### AT CATHOLIC MISSIONS

NOW THE POSTS ARE DEFENDED FROM ATTACKS.

Converts Taught to Protect Their Villages From Faunties-Mandarins Sometimes Aid.

NEW YORK, June 18 .- Rev. C. Frin, of

brigands organize in regular companies under a supreme chief and subordinate leaders. They live together in villages and districts which become their headquarters.

"At ordinary times they attend to their il work at home and in the fields behave, to all appearances, like useful citizens. But suddenly an order comes to take the field and then they march forth in a body, impose contributions on other villages, burn and even kill without scruple. If they have a grudge against some Mandarin they assemble in sufficient numbers to form a large army and are not afraid to fight pitched bat-ties with the troops sent out against them. It is not hard to see how much trouble such men can give, and, indeed, do give, to the missionaries.

"But the missionaries, on their side, have devised a plan for protecting them-selves and their Christians, which is not least of their successes in China. As soon as the inhabitants of some vil-lage have been converted, the fathers, while attending to the duties of their apostolic ministry, see that they are thor-oughly drilled and taught to watch the enemy and defend themselves in case of necessity. The Mandarins look with favor on these measures, which are of great as sistance to them, and they are always ready to send reinforcements when notified of a threatened attack. Thus it happens that, when the marauders fall upon a Christian village, they are greeted with a sharp fire of guns and cannon and are generally beaten back with heavy losses. To get a true idea of one of dission centers in the districts which the

easure, picture to yourself every Chris. tian village as a small stronghold, forti-fied at every point of vantage. In the center of the village stands the residence of the commander, who is none other than the missionary. This residence is a regu-lar citadel, surrounded by high wails and flanked at its corners by four towers well fortified also. There are no doors The going in and out is effected by means ladders, which are each time drawn

During the day the father attends to his duties and the Chinese to their work. At nightfall every one is at home again and if danger has been signalled they all retire within the fort, seniries being appointed to keep watch from the towers. At the first cry of alarm the men are up in arms, and the father directs the defense. If the enemy has been reported in larger numbers than us-ual, the missionary has taken care to ask the Mandarin for additional help, and is therefore well prepared to repulse the as

"As a result of these measures, the rigands become little by little discouraged and leave the Christian villages unmo-lested, the missionaries win for them-selves the confidence of the public authorities and popularity among the peace fully inclined portion of the people."

#### DEPENDS ON THE SITUATION. American Troops May Not Land in Tien Tain.

NEW YORK, June 18.—American troops have been ordered from the Philippines to China, says a Washington special to the Herald. Whether the men will be landed of not will depend upon the situation when they arrive. The Administration has decided that to insure protection of American life and property throughout China, order must be re-established in Pekin, and the Empress Dowarer and the Tsuing. and the Empress Dowager and the Tsung li Yamun impressed with the necessity of acting as the powers wish in the matter signers and their

Japan's course in dispatching 1000 men to Taku will be followed, said a well-tp-formed diplomat last night, by Russia, which might deem it desirable to send a large force, especially since Great Britain and Japan combined will have an overwhelming force in that section of China unless she draws on her forces at Port Aribur and along the Siberian frontier. The action of this Government in sending troops to Taku, with the probability that they will be landed, will also have influ-ence upon Russia's moves, as there is al-ways danger that as British and Japanese interests are nearly identical with those of this country, it may undertake a policy on similar lines, inimical to Russia's supposed interests.

If the foreign legations in Pekin have been burned, as reported, the success of the

Boxers has probably been at fearful cost. Reports to the State Department show that on June 1 there were in Pekin about 400 sallors and marines. Great Britain, Russia and France had the largest num-ber, 75 each, the United States 47, Japan C. Italy 22 and Germany the remainder. In diplomatic circles it is held that if the murder of Germany's official represen-

tative has been permitted, practically as the result of a movement approved by the government, China committed an act of war against the Berlin Government. This is also true of the Japaneme Govrement, a member of whose official staff in Pekin was killed. It is hoped, however, that neither Germany nor Japan will take radical action, but will co-operate with the powers to restore order.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A special to the Tribune from Denver, Colo., says: Bishop Earl Cranston, who recently re-turned from China, decared from the pulpit today that civilized nations must

"It is worth any cost in money," he said. "It is worth any cost in bloodshed if we can make the millions of Chinese true and intelligent Christians. I would cut all of the red tape in the world and break all the treaties ever made to place the armies of the United States in the fore next to Great Britain. The open door must be maintained for Chestantic. door must be maintained for Christianity as well as commerce."

#### Communication Re-established. NEW YORK, June 18.-The Central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company this morning issued the

Telegraphic communication with Taku and Tien Tein has been re-established via the Siberian and Heiamoro route."

The Commercial Cable Company also makes a similar announcement.

French Warships Ordered to China PARIS, June 18.-The French first-cluss chen and the French armored cruiser Miral Charner have been ordered to fit out immediately for China.

### Success and Patture.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. If by success we mean the full accom-plishment of an end, the actual reaping of a harvest of results, then it is undoubtedly true that the higher and nobler the purpose the rarer will be the success. If we aim to relieve a man's hunger we can quickly succeed in the easy task; but if

insure success; but if we would make an honest man of him, our tank is a complex one, and success may be afar off. We undertake to teach a child to read; with requisite effort we accomplish our task; we are successful; but if we aspire to raise the educational standard of our community, how arduous the task, how uncertain the result, how questionable the

"The low man sees a little thing to do.
Sees it, and does it;
The high man, with a great thing to pur-

Dice ere he knows it."
Is his life, then, a failure? No: let us never imagine that any high purpose, any noble thought, any generous emotion, any earnest effort, is ever lost. We may attacks of the natives. He says:

"Those sections of our mission which border on Southern Chang Tung are no less infested with bands of robbers and murderers than Chang Tung itself. These brigands organize in regular companies inder a supreme chief and supreme chi

As Captain in Confederate Army.

New York Times. The sudden death is Klibourne, Wis., on Monday, of Belie Boyd, the noted spy of the Confederates, recalls another leaf in the history of the Civil War. It recalls the thrill, the danger, the triumphs, the reverses, the many ups and downs in the iffe of the most determined woman for the life of the most determined woman for the Union ever had. Little has been heard of Belle Boyd in recent years, and to the present generation her name recalls noth-ing; but the time was when that name caused many a secret council at army

caused many a secret council at army camps, and many a plan was hatched to place its owner where she could not add to the harm she had done.

Living only in her undying love for the cause of the Southern people, and debarred by her eex from carrying a musket, she dedicated to the Confederate Army the only weapons that she possessed—a woman's beauty and a woman's wiles. But recently out of school when the war began, she flung to the winds everything that was dear that she might help the flag of her choice, and her daring exthe flag of her choice, and her daring ex-ploits and services to the Confederate Army became familiar to the whose world. During her career she was twice sentenced to be shot, and for il months was a prisoner in the old Carroll and Capitol prisons in Washington. With indominable will she kept in the struggle, however, until 1864, when, while trying to run the blockade with important daranthes also was confused and household. patches, she was captured and banished from the country by President Lincoln. So highly did Stonewall Jackson value her services that after his defeat of Gen-eral Banks on May 22, 1882, he sent ner this note: "Miss Belle Boyd—I thank you for myself and for the army for the immense service that you have rendered your country today."

Her whole career was one of romance and adventure. Born in Martinsburg, Ve., now West Virginia, in May, 186, she was related to a number of the most noted families of Virginia. The Hon, Charles J. Faulkner, Minister to France under the Buchanan Administration, father of ex-United States Senator Paulkner, of West Virginia, and Judge John Blair Hoge. United States Attorney for the District of Columbia during the Cleveland Administration, were her cous-ins. She had just finished her education Mount Washington Female College, in takimore, Md., when the war broke out Baltimore, Md., when the war broke out-Her whole soul was with the Confederate cause. Her residence within the Federal lines and her acquaintance with many Union officers enabled her to gain much important information regarding the posi-tion and designs of the enemy, which she regularly committed to paper, and when regularly committed to paper, and when opportunity offered dispatched to the near-act Confederate commander.

est Confederate commander.

In a hundred ways the II-year-old girl was able to outwit many Federal officers, whose gallantry got the better of their discretion. The flowers and poetry of her many epauletted admirers in the hated blue she kept, but all the information of value which they indiscreetly dropped she immediately dispatched to her country-men in gray. General Shields, of the Union Army, was quartered at her house, and when he held a council of war she lay on the floor of her chamber above with her ear to a hole, and, taking down every word, sent it to General Jackson, and thereby helped to win a great battle. Very soon afterward her actions were

Very soon afterward her actions were suspected by the Federal officers and she was arrested, but she soon filrted her way to liberty. Acting upon General Jackson's advice, she removed to Winchester in the Summer of 1862, and it was there and then and honorary side to the General and themseforth enjoyed the respect paid to an officer. Upon the occasion of the review of the troops in the presence of Lord Hartingdon and Colonel Leslie, and again when General Wilcox's division was inspected by Generals Lee and Longatrest, she attended on horseback and associated with the staff officers of the several com-

of a spy. For months and years she withstood every privation and lived constantly within the shadow of death. Her name was passed from one Faderal Army to another, and the greatest honors awaited the officer or sentry who would capture her. The man who finally accomplished the feat afterward sacrificed everything for her.

Belle Boyd was captured on the block-ade-runner Greyhound, in 1864, by a gun-boat in command of Lieutenant Samuel Harding, of Brooklyn. She and two Con-federate officers were being conveyed on the gunboat to Boston, and during the trip Lieutenant Harding lost his heart to the beautiful prisoner. He proposed marriage.

"So generous and noble had he been in everything," she said, in 'telling of the romance years afterward, "that I told him I would be his wife, though our politics differed. 'Woman,' thought I, 'can sometimes work wonders, and may

not even he come by degrees to love for my sake the ill-used South?" Even before this romantle voyage was ended, the implacable foe of the North connived at the escape of her two Con-federate fellow-prisoners. She herself was sentenced to be shot, and afterward was banished from the country. Lieutenant Harding was arrested for allowing the two prisopers to escape, but was not con-victed. Shortly afterward he descried and followed the witching rebel to England, where he married her, the Prince of Wales attending the wedding. He returned to this country later, and following his wife's example, became a Confederate spy. Harding lived only four years after his marriage. In 1889 Belle Boyd, who had become an actress, married Colonel John S. Hammond, an ex-British Army officer, in New Orleans, and went to live in California. Bhe was divorced from her husfornia. She was divorced from her hus-band in 1884, and a year later married Nathaniel R. High, son of an Episcopal clergyman of Toledo, O., with whom she lived until her death. She lectured for years, principally at Grand Army encampments, throughout the country, where many an old soldier remembered her as the most daring woman in the Confeder-

#### acy. Pima Indians in Distress.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 18.-8. J. Mc-Indian Industrial School, having been disected to investigate the condition of the Pima Indians on their reservation on the Glia River, 30 miles from here, who were reported to be suffering from famine, states that 8000 Pimas and an equal num-ber of Papagoes are in great distress. Congress has appropriated \$33,000 for the relief of the Indians and rations will e

No Requisition for Taylor. HARRISHURG, Pa., June 18.-Governor we aim to inspire him with a desire to stone has received no requisition from earn his own bread, the work is more difficult and the success far more problematical. If we would restrain a thief from robbery, the prison bars and locks (Convention.

# TRIP OF THE GEO.W. ELDER

(Continued from First Page.) crater, and, although at a distance of probably 75 miles, the scene was a most probably 75 miles, the scene was a most impressive one. During the evening a pleasant time was spent in the saloon, the entertainment consisting of some informal talks and stories by Mr. Hasen and others, music by Miss Jewell, and guitar solos by the Judge and Mr. Wartiner.

Sunday, June 2—The day dawned fair, and a smooth sea on. During the morning the rocky islets of the Aleutians appeared on the left, and the snow-capped peaks of the Alaskan Peninsula to the right. Religious services were held by the Rev. Mr. Ghormley in the saloon, and afterward the passengers appeared on deck to enjoy the scenery. Whales were frequently to be seen, and all were intent on watching for the spoutings of the monaters of the deep. About 6:30 we arrived at Dutch Harbor, and found about a dozen vessels of various sizes at anchor, including the Zealandia, Ohlo, Roanoke, Oregon and Aberdeen, all told having about 6000 passengers. Several Sunday, June 1-The day dawned fair, baving about 6000 passengers. Several vessels have already gone forward into Behring Bea, and the revenue cutter Bear left May 30 for the north, with the understanding that if she did not return in five days the way was to be considered clear. Since our arrival here a number of other vessels have come in, including the St. Paul, San Blas, Nome City, Santa Ana and Valencia, and the Gregon and

Ana and vasionia, and the Oregon and Aberdeen have gone out. Never before have these quiet shores witnessed such scenes as have been en-acted the past few days. Thousands of people, wild with the lust for gold, are thronging the otherwise peaceful little settlements of Dutch Harbor and Unaleska. These two places are about a mile apart, and soparated by a low ridge. Lutch Harbor is headquarters for the North American Commercial Company, and Unalaska for the Alaska Commercial Company. The greater portion of the fleet is at Dutch Harbor, it having the most commodious anchorage. During their enforced stay the passengers havtheir enforced stay the passengers have amused themselves in various ways with beschaft, tugs of war and rambles along the beaches. A more delightful place for rambling could not be wished. A com-bination of lakes and inlets, with snowbination of lakes and inless, with snow-covered mountains in the background, their lower alopes deoply carpeted with grees, form pictures of natural grandeur scarcely to be duplicated. Today (June 7) the Jeanie arrived from Nome, having landed her passengers. On arrival, her captain posted the following bulleting.

"Leaving Unimak Pass, we steered eastward until we reached the passage between Nunivak Island and the main-land, and encountered ice about 30 miles to the southward of the Island. Fortunately, found open water at the delta of the Yukon. Owing to the construction and build of my vessel, was able to take chances that masters of other vessels would not be justified in doing, iron vesseis especially. Leaving Nome, found open water for 15 or 20 hours. The rest of the time I had to struggle between heavy floating and drifting los, which reached southward to Nunivak. I would reached southward to Nunivas. I would also call your attention to the fact that Norton Sound is not yet free from ice. I think that vessels leaving the early part of next week will make a safer and as speedy a passage as those leaving at once.

"Master Steamer Jeanle."

The Senator also arrived in today, after having been nine days locked in the ice, and was compelled to return for more and was compeled to return for more provisions and coal. She reports the following versels icebound: Portland. Dora, Bear, Cieveland, Piccairn, Catherine Sudden, Olympian, Alaskan, Fisher Brothera, Seven Sisters, Garonne, South Portland, Tacoma, Alliance, and several others. The Catherine Sudden was crushed by ice, but her cargo of lumber keeps her affoat. Her crew was resoued by the Fisher Brothers, which also met with a mishap, having a hole stove in with a mishap, having a hole stove in

above the water-line.

The Elder today was moved to Unalaska, and is taking on coal, a number of passengers volunteering in the work to speed her departure. Most of the passengers to speed her departure. Most of the pas-sengers are anxious to get on, and the captain has fixed the time of departure at 4 P. M., June 5, at which time the St. Paul also will isave. Her master is an experienced navigator of the northern seas, and our people feel that, with the St. Paul to guide the way, we will soon reach the golden shores of Nome. ED H. COLLIS.

#### JEANIE PROM CAPE NOME.

News That Northern Fleet Is Walting, for Break-Up of Ice.

SEATTLE, June 18.—The steamer Jeanie, Captain Mason, arrived at 11 o'clock last night, 14 days from Cape Nome, with few passengers and no freight. The Jeanie brought out no gold, except what was in the possession of her passengers, as it has not been possible, to do much work in the district during the Wilner season. The Jeanie was the first vessel to break through the ice and reach vessel to break through the ice and reach Nome this season. She sailed from Seattle May 2 and arrived at Nome May 2, three days shead of the steamer Alphs, elthough the latter had sailed in the mid-

dle of April.

The Jeanje brings news of all the vessels of the Northern-fleet. They are waiting the breaking up of the ice, some re-maining at Duich Harbor, and the others scattered along to within 149 miles of Cape Nome. Several of the vessels, including the revenue cutter Bear, are froz-en in about latitude 0.18, within 150 miles of Nome. A number of minor accidents to the fleet are reported, and there has

been some damage to freight and bag-gage, but so far as learned no injury to persons or loss of life. The Jeanie left Cape Nome June 3. When she reached Dutch Harbor the Cleveland had just arrived and reported the Senator would be in at any time. The Senator came in while the Jeanle was scattor came in while the Jeanie was there, and reported its vessels in the ice, the names of which Captain Macon could not remember. The Olympia and South Portland got free and proceeded to Dutch Harbor. The Bear, Dora and Portland were stuck fast, however.

Captain Mason says there is no danger for any of the ice-housed vessels and in for any of the ice-bound vessels, and it

his opinion all are safely out by this time. The Jeanle on her northern voyage the Jeanse on her normern voyage worked eastward and cruised between the ice and the mainland. Four days out from Nome she passed the Alpha, and led the way through the ice to Nome, arriving May 2. The Alpha, following the Jeanse, arrived at Nome May 2. The Thrasher arrived at Nome May 2. Albion June 1. Cleveland June 2.

June 1, Cleveland June 1.

On the last named date the Jeanle started for Seattle. A short distance from Nome Captain Mason spoke the Aloha. She was then off Nunivak Island and reported all well. She was probably the next vessel to arrive at Nome.

The next vessel to arrive at Nome.

The next vessel sighted was the Seat-tle schooner, McPherson, All on board were well, and she probably reached Nome June 5. The Rosnoke and San Pedro were at Dutch Harbot, and pres ing to leave for Nome. The San Blas and St. Paul left Dutch Harbor for Nome just before Capitain Mason started for Se-

Returning peesengers report the general health at Nome to have been good throughout the Winter. There has been lack of accommodations, and prices for everything are high, but the situation will be relieved as soon as the ice breaks and freight vessels get through.

#### VIOLATED CUSTOMS LAWS. British Steamer Alpha May Be Seized

and Forfetted.

SEATTLE. June it. – The violation of United States laws by the British steamer Alpha, in landing paperngers and cargo at Cape Nome without entrance or payment of customs duties, may lead to serious results. One of the first features of the affair was a stormy interview between

Captain Bucholtz, of the Alpha, and Cap-tain Mason, of the American steamer Jennie, while both vessels were at Nome. Mason called Bucholtz a pirate and a smuggler, and applied other epithets to

smuggler, and applied other epithets to express his diagues with such disregard of customs regulations.

In an interview here today, District Attorney Gay expressed the opinion from information at hand that the Alpha is liable to selzure and forfeitute whenever she may be found in American watera Mr. Gay, however, has had no official news of the affair.

#### TOPKUK BEACH DIGGINGS. New Field Reported to Be a Rich

SEATTLE, June 18.—Captain Mason, before leaving Nome, received direct reports from the new Topkuk Beach diganga About 30 of the Jeanle's passengers left the vessel, proceeding direct to the new field. Five or six of these returned to Nome before the Jeanle sailed on her return and every one of the party reported the find an exceptionally rich one. Twenty or more of the men are experienced prospectors. One of the number reported that pans running from 176 to 180 had been faken from the diagnings. Lighterage concerns are magning a rich Lighterage concerns are maping a rich harvest in Nome harbor. It cost the Jeanie an average of \$19 per ton to land her cargo on the beach.

Gold From the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—The scamer
Danube arrived this evening with a large
number of Klondikers and \$150,000 in gold.
Her pascengers report that the Yukon
River, in which the water has been very
low, is now entirely blocked by the river. River, in which the water has been very low, is now entirely blocked by the river steamer Clifford Sifton, which ran on a pindbar

#### AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

THE PORTLAND

F W Spencer, McMin
L R Fischner, St Paul
G V Peter, San Fran
Miss Caltay, Berkeley
Mr Miss Caltay, Berkeley
C B Calderlind, W W
J A Russell, Vancer
O W Butter, N Y
E L Grondahl, Seattle
C H Reimer, St Paul
C H Reimer, San Fran
C H Reimer, San Fr

Columbia River Scenery.

Regulator Line steamers, from Oaksirest dock, daily, except Sundays, The
Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks,
and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for
further information. THE PERKINS.

THE PERKINS

THE PERKINS

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Ington, Wash
Mrs M W Beishaw, do
Mrs Horton, San Jose
Miss Helshaw, do
Mrs Horton, San Jose
Mrs Horton, San Jose
Mrs B Binnott, The
Dalles
Mrs G Lownsdale, Sales, Or
S Caro, Providence, Ril
Miss Genevieve Grover
Bridal Vell, Or
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Miss Genevieve Grover
C H Shurte, Antelope
C C Cosper, Omnaha
D L Black, St Helens
E Reibling, Go
D E Randt Hood River
D Sanders, San Fran
W J May, Baker City
W E Härnes, San Fran
J H Townsend, Dallas
J F Eagart, San Fran
J F Libvilla, Newberg
Mrs E N Grimes, Seaside, Or
T A Vaughan, N O
A R Compton, Newberg
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Mrs W F Slaughler, St
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American plan. Rates, \$3 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan. Rates, Se and up.

Pressmen's Convention MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—The annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union opened here today.

According to President James H. Bowen,
of Chicago, who is here, the business to
be transacted by the convention will be
of interest to employers as well as to nembers of the union.

Franco-Brazillan Trenty NEW YORK, June 18.—Negotiations for commercial treaty with France have heen ear's factorily concluded by the Bra-sillan Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rio Janeiro. France will grant a reduction of 20 per cent on the duty on Brazilian

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON. June 18.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the 150, 600,000 gold reserve in the division of re-

RELIABILITY OF AFRICAN OR ASIATIC TROOPS.

Many Instances of Treachery at the Critical Point-Long Service to Harmonize the Races.

The recent trouble in which the Boudan esse regiments, who, save for a handful of 130 Engitsh soldiers, constitute the sole garrison of Khartoum, have mutined against their British officers, serves to recall that the last great war in which recall that the last great war in which England was involved with a civilized power, namely, the Crimean campaign, was signalized by the muting of Queen Victoria's native troops in India against their white commanders, resulting in the massacre of thousands of English, men, women and children, while It took 18 months of hard fighting and the blowing of hundreds of ringleaders of the movement from the guns before the revolt was suppressed and order restored in India. suppressed and order restored in India, says "Ex-Attache" in the Pittsburg Dis-patch.

The matter is all the more The matter is all the more interesting to people on this side of the Atlantic owing to the proposal in certain influential quarters to eventually entrust the military control of the Philippine Islands to a force recruited exclusively from natives of the archipelago, and commanded, of course, by American officers How far would it be possible to rely upon the loyalty and bescuiress of such a mative contingent in the event of the United States becoming involved in some war of sufficient gravity to monopolize her military energies?

Before going further it may be well to offer a few words of explanation on the subject of the mutiny at Khartoum. The magnificent black regiments, and likewise magnificent black regiments, and likewise their Felianeon comrades, with whom the battles of Atbara and Omdurman were won, were at the time in the last year of their term of military service, and have since then returned home to their families and villages. The Soudanese regiments now at Khartoum, and which are reported to have mutinied, are recruited aimost exclusively on the spot from former adherents and followers of the Khalffa, under whose rule they were permitted lifa, under whose rule they were permitted to loot and pilinge to their hearts content, this privilege being accorded to them in lieu of pay.

Agents of the Drended El Senoussi. They naturally find it difficult to con-form to the iron discipline to which they re now subjected, and having no doubt eard all sorts of exaggerated reports on he subject of the British reverses in outh Africa, reverses sufficiently serious necessitate the withdrawal of the Eng regiments from the Soudan, the naturally consider that the momen ould be propitious to recover their lib restore Dervish supremacy on the Upper Nile. It is quite likely, too, that agents of the dreaded El Senousm' may have been at work inciting them to revolt.

For the English, as well as the French, are thoroughly aware that in deference to secret promptings from Constantinople El Senoussi, the most blindly obeyed of all Mchammedan religious leaders, and the despotte grand master of a brotherhood the membership of which extends from the Western shores of Morocco, and from Timbuctoo to the Pacific Coast of China, to Java and to the Philippines, is insugurating a great Mohammedan revival, one of the chief objects of which is vival, one of the chief objects of which is to oust the white man and Christianity from Central Africa, and if possible from the whole of the Dark Continent. Senous-si has viewed with the strongest kind of disapproval the establishment of an An-glo-Egyptian Government at Khartoum, and may be relied upon to do everything that is in his power to drive the Glour from thence.

Same Conditions on 40 Years Ago. In India there is at present a somewhat startling similarity between the condi-tions which existed just before the outbreak of the great mutiny and those which prevail there today. Then, as now, India was subject to the rule of a Govstrength, who did not hesitate to exercise his power in the most despotic farhion. In fact, there is not one of Lord Curson's predecessors at Calcutta between all the efforts that were made, it was whom and himself there exists so strikwhom and himself there exists so striking an analogy as with the great Lord
Dalhousie. The latter was identically the
same age as Lord Curzon is today, and
a few months before the outbroak of the
trees extending over an area of many lishm great Sepoy mutiny had felt himself con-strained to summarily depose the Na-wab, or King of Oudh, precisely in the same way that Lord Curson is now about to depose the Maharajah (or King) Hol-kar of Indore, on the ground of disloyalty toward England and misgovernment of his iominions, which are subject to British

Like Lord Dulhousie, Lord Curzon takes the broad ground that rulers only exist for the good of the ruled. That British administration is better for the Indian people than native rule follows from this axiom as a necessary corollary. while good faith must be kept with na-tive rulers on the thrones of India, no false sentiment should preserve in power Princes who have forfelted all consider-Princes who have forfetted all consider-ation by years of accumulated misrule. That was the keynote of Lord Dalhousie's polley, and it is known to be in the same way the guiding principle of Lord Cur-zon's administration. Nor is there any one of the semi-independent sovereign Princes of India who has not been made to feel by Lord Curson that the tenure of his throne is dependent upon his loy-alty, and upon his compliance with Brit-ten recommendation in connection with the government of his dominions.

In 1856, as today, India swarmed with foreign secret agents, mostly in the pay of Russia, busy propagation far and wide stories of English defeats and reverses. In 1865 the people of India were taught to believe that England had been ignomin-lously defeated by Russia in the Crimea, instead of being victorious, as she really was, and this being the case, it may readily be imagined what capital Ruersia's numerous agents in India are making to-day of the Boer successes in South Af-

Start of the Mutiny.

The great mutiny of a little over 40 years ago was started by the circulating of an insidious and altogether groundless eport to the effect that the cartridges

# MAY THEY BE TRUSTED? FOUR MILLION CURES --- NO FAILURES Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY has cured over four million souls in the past hal century, as shown by the following statistics, which have been carefully estimated an compiled from our records of letters from grateful patients who say DUFFY'S PURI MALT WHISKEY is a godsend to suffering humanity.

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by Duffy's Pure	Malt Wi	hiskey.
Diseases.  Jarrhose  Jarrhose  Josephose  Jarrhose  Josephose  Jarrhose  Josephose  Jarrhose  Josephose  Jarrhose  Josephose  Jarrhose  Josephose  Josepho	rk)	841.647 64.346 357.314 119.636 124.479 319.341 152.638 131.321 249.461 131.246 131.246 131.246
One-desired	9.1	107 394

This record of marvalous cures stands unput alleied by any medicine or prescription ever dis-covered in the world. The volumary testimon, we receive daily from grateful patients is pro-positive that DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHIS-KEY has never been equalled by any remedy.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is an at ecliticly pure, gentle, invigorating attinuing and toule, which aids digestion, stimulates an purities the blood, builds herve tissue, invigerates the brain, tones up the heart, anstrengthens the entire system, driving out aldiscass germs. It is the true cliving of its, and has prolonged thousands of lives, as shown in the above.

If you are half sick it is because your blood-out of order. You need a stimulant. TAK DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHICKEY as d rected; you will be cared and your system wi not be injured as with deadly drugs.

## OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD HALE AT 118 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

Duffy Mail Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Gentlemen: No doubt you will be interested to
ince how I am getting along. I am now its years
and six menths old and I keep up my vitality by the anstant use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I find keeps me in perfect health, especially in hot centher. I take it in a punch four times a day and I

weather. I take it in a punch four times a day and I always put a small quantity in each glass of water I drink. It kills the germa.

Duffy's Pare Malt Whinkey is truly a blessing to humanity and a bean to manufind. It has prolouged my life and thousands to the test of the prolouged my life and thousands to live to a ripe old age and retain all his fachiers and his viality should know about the wonderful work Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey can do.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is to be commended on account of its purity, excelence and invigorating qualities. I know of none so good. I will keep a supply by me as long as I live.

My sen had heart trouble and I don't know what he would have done if it was not for your whiskey. It cured him. Very gratefully yours.

ABRAHAM E. ELMER 20 Trace St.

ABRAHAM E. ELMER, 52 Tracy St. Se sure you get the genuine. See that the seal

and cheap substitutes. All druggists and grocers sell DUFFY's. If yours does not, a bottle will be and you, express prepaid, on receipt of \$1.05. Book

purposely greaned with pigs' lard, which, if true, would have been sufficient, according to Indian ethics and creed, to defile the Mohammedan soldiers and to destroy forever that caste of the Hindu which is dearer to him than his life. It is doubtful whether even half a dozen generations hence the Filiphos will have obligation of some equally fantastic pression of the present insurrection in the archipelago by the United States; and in this way a native contingent, and in this way a native contingent. which is dearer to him than his life. It requires nothing more than the starting and propagation of some equally fantastic story today to lead to the inauguration of another Sepoy mutthy more terrible and more sangularry than the last. This is a danger ever present in the mind of those who know India best.

If the 200,000,000 natives of the Deccase wheat to English rule it is from motives.

submit to English rule it is from motives of fear, and assuredly not from gratitude, liking or sympathy. Remove that fear, or temporarily luil it, and natives will be just as ready to rise as they were less than half a century ago, prompted thereto by antipathy of race and of creed, and by that aversion which a people held in subjection necessarily emertain for their masters.

Every one who has lived for any length of time in the Orient will bear me out

when I assert that it is hopeiess for white faces ever to dream of acquiring the affection of Asiatics. What is more, it is equally useless to ever think for one me equally useless to ever think for one mo-ment of understanding the Orientals, and, although the English have been in India for more than 200 years, and might rea-sonably be expected to have acquired a most profound experience of the native most profound experience of the native most profound experience of the native mind, yet no one was able to account four years ago for the mysterious daubing hundreds of square miles being thus are not more than \$0,000, whose marked in the course of a single night.

Was a Secret Message. That it constituted some secret signal and conveyed some hidden message the most crudite students of Indian lore and experienced veterans of the Anfor and experienced veterans of the Anglo-Indian administration were convinced. For they remembered that the mutiny of two score years ago was immediately preceded by the equally mysterious distribution of little unleavened cakes—chupatthles, as they are called among the people of India. They were passed around by unknown hands, and to this day the government has been unable to obtain government has been unable to obtain any clew as to who baked and who disany clew as to who baked and who dis-seminated them. Equally at sea are the authorities as to the precise message which they were intended to convey, al-though the simultaneous outbreak of the mutiny immediately afterward in various parts of India far distant from one an-other leads to the belief that they con-stiluted some kind of prearranged signal

for a great rising.

If I mention this it is with the object of showing how utterly preposterous it is for white people to ever dream of under-standing the many mysteries in connec-tion with the workings of the Asiatic mind or the influences by which the lat-ter is swayed; and so long as this remains to us a scaled book it is out of the question for us to place any absolute the question for us to piace any assoute reliance in Oriental loyalty, affection or regard. This being the case, it is necessarily a dangerous experiment to place any dependence upon what are known as native troops, officered by white men; for there is no knowing when religion, racial hatred, membership of some secret society, or a thousand and one other influences unknown to us may not lead them to turn their rifles against their commanders. Never Forgets or Forgives. There is one thing, however, that we \$500,000 to Europe.

ATHAHAN E. BLHMR. 118 years and six months old. DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

and in this way a native contingent, trained and drilled by American officers, may become at a moment of international crists a source of concern, and of even actual dunger, to Uncle Sam. It is only necessary, in order to appreciate this, that people in this country should understand that one of the subjects of the most profound prescentation and anxiety to Englishmen all over the world at the present moment is as to whether India will remain loyal, or if another muting will follow the war in South Africa, in the same way that the Crimean campaign had as an aftermath the great mutiny of 40-odd years ago.

The English Force in India England has at the present moment in India a native army of about 200,000 men, officered by Englishmen. It is further supplemented by a force of native milias Imperial Service troops, officered by Englishmen and trained by English offi-cers, in the dominions, however, of their respective sovereigns. The troops thus instructed and drilled afterward serve in turn as instructors to the remainder of the armies of these vassal Kings and

Princes of India.

There is at the present moment in India a force of more than \$50,000 native soldiers, half of which is officered by Englishmen. Of English troops in India there ment and armament, according to the re-ports of military experts, are immensur-ably inferior to that of their comrades in South Africa, especially as regards artil-lery. Sixty thousand white soldiers are at the best but a mere handful compared to 800,000 native troops, backed up by a teeming population of 200,000,000 Asiatics, all of them at heart yearning for freedom

Republican Congressional Campaign CHICAGO, June 18.—The National Re-publican Congressional Committee opened headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel today. Congressman Babcock, of Wisconchairman of the committee, is here in charge.

from British rule.

Hotel-Keeper Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, June 18-John P. Fife who was a partner with William Pe in conducting the Metropolitan Hotel, if a petition in bankruptcy today. Fi liabilities are placed at \$370,576, with assets of \$100.

Better Outlook for the French. PARIS, June 18.—A dispatch from the French Congo district announces that Chief Samory, who for a long time was the most redoubtable opponent of the French in West Africa, is dead.

Involuntary Bankruptcy. NEW YORK, June 18—A petition to nive Marks & Klein, cloakmakers, ad-udged involuntary bankrupts was filed oday by Albert S. Smith, creditor for

\$80,963, and others. Gold Shipments. NEW YORK, June 18.—It is announced that Heidelbach, Ickelhetmer & Co. will ship \$2,000,000 gold to Germany this week, and the National City Bank will ship

# CATARRH: FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.



Few realize what a deep-seated, obstinate disease Catarrh is, regarding it as a simple inflammation of the nose and throat, little or no attention is given it. But, however insignificant it may seem at first, it is serious and far-reaching in its results.

The foul secretions entering the circulation person the entire system. The stomach, kidneys—in fact all the organs—feel the effect of this catarrhal poison, and when the lungs are reached its progress

is rapid and destructive, and finally ends in consumption.

It frequently happens that the senses of hearing and smell are in part or entirely lost, the soft bones of the nose eaten into and destroyed, causing intense suffering and greatly disfiguring the face. While sprays,

### washes and salves may give temporary relief, no permanent benefit can be expected from such treatm CATARRH IS A CONSTITUTIONAL OR BLOOD DISEASE,

and far beyond the reach of mere local remedies. Those who rely upon them for a cure lose valuable time, meet with disappointment and allow the disease to take firmer hold. Only a real blood remedy can reach this troublesome and dangerous disease. S. S. S cures Catarrh because it first cleanses and builds up the blood, purifies it, makes it rich and healthy, stimulates and puts new life into the sluggish worn-out organs, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous accumulations.

Mrs. Josephine Polbill, of Due West, S. C., writes: "I had Catarrh, which became so deep-rated that I was entirely deaf in one car, and all inside of my more, including part of the bone, sloughed off. When the disease had gone this far the physician gave me up as incinable. I ditermined to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and began to improve at once. It seemed to get at the eat of the disease, and after a few weeks' treatment I was entirely cured, and for more than even years have had no sign of the disease." S. S. S. is made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful tonical and purifying

any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this,

properties. It is the only vegetable blood purifier known, and a certain and safe cure for all blood troubles. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and at the same time write our physicians about your case. They will cheerfully give you SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.