed almost to vanquish the aims of the actor and the author, and the admiring audience appeared almost to be awed by the idea. Mr. Tree's rendering of his part will undoubtedly redound to his credit, but the theme of the life of Ulysses is so great that no stage seemed capable of containing it. Nancy Price fully justified the wisdom of her selection for the part of Calypso, which Mrs. Brown-Potter declined. The curtain did not fall until after midnight, when, in response to loud calls for the principal performers and the author, Mr. Tree apologized for the lateness of the hour, but said he was sure no apology was needed for the noble play Mr. Phillips had given to the stage.

FRANCE'S MILITARY POSITION.

Colonel Picquart Suggests an Alliance With England.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Colonel Picquart, who was prominent in the defense of Captain Dreyfus, is publishing in the Grand Revue a series of articles on the military position of France. He says France has come to the end of her military resources, whereas Germany has ample resources with which to increase her strength. France must therefore modify her system, and he suggests various reforms. Then, discussing the question of France's alliances, the Colonel replies to articles in the National Revue. He declares himself in favor of an alliance with Great Britain, and says France will never consent to an alliance with Germany, which would imply a definite renunciation of Alsace-Lorraine. French alliance with Great Britain and Italy would, he claims, procure a military advantage of the first order, because it would give France complete naval freedom in war with Germany, while if the alliance provided for the active co-operation of Great Britain, the advantages would be incalculable. The allied fleets would command the seas, Germany's food supplies would be cut off, and Germany could not sustain a prolonged struggle.

Colonel Picquart predicts that the French feeling against Great Britain, on account of the Fasheda incident and the South African War will die out, and, referring to the criticisms of the value of the British Army, he says that when the South African War is concluded Great Britain will have at her disposal a great number of seasoned troops with which to reconstitute the British military forces.

American Goods in Australia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Captain F. W. Dickins, United States Navy, is staying at the Savoy Hotel, according to the Herald's London correspondent. He has just returned from the far East, where he was in command of the cruiser Brooklyn, and is on his way to Washington.

When the Australian Parliament was opened at Melbourne by the Prince of Wales, the Brooklyn was ordered to Australian waters to represent the United States.

"The Australians apparently have a very warm feeling for Americans," said Captain Dickins. "Commercial relations, too, have grown very close. One sees American goods displayed on every hand. One thing I noticed was the American shoes which were advertised everywhere. One is surprised to see the number of little American flags posted up everywhere."

Unbearable Social Tax.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The enormous cost and number of wedding presents now showered on society brides have brought out a vigorous protest against what is termed the "unbearable" social tax. The Daily Mail declares that "since the advent of American and South African millionaires, the tendency toward reckless expense and ostentatious display in wedding presents has steadily grown, until now it is nothing less than a social evil." On all sides fashionable people are recall-

ing the former customs, saying that when Duchesses were married they received only a few simple presents, and that it was considered bad taste to exhibit even these. Comparisons are drawn with the recent Chesterfield and Abercorn weddings, but the Staverdale nuptials eclipsed everything and caused the present agitation.

South African Peace Negotiations.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1.—There was unwonted activity in diplomatic circles here today, and it was generally believed to have had some connection with the Dutch note to Great Britain regarding peace in South Africa. The German Minister, Count Pourtales, had a long interview with the British Minister, Sir Henry Howard; the First Secretary of the British Legation, A. F. G. Levison-Gower, unexpectedly started for London, and the Dutch Foreign Minister, Baron von Linden, had a conference with Dr. Kuyper, the Premier of The Netherlands, and subsequently had an audience with Queen Wilhelmina. When Baron van Linden returned from the palace, Sir Henry Howard went to the Foreign Office and held a long conference with the Foreign Minister.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Liberte affirms that it hears from an absolutely trustworthy source that Germany has advised Great Britain, in the most pressing manner, to consider the South African peace overtures of Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier.

Finland's Russification.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—In Finland the police up to the present have escaped complete Russification. This action is now proposed for Helsingfors, at least, where the St. Petersburg system is to be transplanted. The police will be entirely independent of the local authorities, there will be a department of political police, and a police address book, to include every house, will be introduced, and dvorniks, the most characteristic feature of city life in Russia, will be instituted.

The dvorniks, though paid by the householders, are the lowest order of police. They are bound to report all arrivals and departures, keep the regular police informed of all that happens in each house, and assist in maintaining order, making arrests, etc.

General Porter Returns to Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, and R. S. Reynolds Hitt, third secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris, left here today for the French capital.

State Councilor T. N. Ladygensky, Russian Consul at Galatz, Roumania, has been appointed to succeed State Councilor V. Teplow, who has been recalled on account of ill-health. Lieutenant-Colonel Raspopoff has been appointed military attache of the Russian Embassy at Washington.

Mishap to Aeronauts.

ANTWERP, Feb. 1.—Captain Tartsch von Siegfield, the military aeronaut, and Dr. Linke, who left Berlin this afternoon on a short experimental trip, were carried away by a gale, and reached here after a five-hour voyage, when the balloon collapsed. Captain von Siegfield was killed, but Dr. Linke escaped with several bruises.

Storm on English Coast.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The storm on the English coast continues. The mail steamer from Dover to Ostend, which was sighted in distress in the Channel this morning, succeeded in reaching Ostend after an exciting passage. Tales of personal heroism and lifesaving come from almost every English port.

Tung Fuh Siang's Brigands.

PEKIN, Feb. 1.—Complaint has been received here from Kuanghu that the soldiers of General Tung Fuh Siang are committing acts of brigandage on a large scale, raiding villages and generally oppressing and robbing the people, who are helpless to defend themselves.

No Quarrels in Dutch Palace.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1.—Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Prince Consort, will return to the palace February 3. The reports of renewed quarrels between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband are unfounded.

American Concessions in Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—Seoul dispatches say that an American firm, Coleman & Bostwick, has secured a concession for water-works for the Corean capital. The firm will pay $1,800,000, Corean, in three annual installments.

The Philadelphia Mint reports that the demand for pennies is so great that the output last week went ahead of all previous records, amounting to 4,000,000.

PRINCE HENRY'S COMING

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ACCEPTED PROGRAMME.

His Official Arrival Will Not Occur Until He Boards the Hohenzollern in New York Bay.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Prince Henry of Prussia will not officially arrive in America until he has walked across the Thirty-fourth-street pier, New York City (set apart for the use of the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm and the imperial yacht), ascends the Hohenzollern's gangway and the imperial standard is hoisted. Various suggestions have been cabled from Washington as to where and how the Prince will be transferred from the Kronprinz Wilhelm to the yacht. Prince Henry has decided that it will be more convenient for the steamship to dock on one side of the pier and the Hohenzollern on the other. On board the yacht he will receiver Mayor Low and the other members of the welcoming party.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, and all the other members of the American Embassy, will assemble at the railroad station tomorrow to bid an official farewell to Prince Henry, who will leave Berlin at 9 P. M. for Kiel. The Prince will return from Kiel February 9 to receive the Emperor's farewell instructions, but it is expected that he will go to Potsdam and not visit Berlin.

Every berth on the Kronprinz Wilhelm has been taken, a thing previously unknown at this season of the year.

Prince Henry has received in audience Professor Francke, of Harvard, and conversed with him about the proposed Harvard Germanic museum, manifesting lively interest in the matter. Professor Francke has lectured on the subject at Munich, Frankfort and Nuremburg. It is projected to initiate a movement among the German university men and capitalists for supplementing Emperor William's present to the museum of Harvard by popular gifts illustrating German art development.

A German version of Jerome K. Jerome's "Miss Hobbs" was produced at the Royal Theater last evening. The audience enjoyed the play, but the critics predict that it will not draw long.

The American colony here will celebrate St. Valentine's day, February 14, by giving a minstrel show, the first to be witnessed in Germany. It is for the benefit of the American Girls' Club, of which Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, is president. Twenty states and territories will be represented in the cast.

Professor Ernst von Halle, who visited the United States to study shipbuilding in behalf of the German Marine Ministry, writes today in Woche advocating some sort of governmental measure to prevent Americans from acquiring German steamship lines. Among the suggestions is one that the lines be officiated by government officials, the ownership remaining in private hands, as in the case of the Reichsbank, or making the ownership of such stock unlawful for non-Germans. He points out the difficulty of the government buying the companies outright, as it would involve the acquisition of property at ports all over the world which might lead to complications. Professor von Halle believes it theoretically possible for Americans to buy the majority of the stock of German companies, elect new boards of directors and transfer the general offices abroad, but he says German financiers do not believe the Morgan group of capitalists possess such irresistible capital as outsiders imagine, and asserts that the seemingly great capital is so strongly watered that it might disappear in times of crises.

Christian Science, promoted by Mrs. Seals and some of her American women, has been a lively press topic this week, the city authorities having prohibited meetings of the newly organized German society, on the ground that psychological treatment of disease does not deserve the municipality's indorsement. Christian Science has obtained a considerable following in high social circles.

The Reichstag tariff committee's votes this week are regarded as making the warnings of the imperial Secretary of State for the Interior. The opinion is generally expressed that the government will finally accept the objectionable amendments, relying on the Bundesrath not to enforce them.

LOVING CUP FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

TO BE PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE CITIZENS OF KNOXVILLE, TENN.

When Admiral Schley visits Knoxville, on February 5 and 6, he will be presented a handsome gold and silver loving cup as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the people of Knoxville. The cup will be presented at a banquet to be given the Admiral by the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce. The cup is of solid silver, with the bowl lined with gold. It is 12 inches in height and seven inches in diameter across the top. The bowl is 9½ inches deep, and the pedestal is 2½ inches high. Its capacity is six pints. The cup has three handles, all of which, together with the base, are elaborately chased. The inscription on the cup reads: "Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, from Chamber of Commerce and Citizens of Knoxville, Tenn., February 5, 1902."

TRAINED NURSE CURED BY SWAMP-ROOT

USED BY HOSPITALS—PRESCRIBED BY DOCTORS

To Prove what this Wonderful Remedy will do for YOU, Every reader of the Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

MISS ALICE BROWN.

Miss Alice Brown, the well-known trained nurse, is in a position to speak with knowledge. She was formerly with the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, and has had many trying experiences in her arduous vocation. She adds her valuable testimony to the thousands already received by Swamp-Root. She said in a signed interview with a reporter of the St. Louis Star:

"Although a woman in my position can receive plenty of prescriptions from physicians without cost, it was upon the advice of a well-known West End doctor that I began to take Swamp-Root. No, I will not tell you his name, for he might not like it. But all the same, I took it when I was run down from night work in the sickroom. I was thin and yellow andtired even when I rose from my sleep. Swamp-Root gave me a relish for my food and cleared my blood from its stagnant impurities. Of course, I do not praise Swamp-Root as a cure for all troubles, but it is splendid for the kidneys, stomach and bowels and relieves female disorders when all other remedies have failed to give relief. I know of many cases in the hospital cured by this wonderful remedy.

1519 Semple Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Alice Brown

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

We often see a relative, a friend, or an acquaintance apparently well, but in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their severe illness or sudden death caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's Disease.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the great kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Portland Sunday Oregonian.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

The Diagnosis Made Easy by the Famous Symptom Questions; the Cure Made Certain by the Wonderful Medication Which Reaches Every Part Subject to Catarrh.

THE TREATMENT THAT CURES

Dr. Copeland's treatment that has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from hundreds of thousands of cases of Catarrh of the Head, Throat, Ear Tubes, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, works as curative action for two reasons:

(1) It reaches every diseased spot from the orifice of the nose to the deepest part of the lungs and the innermost recesses of the middle ear.

(2) Instead of irritating, inflaming and feeding the fires of the disease, it soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

AVOID CURE-ALLS

In Catarrh, as in other maladies, avoid blind doctoring by patent cure-alls. Get individual treatment for your individual ailment at the Copeland Institute.

THE PROPER COURSE FOR SUFFERERS

The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to the Copeland office. If you live away from the city send by mail and ask for information of the new home treatment.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is your voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is the sore toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you couch at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is the vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Have you disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder results in two ways, first by taking cold; second, by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh, which affects all organs.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Is your hair getting gray?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Have you pain in top of head?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flushes?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have a palpitation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

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OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.
EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays.
SUNDAY—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CHANGE OF INAUGURATIO N.

Present Date Is Considered to Be Too Early in the Year.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The movement to change the time for inaugurating Presidents from March 4 to April 30 ought to succeed unless, indeed, a later date be chosen.

The present date is apt to be raw and gusty, with snow or rain or both. One President, the elder Harrison, died from the effects of a cold contracted while delivering his speech. If the total number of cases of pneumonia, fatal and otherwise, arising out of attendance on these ceremonies could be ascertained, the figures would be appalling.

There are few persons who know why March 4 is the present date, and most of them probably think the Constitution provides it. On the contrary, it was a mere routine piece of legislation that fixed it. After 11 states had ratified the Constitution, the moribund Congress of the Confederation had to provide for the new government going into effect. It chose the first Wednesday in January for the election (Legislatures in every case choosing the electors), the first Wednesday in February for the meeting of electors to choose the President and the first Wednesday in March for the inauguration. The latter day fell on March 4, but Washington was not present to take up his work. He, of course, knew of his election, but he took his time in proceeding to New York, the then seat of Government, and the inauguration did not take place until April 30, which is the date now suggested for the change, and probably for the reason that Washington was then first inducted into office.

It will be noticed that Washington served nearly two months less than eight years. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe served eight years, but Lincoln and McKinley were assassinated in the first year of their second terms. Grant served eight years and one day, beating all records. Hayes was not inaugurated until the 5th of March, the fourth falling on Sunday. It would be a wise provision, perhaps, to have the inauguration take place on a certain day of the week, rather than on a fixed date, because it would greatly convenience those in attendance on the ceremonies and would remove any doubt as to who is President on a Sunday after a term has expired.

In the case of Grant, just referred to, that might have been a very important matter. While the dispute over Hayes' election was in progress, radical Democratic Congressmen threatened to prevent the final announcement of the contest if all disputed votes were counted for Hayes. It was intended to have Tilden take the oath on Sunday, and then the House would have proceeded to elect him, according to the Constitutional provisions.

Now that transportation facilities are increased and fare is cheap, increasing numbers will want to see the inaugural pageants and the date should be changed to accommodate the probable better weather conditions.

No More Trials for Howard.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Judge Cantrill today overruled the motion for a new trial in the Jim Howard case, and sentenced him to imprisonment for life. An order was entered transferring Howard to Georgetown for safekeeping, pending an appeal.

TWO GREAT ARCHITECTS.

Distinguishing Traits of J. H. Mansard and Sir Christopher Wren.

New York Tribune.

"There have been two great and prolific architects of the past," said Hiram Woodbury, of Portland, Me., at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, "who have in their native countries left more examples of their works than almost any other two in history. One is J. H. Mansard, whose hideous abominations make full many a blot on the fair landscape of France, and the other is Sir Christopher Wren, who added so much to the beauty of past and present London when he conceived and erected St. Paul's Cathedral.

"Mansard invented the monstrous roof that bears his name. This roof Mansard first added to Louis XIV's palace of Versailles, and so enamored did he become of it that he straightway apparently clapped it on each and every building with which he had to do.

"Blois, that beautiful and fateful chateau where the last of the Valois Kings foully enticed to his death the great Duke of Guise, passed finally into the gay and vacillating hands of Gaston d'Orleans. The chateau as it stood was insufficient for d'Orleans' menage, and so he sent for Mansard to build for him an addition. Mansard, left to his own sweet devices, erected a pavilion which is a monstrosity and jars upon the beauties of the Francois Premier and Louis Douze wings. Nothing more incongruous could well be imagined. The contrast is as great as that existing between a flea and an elephant, and Mansard should have suffered Cardinal Ballou's fate for perpetrating such a monstrosity.

"Sir Christopher Wren, on the other hand, touched only to adorn. St. Paul's Cathedral is a wondrous pile, and there we find him at his best. The great fire that devastated London in September, 1666, gave to Wren a wide and comparatively new field to work upon, and the English people owe a great debt to the wonderful genius and resource that Wren brought to the work. No less than 50 churches were erected on plans of his after this fire, besides innumerable other buildings. Marlborough and Buckingham houses are also examples of his work. All England is, indeed, dotted with it, and everywhere the same good taste and high ideals of the architect show themselves. Wren himself died in 1723, and is buried under the choir of St. Paul's. In America we have a noteworthy example of his style at William and Mary College, in Virginia. This college is the second oldest in the country, being next to Harvard in point of age. The original building of William and Mary College, which is still standing, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. When building St. Paul's Wren received a salary of only £200 a year, in startling contrast with the charges of architects in modern times. St. Paul's cost nearly $6,000,000 to erect.

"St. Paul's and a number of the churches which Wren erected after the great fire, are grouped according to a general plan, of which St. Paul's forms the center. The plan itself, however, was long ago lost in the growing city, and nowhere save from a balloon can it now be viewed in its entirety."

Women Dread

The disfiguration caused by skin disease, even more than the tormenting irritation which is so commonly associated with it. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery generally results in a complete cure of eczema, pimples, eruptions and other forms of disease which have their cause in an impure condition of the blood. "Golden Medical Discovery" absolutely purges the blood of humors and poisons, and so cures the cutaneous diseases which bad blood breeds and feeds.

There is no alcohol in the "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"I was troubled with eczema from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet," writes Mrs. Ella Quick, of Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich. "Could not walk at times, nor wear my shoes. Thought there was no help for me—at least the doctor said there was none. I went to see friends at Christmas time and there heard of the good that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery had done for them, and was advised to try it at once. For fear that I might neglect it my friends sent to the village and got a bottle and made me promise that I would take it. I had been getting worse all the time I took thirteen bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and ten vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and used the 'All Healing Salve,' which made a complete cure. It was slow, but sure. I was taking the medicine about eight months.

"I would say to all who read this: Try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before wasting time and money."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery."

Cold in the Head

Cold in the head makes you snuffle—makes your head ache—your eyes water. Your throat is parched—you feel out of humor with yourself and every one else.

You're cross and irritable—speak harshly and say things you did not intend to.

You're miserable, but you think you cannot help it.

But you can.

You can stop your cold in a jiffy—go to the nearest druggist and get a bottle of Halpruner's—pour a few drops on your hands and hold them under your nostrils, inhaling the vapor. Do this for a few minutes and the relief is instantaneous—keep it up and you will be cured.

It is also advisable to take a tablespoonful of the medicine in a glass of milk or water every hour or so until cured.

All druggists sell Halpruner's—50c and $1 a bottle. Don't let them talk you out of buying it—it is really a wonderful medicine that will cure your cold instantly, and what's the use of waiting and suffering when you can be cured at once. Demand the genuine

Halpruner's

If your druggist won't get it for you send to Halpruner Medical Manufacturing Co., 28 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

Railroad Men Killed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Mark Withers and W. Deweese were instantly killed here tonight by a freight car. The men were crossing the Santa Fe tracks and on account of the approach of a train did not hear the car, which had been pushed out on the track by a switch engine. Both were railroad men, and were married.