SCHOOL SHIP FOR WHEAT

NOTABLE SAILING CRAFT NOW HEADED FOR THIS PORT.

Operated as a Training Vessel for North German Lloyd Steamship Officers.

Among the large fleet of grain ships now headed for Portland from all quarters of the globe, is a big four-master flying the German flag, which will attract more than the usual attention when sh finally drops anchor in the Willamette. The vessel is the Herzogin Sophie Charlotte, and, as she registers nearly 2000 tons, she is big enough to carry the

The Hernogin Sophie Charlotte is the schoolship equipped by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, of Bremen, Germany, for the purpose of educating young men in navigation and preparing them for positions as officers on board their steamers. Of late there has been a great scarcity of efficient officers for the which company has greatly grown during the last few years owing to the rapid strides made in steam navigation, and the narrowing down of the field from which these officers have so far been chosen, I. c. the sailing vessels, which have steadily decreased. In order, therefere, to meet the demand for efficient officers for their steamers, men who, though able navigators and seamen, could also meet the social requirements made upon them in the course of commanding a mcd-ern steamship, the North German Lloyd Company has started this The reputation of the sea was never such as to induce families of the better class to permit their boys to be-come seamen, and the greater majority of the young men who have neverthe-less engaged in this dangerous trade have succumbed to the degenerating moral influences surrounding them. The arrangement of the schoolship is such that it does away with these scruples and the demands made of applicants for the posi-tion of cadets are made with a view to inducing young men of the classes who have heretofore not engaged in the seafaring trade to become cadets.

are required to have attended school in Germany and left with a diploms entitling them to the privilege of serving but one year in the German Army. From 40 to 50 cadets are admitted yearly on board the schoolship, who during their first year serve as boys, are advanced in the following year to the next grade of seamen, and become after two years of service able seamen. The course is three years, and after service of three years on board the schoolship the endets receive another year's training on board the steamers of the North German Lloyd, serving in the capacity of quarter-masters. Having absolved this fourth year of service they are eligible to admission in the examination for mate after attending the School of Navigation in Bremen a further three to four months. Having passed the examination for mate they are then appointed to the position of fourth officer on the steamers of the North German Lloyd. The Herzogin Sophie Charlotte is commanded by Captain George Warnecke, who has had 30 years' experience as officer on sailing vessels. Captain Warnecke is assisted by First Officer J. Jachens, Second Officer Fr. Mahlmann, Third Officer C. Cederholm. and Fourth Officer J. Schwaermer. In addition there is on board a surgeon, Dr.

A. Scharff. The Herzogin Sophle Charlotte was formerly one of the Rickmers line, and when launched was christened the Albert Rickmers. She sailed from Philadelphia for Hlogo about two months ago, with cargo of coal oil, and on discharging it will come across the Pacific in ballast to load wheat. She was chartered sev-ing the was chartered seving a sufficient of the product of the seving a sufficient of the seving a highly profitable one for her owners, in addition to affording them a good training school for the officers and commanders of the coming craft that will distance the Drutischland.

POOR HARBOR PACILITIES. Tucoma Unable to Haudle Very Much

Whent. Tacoma is announcing a grain block-

ade rather early in the senson, and thus calling attention to her lack of facilities for hundling the wheat business of the Pacific Northwest. By including all shipments from Seattle and everything which was sent to the Orient, the windy Sound city last season succeeded in shipping about half as much wheat as was sent from Portland, and yet there was nothing like a blockade here at any time during the year. At the present time there is twice as much wheat an spot at Portland as there is at Tacoma and Seattle combined, but there is plenty of room for more, and this city as usual will handle the bulk of the wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest, and supply the m for handling the remainder. As an Illustration of the importance with which experfers regard Tacoma, the following is reprinted from the Tacoma Ledger: "G. W. McNear & Co. will not be repre-

sented in person at Tacoms, and the new wheat warehouse is not to be used exclusively by that firm. McNear & Co., Eppinger, and Girvin & Eyre, all San Francisco houses, have pooled interes's and will operate the new warehouse. E. T. Ripley is coming from San Francisco to take charge of the sheds and to handle the interests of the combine.
"Both McNear & Co. and Eppinger have

been in the field in this state before. Mo-Near has been shipping out of Tacoma for several years, but did not do an extensive business last season. Eppinger entered the trade in the Northwest and opened headquarters in Tacoma two years ago, and was out of the market in this

G. W. McNear owns and operates an im mense warehouse in this city, Girvin & Eyre have a long lease on another hig warehouse in Portland, and Eppinger who have had beadquarters for the Northwest at Portland for the past three years, have enormous shipping facilities from two other big warehouses. The ousiness of each of these firms in Portland is so heavy that an arrangement like-that mentioned in the Ledger would be impossible in Portland

DEUTSCHLAND THE FLYER. Might Be Utilised for Other Purpose

Than Breaking Records. LONDON, Sept. 11.-The remarkable run of the Hamburg-American line steamship Deutschland is exciting unusual interest in England, and there is much complaint because British vessels are thus distanced in the speed competition. The Daily points out the danger that in time of war British trade would be at the mercy of such swift commerce-deoyers, and says that the government and nation must look to it.

The Cunard line manager, when interriewed yesterday, said: There is no doubt that Germany is alive to the value of such fast vessels in the event of war, and the benevolent attitude of the German Government has been largely instrumental in stimulating their ection. It is all a question of cost Experience has proven that there is no finality in speed development. The Cunard line has its eyes fully open to the

BUILT BY ONE MAN.

Engineer Bullds a Tug at Atlin, Do-ing All the Work Himself. The patience of the Scotch engineer is proverbial. One of them has just completed the building of a tag at Atlin without aid. This engineer, Joseph Morrison, bought old sleds and other articles

of that kind to get hardwood for the ribs

until the superstructure was completed. Then a \$600 marine engine was bought down the coast and put in position. Then a 20-horsepower boller was bought from a saw mill. It was too large, and the ione builder cut it down and refitted it. Then a propellor and shaft were made by hand, and the engineer, who has been his own designer, builder, enhas been his own designer, builder, en-gineer, caulker and painter, completed his craft, which the Government Inspector has passed with credit. The vessel, chris-tened the Blair Athol, will be used in towing on Atlin Lake, for excursion par-ties, etc. The builder, Mr. Morrison, is master; he is also engineer and crew.

ANOTHER LUMBER CARRIER.

Steam Schooner Coronado Launche at Aberdeen Yesterday.

ABERDEEN, Wash, Sept. II.—The steam schooner Coronado, Captain F. M. Johnson, was launched today at 3 P. M. from E. Cousin's shipyard. The new schooner will go to San Francisco for ma-

people witnessed the beautiful Over the stern floated the Stars and Stripes. Then came the great stream-er, bearing her name, then another the letters D. G., initials of the San Francisco owner. The vessel sild down the ways slowly and glided out in the channel presenting a magnificent view. Mrs. Cousins, wife of the builder, christened her. She will carry 700,000 feet of lumber, having gross tonnage of 630 tons. Her sister ship is half completed.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 11 .- The lighthe tender Manzanita that returned last evening from placing the Umatilia Reef lightship in position, brought back the automatic light that had been in service at Umatilia Reef for the past four months. It was found to be in excellent condition and working as well as when first placed in the water.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Anchor line steamer Anchoria, 12 days from Glasgow, was delayed at quarantine today only long enough to permit the health officer of the port to satisfy himself that none of the passengers on board had developed symptoms of the bubonic plague. S. A. Kingman, a saloon-keeper from Des Moines, died of malaria.

Marine Notes.

The steamer Cottage City, from Lynn Canal, arrived at Scattle Sunday. Her cargo consisted of 5000 cases of salmon and 200 barrels of fish oil.

The Oriental liner Monmouthshire made a fast run down the river yesterday. She left here about 6 o'clock in the morn-ing and arrived down at 1:20. She went through drawing over 22 feet of water. The United States transport Lennox arrived in yesterday morning and left up for Portland about 4 o'clock. She will reach Portland early this morning and will load back for Manila at

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 11.—Arrived at 10:50 and left up at 3:40 P. M.—Steamship Lennox, from Nagasaki; arrived in at 10:50, steamer W. H. Harrison, from Tillamook; arrived down at 1:W P. M., steamship Monmouthshire. Condition of the ber at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, northwest; weather, hazy.

Hoquiam, Sept. 10.-Sailed Sunday-Schooner Volant, from Aberdeen for San Francisco; schooner Abble, from Aberdeen for San Francisco; schooner Despatch, from Aberdeen for San Francisco; schooner Lena Sweasey, from Aberdeen for San Francisco: schoooner Newburg, from Aberdeen for San Francisco. New York, Sept. 11.—Sailed—Bovic, for

Boulogne, Sept. 11.-Sailed-Bulgaria, from Hamburg for New York. Cherbourg, Sept. 11.—Salled—Princess Orne, from Bremen for New York. Yokohama, Sept. 11 .- Sailed-Empress of India, for Vancouver.

New Whatcom-Salled September 10-

Barkentine Stillwater, for Callao. Seattle-Sailed September 10-Steamer Arab, for Kobe. Arrived September 9-Schooner General Siglin, from Cook Inlet; September 10, steamer Ellhu Thomson, from Nome; steamer San Pedro, from

Honolulu-Arrived August 29-Ship Florence, from Tacoma; ship John Carrie, rem Tacome Iquique-Arrived September 8-Bark Lakemba, from Vancouver.

Miowera, for Vancouver, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Ems, from New York, for Naples and Genoa. Sailed September 10-Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Genon for New York Liverpool, Sept. 11 .- Sailed-Sylvania, for

Hamburg, Sept. 11.-Arrived-Deutschland, from New York. New York, Sept. 11.-Arrived-Kensingon, from Antwerp. Moville, Sept. 11,-Arrived-Furnessia,

from New York for Glasgow.
New York, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Anchoris, from Glasgow. San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Schooner Albion, from Coquille River; steamer Mattewan, from Tacoma; schoon-

Duxbury, from Alaska. Sailed-Ship A. J. Fuller, for Tacoma; U. S. S. Lawton, for Cape Nome, -Arrived-Oceanic. from New York, for Liverpool, and pro-

Bremen, Sept. 11.-Arrived-Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York via dam, from New York via Boulogne, Kinsdale, Sept. 11.—Passed—Caledonia, from New York for Liverpool.

ETHICS OF COURTSHIP.

A Caution to Girls Who Like Ice

Cream and Sods Water. Tacoma Ledger.

Into the courts of Chicago has been introduced a delicate question. A young man for three years had been courting a young woman, and at the end of this period proposed marriage in a manner so offensive that he was rejected. There were no other formalities, as there were letters nor tokens to be returned. In diplomatic parlance, this should have closed the incident. It did not.

Soon after the young man made another visit and renewed his suit. Upon a second refusal he drew from his pocket a paper and presented it with all the gloomy austerity of a professional bill collector. The paper was a demand for \$315, the sum alleged to have been ex-pended for soda water, ice cream, candy and car fare during the time of courtship. Each expenditure had been set down, together with the date. With a generosity wholly unappreciated no in-

terest had been reckoned.

The young lady would not pay. Not a cent would she give, but she gave him the laugh. Then he threatened suit and she sought a lawyer. The matter has not been put to the test, but sympathy and equity are both on the side of the defendant. In the first place, \$104 32 1-3 cents is not a large sum per year for the pleasure of a young lady's society. In the second place, he had the larger share, as she is willing to affirm, of all the confectionery consumed, and if a strictly business basis is to be taken, he should pay for the gas used the wear and tear on the carpets and furniture, and the time she wasted. However, these problems are not to be settled offhand, and suggestions are wholly unofficial, although the court is welcome to any instruction they contain. The American girl wants to be informed if she is to be fined according to the length and cost of a woolng. If she is the will cultivate such covers as

Chicago has never known. Don't Wait for the Doctor, Cure ramps with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. boat, and got wood piece by piece Cramps

CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION

Bryan Sticks to Text of Declaration of Independence. Not to Context-Letter From M. L. Pipes.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10 .- (To the Editor.)-Mr. Bryan maintains that we have no right to govern the Filipinos, because they do not consent to be governed by us. He derives his doctrine from that clause in the Declaration of Independence that declares that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." But that clause does not mean that the people of a territory belonging to the United States must first give their consent before we can govern them, or that they can rightfully withdraw it.

The Declaration of Independence asserted the inherent right of revolution a despotic government. The colonies put their right to be free on the ground that the government was too bad to be endured. Mr. Bryan does not put his deciaration in behalf of the Filipinos on that ground. He says we have no right to govern them at all, though we gave them the best kind of government, and this solely because they don't want to be subject to our government. The Declaration does not give color to any such doctrine. What the phrase really means is clearly seen from the context. The sentence in which it occurs asserts that to secure these (the inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness) governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of

When Rebellion Is Justified.

It is only when the government becomes destructive of the inslienable rights it was designed to secure that the people have a right to overthrow it or rebel against it. And the idea is further emphasized: "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under te despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such and to provide new guards for their future security." And then the Declaration tes as causes for their separation 14 distinct acts of despotism. So we se how, by wreeting the phrase from its context, and ignoring the circumstances that new subjects for leave to compel them to obey its laws and submit to its authority, and that when they have notified us of their determination not to submit by shooting our soldiers, we are not justified in maintaining the government and putting

This Doctrine Entirely New.

Such a doctrine as that is entirely new. If it is to be maintained by Mr. Bryan it must be as an original proposition, unheard of before, and it has no support in the Declaration of Independence nor in any principle or precedent recognized anywhere or at any time since the beginning of things. That would be destructive of all government. Once any government admits the principle that any part of its people have a legal and moral right, without just cause or provocation, to refuse their assent to its authority, then the moment that assent is withdrawn, any act of dominion and ction of the government becomes usurpation. The government is disintegrated, and becomes an insubstantial pageant.

The South Never Asserted This.

Not even the Southern Confederacy went that far. The right of peaceable seces sion was indeed proclaimed, but that right was based upon the theory that the Government of the United States was a compact between sovereign states, and these had a right to withdraw by the very terms of the compact. It never was contended by the Confederates that if this were a government instituted by the people, and not merely a confederacy of sovereign states, that the people of the Southern States had a right to secede, except, indeed, as an act of revolution against a government that they elaimed had become despotic. The distinction is clear between a right of revolution against a tyrannical government and the pretended right of a part of the subjects of a nation to resist its authority merely because they prefer to erect a government of their own. The first is affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, and recognized by the enlightened world. The last is not affirmed or recognized by anybody, if we except Mr. Bryan and the present Democratic party.

But This Is Bryan's Position.

That this is the position of Mr. Bryan is shown from the fact that no objection is ade to our governing Porto Rico or the Hawaiian Islands, because their inhabitants are content to come under our Government. Because of their consent, it is not imperfailsm to govern them. Because the Filipinos do not consent, it is imperialism to govern them. It is not pretended that the Filipinos had any other cause for their insurrection than their desire for a government of their own

Independence Not Inslienable Right.

Now the Filipino has a right to be free. Mr. Bryan says so, and we all agree with him. But the words freedom, liberty, independence are used in different meanings. Mr. Bryan argues that because the Filipinos have a right to freedom, they have a right to institute a government of their own. Freedom as predicated of the indi-vidual or of a nation or people has different significations. A man is free when he lives under a government that protects him in his rights of person and property. A people or nation is free or independent when it has autonomy and sovereignty, free from the control of any other govereignty. The two things do not necessarily co-exist in the same place. A man may not be free though he lives under an independent government. On the other hand, the inhabitant of a colony subject to the jurisdiction of a nation beyond the seas may enjoy the fullest measure of freedom. The first kind of freedom-the freedom of the individual-is an inalienable right. Every man on the face of the globe is entitled to it. The proper and principal object of every government on earth is to secure him this freedom. That is what governments are for, and that is all they are properly for. But the freedom or independence of any particular section of the globe as a sovereign state is not an inalienable right. This earth is divided between numerous nations. The territorial limits of these have constantly changed in the past, and will continue to change in the fu-ture. These limits are determined from many circumstances. But, whether one nation or another has jurisdiction over a particular territory, has no necessary connection with the inalienable rights of the people of it. If the territory is acquired and the dominion over it is exercised the people there owe allegiance to the government under which they find themselves. And this does not deprive them of any right whatever. If we rightfully obtained jurisdiction over the Philippine Islands, it was not only our right, but our duty, to govern them. And, conceding this jurisdiction the Filipinos have no more right to resist the Government of the United States than an Oregonian has to resist it. It is his Government, as it is ours, and until it beressive he, as well as every other inhabitant under the protection of our laws, must obey them.

to acquire territory. That includes the proposition that every nation has the right to cede territory. To say that the inhabitants must first consent to the new dominion is to deny the right of acquisition and cossion. That has always been the theory and practice of nations and of the United States. The Filipinos were under the dominion of Spain and owed allegiance to its government. They had not successfully instant the treaty was ratified the territory and people of the Philippines came within the jurisdiction of the United States. From that instant the Flippine owed no allegiance to Spain. His allegiance was due to the United States. That allegiance was due by virtue of the fact that the Philippines became United States territory. It was due to the same reason that every other inhabitant of our territory not the subject of some foreign government owes allegiance to the United Stafes.

No Man a Subject by Consent.

No man has the inherent, intrinsic or malienable right to be the subject of any particular government. The relation of subject and sovereign does not arise in the first place by agreement or consent of the subject, but of necessity. Every human being on earth is born a subject of soome government. He has nothing to do with it except to be born. He is not consulted. He may indeed under modern practice become the subject of another nation by swearing a new allegiance and for swearing his old allegiance. But that is not an inalienable right. It is a right bestowed and regulated by the laws of expatriation and of naturalization of the neveral nations. The right of each nation to refuse naturalization or residence of subjects of any other nation is fully affirmed in the international code. ercised by the United States against the Chinese. The Filipino, therefore, had no inalienable right to choose whether he would be a subject of the United States. His consent was not necessary. He became such by virtue of elemental principles goveroing the relation of subject and sovereign the world over, principles that are not man-made theories, but which flow from the very necessities of things.

No Consent in Bryan's Plan.

Nor does Mr. Bryan contend that the Philippines do not belong to us. He advocated the ratification of the treaty by which they became ours. It is not to be supposed that he would favor the payment of \$20,000,000 for something we were not to et, or a treaty that in a principal clause would be vold and of no effect. More than that, he promises, if elected, to exercise sovereign rights over the Filipinos: by giving them a good government, not one they make for themselves, but one we make for them, and this, too, without their consent. Suppose they do not accept the frame of government we propose for them? Shall we force it on them? Suppose they frame one for themselves that is arbitrary and despotic, that does not protect their own people in their personal rights or respect the personal and property rights of foreign residents in the Islands? Shall mit that and protect them from the interference of foreign governments under such a government? If we coerce them to institute such a government as Mr. Bry an thinks good for them, what becomes of the Declaration of Independence and the consent of the governed? If we do not coerce them under such circumstances, where vernment Mr. Bryan promises to give them? So we say that, as far as the consent of the governed is concerned, Mr. Bryan's plan and the plan of the Administration differ only in method, and not in principle. We must govern the Filipinos somehow. We cannot leave these 10,000,000 of people, half savage, half child in a state of anarchy to destroy themselves and everybody else who goes there. They

I have not meant here to discuss whether Mr. Bryan's plan or Mr. McKinley's is the better, as a mere method of governing the Islanders. What I am trying to prove is that this Administration is not violating the principle of the consent of the gov-

The real question, under the doctrine of the "consent of the governed, whether we shall permit the Filipinos to establish an independent government of their own, but whether, under the jurisdiction we assume over them, we shall protect them in their individual rights, whether we shall give them the same freedom we enjoy. But that is no question in this campaign. Mr. Bryan does not contend, as I understand him-he certainly could not with any show of reason Administration means to deprive the Pilipino of any personal right. It is only that we do not allow them national independence.

No Promise of Independence.

If we had promised them national independence, he says, there would have been no insurrection. We did not promise them that. We did promise, however, to give them individual freedom. General Merritt was instructed to issue a proclamation to them, which he did, guaranteeing them in all their personal rights. The commission appointed to establish a provisional civil government was instructed by the President to preserve these rights. He did not content himself to do this in general terms, but serated every clause in our Constitution designed to protect the rights of our own people. Under this plan, the Filipino has every personal right and every remedy edress possessed by the inhabitant of any other territory in the Uffited The Republican platform and the President's letter of acceptance pledge the same policy. It must be supposed that a Republican Congress will enact laws governing the Filipinos in accord with these principles. Whether this is the better plan, may be argued on other grounds, but it can never be successfully argued that tion of the Filipino in his inalienable rights is taking away from him his life or liberty or the pursuit of his happiness, either with or without his consent

I have written of subjects of the United States. Mr. Bryan draws a distinction sen citizens and subjects. That does not affect this argument, and is another question, which the limits of this article forbid me to discuss. It can, however, be easily that he uses a mere catch phrase, which has no place in a logical debate. Pe haps in the future that will receive attention. MARTIN L. PIPES.

CABINET

FRENCH MINISTRY FINISHES TASK FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED.

Lord Roberts Pursuing a Vigorous Campaign in Eastern Transvaal -Other Foreign News.

PARIS, Sept. 11.-The Journal des Debats says, on the authority of a Deputy who recently discussed the situation with several Cabinet Ministers, that a portion of the Cubinet is in favor of the Cabinet resigning in a body before the reassembling of the Parliament, on the ground that the government has accom-plished the task for which it was consti-tuted; that the Dreyfus affair is ended; that the defense of the republic has been placed on a firm basis; that the exposi-tion is about to be closed, and that it would be best to resign in order to clear the political situation. In case of the Cabinet's resignation, it is further assert-ed, it will do away with numerous interpellations on strikes, accidents at the ex-position, and other matters which threaten to cause stormy debates in the Chamber, and President Loubet would form a Cabinet of Republican connection, not including any of the present Ministers. A decision, it is believed, will probably be taken at an early meeting of the

FRANCE FORMALLY AGREES. Will Withdraw Her Troops From Pe-

kin to Tien Tain. LONDON, Sept. 11 .- France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Pekin to Tien Tsin. A representative of the Associated Press learns, on unquestionable learns, on unquestionable authority, that telegraphic instructions sent from Paris and St. Petersburg to M Pichon and M. De Giers, respectively the Ministers of France and Russia at Pekin, directing both Ministers, in conjunction with Generals Frey and Linowitch, to take measures to withdraw the Legations and military contingents of both countries to Tien Tsin immediately, if circum-stances permit. Diplomatic circles in London are inclined to believe that this step will lead to similar action on the part of the United States and Japan, and that while Germany may hold out until Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrives in China, she will ultimatey acquiesce, leaving Great Britain lit-le choice but to follow suit. A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, says

ti is reported there that the Dowager Empress of China has been captured by the Russians at Johol (?).

The officials of the Chinese Legation decline to make public the text of the Imperial decree company of the Chinese Legation decline to make public the text of the Imperial decree company. manding the opening of peace negotia-tions, but say the document appoints Prince Ching, head of the Tsung II Yamun, a plenipotentiary as well as Li Hung Chang. It was added that it had been suggested that Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Nankin, and Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of Hankow, would also be appointed, but the decree does not mention them.

The Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, is understood to have received from Li Hung Chang a copy of the credentials emanating from the imperial household appointing the Plenipotentiaries to conduct the negotiations for peace and lay-ing down the conditions in relation there-to. It is intimated that similar documents have been transmitted to the Chinese Ministers, at other capitals, and that the credentials are such as will satisfy the American and European Govern-ments. Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh informed a representative of the Associated Press that he had received a decree similar to the one Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, handed to the State Department at Washington, and added that he personally transmitted the decree to the Foreign Office this after-

Tokio correspondent of Times, wiring September 5, says: Japan has replied that she will not object to the withdrawal of her Minwill ister from Pekin and to the other measures recommended by the concert of pow-ers, and since her geographical position enables the prompt adoption of the nec-essary military measures she is willing

to withdraw superfluous troops. According to trustworthy rumors Russia is preparing to Winter 15,000 troops at Chi Pi.

A special dispatch from says the Italian cabinet has cided to initiate immediate negotiations with China. It will formulate demands for an indemnity and if they are accepted Italian intervention will be terminated and no proposals tending to further warfare in China will be con-

HARMONY IN PEKIN.

If There Is a Clash It Will Be Brought on by Diplomats.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—The Taku steamer which has arrived here brings reports of the latest events in Pekin. These advices are to the effect that the greatest harmony prevails among the officers of the allies, who treat each other with extreme courtesy, and that the soldiers are living as though members of one army. Late arrivals say that if any clash occurs during the occupation of Pekin, it will be brought on by the dipin Europe and not by the soldiers in the field.

The march through the palace was a nistorical event. Every army wa The Russians led and the resented. roops of other nationalities followed in the order previously reported by Each regiment of Americans who partieipated in the relief of Pekin was represented by-about 150 men, General Chaffee General Barry and other officers leading. Russian hand and the Sikhs bagpipes played National airs while the filed through the grounds and buildings. There were many eunuchs attached to the palace remaining, and they stood by looking as though they were attending a funeral. They were evidently deeply hu-

After the procession, which began to move at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was an hour and a half in passing through the grounds, a party of civilians, including the legation ladies and some prominent missionaries, were admitted. Tea was served to them, and the palace was inspected. The most re-markable features of the buildings are said to be the gilded exterior staircases, carved from single stones with dragons, lions and other ornaments. The Empress' bed is trimmed with solid gold. After the inspection, the palace gates were again closed and no one was permitted to enter the grounds.

The troops arrived here are forwarded to Pekin as fast as they land. The Min-isters remain in Pekin. The city has been entirely looted except the palace, and auction sales of loot in which valuable silks, furs and bronzes are the principal articles, are held daily. The chief bid-ders at these sales are army officers. The newspaper correspondents had a controversy with the officers, who at first proposed that no correspondents should be admitted to the palace with the procession, but the press representatives were finally allowed to accompany the

The Chinese forts at Tie Sang near Taku, are still undisturbed. The British made a reconnoissance in that vicinity but the British commander says he will remain passive unless he is attacked, remain passive unless he is attacked, when he must fight in order to preserve his self-respect. The Russians are ex pected to attack soon, but they lack sufficient artillery for their purpose. A Russian scouting party was blown up by a fort and several of its members were killed.

commanders of the Chinese forts at Che Foo are greatly disturbed by re-

ports that the Germans propose taking the forts, and they are threatening to defend them to the end. The heavily-manned Krupps in the foreign settlement will be destroyed if the fight oc-

The United States battle-ship Oregon arrived at Woo Sung today. She steamed at good speed throughout the trip. Her officers say she is in perfect condition for the present, though repairs of a temporary character have been made.

TRANSVAAL OPERATIONS. Vigorous Campaign in the Eastern

Part of the Territory. NEW YORK, Sept. 11 .- A dispatch to be Tribune from London says: There is a marked revival of public in-terest in the war in South Africa, owing partly to the vigor with which Lord Rob-erts is conducting operations, but mainly to the political effect in connection with

the approaching elections.

Lord Roberts' new objective point is
Komatipoort, and General French's cavalry division, with General Pole-Carew's infantry, has been set in motion toward it with Barberton and Nelspruit as halfway stations from Belfast. French has started from Carolina so as to reach Bar-berton by Ermel's road, while Generals Hutton and Henry are working sastward over the hills near the railway along which Pole-Carew is advancing.

There was fighting all along the line Sunday, and the Boers were steadily driven back. Simultaneously Sir Redvers Buller, leaving Hampton behind him at Lydephers, had been attacking Cam-

at Lydenberg, had been attacking Com-mandant Botha's force on the summit of a mountain, where a turning movement was impracticable. The road from Lydenberg makes a loop northward to Kru-gerspoort, and thence runs easterly to Pilgrim's Rest, whence there is a bridle path around Spitzkop toward the rall-way at Nelspruit. General Buller did not follow this road, but made a frontal assault upon a position of great natural strength, three battalions carrying it with great gallantry. It seems probable that he has turned the Boer positions at Pilgrim's Rest and Krugerspoort, but it is not clear whether he has cut off the retreat of the enemy to Nelspruit. It is evident that while Sir Redvers is ham-mering away at Botha's stronghold around Lydenberg, French is expected to drive the remaining Boer forces out of Barberton and to clear the railway to the Portuguese frontier. Other districts have been emptied of British forces in order that these final movements in the Eastern Transvaal may be conducted. Lord Roberts has adapted his tactics to the requirements of guerrilla warfare, has scattered Commandant Botha's force and is pushing on with all dispatch to Komatipoort, where the open door into neutral territory may be closed.

Texas Storm Affected Lancashire. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11 .- The destruction of shipping at Galveston may reduce the volume of early cotton deliveries, thus affecting Lancashire. Reports from Lan-cashire today showed that 20,000 looms had stopped, and that 24,000 operators were idle.

Duelists Called to Answer. BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Herr von Erstein, Chief Justice of Dar Es Salaam, on the Zanzibar coast, recently fought a blood-less duel with an apothecary named Wilms. Both men are now in Germany

to answer for the offense.

List of German Decorations. BERLIN, Sept. II .- The Reichs Anxieger iblishes a list of 300 decorations and titles conferred by Emperor William up-on persons in Pomerania, in commem-oration of his visit. Senator Wetmore in Berlin.

ator George P. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, is in Berlin, on his way to Paris. Baden-Powell's New Duty. PRETORIA, Sept. 11.—General Baden-Powell has been appointed chief of the

SLAUGHTER AT TIEN TSIN.

Colonel Meade Says It Was the Worst He Ever Saw.

Transvaal police.

HONOLULU, Sept. 4, via San Francis-co, Sept. II.—Colonel Meade, who com-manded all the American forces at Tien When the little tents have been re-Tsin, arrived here September 1. the worst he ever saw.

"I have been in the war business for 30 years," said Colonel Meade, "and I never saw such slaughter as was inflicted at Tien Tsin, July 13 and 14. When we finally entered the walled city there were dead and mangled bodies every few feet, it seemed. They lay all over the streets, There was no special attempt made to get the figures of the enemy's losses. The dead were simply buried as quickly as possible, and the Chinese started along the Pekin road with what wounded they could look after. There were about 200

of these." Colonel Meade has a carefully drawn map of the battle plan, showing how the engagement was fought out. The battle began at daylight the 13th, raged all day and night, and the following morning the end came with the blowing up by the Japanese of one of the gates which the allied forces entered the city. The Japanese troops are enthusiastically praised by Colonel Meade. He says that their behavior was simply splendid. They showed themselves as brave as any of the forces engaged and their discipline and intelligence were up to the highest standard.

Queen Liliuokalani took occasion on her birthday, September I, to give the natives another lesson in American pat-riotism. During the celebration and concert at the Queen's residence, she arose when the "Star-Spangled Banner played and kept her seat during the playing of the Hawaiian National anthem. This act greatly surprised the natives. It was th Queen's way of showing that the "Star-Spangled Banner" was the National anthem in Hawaii, and not the old Hawaiian hymn. This action may have a good deal of political effect as the reply from the Queen to those patives who are urging the organization of the Independent party with the idea that the restoration of the monarchy is still a possibility. It was the 62d birthday of the Queen, and a large number of natives gathered at her residence to pay their respects.

Extensive experiments have been conducted here with the extract of a Venezulan shrub which is said to be a cure for leprosy. The shrub is known as tua tua, and was sent here by the Department of Agriculture and the Marine Hos-pital Service. Seven subjects suffering from leprosy were treated at the Kallhi hospital here, and in some of the cases the treatment was followed by marked improvement, though symptoms noted in Venezuela falled to appear. It is thought the extract that had been sent here had been kept too long, and was not of its full strength. Some tua tus plants are being grown here, and further experi-ment will be made in the near future.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.-The National officers and directors of the An-cient Order of Hibernians, who have been in session in this city for the past three days, have adopted a resolution o sympathy for the Texas hurricane suf ferers, a copy of which was sent to the Mayor of Galveston. The consideration of ritualistic work

took up a part of the session, and an agreement was reached by which a rad-leal change in the ritual will be made. In view of the expected publication before December 1 of an official organ, it was decided to publish therein the list of newly elected state and county division officers. Means were devised for

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the spread of the society in a number of the Southern and Western States, and interesting reports were received as to the growth throughout the country of the study of Irish history and the Irish language.
The officers and directors also discussed

several matters of grave importance, with a view to submitting recommenda-tions thereon to the convention to be held in 1902. TENTS FOR GUARDSMEN.

Equipment of 0. N. G. Will Soon Be

Complete in Every Way. Shelter tents for all the members of the Oregon National Guard have been or-dered by Governor Geer. At the last en-

campment this was the only one thing acking in the Guard's equipment that is possessed by the regular army. Of course, for service in the tropics, ponehos and khaki uniforms are a portion of the outfit, but tropical conditions are not the standard. The Guard will soon have everything required for service in the tem-perate zone. The shelter, or "dog" tent, as the soldiers are wont to call them, are the length of a man, divided into two pieces, and large and high enough for two men to sleep abreast under them. Men using them go-in pairs, one man BERLIN, Sept. 11 .- United States Sencarrying a half and at night they bunk together. In rainy weather they are in-valuable to protect soldiers sleeping on the field, although even the slight weight of shelter tents was nearly always thrown away in the Philipoines when hard marching and running fights menced. That was because of the excessive heat, as each article carried added to the burden and consequent exertion. In a temperate climate, especially during stormy weather, the shelter tent is an essential part of the soldier's equipment Governor Geer, through Adjutant-General

ceived they will be distributed to the va transport Solace, en route to San Fran-cisco. Colonel Meade says that the slaughter of Chinese at Tien Tain was the Guard were not distributed in this manner, because there was too much use made of them by company commanders for private purposes. The shelter tents cannot be used thus with any degree of that they will be worn out in other than

the military service.

Requisition has been made for the 50 Lee rifles asked for by Lieutenant-Commander Davis, for the Naval Reserve. This is paid for out of the Federal appropriation fund, which is not remitted very promptly unless taken out "In

Adjutant-General Gangenbein is now busy preparing his biennial report, which embodies reports from the various de-partment commanders of the Guard. In this report the Adjutant-General usually makes whatever suggestions he has for change or increase in the Guard and Guard affairs generally. Considerable interest attaches to the report because of this fact, and the Adjutant-General's relooked forward to eagerly.

Presidential Tickets to Date.

SOCIALIST LABOR—JAN. 27.

Job F. Harriman of California. President Max S. Hayes, of Oblo. Vice-President SOCIAL DEMOCRACY—MARCH 6.

Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana. President Job F. Harriman, of California, Vice-President Job F. Harriman, of California, Vice-President John G. Woolley, of Himols. Vice-President Chas. A. Towne, of Minnesota, Vice-President MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD—MAY 9.

Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania. President Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, Vice-President Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, Vice-President Valentine Remill. of Penn. Vice-President REPUBLICAN—JUNE 31.

William McKinley, of Oblo. President Theo. Roosevelt. of New York. Vice-President PROHIBITION—JUNE 32.

John G. Woolley, of Illinois. President Bemocratic—July 5.

William J. Bryan, of Nebraska President Adial E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Vice-President Milliam J. Bryan, of Nebraska President No nomines for Vice-President President No nomines for President President No nomines for Vice-President No nomines for Vice-President President No nomines for Vice-President President No nomines for Vice-President President President No nomines for Vice-President President No nom SOCIALIST LABOR-JAN. 27. Harriman, of California......P. William J. Bryan, of New York-Prosesson No nominee for Vice-Prosesson NaTionAL PARTY-SEPT 5.
Donaldson Caffery Press Archibald Murray Howe Vice-Press UNION REFORM PARTY-SEPT 5.
Seth Ellis Vice-Press Vice-Press

Overpaid Irish Judges.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.-(To the Editor.) -In your issue of the 7th inst, a correspondent, commenting on the proposed reduction of salaries in this city, tells us that in Ireland, County Court Judges are paid \$17,500 a year and expenses. this assertion is in accordance with facts, it is no wonder that Ireland is the poorest country in Europe, and that seven-eighths of its people detest a government and a system that overtaxes and oppresses them in so shameful a man-

To make matters still worse, most of those overpaid officials are carpet-bag-gers from across the Channel, usually the sons or proteges of the nobility or ruling classes. No Irishman is ever given one of those high officials, except some renegade that has earned his reward by opposing everything dearest to the hearts of his countrymen. They are more despised and detested by the people than

even the carpet-baggers. General McClernand's Condition. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.-The condition of General John McClernand is about the same as reported vesterday

He is very weak, and gradually sinking.