ROBBERS HELD UP.

Two Highwaymen Arrested by Their Victim, Near Roy.

FAIRHAVEN WANTS A SUB-PORT.

The Trial of County Treasurer Hedges —County Treasurers Responsible for Funds in Broken Banks.

Tacoma, Feb. 27.—Special.—Groceryman Hubert, of Rainier, was held up by two men, two miles this side of Roy, Wednesday night, while coming to Tacoma to buy goods. They demanded $106 he had and one pushed a revolver in his face. As he descended from the wagon Hubert smashed the man with a gun, knocking him down. He kicked the prostrate man in the jaw and stepped on his wrist, securing the pistol. He compelled the second man to hold up his hands ten minutes, while the first man recovered from his knockout blow, then marched them into Roy and delivered them to a constable, while a 13-year-old boy followed behind with the team.

THE TREASURER LIABLE.

For County Funds Deposited in a Bank That Fails.

Olympia, Feb. 27.—Special.—The supreme court has decided that the county treasurer is liable personally or on his bond for money deposited in a bank which afterwards became insolvent, where there is no charge of negligence against the officer, and when the county has failed to supply a safe depository. The case was that of J. C. Fairchild, appellant, vs. the treasurer, auditor and commissioners of Pierce county. The appellant was for four years prior to January, 1895, treasurer of Pierce county, and Respondent Hedges succeeded him. During his term appellant deposited money in various banks, some of which afterward failed, and this proceeding was brought to compel the respondent and auditor and commissioners to accept in settlement of appellant's accounts as treasurer certain receivers' certificates of insolvent banks. The lower court sustained respondent's motion to quash the affidavit upon which the application for a writ of mandate was based, and relator stood thereon. Judgment of dismissal was rendered and an appeal taken.

Appellant contended: First—That the treasurer is not a debtor or insurer of money that comes into his hands, but only a bailee for hire or trustee of an express trust, which is only responsible for the exercise of good faith and reasonable skill. Second—That there is no statutory or constitutional inhibition against depositing such funds in banks, and that under the circumstances it was his duty to so deposit, and he would be liable only for negligence in selecting such depositories.

The statute, say the supreme court, makes it the duty of the county treasurer to receive all moneys due and accruing to the county and disburse the same in the manner provided by law, and requires him to give a bond conditioned, among other things, that all moneys received by him for the use of the county shall be paid as the commissioners shall from time to time direct, except where special provision is made by law for the payment of such moneys by the order of any court or otherwise, and for the special discharge of his duties. An examination of all the authorities has satisfied us that while such officers are bailees, they are special bailees subject to special obligations, and that it is evident that ordinary law of bailment cannot be invoked to determine the degree of their responsibility. We take it that it is fundamental in the law of bailments that the amount of care which the bailee is required to take of goods or property intrusted to him may be expressly fixed by contract, and that it is only in the absence of an express agreement that the law presumes it to have been the intention of the parties that a bailee for hire, other than a common carrier or the like, is required to exercise only ordinary care in the custody and control of the property with which he is intrusted. We think that by the great weight of authority upon the question an officer such as a county treasurer under the law is held to the rule of strict accountability. Concluding, the opinion says: "The loss in this case was not occasioned by an act of God or a public enemy, and we are not called upon to decide whether under the circumstances attending such loss the officer would be exempt from liability. The conclusion leads to affirmance of the judgment and renders it unnecessary to decide whether the county treasurer may lawfully deposit the funds of his county in bank." Opinion by Justice Gordon, Justice Hoyt dissenting.

THE TRIAL OF HEDGES.

Continuation of the Examination of Ex-Treasurer Andrus.

Tacoma, Feb. 27.—Special.—Interest in the trial of County Treasurer Hedges continues, and during the session today the court room was crowded. A number of prominent members of the Taxpayers' League watched the proceedings today, and in the gathering within the rail sat several prominent attorneys and county officials.

Attorney Cushman, for the defense, continued his severe cross-examination of A. L. Andrus, formerly paying teller at the Columbia bank. The witness testified to keeping only one book in the bank—the teller's cash book, but said he was unable to tell from this whether on a certain date, for instance, March 4, 1895, there was any money credited or debited to John B. Hedges either as county treasurer or individually. He might be able to tell by going to the other books of the bank not kept by him, but he could only testify from the entries as they would appear there, and if the information contained in the books was false, of course his information derived from these would be false. There was no way to tell positively from the books whether the entry on a deposit slip had represented cash deposited or not.

He was unable also to tell whether the entries to the credit of Mr. Hedges' account represented cash or credit charges. He usually made out the charge slips, but Mr. Young, the bookkeeper, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Peters and sometimes Mr. Duenkel, the messenger, made them out. Witness modified the statement by saying he referred to debit slips for collection charges on checks on outside banks. Charge slips were sometimes for large and sometimes for small amounts. He never entered any of these slips without knowing what they were for.

When the bank closed Mr. Hedges had a personal account of $218, but on re-examination by Mr. Coiner, witness said Mr. Hedges had his note in the bank for $1,200, and an unpaid check for $300, which was found pinned to it, and which had not been charged to his personal account at the time the bank closed.

Asked if he had discovered Mr. Hedges' individual pass book in the bank, he said no, and added that he had not looked for it, as he could remember.

Asked if he ever knowingly made false entries in the bank books, he said quite promptly that he had. It was not frequently done, only when he had instructions to make the false entries he did as he was told.

This afternoon Delbert A. Young, the bookkeeper, was examined and testified that Mr. Hedges presented his personal pass book from time to time and had it balanced. The last time he had done this was about a month before the bank closed its doors. He thought the checks must have been returned when the book was balanced, and undoubtedly they were. Mr. Hedges got his book the last time it was balanced. He was unable to say how many times he had made out a statement of the general average balance of the county deposit. Could not say how many times. Remembered doing so once distinctly. Was told to do so by Mr. Peters.

Another Victoria Sealer Missing.

Victoria, Feb. 27.—The fate of the sealing schooner May Belle, Capt. Shields, which left Victoria in company with the Wanderer, is still unknown. The steamer Mischief, Capt. Foot, which arrived from the West Coast early this morning, furnishes no additional information regarding the missing schooner. Capt. Foot reports all the sealing fleet at shelter in harbors along the West Coast. The stormy weather has prevented any hunting, and, beside, some of the vessels have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining Indian hunters. Among these were the Ocean Belle and Tesera, which left Quatsino for the Japanese coast with only eight canoes each, although they wanted a dozen more. The Quadra, which yesterday returned to port from an unsuccessful search for the Cadzow Forest, had a very rough voyage. When passing the Cape Scott islands, where wreckage might be found, the weather was so thick that Capt. Walbran was unable to survey the coast of the islands.

Strong

Muscles, steady nerves, good appetite, result from blood made pure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is proved by what thousands say about

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE WHATCOM NORMAL SCHOOL

No Step in Construction Taken Without a Thorough Understanding.

Whatcom, Feb. 27.—Special.—A short time ago the statement was made in the Whatcom correspondence of the Post-Intelligencer that the trustees of the normal school here were considering a proposition from the contractor to substitute stone for pressed brick in the construction of the building. It appears that at the time the contractor made the proposition he believed, from the representations made to him by the sub-contractors for the foundation, that, on account of the exceptionally favorable conditions existing, he could make the proposed change without additional cost and give the state a much finer building than could be built of the quality of brick specified. The identity of the architects competing with plans was unknown to any member of the board until all the designs had been carefully examined and all except three or four rejected. A decided preference was shown for the classic design submitted by Mr. Black, of Fairhaven, and more time was spent by the experts employed by the board in a fruitless effort to bring the cost of its construction within the necessary limit fixed than was spent by them upon all the other plans. The design finally adopted, that of Skillings & Corner, of Seattle, was not accepted until the board had been assured by the best authority it could obtain in the state that the building could be built within the fixed limit of cost, viz., $36,000. The bids, of which seven were tendered, were publicly opened and read November 1 and a day or two later the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, William B. Davey, of Fairhaven, for $34,126, or only about $150 less than the bid of of Mr. Erickson, of Seattle, who has the reputation of being a most reliable and successful contractor. The board then took the precaution to employ as superintendent Architect Lee, of this city, who designed and supervised the construction of the city hall and has had many years' experience as an architect and builder. He is regarded as a man of strict integrity and the utmost satisfaction was expressed at his appointment. The contractor's bond was fixed at $15,000 and the sureties were required to qualify for double that amount in the aggregate.

Then work was begun. The contract provides that the foundations, up to the level of the basement floor, shall be built of sandstone taken from the vicinity of the building site. In obtaining this a quarry of light gray building stone was opened, pronounced by experts superior to that used in the construction of the county courthouse. Then came the suggestion to build the outer walls of stone instead of brick. The architect was authorized to make, at the expense of the contractor, supplementary drawings of the elevations to show the appearance of the building if built of stone, and serve as a basis for a comparative estimate of cost. This was done, and was so thoroughly satisfactory that the board conditionally decided to make the change, the conditions being that the cost should not exceed the cost of brick; that the written contract of all the sureties on the contractor's bond should be obtained; that the time of construction should not be extended, and that the attorney general, or his assistant, should, in a written opinion, give the board full authority to authorize the change of material. Such an opinion, giving the board the fullest authority to proceed according to its own best judgment, was obtained from Assistant Attorney General Haight, and is now on file in the clerk's office. The board then took the further precaution to have samples of the sand, cement, mortar and stone used taken to George B. Evans, of Tacoma, superintendent of construction of the state capitol, and undoubtedly one of the very best judges of building material and construction in the state, for his opinion as to their quality. Two samples of stone were taken, one dry and dressed and the other rough and green, just as it came from the quarry. He unhesitatingly pronounced the stone of good quality, equal to that of the Tenino quarry, used in the foundation of the state capitol, but he expressed a decided preference himself for pressed brick in such a building as the one to be erected here. He found no fault with the cement, concerning which there has been much local criticism, but he did condemn the sand as containing too much loam, and none of it has since been used. It is extremely difficult, by the way, to obtain good sand here. As to the cement, Superintendent Lee has made water and dry tests of every lot used, and the brands were approved by the supervising architect, Mr. Skillings, before they were purchased. One quality is the same as that now in use in the concrete work in the streets of Seattle.

Last week the contractor asked for a few days' more time to reach a final determination as to the use of stone or brick, and yesterday he withdrew his stone proposition, having found it impossible to build of stone at the same price, on account of the large amount of tooled work shown upon the supplementary plans of the elevations. This leaves the matter just as it stood in the beginning. The brick to be used will be furnished by the Denny Clay Company, and will be of the same quality and appearance as those in the Collins building in Seattle. The common brick have been purchased in Everett at a considerably lower figure than could be obtained here, and the contract for the brick work has been let to four bricklayers, Campbell & Wilson, of Whatcom, and Corey & Ruddy, of Fairhaven.

As to the foundation already in Mr. Skilling says he will stake his professional reputation upon its absolute solidity and durability. He attaches very little importance to the fact that the cement used in laying the green stone during the wet February weather has been slow in hardening. Nor does Mr. Evans. The wall is massive, securely bonded with immence stones, and would sustain an enormous weight if there was not a pound of cement in it. The utmost care has been exercised by the board ever since they undertook their thankless task. They are the only board in the state who are required to perform their duties without compensation, and they could not have been more painstaking, diligent or cautious if they were paid $10 a day each. Every step in the progress of their work is recorded in detail, and the record is open to public inspection at any time.

The Pauper Japanese.

Tacoma, Feb. 27.—Special.—Nakana Sukesaku, the Japanese who was arrested yesterday for attempting to bring four pauper contract laborers from the land of the rising sun into the United States via the steamer Tacoma, which arrived here Monday, was examined before United States Commissioner Worden this morning. The prisoner was held in the sum of $500 to appear before the United States grand jury next July on the charge for which he was arrested. His imperial majesty's Japanese consul, Miki Saito, at the port of Tacoma, and several other prominent Japanese of this city, were present at the examination. The four Japanese passengers on the Tacoma that the prisoner attempted to bring into this country are held on board the ship by the customs officers, and will not be allowed to land or be released pending the decision of the case by the courts unless a satisfactory bond is furnished the collector of customs. Unless their case is soon decided the four will be returned to Japan, perhaps on the vessel that brought them here.

WHATCOM MUST LOOK OUT.

Fairhaven Is Working to Get the Port of Entry.

Tacoma, Feb. 27.—Special.—If the efforts of a number of the leading citizens of Fairhaven are successful, that city will soon be a full-fledged sub-port and the customs house at Whatcom will be abolished.

Although the movement to have a custom house located at Fairhaven is a month old, so quietly has the preliminary work been done that not half a dozen men in the state outside of Fairhaven know anything about the matter. What little information has leaked out about the proposition has come from Washington City. From the capital a gentleman who is well known here recently received advices that a lengthy petition signed by nearly all the prominent citizens of Fairhaven had been presented to Secretary Carlisle within a few weeks, asking that Fairhaven be made a sub-port of entry. Of course this would mean that the customs office at Whatcom would be discontinued, and that Deputy Collector Stenger would lose his position.

The Post-Intelligencer's information is absolutely reliable, and its publication will likely come as a disagreeable surprise to the residents of Whatcom. The cities are so close together that the national government could hardly be expected to maintain the Whatcom office should the Fairhaven citizens succeed in getting a custom house located there.

The Post-Intelligencer's informant intimates that the efforts of the Fairhaven people are not confined to political parties. It seems that some warm friends of Senator Squire are quite actively engaged in the movement and there appears to be good ground for believing that they have succeeded in enlisting his services in the project.

Maj. MacGregor, special agent of the treasury department, visited the cities of Whatcom and Fairhaven last week, with a view of ascertaining the merits of the proposed establishment of a custom house at the latter city, and also to inquire into the amount of business done at Whatcom. His report to Secretary Carlisle has been forwarded to Washington City, but the major will not disclose its contents or discuss the probable action of the department. From all the circumstances in the case as learned tonight, it is hardly probable that Secretary Carlisle will add to the expenses of this revenue district by the establishment of another sub-port at Fairhaven. The policy of the department is to reduce the number of unproductive sub-ports and collection districts. This is evidenced by the recent abolishment of the special agency at Spokane and the consolidation of that district with this.

Lake Cushman News.

Lake Cushman, Feb. 27.—Special.—F. J. Church and S. H. Hopper have taken a contract to put a pony trail from the Cushman house to the top of Mount Rose, and several men are at work upon it now. The need of some such thing has been long felt, as nearly every visitor to the lake wishes to climb the peak, which is about 5,000 feet high, and commands a magnificent view of the Sound, Mounts Adams, Hood, St. Helens, and the whole Cascade range.

The storm of Tuesday raised the lake six or eight feet and flooded the bottom lands, but no damage was done beyond a few washouts on the Hoodsport road.

The winter has passed off earlier than at any time since 1889, and there is now no snow here, and the grass is beginning to afford a little pasture, and the promises are of a very early spring. The long continued warm winds and rains have carried off most of the snow in the mountains and the chances are in favor of low water and plenty of fish.

Everett Nails for Japan.

Everett, Feb. 27.—Special.—Steamer Tacoma takes out another large shipment of Everett nails for Japan this week. They weigh 123 pounds to the keg. Manager Whitney reports the receipt of some more large orders for the domestic trade. Two cement-coated nail machines have just been erected with a capacity of 100 kegs of nails a day, to make a cement-coated nail to fill the increasing demand from California fruit growers. During the past fall the capacity of the nail mill has been increased a third. Starting originally with fifty-six machines it has now seventy-five, not including the coating machines. Its daily capacity is 1,300 kegs.

Republican Rally at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Feb. 27.—Special.—A rousing meeting of the Republicans of the Second ward, the banner ward of the city, was held tonight at the Doolittle club rooms. J. C. Fairchild was elected president of the club, Walter Harvey secretary, George H. Boardman treasurer. Stirring addresses were made by several speakers, including Judge T. L. Stiles, Mr. Claypool, George H. Stone, George H. Walker and A. R. Titlow. Precinct committeemen were appointed, and the work of getting Republicans registered will be vigorously pushed. Sixteen days for registering remain.

Steamer for the Upper Skagit.

Mount Vernon, Feb. 27.—Special.—C. S. Moody, William Harbert and Franklin Good, formerly of this place, have bought the steamer Monte Cristo, which formerly ran on the Seattle and Shelton route, and will run her to upper Skagit river points. As the Monte Cristo draws only eighteen inches of water she can without difficulty go as far up the river as Sauk. The steamer will be used as a general towing and freighting boat, with headquarters at Mount Vernon, and will be prepared to do whatever work the business of the river requires.

New Townships to Be Surveyed.

Mount Vernon, Feb. 27.—Special.—J. C. Parsons, of Mount Vernon, has secured from the surveyor general at Olympia the contract for surveying three new townships, two of which are in Skagit county and one in Whatcom county. The townships are 35 north, range 8 east, and 34 north, range 9 east, in Skagit county, and 37 north, range 9 east, in Whatcom county. The work will consume the greater part of the summer, and will be commenced about the 1st of April.

A Whatcom Man Missing.

Fairhaven, Feb. 27.—Special.—The mysterious disappearance of ex-County Commissioner George W. Lysle from St. Joseph's hospital, where he was being cared for for mental and spinal trouble, has occasioned a good deal of comment. It is now feared that he went straight down the hill to the bay and either fell or jumped in, as no trace of him can be found.

Mount Vernon to Issue Bonds.

Mount Vernon, Feb. 27.—Special.—The city council of Mount Vernon has advertised for bids for bonds to the amount of $14,000, in sums of $500 each, to run twenty years. The object of this issue of bonds is to build a system of water works, as authorized at the election held some weeks ago. The date for opening the bids has been fixed for April 20.

Sailed Into Bellingham Bay.

Whatcom, Feb. 27.—Special.—The old bark Germania, belonging to the Bellingham Bay Improvemnt Company, sailed into the harbor last night to take a cargo of lumber for San Francisco. She has sailed in here many times during the past forty years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WILL TAKE NO RISKS

The Mob Won't Lynch the Pearl Bryan Murderers.

AT LEAST NOT IN CINCINNATI.

Prisoners Will Be Taken Across the River to Kentucky on Saturday When a Crowd Isn't Looking.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—The excitement attending the proposed extradition today of Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling to Kentucky on the charge of murdering Pearl Bryan on January 31 gave rise to various sensational rumors. The most startling was that the head of the murdered girl had been found there at 3 p. m. today. It was carefully examined, and the skull and teeth were reported to bear a resemblance to the head of Pearl Bryan. The most reliable information tonight is that the head is not that of the victim of the Fort Thomas tragedy, but that some students from the medical college took the head of a woman from the dissecting room and worked a ruse on the officers.

There are no crowds around the jail tonight, and the crowds now seem satisfied that the prisoners will not be transferred when there is any assemblage in sight. The transfer will be made after a hearing on Saturday, when none but the sheriffs and attending officers know of it. The prisoners will not be taken to Newport, Ky., but to the strong jail in Covington.

Although William Wood, the third prisoner, got out early today on bail, he is still in the city watching developments. He will not return to his home at Greencastle, where his life is threatened, but will remain quietly with his uncle at West Lebanon, Ind.

The Wichita Falls Lynching.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Feb. 27.—The incidents immediately preceding the lynching of Foster Crawford and Younger Lewis last night were these: The jail was garrisoned by six Rangers and twenty-five special deputies all day. The local authorities were in communication with Gov. Culberson, and the state militia were expected here to protect the prisoners. District Judge George Miller allowed the Rangers to go home. They were worn out with hard riding, and at 4:30 p. m. left for their headquarters at Quanah. The funeral of Dorsey, the murdered cashier, occurred at 5 o'clock, and the long procession of carriages and the grief of the widow and three orphans wakened the fires that had been smoldering all day, and there was ominous activity apparent on the streets. At dark the streets were nearly deserted, and it began to be whispered that the fire bell would be heard at night. Every one understood that this was to announce that preparations for the lynching had been completed. At 9 o'clock the fire bell rang out, and people could be seen coming from everywhere. Everybody went toward the jail. When the crowd had reached the steps leading into the yard they found District Judge Miller, Attorney R. E. Huff and District Attorney Carter waiting for them. Judge Miller and Huff addressed the crowd, urging the abandonment of the lynching. A voice from the crowd said: "Think of the blood of poor Dorsey." Miller replied: 'If poor Dorsey could speak to you tonight he would join with me in asking you not to commit this great wrong." Another voice rang out: "Think of the poor widow." "The poor widow," said the judge, "has already asked that you abstain from violence and allow the law to take its course." Cries from the crowd, such as "Choke him off," followed, but the crowd hesitated. They lacked organization, and needed a leader. The crowd, which numbered nearly 1,000, wavered, but as large numbers from the country kept arriving fresh courage was inspired, and the jail was finally surrounded. Here a halt of two or three minutes was made, and there was considerable cursing. The crowd edged slowly toward the deputies and made a rush. The door was broken open, and the men poured themselves into the upper story of the jail, where the prisoners were confined. The doors of the cells in which the two men were locked were forced, and an entrance effected. Foster Crawford and Younger Lewis, alias The Kid, greeted their captors with a "Howdy, boys," telling them they were ready. They were rushed to the vicinity of the bank they had endeavored to rob, and lynched.

A Catholic Priest Fatally Shot.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 27.—Very Rev. Ferdinand Bergmeyer, father superior of the Franciscan mission, was fatally shot by Bernard Henry Gerhard Krusemeyer, a man who had been employed at the mission for over a year. Three shots entered the priest's body, and one the head. Father Bergmeyer is still alive, but recovery is impossible. Krusemeyer immediately gave himself up, and is now in jail. He has given conflicting stories, and is supposed to be mentally deranged. Other priests say there had always been a friendly feeling between the father superior and Krusemeyer, and can give no other reason for the attempted murder. The shooting occurred in the mission, and intense feeling has been aroused. Father Bergmeyer has been here ten years, and is held in great esteem by all classes.

Shooting Affray at Wardner, Idaho.

Wardner, Idaho, Feb. 27.—Edward Green, a miner, and Richard Stewart, a gambler, got into an altercation in a saloon this afternoon. Green attacked Stewart with a knife, and Stewart drew a revolver and fired four shots. The first struck Reddy, the saloonkeeper, in the left arm. One shot struck Green between the elbow and shoulder, causing a fracture, and another struck him in the abdomen. Stewart gave himself up. Green is seriously wounded, but may recover.

THE OLD N. P. RECEIVERS.

They File Their Reports and Are Ready to Be Discharged.

Milwaukee, Feb. 27.—Henry C. Payne, Thomas F. Oakes and Henry C. Rouse today filed their reports in the United States court as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for October, November, December and January, and up to February 20. All that the gentlemen have to do is to file their final accounts and to settle the matter of salary in order to procure the discharge of their bondsmen. The report dates from the time of the appointment of Receivers Bigelow and McHenry. Messrs. Payne, Oakes and Rouse remained as receivers for the property in New York until their discharge last week, and up to which date their report is made. As receivers of the New York property, however, the gentlemen had very little to attend to, simply reporting as to ticket sales in that district, receipts of traffic charges and payments of interest and in bond transactions. The report shows that the receivers had on hand on the afternoon of February 20 $1,333,083.44, together with the books of the company.

Before the bondsmen are discharged the matter of the amount of salaries will have to be passed upon. The receivers have each taken $18,000 per annum. It is stated that the Northern Pacific company will protest against the allowance of this amount.

THE MINERS PROTEST.

Against the Proposed British Columbia Tax Law.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 27.—A largely attended mass meeting here tonight adopted resolutions protesting against the bill introduced by the government in the British Columbia parliament to impose a 2 per cent. tax on all ores mined in the province. It is expected that similar action will be taken by the various mining towns of Kootenay.

It is claimed by the people of this district that the bill would be a serious blow to the mining industry, because it would drive out capital and impair established values.

Mrs. Sanders Turned Loose.

Mrs. Helen Sanders, who left her husband George over in Kitsap county about three weeks ago, and who has been living in the Olympic block, at the corner of Western avenue and Virginia streets, with L. K. Moore, the suspect burglar, was turned loose by the police last evening. She quietly took her satchel and "bulldog" revolver and walked away. She will not probably return to George and the family, as she says that she is not "stuck" on ranch life. She said that she was practically forced to marry Sanders, or at least was brought up from a child to understand that he was to be her husband.

Yale's Skin Food

Removes Wrinkles and all traces of age. It feeds through the pores and builds up the fatty membranes and wasted tissues, nourishes the shriveled and shrunken skin, tones and invigorates the nerves and muscles, enriches the impoverished blood vessels, and supplies youth and elasticity to the action of the skin. It's perfect.

Beware of substitutes and counterfeits. Yale's Original Skin Food, price $1.50 and $3.00. At all drug stores.

MME. M. YALE, Health and Complexion Specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State-st., Chicago.

AN AMPHIBIOUS STEAMBOAT.

A Little Steamer That Runs Both on Land and Water.

Various devices have been patented for transporting vesseis across narrow isthmuses which interrupt an otherwise unbroken ocean voyage. The latest is that of a Swedish engineer, C. J. Magnell, of whose plan to make the boat locomotive on both sea and land the London Graphic gives an interesting account.

The steamer when on land runs on rails just as a train does, the motive power being the same that turns the propeller. Mr. Magnell's steamer is called the Swan, and is now at work in the northern part of the island of Zeeland, in Denmark. It performs its journey ten times daily, and crosses the intervening isthmus of dry land in a perfectly satisfactory manner every time. The little amphibious boat is about 50 feet long and 9 feet in the beam, draws 3 feet of water, and can accommodate 70 persons. The engines are 27 horse power and work the propeller when the boat is in the water. By an ingenious arrangement, as soon as the steamer approaches the rails the shaft of the propeller is disconnected from the engine and the crank shaft of the driving wheels becomes connected. A series of posts are arranged which insure the safe guidance of the boat on to the rails. The wheels work in water-tight boxes, and it is found these answer very well. The wheels are of the same size as those ordinarily in use on railways, while the track is slightly hollowed, to allow for the keel, which projects very slightly below the level of the rails.

When the boat has crossed the isthmus and re-enters the water the wheels are thrown out of gear and remain locked while the engine works the propeller. There is no perceptible jarring or jolting either when the vessel is coming on to the rails or leaving them. The steamer is said to be a success in every way, and is proving to be a remunerative speculation. Whether we shall live to see the principle applied to ocean-going ships is doubtful, especially when we come to consider the enormous dead weight of one of our Atlantic "greyhounds." But for small steamers the idea is evidently good and practicable. The inventor thinks that amphibious boats of this description will be largely used in countries like Sweden, Finland and the Baltic provinces of Russia and Germany, where there are so many lakes and arms of the sea separated by low-lying necks of land. That the invention is believed in by the people of Denmark is evident from the fact that several more of these railway steamers have been ordered.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and W. K. Vanderbilt have arrived at Monte Carlo.

Henry Phillips, who was shot by David Waterhouse near Rockford, Wash., last Saturday, is dead.

The explosion of a gasoline stove at Eureka, S. D., Thursday destroyed Frank B. Puckett's house and killed Mrs. Puckett and children, Hattie and Clarence.

The business portion of Florence, S. C., was destroyed by fire Thursday morning. Loss $100,000, insurance $50,000. Gus Williams, a printer, was burned to death.

Fire at San Francisco Thursday gutted Jeremiah Noonan's furniture store at Mission and Sixth streets. Loss $15,000 on the building and $30,000 on contents. Noonan places his loss on the stock at $75,000.

The house committee on judiciary, after a long conference with Attorney General Harmon and Maj. Strong, of the department of justice, has authorized a favorable report on Representative Updegraff's bill to abolish the fee system as to United States district attorneys and marshals, and substitute salaries.

At Rome, Ga., Thursday afternoon, a desperate street fight occurred between V. T. Sanford and Policeman Mulky. Mulky is dead and ex-Sheriff Matthews critically wounded. Several stray shots took effect in innocent spectators, one a young lady. The altercation began because Mulky clubbed a friend of Sanford.

The government has nolle prossed the two indictments against Col. J. O. P. Burnside for embezzlement of $50,000 while disbursing officer of the postoffice department. The arrest of Col. Burnside in 1888 created a sensation. Since that time he has been in the government asylum for the insane in Washington City, but has been permitted much liberty.

At the San Francisco races yesterday the winners were as follows: Six furlongs, selling, 4-year-olds and upward, purse $300, Boreas, 1:15¼; seven furlongs, Hidalgo, 1:32½; one mile and one-sixteenth, handicap, Installator, 1:47½; one mile, Braw Scot, 1:41½; seven furlongs, 3-year-olds and upward, Vinctor, 1:27; six furlongs, 3-year-olds and upward, Derfargilla, 1:13¾.

Severe Punishment.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Henry!"

"Yes, Your Excellency?"

"The House of Representatives will no doubt tell Mr. Bayard that he must not talk."

"That seems likely, sire."

"That will be terrible for him, Henry. If Bayard is not to be allowed to talk he might as well die."

Your Worst Enemy Writhing

With the rheumatism is an individual whom, if you have a Christian spirit, you would forgive. He is, no matter what his delinquencies, punished enough. Nothing short of Tophet could enhance his misery. Moreover, he is in serious peril. The disease is always prone to attack his heart and kill him instanter. As a means of curing this disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the highest reputation and the most authoritative professional sanction. Its use in the preliminary stage of the complaint is the wisest precautionary measure rheumatic invalids can possibly adopt. The Bitters is also a remedy of the greatest utility in malarial and kidney trouble, dyspepsia and liver complaint, constipation and nervousness. It counteracts the effects of hardship and exposure in damp or inclement weather, and is a capital promoter of appetite and sleep. Give this fine remedy the persistent trial to which all medicines of standard reputation are entitled.

SPECIAL VALUES TODAY

50 pieces All-Wool Heavy Bicycle Serge, in navy blue and black, a firm and durable cloth, and
50 pieces All-Wool Fancy Cheviots, small neat patterns, red, green, navy blue, tan and brown, } At 25c a Yard

30 pieces Cambric Embroidery, Kensington Stitch Edges, embroidery warranted to wear as long as the cloth, value 25c, } At 15c a Yard

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Just opened, a large and varied assortment of new Collarettes, in Silk, Mull, Chiffon and Grass Linen, very latest novelties.

NEW PERCALES.

Now on sale, a large invoice of English Percales, printed on extra quality Longcloth, 36 inches wide, 175 patterns to choose from, including all the new colorings and patterns for 1896.

ALWAYS THE LOWEST PRICES.

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VOTE ON CUBA TODAY.

Continued from Page 1.

an ex-member. Such was the result of the three days' debate in the house on the Van Horne-Tarsney contested election case. The vote by which the Democrat lost his seat and by which it was given to the Republican contestee was 112 to 164, eighteen Republicans going with the Democrats in opposition to the majority.

The exciting incident of the day occurred just before the house adjourned. The strong resolutions prepared by the foreign affairs committee for the recognition of the Cuban belligerents had been presented earlier in the day, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. Several times during their reading the clerk was interrupted with rounds of ringing applause from the floor and the galleries, and the reference to "intervention if necessary" was greeted with cheers. On the conclusion of the reading, Sulzer, Dem., N. Y., jumped to his feet and asked, in view of the great public interest in the question raised by the resolutions, that they be made a special order for Tuesday next. Meredith, Dem., Va., suggested that they be passed immediately, a suggestion that was approved with more cheers. Hitt, however, intervened, and said the committee had instructed him to press the resolutions at the earliest possible moment. Thereupon, the excitement subsided, and the debate on the election case was resumed.

It was after this case had been decided that Hitt again arose to call up the Cuban resolutions. So many gentlemen, said he, had asked him to lay the proposition before the house that, in obedience to their request and the instructions of the committee to call up the resolutions at the earliest possible moment, he now asked unanimous consent for their immediate consideration. A scene of enthusiasm that put the house into a perfect furor greeted the request. Hitt continued: "I do not wish to make a speech on these resolutions. They are brief and present a plain, simple proposition on a question with which every one in America is familiar."

Amid cries of "vote, vote," Bailey, Dem., Tex., said he would make no objection to voting on the resolutions separately, but he was opposed to the last resolution, which pledged the support of congress in advance to anything the executive might do.

Hitt was saying that he thought there would be no objection to striking out that resolution, and Turner, Dem., Ga., was on the floor asking if unanimous consent were required, when Boutelle, Rep., Me., sprang to his feet, fairly bristling with pugnacity. In a voice that arrested the instant attention of the house, he said: "I understand these resolutions accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, an action that might involve the United States in a war with Spain."

"That's what we want," cried several members.

"Well," continued Boutelle, impetuously, "I object to their passage without a word of explanation."

Hitt tried to dissuade Boutelle, but the latter was obdurate. "Why," said he, "it is already 5 o'clock, and I consider this proposition to take up resolutions of such momentous gravity in this way an amazing one. I want the reasons; I want to see whether the reasons appeal to my judgment as an American citizen, as a member of congress and as a patriot. I object to the passage of a resolution of that gravity." The latter words were delivered with great emphasis.

Hitt was evidently greatly chagrined. He had prepared the request, he said, in deference to what he thought was the unanimous wish of all. Meantime other members were continuing their appeals to Boutelle, until that gentleman turned savagely upon them and declared that he did not propose to vote a moment's notice to involve his country in war with a country with which we were now at peace. The house then, at 5:15 o'clock, adjourned.

The Tarsney-Van Horne case was called immediately after the house met. The speakers were Prince, Rep., Ill., and Long, Rep., Kan., in favor of the majority report; Maguire, Dem., Cal., in favor of the recommendation of the minority to recommit the case, and Johnson, Rep., Ind., chairman of the committee, who closed for the majority. The debate produced considerable partisan feeling, but beyond a particularly sharp passage between Johnson and Taylor, Rep., Ohio, the dissenting Republican member of the committee, there were no features. Johnson had put a question to Taylor, and said he would give him five minutes to answer it.

"The gentleman's action," replied Taylor, contemptuously, "is characteristic of his method of argument, but when in his mental operations he attempts to place a limit on mine, I repudiate his generosity." (Democratic applause.)

"I trust the gentleman will observe," retorted Johnson, "that the applause he receives does not come from this side of the house." (Republican applause.)

At 4:30 the vote was taken, first on the resolution of the minority of the committee to recommit the case with instructions to the committee to open the testimony, purge the fraudulent precincts and recount the honest ballots. The resolution was defeated, 112 to 164, and the majority resolution, declaring Van Horne, the contestant, entitled to his seat, was adopted without division. Van Horne came forward amid applause and took the oath of office.

The following named Republicans voted with the Democrats on the motion to recommit and reopen the case: Arnold, Pa.; Bishop, Brown, Burton, Ohio; Codding, Devener, Fenton, Huling, W. Va.; Hyde, Kulp, Leighty, Parker, Pitney, Powers, Southwick, Taylor, Wellington and Wright.

HOUSE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

They Favor Intervention in Behalf of the Patriots.

Washington City, Feb. 27.—The house committee on foreign affairs after a warm session of two hours today adopted a concurrent resolution declaring it the sense of congress that a state of war existed in Cuba; that the insurgents should be given rights as belligerents, and that the government of the United States should use its influence to stop the war if necessary by intervention, and pledging the support of congress.

The resolutions adopted by the committee were as follows:

"Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that in the opinion of congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and that the United States should observe strict neutrality between the belligerents.

"Resolved, That congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that land, and, believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government of the choice of the people of Cuba, the sense of congress is that the government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

"Resolved, That while the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent, from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that congress is of the opinion that the government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans by intervention if necessary.

"Resolved, That congress pledges its support to the president in carrying out the foregoing resolutions."

The resolution was adopted after a session of over two hours. All but two members of the committee present voted for them. The ayes were: Hitt, chairman; Smith, Mich.; Cousins, Ia.; Heatwole, Minn.; Quinn, N. Y.; Pearson, N. C.; Adams, Pa., Republicans; Newlands, Silverite, Nev.; Dinsmore, Ark.; McCreary, Ky., Democrats. Nays: Draper, Rep., Mass.; Tucker, Dem., Va. The absentees were Taft, Rep., Ohio, and Price, Dem., La. The resolutions, except the fourth, were those reported by a sub-committee, consisting of Adams, Draper and Tucker. Tucker was opposed to the second on the ground that the United States was not concerned as to the internal policy of the people of Cuba. Mr. Draper was unalterably opposed to any of the resolutions, on the ground that their adoption might result in war.

Stubbs Denies Discrimination.

Washington City, Feb. 27.—J. C.