

HAVE WON TRIUMPH

Humberts Acquitted of Libel on Cattau.

THEY OPENLY EXULT IN COURT

Notorious Swindlers Defeat Money-Lender in First Trial-Charge Connected With Fictitious Crawford Millions to Come.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Humberts scored their first and decisive triumph when the Ninth Correctional Chamber announced their acquittal in the libel suit brought against them by M. Cattau, the banker. Public interest in the result was very great and the courtroom was surrounded by an eager crowd. The costs of the prosecution were assessed against M. Cattau.

The court delivered a lengthy judgment, the main point of which was that the evidence had failed to show bad faith on the part of the Humberts in charging M. Cattau with usury. The government especially acquiesces in the acquittal. Madame Humbert and Marie d'Aurigne, her sister, who were the chief persons accused. When the acquittal was announced, Madame Humbert exclaimed: "At last the object of my life is reached." The result of the trial was fully expected, and although it marks a temporary triumph for the Humberts, it is not considered to affect the government which involves the authenticity of the Crawford millions.

Shareholders of Northwestern of England Fail by Director

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The first pitched battle in the campaign for English railway reform has been fought in the board room of the London & North Western Railway Company, says the correspondent in London of the Times. This company was made the initial object of attack, because it is at once the leading railway and the biggest commercial undertaking in the kingdom. Since the other part of the efforts have been steadily made to induce the Northwestern board to adopt more business-like methods, the prime cause for the action of the shareholders being a very serious decline in dividends and capital value of the company, in spite of increased gross receipts and general prosperity. At the half-yearly meeting of the company, as Lord Stalbridge, the chairman, has made it clear that the directors, however, won easily, as they were able to secure the support of 90,000 of stock, while the reform committee represented only 130,000,000.

GENERAL STRIKE IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—The railroad employees of Holland have decided to cease work with the object of forcing the adoption of the proposed law prohibiting railroad strikes. A meeting of the leaders of workmen's unions, having a membership of 50,000, has resolved to support the railroad movement of whose strike has not yet been announced. The local situation is critical. Trains are unable to leave or enter Amsterdam and additional troops are arriving here with the view of putting down the strike. A Socialist paper, says it understands martial law will be proclaimed on Monday at Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam and all the ungarismed towns, because of the threatened general strike.

PRINCESS AND DENTIST.

Gallant American Taught Saxon Elopers to Ride a Wheel. DRESDEN, Feb. 21.—The report published in the United States by a news agency that the wife of an American dentist is seeking a divorce on account of the relations of her husband with the ex-Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, seems to be a revivification of the gossip at the time of the Princess' elopement, and so far as the divorce is concerned seems wholly unsubstantiated. A dentist here did teach the Princess to ride a bicycle and charged time for so doing at the same rate as he charged for his professional services. The dentist once made the remark that "he would just as soon wheel with the Crown Princess as work on her teeth."

PRETENDER'S POWER CRUSHED.

General Maclean Says Sultan is Now Subduing Tribesmen. TANGER, Morocco, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Fez dated February 18, had received here today, says General Sir Harry Maclean, commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, in an interview describes the situation as being very satisfactory. He considers that the power of the pretender, who, according to these advices, is reported lying wounded near Taza, had been completely crushed and the Moroccan War Minister, El Mehebbi, was advancing in the direction of Taza, pushing in turn the rebellious tribesmen, many of whom had never paid taxes. The opportunity is now being taken to crush into absolute submission and to obtain hostages for their good behavior.

Novel Play in London.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Linkman, or Memories of the Gaiety, a sketch, was successfully produced for the first time at the Gaiety Theater tonight. It is a reminder of familiar characters, scenes and songs of the notable burlesque successes that have been given at that theater. It will run in conjunction with the Barrow Gravelton, the Russian Embassy, Sir Joseph's Dream, General Sir James Hamilton, Admiral Sir John Fisher, Sir Ernest Paget, chairman of the Midland Railway, Sir Clinton Dawkins and Colonel Hunsicker. Monday night, ex-Governor Francis will be the guest of the American Society in London.

New German Cable Lines.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—The German Cable Company has finished laying its second line to New York via the Azores Islands, 1200 miles. The remainder will not be laid for several months, as the cable is still being manufactured. The British and German cables will be about ranging to lay fresh North Sea cables to facilitate traffic between Berlin and London.

RUSSIA WILL NOT BORROW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—To counteract the reports that Russia is about to issue a new loan, Finance Minister Witte has issued the following statement: "In order to prevent misunderstanding, it is necessary to state that during the current year the Russian government will conclude no loan on any foreign market."

To Inquire Into Chinese Labor.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 21.—The commissioner who has been appointed to proceed to China to investigate Chinese labor with the view of its employment in the mines here left yesterday for London. From there he will go to California to inquire into the methods of working the Chinese in that state.

German Exhibit at St. Louis.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—The Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Moeller, at the request of Dr. Lewald, the Commissioner of Germany at the St. Louis Exposition, has called a conference for Friday next of the Rhine and Westphalian manufacturers, to consider their representation at the fair.

ST. PETERSBURG FOR LAST EXPLORER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The Imperial Academy of Science has decided to dispatch an expedition to search for Baron Toll, who is exploring the Siberian coast line, and who was missing November 21 to have been cut off from the coast by ice in New Siberia.

Pope Tells Catholics to Keep Quiet

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says the pope has sent a letter to the bishops in Macedonia and Albania, instructing them to enjoin all Catholics to abstain from political agitation.

Irish Joan of Arc a Bride.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Major McBride, who was a member of the Irish Brigade in the Transvaal service during the South African War, and Maude Gonne, known as the "Irish Joan of Arc," were married today.

Rome Honors Marconi.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says the municipality has bestowed the freedom of the city on Signor Marconi.

Anthony Hope Coming to America.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Anthony Hope, the novelist, is a passenger on the Campania, which sailed from this port today for New York.

APPEAL FROM FISHERMEN

Ask Bowen to Have Britain Return Their Boats.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Minister Bowen tonight received a cablegram from the British ambassador, London, requesting his good office with Great Britain in securing the return of the prizes taken by that country before the raising of the blockade by the allied powers. The cablegram also contains a request for Bowen to take charge of the educational institutions, and explaining why it would be improper to place them under the present Board of Control. If this can be worked through it will materially widen the scope of the administration's operations.

GERMAN POLICY IS SMALL.

Method of Returning Venezuelan Vessels is Criticized. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It is a matter of comment in official circles here that perhaps without intending it, Germany are aiding the Venezuelan revolutionists in refusing to return at once President Castro's ships. Word has been received here that the German commander has informed the Venezuelan government that the ships will be turned over to them at Port of Spain Monday afternoon.

Germany on Monroclan.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—The Post today in a semi-official article expresses satisfaction at the fact that the British cabinet members defended so openly the co-operation between Germany and Germany in the collection of claims from Venezuela. Referring to the Monroe Doctrine, the Post contends, in opposition to the poet Von Widenbruch, who wrote an article in the recent issue of the Post, that the Monroe Doctrine has no cause actively to support the doctrine, and adds that the government is not responsible for the personal utterances of Ambassador von Sternberg.

Castro Wins Feké Victories.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Feb. 21.—Advices received here from revolutionary sources at Tucacas, Venezuela, say that the recent engagements between revolutionists and the government forces north of Barquisimeto was a small affair and that the government troops, who intended to force their way through the center of the revolutionists, were driven back. All the victories recently claimed by the Venezuelan government are, according to the advices which have been received here, absolutely false.

Venezuelan Congress Meets.

CARACAS, Feb. 21.—Congress reassembled yesterday, in accordance with the legislative agreement.

Tendency of the Times.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia also results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip), and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia usually results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest; then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures, for sale by all druggists.

INES ARE DRAWN TIGHT

(Continued from First Page.) houses, it will be vetoed. This will preserve intact one of the main cogs in the administration machine and as this branch of the state service has at times in the past Winter provided good salaries positions for as many as 15 men at Tacoma, it is worth perpetuating from a political standpoint.

OLD CIRCUS MAN DEAD.

George F. Bailey, Former Partner of Barnum and Veteran Showman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—George F. Bailey, who was famous as a circus man and was first a rival and then the partner of P. T. Barnum, is dead at the age of 84 years. Death was due to paralysis.

Another Board of Control.

This suggestion did not meet with the approval of the commission men, who



Dr. N. Molitor.

INMATE WAS BATTERED

Cruel Treatment in Idaho Insane Asylum.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The joint committee of the Legislature to investigate the condition of affairs at the Insane Asylum at Blackfoot held a meeting this afternoon. The meeting was specially called to investigate the charge that C. E. Russell, an inmate, died at the asylum as the result of injuries inflicted by an attendant, Felix Lexou, who has been an inmate of the asylum, was the first witness. He said he saw Joe Dunlap, an attendant, strike Russell vicious blows on the head and kick him. Lexou also testified that other inmates had been cruelly beaten by attendants. The witness said Dunlap was drunk about half the time.

NEW PRESIDENT EASTERN OREGON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

LA GRANDE, Ore., Feb. 21.—(Special.)—Dr. N. Molitor, recently elected president of the Eastern Oregon Medical Association, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Decatur County, of that state, in 1870. He graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1895, and came to La Grande to enter upon his practice in the same year. He has resided in this city ever since, and has been most successful in his profession, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Eastern Oregon.

In 1894 he married Miss Grace Caviness, a prominent factor and stockholder of Island City. In 1898 he took post-graduate work in Chicago and New York. He is a member of the Eastern Oregon Medical Association.

General Corbin's Father Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—While Adjutant-General Corbin was in attendance at the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the War College building today, he was notified of the death of his father, Shadrach Corbin, at his home in Batavia, O., this morning, at the advanced age of 84 years. General Corbin was very much affected, and will leave for Batavia this evening.

Cousins de Buesselite Dead.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 21.—Mary, widow of the late Count de Buesselite, died tonight. She was 75 years of age, and left six children, who will inherit a large estate. She and her husband, who gave up his title and inheritance in France and came to America to secure freedom, came here 49 years ago.

Last of a New York Tribe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—John Waters, a chief of the Shinnecock, and believed to be the last full-blooded representative of the tribe, died tonight. John Waters was in possession of wampum belts and other insignia handed down as tokens of his descent. It was his wish that these be buried with him.

Judge Williamson Dead.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 21.—Ex-Judge Samuel R. Williamson, a prominent member of the Cleveland bar, died at his home at Glenview, a suburb, today, aged 59 years.

Mrs. Amelia Medley Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Amelia Medley, mother-in-law of Harris Kellar, the magician, died suddenly at her home in Yonkers today.

Premier Bond on Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Sir Cavendish Bond, Governor of Newfoundland, who arrived here on the White Star steamer Cedric tonight, has intended to go to Washington to confer with Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert regarding the present status of the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty between this country and Newfoundland. He will, he said, communicate with Washington later. Of the treaty, he said: "I am very well pleased with the terms of the treaty, and sincerely hope that it will be successfully negotiated."

Blanche Walsh Has Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Miss Blanche Walsh had a narrow escape from serious injury tonight during the presentation of Tolstoi's "Resurrection." An overturned lamp in one of the scenes set fire to Miss Walsh's hair and she rushed from the stage. Joseph Haworth, her leading man, caught her in the wings and extinguished the flames before the actress had been injured.

Panper Has Hidden Wealth.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Kate Walsh, a county judge in the shanty in which she lives. After she had been removed to the hospital the sum of \$400 in paper money was found sewed in her skirt. A search of the shanty revealed more than \$100 in silver money hidden away in an old coffee pot.

Martineau's Shortage \$70,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 21.—E. Martineau, the clerk for the militia department, who is in custody for alleged embezzlement, has been demanded for a week. It is now said that the shortage will amount to about \$70,000. Of this amount the police found \$15,000 on Martineau.

Theta Delta Chi Meeting.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—A throng of college men gathered here today to attend the fifty-fifth convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. The convention opened this afternoon and will continue through Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

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Testimony Taken in Case of C. E. Russell, Alleged to Have Died From Injuries Inflicted.

Speaking of his own case, Lexou said Superintendent Givens and the attendants treated him nicely, but that the superintendent suppressed correspondence between himself and his son. "Finally I smuggled a letter out to my son, and he came and got me out," continued the witness.

Lexou said he had, acting on the instructions of Joe Dunlap, knocked down the inmates, but he had declined to repeat the performance. In answer to further questions witness said he once saw three attendants pounding one inmate.

Mrs. Russell, of Lewiston, widow of C. E. Russell, was next called. She said her husband was an inmate of the asylum from the middle of April until July. She visited him at the asylum on July 4. She found her husband in what seemed to be a dying condition. She took him home, carrying him out on a stretcher. He was badly bruised and in a semi-conscious condition. She said one blow broke out some of his teeth and was so forcible as to drive the teeth into the roof of his mouth. He mouth was full of congealed blood. He appeared to have had no nourishment and care since he was beaten, a few days before she arrived.

During her recital Mrs. Russell became visibly affected. Mrs. Russell said Superintendent Givens told her Russell had met with an accident, either he had fallen out of bed or one of the patients had struck him. This statement was, however, after Givens had held a consultation with Dunlap.

Dr. Givens, the superintendent, was examined in this case when the committee was at Blackfoot. He knew Russell was the leading spokesman of the United States Delegation and that the patient sustained his injuries by falling out of bed. He did not examine him and did not know how badly he was hurt.

FOSTER TO THE DEFENSE

Gives Reasons for Alaska Boundary Treaty.

ORGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 21.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who has been long looked upon as a man quite fully posted with regard to the Alaskan boundary question, in a recent letter to the Washington Post, criticizing its editorial demanding that the State Department be called upon for an explanation why it originally entered into the modus vivendi, has the following to say:

"There exists a necessity between neighboring and friendly nations for the accurate fixing of their common frontier lines, by means of artificial monuments or the designation of natural boundaries, which maintain peace or river channels. These frontier lines are arbitrarily laid out and marked by one of the interested nations alone. Although our international boundary with Mexico was so fixed by the Gadsden treaty, and our stipulations 50 years ago and more, the two governments have been engaged from time to time, up to a very late date, in the action of Boundary Commissions to consider and determine the exact line, and, after such agreement, to establish the monuments or designate the natural boundary."

"I have had a similar experience as to the Canadian frontier line. The treaty of peace and independence of 1783 fixed the boundary as accurately as was possible with the geographical knowledge of the day. The present century following the precise establishment and marking of the line was the occasion of almost constant discussion and sometimes of violent controversy. First arose the question of what was the point of reference on the Atlantic Coast; then as to the ownership of the islands in and near Passamaquoddy Bay; followed by the long and bitter controversy as to the northeast boundary from the Maine Coast to the Lawrence; and, in succession, the line among the islands of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, the agreement upon the sixth parallel, and finally, on until 1872 was the line to the Pacific Ocean definitely agreed upon and marked."

"When, in our relations with Great Britain, any question has arisen as to the boundary with Canada, I have seen the policy of the Government of the United States, after diplomatic discussion had failed to bring about an agreement, to refer the subject to a joint commission of equal representatives of each government, with authority to agree upon and mark the boundary. But the United States had also seen proper in referring to arbitration a neutral umpire. Under the first treaty negotiated with Great Britain after independence—that by John Jay, in 1794—the question as to what was the line of the St. Lawrence and the treaty of peace of 1812 at the eastern boundary of the United States was referred to three arbitrators, one chosen by each government, and an umpire. (See article V of treaty of 1812.) By the treaty of peace with Great Britain of 1814, the distinguished statesmen and patriots, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, James A. Bayard, and Albert Gallatin, agreed to the creation of three separate arbitration commissions, each with a neutral umpire, to adjust various boundary disputes, involving the ownership and sovereignty of the various countries in Passamaquoddy Bay, the northeastern boundary line, the course through the St. Lawrence, the



There is a feeling of security, even though the baby is croupy or has a cold or whooping cough, when there is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. Mothers of small children have learned that it can always be depended upon, that it is pleasant to take, and that there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies.

Great Lakes and the Lake of the Woods. (See treaty of 1814, articles 4, 5 and 6.) By the treaty of Washington of 1812 the joint high commission, embracing some of the leading statesmen of the United States, submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany the fixation of the water boundary through the Strait of San Juan de Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. (See treaty of 1817, article 24.)

"The treaty signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert does not submit any American territory to the arbitration of three American and three British experts to determine where the line between Alaska and British Columbia should be drawn, as laid down by the treaty of 1824, and, if they can agree, to mark the line."

"The boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia has never been definitely fixed, as the line between Mexico and the United States and between Canada and the United States has been fixed, as stated, by joint commissions. When the Territory of Alaska was first acquired by the United States, the chief of the United States was in the fur seals and the fisheries on the islands and along the coast. Hence there was no urgent necessity for the fixing of a definite boundary line. But as the country came to be settled and permanent industries established on the mainland, occasion arose for a well-defined and marked boundary, in order to determine police and administrative jurisdiction, and to locate customs stations for the collection of duties. As early as 1857 the British Minister in Washington urged upon Secretary Fish the desirability of a joint survey and the definite fixation of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary. Mr. Fish concurred in this view, but upon referring the matter to his superiors, he was informed that such a survey would cost the United States alone \$1,500,000 and Congress was not at that time disposed to authorize the outlay, when the government was burdened with a heavy debt, and its credit and re-establish specie payments.

"If the proposition of the British Minister had been then accepted, there would have been no difficulty in having the frontier traced and marked substantially as it was then and is now claimed by the United States. This is made clear by the correspondence which passed between the two governments. Similar propositions have been made since that date by the British government, but for reasons not necessary to detail here, they were not favorably acted upon by the United States. It is plain, however, that each postponement has increased the embarrassments attending a friendly settlement. "No one has insisted more strongly than I have, both officially and with the public, that the course of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary for a continuous belt or strip of territory around all the inlets of the sea is incontestable, but every candid reader of the treaty in the light of present knowledge of the topography of the country must admit that there are certain points of uncertainty as to the precise frontier which can be best determined by a joint commission. For instance, at the time the treaty was negotiated the available maps represented the existence of a well-defined mountain chain apparently about 30 miles from the coast, and the uncertainty of degree of regularity its sinuosity. The correspondence shows that belief in such a chain existed in the minds of the negotiators, and they sought to establish the line in accordance with the supposed fact. Later explorations have shown that the earlier cartographers were in error, as there is no such chain, and that the region in question is, as it has been expressed by one of the explorers, "a wilderness of mountains."

"Again, the only knowledge possessed by the negotiators respecting Portland Canal or Channel was through the explorations of Vancouver, but there is an apparent conflict as to Portland Channel between Vancouver's maps and his narrative. An essential point in the interpretation of the treaty is to determine just what the Portland Channel was. "On the early Russian maps, and on the later ones issued in the United States, Canada and England, the territory marked as now belonging to the United States under the treaty is a continuous strip running around all the inlets with a uniform width of 30 marine miles. Yet, in my humble judgment, this claim cannot be successfully maintained under the treaty at all points. An examination of the later surveys shows, for example, that there is

a well-defined watershed at White Pass, north of Lynn Canal, and only about 13 miles from Skagway, near the head of navigation. When the surveys and maps are critically examined by experts there may be other points in the line which will, under the terms of the treaty, approach the coast nearer than ten marine leagues, or 30 miles.

Golden Invitation to Roosevelt. LEAD, Feb. 21.—What is designated as a golden invitation has been extended by the Black Hills Mining Men's Association to President Roosevelt, asking him to attend the Mining Congress to be held here next September. The invitation is engraved on a slab of 18-karat Black Hills gold, five inches long by two and three-quarters inches wide. It has been forwarded to the South Dakota delegation at Washington, by whom it will be presented to the President.

Justified in Killing His Father. WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Feb. 21.—The grand jury failed to return an indictment against Bankie Flystad, the 16-year-old boy who killed his father on February 10. The failure to indict is equivalent to an acquittal. The boy killed his father in self-defense, by beating his brains out with a case towel iron. The father was drunk and had attacked the son.

Peculiar To Itself. In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good; no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost. "I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." S. H. HARRIS, Withers, N. C. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keep the promise.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Talk this over with your doctor. If he says Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is all right for your hard cough, then take it. We are willing to leave it with him. He has the formula. Doctors have known it for 60 years. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.