## BROUGHT TO A HALT

Chinese Negotiations Suspended Temporarily.

CHAFFEE REPORTS THE SITUATION

Japan's Course Defined in Her Answer to Russin-Proposed Removal of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- The passage of the day without an event bearing on the Chinese situation went to confirm the prediction made last week by the officials that there will be no immediate im-portant developments. The impression is that nothing can be done until the Chinese themselves have progressed further toward the restoration of the Government at Pekin. Meanwhile the military preparations for a winter stay in China go on without cessation, though the officials are careful to point out that these are only precautionary measures and are not to be taken as an indication of a final determination on the part of the Govern-

The War Department received the fo lowing cablegrams from General Chaffee:
"Taku (no date).—Adjutant-General,
Washington, Sept. 11.—Russian commander assures me he has ordered repair ma-terial fom Port Arthur, Vladivostock and United States and that he feels assured railway will be repaired in two months. Need 20 storm flags and 5000 more small flags, latter required for Chinese houses to show our protection. Goodnow teleto show our protection. Goodnow tele-graphs on 7th at the request of Li Hung Chang that the latter leaves Shanghai in week or so. CHAFFE."

It is thought at the War Department that the date September 12, refers to the time the message left Pekin. The railroad mentioned is the line between Tien Tsin and Pekin. The second dispatch is

Taku (no date) .- Adjutant-General, Washington —Pekin, Sept. 14.—Expedition Tien Tsin to Tu Liu, 30 miles southward, two companies Fourteenth Infantry par-ticipating. Returned Tien Tsin with slight Town destroyed by British troops; no casualties. Flied cable office 6:20 P. M. lith."

General Chaffee's dispatches show a de cided improvement in cable communicato the State Department that the new cable from Shanghai to Che Foo, connecting at that place with Taku, has just been completed, it is hoped that it soon will be possible to get messages through on the date of dispatch.

Count von Waldersee, who will com-mand the allied armies, is expected to arrive at Shanghal Wednesday or Thursday. There have been no announcements of his purpose, but it is expected that these will be developed as the result of instructions which he will receive on ar-rival. Although a military commander, it is understood among officials that he probably will exert considerable influence on the diplomatic situation, as he is a

diplomat as well as a soldier.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, had a conference with Acting Secretary Adee today concerning the status of Chi-Japan's course has been clearly defined in her answer to the Russian proposal. In this answer, Japan announces her purpose of withdrawing from Pekin all "superfluous" forces and nuing there only such forces as is considered necessary. Just what number will constitute this superfluous force does not appear, although it is expected to be the bulk of the Japan-ese detachment now at Pekin. The efforts made by China to start peace pegotiations have led to the sugget-tion that Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, represent that country in the negotiations. A strong public sentiment has been developed in Japan in his behalf, but he has expressed on unwillingness to accept the post, feeling that the conditions do not require his services. It was Count Ito who represented Japan in the negotiations with Li Hung Chang for the settlement of the Chino-Japan

WAT. The suggested removal of the Chinese capital from Pekin to Shanghai is now practically abandoned. The main reason given is the difficulty of communication between Shanghai and Pekin during the Winter months; but aside from this was the strong feeling in official circles that it would be undesirable to establish a seat of government where British influence is so strongly dominant. The discussion has led to the general understanding among officials that Tien Tsin the greatest advantages outside of Pekin for purposes of negotiation, and it is likely to be the headquarters, militory and diplomatic, of the foreign establishments not maintained at Pekin.

The Chinese Minister has received a dispatch from Prince Ching, dated Pekin, eptember 2, stating that he has been clothed with full authority, together with LA Hung Chang, to negotiate peace, and requesting Minister Wu to request the State Department to instruct Minister Conger to open negotiations at once.

M. Thiebaut, the French Charge d'Affaires, called on Mr. Adee today, and

the statue of Chinese affairs was gone over. It appears that Prince Ching's request that Minister Conger be instructed to proceed with the negotiations has been communicated also to the other powers, each being requested to authorize their several Ministers to go on with the nego-tiations, at least in the primary stage. Among the names being mentioned un-

officially as available in case a commission is determined upon to carry forward the negotiations are President Schurman, of Cornell University: John Barrett, late Minister to Stam, and Dr. Hill, the present First Assistant Secretary of State. Through Admiral Remey, the State De-partment has been advised of the arrival of Special Commissioner Rockhill at Taku

today from Shanghal. The State Department has received a dispatch from the Consul at Fu Chau. China, transmitting a copy of an agree-ment entered into between the Viceroy and Tarter General of Fuh Klen prov ince, and the foreign Consuls at Fu Chau, which provides in substance that the Chinese will do everything in their power to protect the lives and property of foreign officers, merchants and missionaries resident in Fuh Kien and at Amoy; that Central and Southern China shall not be

attacked by the foreign powers so long as the local authorities maintain order; and that the Admirais of the several nations will be informed that it is not advisable that a number of naval vessels should visit Fu Chau, lest the people be alarmed. The agreement is signed by the Russian, United States, Japanese, British and French Consuls, and by Viceroy Hau Ying Kuey and General Shan Liel.

AGREED UPON BY THE POWERS. Satisfactory Central Government

Shall Be Established. LONDON, Sept. 18, 4:30 A. M.-There is no additional news from China this morn-

The Dally Graphic asserts that all the powers have accepted Li Hung Chang and will probably accept Prince Ching as negotiators. It says also that the powers have agreed to insist that a central government ment, satisfactory to the powers, shall established in China, and that full retribution shall be exacted for the attacks upon the legations. No commu-nications, however, have yet passed between the powers concerning indemni-ties, and a Berlin dispatch says it is be-lieved there that Dr. Mumm von Schwar-

until Field Marshal von Waldersee has A special dispatch from Shanghai says

Germans Burned a Town.

BERLIN, Sept. II.—An official dispatch from Shanghai says a German naval battalion, accompanied by 40 Bengal lan-cers, captured and burned the town of Liang, September II. A hundred Boxers were killed. Chinese regular troops occupying the place had previously The German loss was one man killed and wounded.

Cavalry Goes to Rescue Christians. PEKIN, Sept. 12, via Tien Tsin Sept. 15, via Shanghai Sept. 17.—Provost Courts have been opened in Pekin by all the military commanders. The Germans have made robbery a capital offense.

Captain William W. Forsyth, with 300 nen of the Sixth United States Cavalry, will start tomorrow on a tour of the dis trict to the northeast of Pekin to rescue Christians and to make a 10 days' reconnoissance. Other expeditions have been planned, but the general sentiment is opposed to such undertakings, as they tend to keep the country disturbed.

The British report that the Bengal
Lancers entered Hiang Hsiang ahead of
the Germans and temporarily hoisted the
British flag. They assisted the Germans
in the attack. The Chinese lost 200.

President Returns to Washington. CANTON, O., Sept. 17 .- President Mc-Kinley will start for Washington at noon tomorrow to attend to official duties, and will return here the latter part of the week. The exact nature of the public business calling him to the capital at this time is not given out here, but it is said that some matters bearing on the Chinese

question require early attention, and other things that can better be attended to at Washington have been accumulating faster than expected. Only Secretary Cortelyou will accompany the President. It has been definitely decided that President McKinley will not receive delega-tions during this campaign, on account of the situation in the Orient. Delegations which were coming to Canton have been notified accordingly.

Soldiers Blown Up.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The British Com-mander at Taku cables that a fatigue party engaged in destroying gunpowder at Tung Chow has been blown up. Sixteen were killed and 22 injured by the

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Won Two Games From Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 .- A doubleheader was played today, the locals win-ning both games. Attendance, 4500,

RHE RHE Cincinnati ... 2 8 0 Philadelphia .4 7 5 Batteries-Breitenstein and Peits; Orth and McFarland. Umpire-Hurst. Second game-

RHE Cincinnati ...1 3 1 Philadelphia ..4 11 0 Batteries Scott and Kahoe; Dunn and Douglass. Umpire-Hurst.

Pittsburg Bent New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—New York lost their game today with Pittsburg in the third inning, when the visitors fell on to Mercer's curves for eight runs. Attend-ance, 1000. Score:

R H E R H E Pittsburg ...12 16 2 New York.... 3 12 2 Batteries-Leever and O'Connor; Mercer, Grady and Bowerman. Umpire-Snyder.

Brooklyn Bent St. Louis. BROOKLYN, Sept. 17.—Today's game had a peculiar finish. St. Louis had two out and two on bases, when Donovan sent a grounder toward Demont. The ball hit Burkett, who was on his way to third, and the game was over. Attendance 900. Score: ance, 900. Score:

Batteries-Powell and Robinson; W. Donovan and Farrell. Umpire-Gaffney.

ROSTON Sept. 17.-Boston took two games from Chicago today. Attendance, 1800. Scores:

First game Boston ...... 8 11 1|Chicago ...... 1 5 1 Batteries-Nichols and Clark; Griffith,

Kling and Dexter. Second game— loston ...... 5 7 % Thicago ...... 4 9 1 Boston ... Batteries-Willis and Sullivan; Callahan and Dexter.

The American League. At Kansas City-Kansas City, 2; Buf-

At Chicago-Indianapolis, 1; Chicago, 3, At Milwaukee-Milwaukee

National League Standing. 

IMPORTANT WITNESSES.

Damaging Testimony Against How ard in the Frankfort Trial.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 17,-Bowman Gaines, the most important witness for the prosecution in the Jim Howard trial, testified today that Howard is the man he saw run out of the Statehouse grounds and jump the fence immediately after the shooting. Gaines was severely cross-ex-amined by Colonel Owens, but did not qualify his statement. ity Sheriff Stubblefield testified that

Stubblefield lost his limbs as a result of the Clay County feuds last year. His testimony in detail was that Howard stopped at his house in February, shortly after the shooting. Shortly after he came in Stubblefield remarked to him: "Jim, you all have been having trouble

"Yes," responded Howard, according to the witness, "We have raised hell, and cleaned the platter"; and added, "I never sight down my gun barrel but what I get meat or money, and this time I got

The witness says Howard was again at his house several days later, and he asked him what he meant by his former remark. Howard responded. "By God, I meant just what I said."

Witness said that he then pressed him, putting the direct question: "Jim, do you mean to say that you killed Goebel?" Howard, he says, responded in the af-firmative, and said he believed his mountain friends would stand by him, and 500 men could not take him

Frankfort for trial. Stubblefield says he did not tell the story of Howard's confession to him until he heard that Howard and his friends were planning to kill him. The defense subjected the witness to a severe cross examination, but failed to tangle him to

In 1878 a silver dollar was worth one dollar and six-tenths in gold. In 1878, eighty-nine cents; in 1882, eighty-five cents; in 1888, 72 cents; in 1880, sixty cents, and in 1886 forty-five cents. Money may depreciate, but there is one standard stomach remedy which has not changed in half a century, and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It always has been the one unsurpassed remedy for indigestion, drapepsia. liver or kidney troubles.

### GALVESTON RECOVERING

STREETS BEING RESTORED TO THEIR NORMAL CONDITION.

List of Dead Numbers 4078-Message of Sympathy From Emperor William of Germany.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 17.-The work of clearing the streets of debris and wreckago is progressing steadily and with systematic rapidity. The military authorities have gradually perfected the system and divided the laborers, so that there is comparatively no interruption or

The reports filed at General Scurry's headquarters up to \$ o'clock tonight re-ported the recovery and disposition of but 46 bodies during the day. The News' representative, however, reports to burial of 130 men, women and children. Health Officer Wilkenson stated today that 40 per cent of the debris of every description had been removed from the streets; that 90 per cent of the dead bodies had been disposed of, and that 45 per cent of the carcasses of animals had been removed from the city, but as the work of removing the debris goes on, more bodies are being unearthed every hour. There is still an immense amount of work to be done in this respect, and in some quarters hardly an impression has been made in the mountains of wreckage piled up 15 or 20 feet high.

A hopeful feature of the situation is the rapid progress being made by the

railroads in their efforts to restore rail communication. The Santa Fe has reached Texas City with its tracks, and it is announced that trains will enter the Union depot here Thursday next. Horse-cars are in operation in the busi-

ness part of the city, and the electric-light and water service has been partial-

This morning the Board of Health be-gan a systematic effort to obtain the names of the dead, so that the informa-tion can be used for legal purposes and for life insurance settlements. Charles E. Doherty is stationed at the headquarters of the central relief committe to receive and file sworn statements in lieu of Coroner's certificates. Persons who have left the city but who are in possession of information regarding dead persons are requested to send sworn statements to Mr. Doherty.

No sadder sight could be imagined than the picture presented by a boatload, of refugees, when the ropes were cast off and the craft swung out into the bay and away from the storm-swept city. Every face was turned toward the ruin, every eye moistened by tears. So great was the rush to leave behind the scene of the storm that the Lawrence, the boat which connects with trains at Texas City, has not failed to leave her wharf a single day without denying passage to a portion of those who wanted to get away.

At Texas City a Philadelphia news-paper has established a relief depot, which is doing splendid work. This journal sent down a trainload of supplies, a staff of special correspondents, a corps of physicians and a band of trained nurses. Instead of waiting until Galves-ton was reached to begin work, steps were taken to care for refugees at the were taken to care for refugees at the bay terminal of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson, and during the night and yesterday hundreds of hungry refugees were fed, while many sick and wounded were cared for.

There is a great deal of trouble in properly distributing supplies, the rush at the depots being as great today as at any time since they were opened. In line before the relief stations were women of evident refinement. They were jammed in between negroes and the poorer classes of whites. It must have been a terrible struggle for them to ac-cept succor in such a guise, but there was

no alternative. There are now about 200 soldiers in Galveston doing guard and police duty. The camp on the wharf is being rapidly put into shape, and the soldiers will soon be comfortably housed. Captain Mc-Cormick, of the Houston Light Guards, who is acting Major commanding the battalion, said today that he expected for several weeks yet. They had been doing splendid work, and he was more

than satisfied with them. There are numerous cases of insanity in Galveston as a result of the terrible bereavements sustained by the survivors.
Not 25 people got into Galveston Sunday from the outside world. The lines are being drawn tight, and pressing, indeed, must be the business which gives one safe passage.

List of Dead Numbers 4078. HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 17.—The latest printed list of the dead in the Galveston disaster, revised to date, accounts for

The number of people who have left Galveston, it is now stated at relief headquarters, is over 8000; of these about 5000 are in Houston being cared for. Others have gone into the interior of the state or to other states.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CONDOLENCES The Kaiser Sends a Message of Sympathy to the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. - President McKinley has received the following dispatch on the Galveston disaster from William of Germany: Stettin, Sept. 17 .- President of the

United States of America, Washington: I wish to convey to Your Excellency the expression of my deep-felt sympathy with the misfortune that has befallen the town and harbor of Galveston and many other ports of the coast, and I mourn with you and the people of the United States over the terrible loss of life and property caused by the hurricane, but with the magnitude of the disaster is equaled the indomitable spirit of the citizens of the New World, who, in ong and continued struggle with the adverse forces of Nature, have proved themselves to be very victorious. I sin-cerely hope Galveston will rise again in

new prosperity. WILLIAM II."
The President's reply is as follows:
"Executive Mansion, Sept. 17.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty, Wilhelm II, Stettin, Germany: Your Majesty's mes-sage of condolence and sympathy is very grateful to the American Govern and people, and in their name, as well as on behalf of the many thousands who have suffered bereavement and irrepara-ble loss in the Galveston disaster. I thank you most earnestly.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY." The following dispatch has been re-ceived at the White House from Mayor Jones, of Galveston, addressed to Presi-

dent McKinley: "The people of Galveston, through me, desire to return their sincere thanks for the great interest you and the United States Government, through you, have manifested in their behalf in their hour of trial. While their sufferings are inibable, yet they have ever in their minds the great Government which never fails to respond to the distress of its citizens, and they also know that at the head of that Government is an upright, Christian gentleman, whose every effort is to relieve the distressed with all the means and power at his command." The War Department today received a dispatch from General McKibbin, who was ordered to Galveston the first of last week, stating that he had returned to San Antonio. He reported everything as

progressing favorably in Galveston. CREMATION AND RELIEF. The Task at Present Before the Galveston People.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—A special from Galveston says: Yesterday 107 bodies were recovered and that are beneath or jammed into the im-mense lot of debris extending from the eastern to the western limits of the city, a distance of over three miles, is a hercu-lean one, and the most expeditious way of removing the whole, from a sanitary point of view, is by fire. This, however, in the crippled condition of the fire department and water works, would endan-ger the remaining portion of the city. As it now stands, this immense mass of debris strewn with bodies, the carcasses of decaying animals, etc., is a sore menace to the health of the city, and is the most difficult problem the Board of Health has had to deal with.

The Marine Hospital Service, which is working in conjunction with the Board of Health, has established a hospital on the Health, has established a hospital on the beach at the foot of Tremont street, where the sick and wounded are sheltered. The revenue cutter Winona, from Mobile, arrived today, and Captain Harry placed the cutter at the disposal of the Board of Health for the removal of the sick and wounded who are able to leave the city for interior points. Sickness of a malarial type is becoming prevalent among the sufferers, and apprehension is felt that it may assume a more serious form. Miss it may assume a more serious form. Miss lara Barton is giving her time and attention to assisting in the work of relief, and ascertaining what supplies are neces-sary to meet the exigencies of the situa-The Board of Health says more

trained nurses are needed.

The affiliated labor organizations of this city, most of them having lost everything, have issued an address appealing to every labor organization throughout the country for assistance.

Appeal to Knights of Pythins. JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 17.—An appeal to all Knights of Pythias for money contributions to relieve the Texas sufferers was sent out from the office of the Supreme Chancellor, Knights of Pythias, here today. It is urged that money be raised by subscription immediately and sent to George B. Griggs, chairman of the K. of P. committee at Houston, Tex. from which point the distribution will be

Subscribed by Butte. BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 17.—The City Council at its meeting tonight subscribed \$700 for the Galveston sufferers.

DISSOLUTION ORDERED.

iew British Parliament Will Assem ble November 1.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 17 .- At the meeting of the council at Balmoral today it was decided that the dissolution of Parliament is to take place September 25. The Queen is to take place september 20. The queen afterward signed the proclamation of dissolution. A writ will be issued September 25 summoning the new Parliament to assemble November 1. The first nominations and the unopposed returns will occur Sep-tember 29. The first pollings will take place October 1.

For the moment, dissolution is a more attractive thing than China. The Conservative organs are confident that the "khaki issue" will give them an increased majority, and they are naturally jubilant. The Liberal and Radical organs, on the other hand, conscious that they are fighting a losing battle, bitterly denounce the government for choosing the present time to dissolve. The Daily Chronicle says:

"Lord Salisbury, as he always does, has yielded to the strong man. He has stifled conscience, thrown scruples and justice to the winds, and succumbed to Mr. Chamberlain, who is now the ruler of the Premier and the country."

The Standard announces that after the elections there will certainly be a reconstruction of the cabinet. This probably means that Lord Lansdowne, Se-State for War, and one or two others will be sacrificed.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent he Daily Mail announces that Lord Rob-

erts will start for England about October a. This time there is little doubt of the genuineness of the report of his early re-turn. Some troops will also be coming back, and the elections will thus be excellently timed by the government to take advantage of the national fervor over a successful war.

The proposed visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia next year also arouses much enthusiasm. The Duke of York will open the first Parliament of the Australian confederation in the Queen's name.

Rumor of Dewet's Death. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- It is rumored in Johannesburg that General Christian Dewet, the Boer guerrilla, was killed on 7th inst., near Potschefstroom, says the

London correspondent of the Tribune, All doubts as to Mr. Kruger's intentions of proceeding to Europe are now at rest. In reply to a telegram sent by the Ex-press, the Transvaal Consul-General stated that the object of Mr. Kruger's proposed European trip is personal and not political. The voyage is to be made for the sake of his health. Mr. Kruger portune for a statement of a political

MANILA'S HARBOR.

Commission Preparing a Bill For Its Improvement.

MANILA, Sept. 17.-General Wright, of the Philippine Commission, is preparing a bill for harbor improvements here. It contains an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the construction of protective docks. The commission's bill establishing municipalities will introduce a change in the derivation of revenue which will hereafter come largely from land instead of industrial taxation. This will involve ity of the exchange land titles and will force a decision as to the extent to which the investments of religious corporations are to be exempted.

At the commission's session next Wednesday a civil service bill will be introduced. It will provide for a civil service Americans. The examinations in the United States will be held by the Washington Civil Service Commission, and those here by Army officers appointed by Washington.

During the last fortnight 10 Filipinos in Luzon and the Visayans known as American sympathizers or as aiding in the conduct of municipal governments established by the Americans, have been murdered by their countrymen in United States troops originally destined for China, but now diverted to the Philippines, are being sent to points where they are most needed. Last week 10 Filipinos were killed; one

INSURRECTION IN SALVADOR Summary Execution of the Minister of War Ended the Trouble.

American was killed and two wounded.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 17 .- The steamer Herodot brings a story of the suppression of an incipient insurrection at Salvador. Minister of War Castro was the instigator of a plot to remove the present President, Thomas Regalado, and have him self proclaimed President of the Republic. In his plans to bring about the insurrec-tion, Castro deemed it necessary to remove the Colonel of the barracks, and shot him down in cold blood. It was not known until after his arrest for fhat crime that the murder was a part of the ment, but in the investigation that followed the whole scheme was unearthed. Castro was found guilty of murder and at 5 o'clock the afternoon of September 3 he was shot by order of the President threatened insurrection to a close,

More Plague in Glasgow GLASGOW, Sept. 17.—Five additional cases of bubonic plague have been reported here, four of the stricken



## TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY

Borden's Condensed Milk Co, NY

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Preparing for Harbor Improvement at Manila - Municipal Establishments-Civil Service Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- The instructions of President McKinley to the Phil-ppine Commission were made public here today. They bear date of April 17, 1900, and are addressed to the Secretary of War. At the outset, the President

'It is probable that the transfer of au thority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual and will occupy a considerable period. Its successful accomplishment and the maintenance of and order in the meantime will require the most perfect co-operation between the civil and military authorities in the islands, and both should be directed during the transient period by the same executive. The commission will, therefore, report to the Secretary of War, and all its actions will be subject to his

The President instructs that September 1, 1900, that part of the power of govern-ment of the Philippines which is of an executive nature shall pass from the military Governor to the commission. Of the duties of the latter, he says that without hampering it by too specific in-structions it should be enjoined, first, to establish municipal governments, giving to the natives the opportunity to manage their own affairs to the fullest extent when they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control consistent with the maintenance of order; and second, to extend the government by the natives to the large administratives, corresponding to countles or provinces.

Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the Philippines is such that the central administration may be transferred from military to civil control, it will report that conclusion to you, with further recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control." Until the complete transfer of control

the President directs that the military Governor will remain the chief executive head of the government, exercising all authority previously possessed by him and not expressly assigned to the commission, and subject to the legislation enacted by the commission and approved by the Secretary of War. Municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the military Governor. After directing that municipal officers to admin-ister the local affairs of the people shall be selected by the people, and that where officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be appointed, natives are to be preferred, if men competent and willing can be found, the President says:

"It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans, which, after a time, may be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable system of ascertaining the merit and fit-ness of candidates for civil offices should be put in force. An indispensable qual-ification for all offices and positions of trust and authority in the islands must be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States, and absolute and unhampered authority and power to re-move and punish any officer deviating from that standard must at all times be retained in the hands of the central au-

thority of the islands." Continuing, the President says that the commission should have in view the hap-piness, peace and prosperity of the people of the islands, and that the measures should conform to their customs, habits and even prejudices to the fullest extent consistent with a just and effective gov-

"At the same time, the commission should bear in mind and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand that there are certain princi-ples of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the experience posessed by us, and that there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these great principles of liberty and law, and that these princi-ples and rules of government must be established and maintained in their islands for the sake of liberty and happiness, however much they may conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which

Upon every division and branch of government the President imposes as lable these rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of

life, liberty or property without due pro-cess of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that on all criminal prose cutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for ob-taining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive ball shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeodardy for the same offense or be compelled in any criminal case to be a wit-ness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and selzures shall not be violated; neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist, except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no laws shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of griev-ances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever

Referring to the uncivilized tribes, the-President says:
"In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands, the commission should adopt the same course followed by Con**MASTERY OF DISEASE** 

The Copeland System Now Perfected So That It Includes the Treatment and Cure of All Chronic Diseases at a Price Within the Reach of the Most Slender Purse.

\$5.00 a Month All Medicines Free \$5.00 a Month

To those unacquainted with the great clear tuberculosis. Nominal expense as-rork carried on at the Copeland Institute seasment—one entire month's treatment, medicines included, \$5. work carried on at the Copeland Institute the reach and range of that far-famed medical system and its admirable adaptation to the needs of every class of invalids may be indicated by the diversity of disease accepted for expert treatment.

1. The Copeland system includes catarrh and all catarrhal maladies. In this hard branch of practical pathology Doctor Copeland ranks with the very few recog-nized masters now living, but under the nized masters now living, but under the nominal assessment plan all catarrh patients receive one entire month's treat-ment, medicines included, for the sum usually paid for examination alone.

The Copeland system includes the treatment and cure of deafness, the systematic restoration of the lost or impaired sense of hearing, under brilliant discov-cries credited entirely to Doctor Copsland, being now a thoroughly verified iand, being now a thoroughly verified reality, however unique and marvelous as a medical evolution and achievement. Here, too, the expense of treatment is limited, under the nominal assessment regulation, to the rate of 15 a month,

edicines included, until cured.

3. The Copeland system includes asthma and bronchitis, the superior curative potency of the new treatment in chronic in-flammatory diseases of the air passages being predicated on the greatly reduced period of time requisite to their perma-

ent consumption, with a treatment held to be absolutely effective in the cure of all at the precise sum affections of the lungs inside the line of examination alone.

nent mastery. Total expense-treatment and medicines included—\$5 a month.

4. The Copeland system includes incipi-

5. The Copeland system includes dis-eases of the nervous system, improved methods of treatment accomplishing the permanent mastery of this class of in-firmities with less delay than is possible under the old-school theories. Expense limited to the same rate—5 a month, medicines included. 6. The Copeland system includes dis-eases of the stomach, the liver and the

without extra expense beyond the assess ment of \$5 a month, medicines included. The Copeland system includes chron ic kidney trouble and its correct scientific treatment-\$5 a month, medicines in-

bowels, and their efficient and successful

3. The Copeland system includes rhoumatism and all affections of the skin, with expert treatment, under the same nominal assessment of 15 a month, medi-

9. The Copeland system includes all maladies that require time treatment or a certain period of uninterrupted professional attention for their final and lasting cure. But the key to the system in its economic aspects is that, whatever the allment or inflemity, the sufferer is notually afforded one entire month's treatment, all medicines included, at the precise sum usually paid for

#### CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

Mr. John Walters, West Portland, Or., well known, having resided in this vicinity for 25 years: Last Winter I had grip, which developed into a bad case of catarrh. My head was so stopped up that I could scarcely breathe. There was a watery discharge from the nose and dripping into the throat, keeping it irris tated and sore. I coughed a great deal, especially on getting up. I lost all sense of taste or smell.

My ears became involved. A discharge set in and my hearing became very dull. The left ear was almost

Totally Deaf.

had to turn the right ear to understand what was being said; even then I would have to be spoken to in a very loud tone of voice. I was also terribly annoyed by ringing noises in my head. At night the character of these noises would change, and I seemed to feel my

Heart Beat and Throb In my ear. If I laid on my left side this would be so bad that I could not seep. My general health was also greatly impaired. I could not est, and lost over 20 oounds in a short time Upon the advice of friends I began treatment at the Copeland Institute. I

improved from the first, and now am en-tirely well. The catarrh has been thoroughly cured, and my Henring Fully Restored. I was never in better condition than I am now. From my own personal experience I can heartly recommend the Cope

land treatment to all catarrh sufferers.

Mr. George Saum, Jr., Tunintin, Or.:

#### HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are ailing. all who feel a gradual weakening or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out this slip, mark the questions that apply to your case and he will diagnose your case for you:

> "Is your nose stopped up?" "Do you sleep with mouth wide

"Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in the morning?" "Do you cough?" "Do you cough worse at night?"

"Is your tongue conted?"

"Is your appetite falling?" "Is there paid after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" Do you have hot flashes?" "Do you have liver marks?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?"

"Do you wake up tired and out of norts?" "Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength failing?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are free It means no charge will be made, not a penny will be received. It means no promises to may -no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means what it says. To one and all it is equivocally and absolutely free

Mr. A. D. Hoskins, McMinnville, "I had catarrh all my life. My nead use stopped up, throat sore and hearing impaired. Food was not properly digested, than I have in a long time. I am always glad to recommend the Copeland ways glad to recommend the Copeland to the country of the brought me a cure.

Consultation Free.

Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

## THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 EVENINGS-Thousans and Fridays. M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. SUNDAY .- rrom 10 A. M. to 12 M.

# LOOK HERE, YOUNG MAN!



Your looks tell on you. Can keep it secret a while. But before it's too late go and see or write to this old doctor. He has been treating such cases for over 20 years, and perfectly reliable. Furnishes his own medicine and tells no



Twenty-seven years' experience treating Private and Chronic Diseases of men and women, makes old Dr. Kessler the best on the Coast. He has never failed in any case; he is perfectly reliable, and his terms reasonable. If you have any Private or Chronic Diaeases go and see or write him today. Quicker you see him the ensier to cure you.

This is the oldest Private Medical Dispensary on the Coast. Dr. Kessler has been manager of this institution for 17 years, during which time thousands of men, women and boys have been cured, and no poor man or woman was ever refused treatment. The St. Louis Dispensary is perfectly safe. We say to young men suffering from any private disease, go and consult this old doctor at once. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Private rooms for consultation. Women go to see this old doctor from all parts of the country. Hundreds who can't come are treated at their homes by his Perfected Home System by writing a full description of their case. Piles of testimonials by persons cured—none published without permission. Don't give up. No difference how many doctors you have tried, you may be cured yet, but look out for traveling doctors, as thousands have been swindled by them. They promise anything to get your money. Dr. Kessler's charges are very reasonable. He furnishes medicine, and you can pay monthly, if so desired, Call on or address, with ten 2-cent stamps.

J. HENRI KESSLER, M. D., ST. LOUIS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY

230% YAMHILL ST., PORTLAND, OR.

North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable and unwilling to con-form. Such tribal governments should,

however, be subjected to wise and firm

regulation, and without undue or petty interference, constant and active efforts

should be exercised to prevent barbarous

practices and introduce civilized cus-

Davis' Quest Ended. CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- Edward A. Davis in a ward at the County Hospital gress in permitting the tribes of our

yesterday, ending a life made miserable by a fruitless quest for wealth that many times was all but in his grasp. Years of struggling for the fortune that he claimed unbalanced his mind, and his wife and family were parted from him. Edward Davis was one of several sons of John A. Davis, of Chicago. The latter was a brother of Judge A. Davis, of Montana, whose death precipitated one of the most bitter legal contests for millions ever fought in Western courts. John A. Davis was chosen administrator for the earlier which seems of the courts. the estate, which was valued at \$3,000,000, but died shortly after the appointment. It was then that Edward Davis, the son, began the fight in his own behalf, which ended so disastrously.