WANTS COAST MAN

Senator Foster's Choice for Vice-President.

RUNNING MATE TO ROOSEVELT

He Says the Whole West Is for President's Election, but Coast Claims Second Place—Judge Hanford or Grosscup Would Suit Him.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 28.—Senator Foster, of Washington, saw the President to bid him good-bye before leaving for home early next week. When Senator Foster was asked as to the feeling in his state on the Republican Presidential nomination next year he said:

"There is but one sentiment in Washington and the West, and that is that the administration of President Roosevelt has shown him worthy of the confidence of the Republican party and the people of the country for another four years, and that he ought to be nominated and elected. I believe he will be nominated practically without opposition. He has justified every expectation of his friends, and even his political opponents have found little or nothing to criticise.

"The Pacific Coast would like to furnish Mr. Roosevelt's running mate, and will make an effort to do so. It is an honor we deserve and ought to have. There is no scarcity of good material. In my own state there are a dozen men who would make splendid presiding officers of the Senate. Among these are B. S. Grosscup, of Tacoma; or Judge C. H. Hanford, of Seattle, or any one of a number of able men in the State Legislature. The Pacific Coast hopes to have a man from that section nominated on the Republican ticket, and will do all it can in that direction."

DUBOIS NAMES HIS MEN.

Parker for President; Shively, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 28.—Senator Dubois, in an interview today regarding Democratic Presidential candidates, not only names the head of the ticket, but the man for second place as well. Parker of New York and Shiveley of Indiana are his candidates, and he thinks that both states can possibly be carried for the Democratic nominees. Shiveley was talked about at Kansas City for Vice-President, but his leaning toward conviviality discouraged even the Democrats from naming him when they resurrected Adlai Stevenson. Shiveley has always been a silver man, but he was not so cantankerous as other members of the party.

RECOGNIZES THE NEGROES.

Women's Council Receives Their Report—Many Resolutions Passed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The annual convention of the executive board of the National Council of Women closed today. The most important event of the final session was the receiving of the report of the National Colored Women's Association. This report was received, although there was not a colored woman present.

The selection of delegates to the quinquennial to be held at Berlin next year was left to the affiliated societies, each to choose one. The officers of the National Council will later choose the delegates to attend the Dresden meeting, in case Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, the newly-elected president, is unable to go. The delegates will leave the city tomorrow.

The Council today adopted the report of its committee on resolutions, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis is chairman. The resolutions urge that the date of convening The Hague conference be universally observed as peace and arbitration day; protest against the order of the Federal postal authorities prohibiting married women from holding salaried positions in its service as a discrimination against marriage and home-building; recommend that local councils interest themselves in securing lockers, lavatories and other conveniences in shops and factories. The resolution concludes by protesting against the removal of the women immigrant inspectors recently appointed.

IGNORES THE INJUNCTION.

Chicago Election Commission Opens Ballots in Contested Election.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Ballots cast in the Lorimer-Durburrow Congressional election were ordered to be opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon, under police protection. Shortly after noon the Board of Election Commissioners, acting under the advice of Judge Carter, decided to ignore the restraining order of Judge Haney. The decision to open the ballots came after Judge Haney refused to allow an immediate change of venue in the injunction case. The commission adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning. In the meantime the ballots remain in the custody of the Election Commissioners.

Page Keeps His Mouth Shut.

KANSAS CITY, March 28.—L. L. Page, the newspaper man, who a couple of weeks ago before the House of Representatives' investigating committee, and later before a special grand jury at Jefferson City, investigating alleged boodling, refused to explain how he came in possession of a $1000 bill, today at a meeting of the executive committee of the Missouri Democratic Press Association, of which he was recording secretary, resigned his membership in that organization rather than explain the possession of the money.

Bookwalter Again for Mayor.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—Charles A. Bookwalter was renominated for Mayor by the City Republican convention today.

ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

San Francisco Broker Loses $400, but Thief Is Caught.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Broker James Elder was robbed of $400 in coin by three highwaymen in broad daylight yesterday, while on his way from the Bank of Nevada to his office. In making their "get-away" one of the highwaymen was captured by detectives who happened to be in the neighborhood, and joined the citizens on the street in the pursuit of the fugitives. The prisoner gives the name of Louis Clements.

Clements has been identified by Elder as the man who wrested the sack of coin from him.

Peculiar Economy.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Senator Hale's attempt to reduce the size of the recently projected battleships from 16,000 tons to 12,000 tons displacement because there is a Maine shipyard which cannot well construct larger vessels than 12,000 tons is not new in kind. It has long been a New England habit to measure even the largest national affairs by the skimpy New England last.

NO COMMENT ALLOWED.

Judge's Order in Stratton Will Case Follows Lawyers' Wrangle.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 28.—When the W. S. Stratton will contest was taken up in the District Court today, Edward O. Wolcott, one of the attorneys for I. Harry Stratton, the contestant, asked the court to instruct representatives of the press to deal only with facts transpiring in the courtroom, and to refrain from comment of a general nature or prediction as to what is likely to occur, under penalty of punishment for contempt of court. Ex-Senator Wolcott made a bitter attack on Senator Thomas M. Patterson, one of the attorneys for the executors, intimating that the Senator was using his newspaper with the object of influencing jurors.

Mr. Patterson disclaimed any such purpose as that imputed to him. Attorney Charles J. Hughes, one of Mr. Patterson's associates in the case, read a newspaper article which, he declared, had been written with the deliberate purpose of influencing the jury in this case, and inspired unquestionably by political bias favorable to Senator Wolcott and against Senator Patterson.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hughes' statements, the court instructed the representatives present to refrain from anything that would tend to influence a juror, and said that if the admonition were not heeded the court would be compelled to adopt such measures as he deemed sufficient.

DIX GOES TO THE SOUND

BECAUSE WATER IS NOT DEEP ENOUGH ON THE BAR.

Also Because Tacoma Mill Furnishes Lumber Faster at Higher Price—Portland Supplies Hay.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 28.—The Quartermaster-General today awarded to the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, of Tacoma, the contract for furnishing nearly 4,000,000 feet of lumber for early shipment to the Philippines for military uses. The contract calls for 2,000,000 feet of flooring at the contract price of $22.45 per 1000, 1,000,000 feet of one-inch boards at $13.50, and 900,000 feet of assorted lumber at $12.50.

This award is made notwithstanding the fact that considerably lower prices were submitted by Portland bidders. In explaining its action, the department says that this is an emergency contract, and under the terms of its contract the Tacoma firm will have to deliver all of the lumber in about four weeks, whereas if the Portland bid had been accepted it would have been nearly three months before the last of the lumber would have been delivered for shipment. Moreover, the transport Dix is now on Puget Sound, and will be ready to load a return cargo by the time the Tacoma firm is ready to commence delivery. It agrees to deliver one-third of the lumber on April 15, and to deliver thereafter at the rate of 200,000 feet per day. It is claimed that the saving in time was the guiding factor in placing this contract on Puget Sound in face of the lower offer received from Portland.

Coupled with this award, the Quartermaster's Department has decided that the transport Dix cannot go to Portland to load. In the first place, this 4,000,000 feet of lumber will make up the major portion of the cargo, and, secondly, advices have been received from the local Quartermasters that the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River is not sufficient to justify the department in ordering the Dix to Portland.

Portland does secure the contract for 1400 tons of hay for shipment to the Philippines, but this will be sent by commercial steamers. The award is made to the lowest Portland bidder.

GOES TO HIGHER BIDDER.

Tacoma Firm Gets Lumber Contract; Portland Will Supply Hay.

The North Pacific Lumber Company and the Eastern & Western Lumber Company, of Portland, both bid lower prices than those of the Government award. The figures of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company were, respectively, $22.45, $12.50 and $12.50 per thousand, and the figures of the Portland mills were $21, $14 and $10. By buying the lumber at Puget Sound, Uncle Sam will pay about $4250 more than he would have done at Portland.

E. T. Williams, vice-president of the North Pacific Lumber Company, said that his company would have liked to have had the contract, but that the award made little difference to his company. "The award shows," said Mr. Williams, "that our port is on the second-class list. To make the Columbia a first-class port we shall have to scour out our river and bar."

The Portland bid on the 1400 tons of hay was made by Albers & Schneider Co. at $17.40 per ton. The hay is to be double compressed. Puget Sound bids were from $1.60 to $1.85 per ton higher.

Golf and Golfers.

Western golfers have recently come into prominence in the Bahama Islands. In the first of a series of East coast open tournaments, played at Nassau, L. E. Larocque, of the Garden City, Long Island, Golf Club, won the chief trophy, while John Birkholtz, of the Minnikahda Country Club, of Minneapolis, won the cup offered for the runner-up. The consolation cup was won by Dr. T. D. Paxton, of the Town and Country Club, of St. Paul, and the handicap cup by E. A. Engler, of the Dubuque (Iowa) Country Club.

The golf season will start early at Washington, D. C., this year, an open tournament having been scheduled for May 7, 8 and 9. The event will be the annual Spring meeting of the Chevy Chase Golf Club, and is open to members of clubs belonging to the United States Golf Association, and such others as may be invited. The Chevy Chase Club cup will be the chief trophy, with a consolation cup for the second 16, and a handicap for the last day. Second prizes will be offered in all events, with special prizes for lowest score in the qualification event, and lowest gross score in the handicap. The qualifying round will be at 36 holes, and the match play rounds and handicap at 18 holes. Entries close the evening before each event with the secretary.

Open tournament play in Florida and the Southern States is now at its height, and a week will not pass until the middle of April without some tournament that a visiting amateur can play in. The annual event at Palm Beach, which will practically close the season at that resort, will start today, and conclude Saturday. The programme will consist of the usual preliminary round at 36 holes, medal play, three sets of 16 each to qualify for succeeding rounds at match play. The prizes will be the Royal Poinciana, the Breakers and the Palm Beach cup. The Palm Beach cup is a new trophy.

GOOD LAND LEGISLATION.

Much Accomplished by Congress, Though Some Bills Failed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 28.—(Special.)—Under orders of Secretary Hitchcock last Fall and in the early Winter many timber and stone entries in Washington have been suspended pending investigation. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been asked by Senator Foster if the investigations thus far conducted seem to confirm the belief that there were widespread frauds in connection with these entries, and in reply he stated that nothing as yet had been unearthed to show that the frauds were as extensive and far-reaching as has been intimated here during the past six months or more.

Commissioner Binger Hermann stated frequently before he left the office that it was very easy to charge fraud, but that it was an altogether different matter to bring the charge home and to convict. Commissioner Richards states that the whole question has resolved itself down to what may be considered "use and benefit"; that is to say, where lands are taken up which the entryman swears are for his use and benefit, and he subsequently sells his timber land, for instance, to parties interested in timber speculation, can but be held, nevertheless, that such sale was for his "benefit." It is admitted at the General Land Office that where a man takes the timber he expects to dispose of the same at a profit, or he would not take it up; consequently it is necessary to show that there has been collusion among timber speculators in placing men on the timber lands and furnishing them with the money to make their entries, or hiring them to do so and profiting thereby.

It has been stated that carloads of men were taken from the Eastern States, particularly Minnesota, to file on the timber land in Washington and Oregon, and after making their filings they journeyed about the country sightseeing and then returned to the Land Office at the expiration of 30 days and further completed their entries, and then, on returning East, disposed of their lands to the parties who had hired them or interested them by a pecuniary consideration in making the trip.

Notwithstanding these charges Commissioner Richards, as has been stated above, in summing up the situation, indicates that the investigations now being made do not show that the frauds were as extensive as were believed. However, the work of investigation has not been proceeded with to any great extent, and the suspension of entries will continue until an examination has been made in each case or the department is satisfied that there is no occasion for further suspension.

It has been supposed that owing to the suspension of the timber and stone act on the Pacific Coast a large number of special agents of the Land Department would be required. Commissioner Richards says that this will not be the case, but that, in fact, the present force is too large and must be reduced. He feels, however, that in order to secure satisfactory and competent men their salaries should be increased. He does not believe that good and competent men can be had at $1200 per year salary and $3 per diem for maintenance and traveling expenses. He believes in reducing the number of special agents and in increasing their salaries.

UNION'S OFFER IGNORED.

No Prospect of Settlement of Bridge-workers' Strike.

BUFFALO, March 28.—No reply has been received by the executive board of the International Association of Bridge & Structural Iron-Workers to their offer of conciliation extended to the National Association of Structural Erectors. The employes' association has a membership of 25,000 men, of whom 5000 are now on strike. It is reported that the employers and the men are lining for a finish fight which may involve all the members of the union.

Several days ago the executive committee of the union sent a letter to the employers offering to arbitrate present strikes and to effect a trade agreement to prevent strikes and lockouts in the future. The men's request for arbitration has been ignored.

To Protect Them From Lobbyists.

MADISON, Wis., March 28.—The assembly bill prohibiting political lobbyists from attempting to influence votes of members of the Legislature and candidates for any elective office, and from soliciting money from corporations and other sources for personal use in return for influencing votes, was today recommended for passage.

The "Cross of Gold" Inactive.

The gold in the United States Treasury amounts to $635,000,000, the highest point in the history of the country. Nothing has been executed on a cross of gold since 1896, except a lot of foolish financial theories.

NEW EVIDENCE IS FOUND

PENNELL BOUGHT REVOLVER DAY AFTER MURDER.

Bloody Finger-Marks on Doorway of Burdick's House—No Direct Proof Yet of His Guilt.

BUFFALO, March 28.—When the Burdick inquest is reopened on Monday morning by Judge Murphy it is possible that other witnesses besides the New York hotel employes, who say they heard Arthur B. Pennell threaten to kill some one, will be called upon to testify. The new evidence brought to light today, like most of the testimony given during the inquest, has no direct bearing on the Burdick murder. Pennell is the central figure in the episode which has just been brought to the attention of the authorities, and they regard it as important as throwing light upon the condition of Pennell's mind on the morning following the murder.

In the interval between the time when Pennell left the Iroquois Hotel barber shop that day and the time he took a trolley car for Niagara Falls, the authorities learned today, Pennell went to the store of C. E. Walbridge, on Main street, and purchased a cheap bulldog revolver.

Mr. Pennell while waiting for the revolver to be wrapped up paced up and down in a highly nervous fashion and wrung his hands.

A scrap of evidence, important as tending to show that the murderer of Burdick left the avenue door of the house after doing the ghastly deed, has been received within the last two hours by the police, and Chemist Hill is now at work on it. This evidence is in the shape of two spots believed to be marks of bloody fingers on the casing on the outer front door of the Burdick house.

MRS. PENNELL'S LETTERS.

Both Written Night of Automobile Accident, Deny Intent of Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—Two letters, which are expected to figure in the Pennell inquest, which begins at Buffalo next Monday, have been sent to Buffalo from this city. Both were written by Mrs. Pennell to a girl friend, whose name has not yet been disclosed, and one bears a Buffalo postmark, dated at 7 o'clock on the night of the automobile tragedy. It is said that one of the letters denies that Arthur Pennell ever intended getting a divorce, and that in neither letter is there any trace of mental depression or any hint of suicide. The letters are said to have been forwarded to Thomas Penney, of Buffalo, who was formerly Pennell's law partner.

CAUSE OF THE FILIBUSTER

Election Contest Which Enrages Democrats.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 28.—(Special.)—Many bills were killed and much legislation defeated by the filibuster conducted during the last six days of Congress by the Democrats in the House of Representatives. They claimed that Butler of Missouri was wrongfully deprived of his seat, and therefore they forced a roll call on every possible occasion. Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, a man of unquestioned integrity, and one who is known as a first-class business man, has written an article to the Washington Post explaining the Butler-Wagoner contest, and while it must be regarded as coming from a Republican, at the same time it is a very fair statement of the case, as far as can be learned. The fact that Butler belongs to a notorious gang in St. Louis, which has disgraced that city, tends to the belief that the statements made by Mr. Olmsted are true. The following is his letter:

Permit me a few lines in reply to an editorial in last Saturday's Post, appearing also in the Congressional Record this morning, which seems based upon some misunderstanding of the law and facts involved in the Wagoner-Butler contested election case from St. Louis, Mo., the disposition of which by the House has been made the occasion for the continuing filibuster.

First. As to the forum. Under the Constitution the House of Representatives is the only tribunal having jurisdiction to hear and determine a contest relating to a seat therein, and the parties are entitled to its decision.

Second. The history of the case. Mr. Butler was first unseated by the House June 28, 1902, on account of gross frauds. Concerning his first election, Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, long chairman of Elections Committee No. 1, reporting that case, said in his argument upon the floor of the House, "Measuring my words deliberately and carefully . . . this was the boldest—the most impudent, the most outrageous election I ever heard of." A special election was held November 4, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by his unseating, and Mr. Butler was again returned as elected taking his seat the second time December 1, 1902, Mr. Wagoner contesting. December 11 the House (the Democrats voting solidly against consideration) adopted a resolution allowing until February 1, 1903, for the taking of testimony and requiring that thereupon elections committee No. 2, of which I am chairman, "having first afforded the parties an opportunity to be heard as to the merits of the same, shall report to this House its conclusions with respect to such case in time to afford the House an opportunity to pass upon the same during the present session of Congress." After hearing more than 10 hours of oral argument, afterward reading the printed report thereof, and devoting nights and Sundays, as well as week days, to the careful consideration of the testimony, the committee agreed upon a report, February 23, and, notwithstanding a threat from the Democratic leaders, presented it to the House, and it was printed in the Record the same day. February 25 the Democrats in caucus determined that if the case were called up for action by the House, a filibuster should be made against all legislation to the end of the session. In trying to prevent the House from reaching the case they consumed in unnecessary roll-calls and by other dilatory tactics, three hours of the time we had intended to devote to a discussion of the case upon its merits. Even after that, unanimous consent was asked that there might be four hours of debate—the time allowed by the Supreme Court of the United States for argument in important cases. Objection was made from the Democratic side. The minority was determined to prevent a consideration of the case at all. As it was near the end of the session and the defeat of much important legislation was threatened by consumption of time, there remained nothing but to call the previous question at the end of the two hours' debate. The majority regretted (none more than myself) that the action of the minority prevented further time for argument, but short as it was, it was just an hour and 20 minutes longer than the last Democratic Congress allowed for discussion in the unseating of Mr. Joy (also from St. Louis) and seating another in his place.

Third—As to the merits of the case. The Twelfth Congressional District of Missouri extends entirely across St. Louis, embracing some respectable and some of the most disreputable portions of the city. It embraces 116 election precincts. The returns from 53 precincts were mutually conceded to be correct and were not in controversy. They gave Mr. Wagoner 2053 majority. In 41 contested precincts there was perpetrated nearly every known form of crime against the elective franchise—padded resignation, false personation, repeating, duplication of ballots, tampering with the ballot-boxes, fraudulent returns, intimidation, and, in a few cases, actual violence. Some or all of these conditions prevailed in each one of the 41 precincts. The evidence was clear and little effort made to refute it. The returns were fraudulent beyond all doubt. It was impossible to ascertain the honest vote for either candidate, and the 41 precincts were rejected entirely, following the rule adopted in the 45th Congress in Finley vs. Hisbee, viz.:

Where to result at a poll is shown by the returns to be false and fraudulent, and it is impossible to ascertain from the other evidence in the case the true vote of said poll, the vote of said poll must be entirely rejected.

The report in that case, prepared by Judge Cobb, of Indiana, was signed by William M. Springer, of Illinois; John T. Harris, of Virginia; Martin A. Chandler, of Georgia; E. John Ellis, of Louisiana, and Jerre N. Williams, of Indiana, supported by John G. Carlisle and other eminent Democrats, and adopted by a Democratic House, presided over by Samuel J. Randall, Speaker. The rule thus adopted has been followed ever since by Congress, by courts, and by State Legislatures.

The rejection of the said 41 left 22 in controversy. Contestant claimed that they should all be rejected. The committee thought otherwise and, comparatively little irregularity appearing, accepted the returns. One precinct gave Wagoner a small majority and the other 21 gave Butler majorities, not sufficient to overcome Wagoner's 2053 in the uncontested precincts, but reducing it to 767. Wagoner, having that clear legal majority, was seated by the House.

Fourth—As to partisanship. In the present Congress there have been 12 contests for seats in the House, a number of them very close, but in each case, save two, the result has been favorable to the Democrats. Surely a Republican House with that record cannot be accused of partisanship in unseating twice a member who has been twice shown not to have been legally elected.

There was no particular advantage to be gained by unseating one person and seating another so near the close of the term. It was done because justice and right required it should be done, and there was no disposition to swerve from the line of duty at the dictation of a partisan minority.

Fifth—As to the quorum. One hundred and seventy-seven members, constituting a quorum, must be present to make proceedings in the House regular. They need not all vote. A quorum being present one vote will pass any measure if there be no vote against it. The previous question having been ordered upon the motion of Mr. Underwood to recommit the resolutions unseating Butler and seating Wagoner, the point of no quorum was made, the doors closed and absent members brought in. The roll-call showed 146 Republicans voting "aye," 12 Democrats voting "no," and 19 members paired, but answering "present." The Speaker pro tem. noted also as present Mr. Bankhead, Speaker Henderson, although not in the chair, was present in the hall, making a total of 179—two more than a quorum. So the previous question was ordered. The question recurring upon the motion to recommit, a division (rising vote) was demanded. The ayes (Democrats) were five, the noes (Republicans) 165. Those paired of course did not rise, but were present, as were also a number of Democrats who remained seated. It will be noted that 15 Republicans had come in since the quorum was ascertained. Mr. Underwood made the point of no quorum, which the Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Dalzell) overruled as dilatory. This was repeated before the passage of the respective resolutions unseating Butler and seating Wagoner. Within 20 minutes after the rollcall showing more than a quorum present, a recess was taken until the next morning. The rising vote upon the motion to take a recess showed 173 ayes and four noes, a full quorum actually voting and not including the Speaker, the Democrats who remained seated, nor the Republicans who, being paired, did not rise. Mr. Dalzell's ruling was one that has frequently been made. March 7, 1898, Speaker Reed made similar rulings three times in one day, overruling as dilatory points of no quorum made by Mr. Bailey, of Texas; June 6, 1896, in a contested election case, Mr. Payne, of New York, Speaker pro tem., made a similar ruling; March 25, 1898, in committee of the whole, Mr. Sherman, of New York, made a similar ruling. There were at least 15 members more than a quorum actually present when the action of the House was taken in the Wagoner-Butler contest. Very respectfully,

M. E. OLMSTED.

House of Representatives, March 4, 1903.

A Fruitless Discussion.

Sioux City Journal.

So far the discussions of the race problem have contributed somewhat to the public understanding of its seriousness, and in lesser degree to locating the responsibility. But in the main matter of finding a solution for the problem the field is still clear.

Schley Leaves for the North.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Admiral Schley and party left for the North tonight.

Order.

Charles W. Stevenson in Boston Transcript.

The Deep grew troubled. Chaos, trembling, felt
The touch of Power, that, devoid of boast,
Resistless bounded round the Uttermost.
Then Law was born. And unto Law there knelt
The brood of Forces that do Matter belt.
Then Life was given—and then the moving host
That dwell upon a grim Terrestrial coast
Nor know what wonders through far Space are dealt.
Yet be it whirling Worlds, of Chaos born,
Or Life exultant ruling land and sea,
The deathless Atom or the dying Man,
Beyond the reach of human scoff or scorn
Above the unresolved mystery
High over all is Order in the Plan.

A Stylish Turnout

Is one that is not ultra-extreme or freakish in design, but more along accepted and established lines, yet has that beauty in every feature that makes it attractive—a richness in finish and trimming that stamps it as the very best in every detail. Such goods are

MOYER and BABCOCK

They are simply the finest goods known to the carriage trade today. Moyer says: "We try to make them just a little slicker, just a little finer than anybody else on earth," and they do.

For something as lasting and durable, full wrought gear and body irons, try our Mitchell Buggy, and a Bee Line for medium grade. SEE 1903 STOCK.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & STAVER CO.
FIRST AND TAYLOR STREETS.

ONE OF THE MANY NEW BUILDINGS ON SIXTH WILL SOON BE ERECTED HERE.

EAST SIDE OF SIXTH STREET NEAR WASHINGTON, WHERE DR. S. A. BROWN WILL ERECT A FIVE-STORY BRICK TO BE USED BY OLDS, WORTMAN & KING.

CAN'T FIND REFEREE.

That and Corbett's Superfluous Flesh Worry San Francisco Sports.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—As the date of the McGovern-Corbett match draws near interest is centered mainly in the selection of a referee, and the possibility of the champion being able to make the required 127 pounds without weakening himself.

The matter of referee is as unsettled tonight as it was a week ago. The pugilists had agreed on Harry Corbett, but he has positively refused to officiate, and still seems determined not to accept the task. The story that two judges may be chosen to join with the referee in making a decision is denied by the management of the fight. There is a probability that all of the interested parties may get together tomorrow night and select a man agreeable to both pugilists.

Corbett is having a troublesome time endeavoring to reduce himself. He was weighed tonight in the presence of newspaper men, and the scales showed that he is 2½ pounds over the limit. Corbett, however, believes he will dispose of his superfluous flesh by tomorrow night, his remedy being the elimination of all liquids from his diet. He has been a great water-drinker, and his trainers attribute his fleshiness to that cause.

There has not been open betting on the fight up to date. The McGovern people, while declaring their faith in the ability of Terry to regain his laurels, insist upon odds that Corbett's supporters decline to give.

Reilly Knocks Out Cotton.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., March 28.—Tom Reilly knocked out Joe Cotton tonight in the eleventh round of a scheduled 20-round contest.

KILLED BY HAMMER-THROWER.

Tragic Result of Sports at Louisville High School.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 28.—R. D. Lachridge, a member of the track team of the University of Indiana, was accidentally killed here today on the High School athletic grounds, being struck on the head by a 12-pound hammer thrown by J. R. Horn, the University of Indiana coach.

DINNER ON HORSEBACK.

Billings Entertains His Friends in an Original Style.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The equestrian dinner projected by C. K. G. Billings, of New York and Chicago, concerning which many stories have been recently published, took place tonight. According to the Herald, the dinner was not held in Billing's new stable, as was originally projected, but in the ballroom of Sherry's, which was transformed into a rural scene by the introduction of grassy lawns, thick foliage and thick beds of flowers.

Here the guests found 22 richly caparisoned horses, bearing on their saddle bows small tables two feet in length by 18 inches wide, covered with cloths. The steeds, all high school horses from a riding academy, were perfectly trained and remained motionless, while attendants in hunting costume served the various courses to the riders.

The plan of the dinner was kept a profound secret up to the very last moment, when the horses are said to have been taken up to the ballroom on the freight elevator. Each guest found his mount by means of horseshoe-shaped cards being the various names attached to the saddles. Among the guests were many of the most prominent horsemen in New York.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

So Thinks at Least One Traveling Man.

I would as soon think of starting out without my mileage books and grip as to start out on a trip without a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in my valise, said a traveling man, who represents a St. Louis hardware house. Why? Because I have to put up at all kinds of hotels and boarding-houses. I have to eat good, bad and indifferent food at all hours of the day and night, and I don't believe any man's stomach will stand that sort of thing without protest; anyway, I know mine won't. It has to have something to break the fall, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the crutch I fall back on.

My friends often "josh" me about it, tell me I'm an easy mark for patent medicine fakers, that advertised medicines are humbugs, etc., but I notice that they are nearly always complaining of their aches and pains and poor digestion, while I can stand most any old kind of fare and feel good and ready for my work when it needs me, and I believe I owe my good digestion and sound health to the daily, regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, year in and year out, and all the "josh-ing" in the world will never convince me to the contrary.

I used to have heartburn about three times a day, and a headache about three or four times a week, and after standing for this for four or five years, I began to look around for a crutch, and found it when my doctor told me the best investment I could make would be a 50-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I have invested about 50 cents a month for them ever since, and when I stop to think that that is what I spend every day for cigars, I feel like shaking hands with myself, for I can keep my stomach and digestion in first-class order for 50 cents a month. I don't care for any better life insurance.

My druggist tells me they are the most popular of all stomach medicines, and that they have maintained their popularity and success because they do as advertised. They bring results, and results are what count in a patent medicine as much as in selling barbwire.

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