## IRISHMEN EJECTED

Turbulent Commoners Carried Out by the Police.

FREE FIGHT IN THE HOUSE

Sixteen Disorderly Members Were Removed by Orders of Speaker -Suspended From Parliament for a Week.

LONDON, March 5.-At the conclusion of the questions in the House of Commons today, the Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read a message from the King asking Parliament to make auitable provision for the honorable support and maintenance of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of Fife, the Princess Victoria, and Charles of Denmark, and the Queen, in the event of her surviving him, and the Duchess of York, in the

of her surviving her husband. War Secretary, Mr. Broderick, was asked if he had any information to the effect that General Botha had intimated to General Kitchener his readiness to surrender on certain terms, and that there were prospects of the success of the negotiations. The Secretary declined make any statement on the subject. his slience was taken to be a partial coroboration of the reports in circulation. After midnight, Mr. Baifour applied the

closure on the educational estimates. The Nationalists shouted "Gag," and refused to leave the house when the division was taken. The chairman twice asked them to retire to the division lobby, but they shouted "Certainly not." Mr. Flavin cried: "I protest against the way all Irish votes are closured." The chairman then intimated that he must report the mutter to the Speaker. In the meantime the other members had returned from the lobbles, amid some uproar, 30 or 40 Irish men remaining in their seats. The Speaker having returned to the House, the chairman reported the matter to him ,and the Speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order and there were cries of "Yes, yes."

The Speaker then named 16 recalcitrants and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without division. The Speaker ordered them to withdraw, but they refused, amid great uproar. The Speaker called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove them. They shouted defiance, The deputy Sergeant-at-arms advanced and asked them to leave. They still refused. At this, a number of officers and policemen entered to enforce the removal. Eugene Crean, a member for Southeast Cork, struggled desperately against removal. moval, and there was quite a free fight on the floor, lasting five minutes, other Irishmen assisting him. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen, amid yells and cheers. The police then returned and carried out each of the remaining recalcitrants in the same man-ner, although there was no further actual resistance. Six policemen sufficed for each member, with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man, and who required eight. Many, as they were being carried out, waved their hands and shouted "God save Ireland." Those who were removed included John Cullinan, Parrick Walter Davids McMark Welliam. Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, William Lundon, William Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donelan and James Gil-

The troubles arose through Mr. Balfour closuring the whole educational estimates without giving an opportunity to discuss the Irish votes.
At 1 o'clock the Speaker said: "The

House will now resume proceedings in committee, and I trust that the honor-able members will now leave the House." The Irish members shouted they would not leave. The chairman again put the vote on account, adding, there being no teller or no noes, the ayes had it. Amid laughter and cheers, the House adjourned. fore had such a scene occurred in the House as accompanied the removal of Mr. Crean. He struggled flercely with the attendants, who summoned the police, a dozen constables entering the The Nationalists jeered at them. Four or five stalwart policemen pro-ceeded to seize Mr. Crean, who stuck his legs under the seat and could not be re-moved for some minutes. Meanwhile other policemen were struggling and fighting with other Irishmen, who stood up and obstructed the passage of the police to Mr. Crean's seat. The Irish shouted

"Don't kill him," and "Don't kill the The Nationalists fought and struggled frantically; but at length a superi ceeded in dragging Mr. Crean out by the legs and arms, and carrying him down the floor of the House, the Irishmen standing and wildly shouting: "Shame," "Murderers," and "South Afri-

can brutality." Speaker then called upon Mr. Mc-Hugh to retire, but he defiantly refused, his companions shouting their approval. A strong body of 20 policemen stormed the Irish benches. Mr. McHugh fought, struggled and impeded them in every way. Argry shouts rent the air. The benches below the gangway on the opposition side were a mass of mad and struggling humanity. Several policemen were struck with fists. Free fights between the police and tween the police and the members were

alrly general.

As Mr. McHugh was being carried out, his underclothes showing where the outer garments had been form away in the struggie, Mr. Flavin shouted from the back bench: "Ninetesn policemen to re-move one Irishman," and cries of "Shame" were heard from the opposition

While Mr. Collinsa was being removed, after struggling violently, Patrick O'Brien excitedly appealed to the Speaker to "stop this most distressing scena." The Speak-er responded: "The scene is certainly as distressing to me as it can be to the Irish "For every member on these benches

the same scene will have to be re-enacted," repiled Mr. O'Brien, "I do ap-peal to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the leader of the House, to see if he will not let the matter end now and allow the House to adjourn. Tomorrow we shall meet in a better and different temper. speaker again earnestly appealed to the members named to obey the ruling of the House, whether they agreed to the course taken or not, and to leave the House peaceably and decently. The re-

sponse to this was cries of "No, no," from the Nationalists. The speaker then or-dered the removal of others. Amid renewed howls of execration the police grappled with them and carried them by arms and legs over benches and out of the house. While Mr. Donelan was being removed, the Nationalists rose and sang "God Save Ireland." Mr. Flavin shouted against the Unionists, who sat shent in their seats during the scene; "You will be carried out of South Africa

in the same way." Mr. Flavin's turn then came. The po lice were handling him roughly amid re-newed cries of "murderers," when he exclaimed: "All right. I don't intend to

There were still about 50 Irishmen when the committee resumed, but they refused to apoint any tellers for a division. The Nationalists jeered Mr. Balfour and the other Ministers as they left the building, Neither Mr. Dillon, John Redmond, nor T. P. O'Connor were present, having already left the house. One or two con-stables were badly handled in the scut-fie. The suspensions will last for one

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the

worst records. The scene carries us back to the worst days of Parnell's home rule struggle, and must still further lessen for the Irish party the sympathy that ha

In the House of Lords.

In anticipation of further interesting disclosures, the House of Lords was crowded today when the debate on the War Office administration was resumed. The Duke of Cornwall and York and many Peeresses were present. The Earl of Northbrook (Liberal) took up the defense of Lord Wolseley. He deprecated Lord Lansdowne's personal attack on the ex-Commander-in-Chief yesterday and the disclosures of a confidential communica-tion to Lord Salisbury. Both Lord Rose bery and Lord Salisbury participated in the debate which was wound up by Lord Wolseley asking the House, to reserve judgment regarding the reflections cast on him, as probably later he would again refer to the allegations. The Duke of Devonshire, president of

the Council, defended the War Office sys-

Lord Rosebery described Lord Wolse ley's speech as a public-spirited effort to call attention to some of the defets he had found in the practical working of the army administration. He said Lord Lansdowne's reply was a censure of Lord Woiseley which had no reference to the subject. He suggested a parliamentary inquiry into the deficiencies of the War Office. Lord Salibury said the disciplin-ariang had not realized that the army was under Parliament and that the Minister who controlled the army did it as one responsible to Parliament and represented all the authority with which Parliamen; invested him. The Commander-in-Chief must be subordinate to the Secretary of State. The system had worked well in the past and must be made to work well in the future. Success would not be attained alone by the machine, however perfect, but, as attested by every page of nistory, simply by the strength, brilliancy and vigor of the men employed.

Commenting upon the debate in the House of Lords, the Morning Post, Conservative, calls Lord Sallsbury "a Pre-mier in despair," and proceeds to tell the government plainly that the country cares nothing about constitutional difficulties, but cares a deal about having a properly organized and efficient army. "In Lord Roberts," says the Morning Post, "the country has a commander-in-chief whom it can trust, and whose being sent to South Africa last year saved the political existence of the government. If the gov-ernment is wise, therefore, it will consult Lord Roberts as to the necessary altera-

tion of the present system."
The Times declares that Parliament can not pass over the "Hooligan" conduct of the Irish members unless it is to be de-graded in character below the level of the Austrian Reichsrath, "Drastic punish, ment must be meted out to this offense, it says, "which is all the more unpardon.

able because clearly deliberate."

As on outcome of the debate in the House of Lords, there is considerable press sympathy for Lord Woiseley's cause, although no paper speaks more plainly than the Morning Post. Most journals admit that Lord Wolseley has shown a week spot, and that Lord Lanstrying to evade the point by making a personal attack upon Lord It is contended that if Lord Wolseley's shortcomings were so serious he ought to have been called upon to resign. The Times, returning to its attack upon Lord Wolseley, recalls the fact that the government "did everything possible by appointing Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener without taking Lord Wolseley's

#### KILLED IN A DUEL.

New Yorker Shot by a Russian

Count at Osteno.

PARIS, March 5.—John MacWilson
Durant, of New ork, who had ben living for the past two years in Paris with his mother, at the Hotel La Fonde Tremoille, has been killed at Ostend in a duel with a Russian Count. According to the best information obtainable, Mr. Durant had written lefters to the wife of the Russian Count. The latter's nephew came to Paris to settle the matter when he met Mr. Durant in a restaurant, where a vicious fight resulted in which Mr. Durant lost his front teeth. He struck the Rus-sian with a heavy glass water bowl, and the latter died, but the doctor's certificate gave congestion of the brain as the cause of death. This occurred in January, Later took the matter up seconds to Mr. Durant. The latter went to Osiend with his mother, who after wards departed for and is still at Glas gow. A duel was arranged and probably fought yesterday with pistols. Durant was killed and the Count was seriously unded. Durant registered as Charles Neville Carter. His mother has been no

Durant was well known in the American colony here. He was a frequent attendant at official receptions given by the Amercan officials. His engagement to a young French woman was recently announced. They were to have been married in March. The names of the Russians in the case have not yet been ascertained.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5 .- John Mac Wilson Durant, who is reported to have been killed in a duel at Ostend, was an Alabanian, and comes of a prominent family. He was in Albany in December While here, his friends say, he acted in a manner indicating that his mind was unbalanced. In the bands of one of his friends he placed a number of letters which he requested should be sent at stated intervals to a certain woman in Paris. For reasons best known to him-self, Durant wanted this woman to think that he was still in America. His apparent trouble with this woman is supposed to be at the bottom and eventually culminated in the duel in which he lost his life. When he left he did not take all his baggage, leaving a large amount in Albany. To his friends he said he intended to go to Paris, finish some busi-ness on hand, and return here in a few

The De Roulede-Buffett Duel, PARIS, March 6.—The negotiations regarding the De Roulede-Buffett duel have received a sheck. The seconds have telegraphed their respective principals relin-quishing their missions, being unable to M. Buffett's seconds decline to agree. withdraw the words complained of. Moreever, they contend that such expressions do not constitute an offense. The friends of M. De Roulede, on the other hand, point out that the rules necessitate a they decline to submit the matter to ar-

Italy Not in the Alliance. PARIS, March 5 .- The French Foreign Office gives a categorical denial to the statement published in the American newspapers that Italy has joined or is arranging to join the Franco-Russian al-

No More Yeomen Wanted. LONDON, March 5.- The War Office has issued orders stopping the recruiting of Yeomanry, on the ground that the government already has as many men as are

#### The Smelter Case.

NEW YORK, March 5.-Argument was resumed today before Vice-Chancellor Stevens, at Newark, N. J., on the application to make permanent the order re-straining the American Smelting & Refining Company from increasing its capital stock from \$65,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and from consolidating the interests represented by M. Guggenheim's Sons and other interests in the United States and Mexico under its management. At the conclusion of the argument decision was reserved.

#### A State Capital Fight.

PIERRE, S. D., March 5.-After acri-nonlous debate in the Senate this afternoon, the resolution to move the state capital from Pierre to Mitchell was inscene in the House says:

"The Irishmen surpassed even their old definitely postponed by a large majority,

## GERMANY AND ENGLAND

THEIR RELATIONS EXPLAINED BY CHANCELLOR VON BULOW.

No Political Significance Attaches to the Kniser's Visit-Friendship With Russin.

BERLIN, March 5 .- Replying to a question of Herr Schaedler, Centrist, in the Reichstag today, on the subject of Emperor Williams' recent visit to England, the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Budeclared the visit was neither of a political or of a courtly character, but was purely humane. The Emperor merely hastened to the deathbed of his grand-

"It is easy to understand," he said, "that the act evoked the gratitude of Great Britain and aroused there a desire for peaceful and friendly relations. This wish is shared by Germany, a full equality of rights between the German and British nations being, of course, a condition sine qua non.

The statement of the Chancellor was made during the debate on the foreign estimates. Herr Schaedler, in putting his uestion, asserted that dissatisfaction was rife in Germany, and that the country desired information regarding the politcal significance of the Emperor's visit to England and the effect of the accession of the new sovereign, King Edward. The decoration of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle, he asserted, caused wide discontent. The Germans were afraid that a hyper-friendly policy towards Great Britain would create ene nies for Germany on the Continent. The speaker wanted to know, therefore, how Germany stood in relation to the other powers, especially the powers of the Dreibund. The tie with Russia must not be touched. Count von Bulow then replied as already cabled

The Chancellor laid emphasis on the noble impulse actuating the Emperor in the matter, and the desire of the German overnment that it might be vouchsafed to Germany and Great Britain to work in peace and for peace,

"I observed two months ago," said the Chancellor, "and I repeat today that nothing is changed in our relations with Britain since I declared in the Reichstag that we were ready and willing o live in peace, friendship and unity with Great Britain on the basis of mutual consideration and absolute equality. If, therefore, the Emperor, by his presence and demeanor in England, opened the way for a continuance of such normal good relations, it is advantageous to the two countries. No doubt, there are many sore oints between the two countries, but at the same time there are numerous and necessary points of contact between them. Good, neighborly relations are required in both countries, and there is no political reason why we should not cultivate relations with Great Britain in as careful a way as the other powers do. The accession of the new sovereign will not change the relations of Germany and Great Britain. Perhaps there have been people who hoped that the change would exercise an unfavorable influence, but these expecta-tions have not been realized, which also is advantageous to the two powers and to general peace.

"Herr Schaedler said the Emperor's vis it violated our neutrality towards the South African War, and I have also seen parallels drawn of the Emperor's visit to England and the non-reception of President Kruger in Berlin. The parallels are not correct. The avowed object of President Kruger's projected journey to Ber-Ifn was to compel us, in an unusual manier, to interfere in the South African comolications, whereas His Majesty's visit to England has nothing to do with the South African War. I deny in the most emphatic manner that the Emperor acted in any way contrary to the interests of the ountry in accepting and responding to attentions. Regarding the decorating of Lord Roberts with the order of the Black Eagle, that was a matter for the King of Prussin to decide. It is a question of the constitutional, personal prerogative of the crown. Lord Roberts is not a political personage. Therefore, the distinction conerred is one of no political importance.

"Regarding Russia, I am fully convinced that one of the foremost endeavors of our policy is to cultivate the most friendly and most neighborly relations. I am firmly convinced that German-Russian inerests go side by side in most matters and there is no point where, with mutual good-will prevailing, our interests need cross. There is no antagonistic sea parting the two empires which cannot bridged. But here also we require equal-Germany is no more dependent on foreign countries than they are dependent

Referring to the criticism of himself ublished in the Russian Commercial and Industrial Gazette, because he had not regarded German agriculture as a negotiable quantity, the Chancellor said it was the right and duty of every government to give all the concessions it could without prejudicing the interests of its country. But appreciation of these interests did not hostility against "our heretofore and, I hope, our future commercial friends. I hope we shall come to an understanding in this respect. But here, again, the basis can only be complete reciprocity and the independence of our own The Chancellor proceeded to remark that if he directed his course in accordance with foreign criticism it wo not imply friendship, but vassalage. He

"Our foreign policy now, as formerly, is determined neither by love nor hate, and neither by dynastic considerations nor ties of relationship, but solely by calm, sober, deliberate consideration of the interests of the state. He knows little of the Emperor who thinks that other motives sway him than those prompted by conscientious solicitude for the welfare of the empire, and they would misjudge me solely who believed I could be won over to any policy but a German national policy, which summed up in these words, 'Good and friendly relations with all those powers who wish to live in peace and friendship with us, but the absolute maintenance of that political, economical independence to which the German nation has gained an inalienable right by its struggles, labor

and high level of civilization. The Chancellor insisted that the government must endeavor, with the co-operation of the Reichstag, to reconcile the existing sharp conflict of interests in regard to the commercial treatles, upon which depended the whole economic future. In view of the agricultural distress, an increase of the duties upon wheat and rye was indispensable. These increases, however, were limited by the capacity of the country's industry for production and export, as well as a regard for the more favorable conditions of life for German workers, for whose welfare the government was as anxious as the Social Democrats. This remark was called forth by interruptions on the part of the Social

Democrats. The Chancellor concluded with saying that the Bundesrath had not yet decided the extent of the proposed increases, but the government will strive to regain a more acceptable basis of tariff agreements with other states. Any increased revenues derived from tariff reform, especially from duties upon food products, would be applied to the establishment of a benevolen institution and the amelioration of the conditions of the poor. At the conclusion of his speech, Chancellor von Bulow was

It was significant that all the cautiously

worded Angiophile sentiment of Count von Bulow was received by the whole Right and by a part of the Center and Left in dead allence, with the exception, several es, of hoots. A number of speechs

followed, notably one by Herr Ledebur, Socialist, who is the successor of Herr Liebknecht, and another by Herr Richter both of which contained less majests, which, outside of the Reichstag, would have cost the speakers dear. Herr Lede-bur said: "War is hardly gentlemanly when such a man as Cecii Rhodes is at the table and shows President Kruger the door," Cheers broke out in nearly every

The Chancellor spoke more cautiously and with less animation than is usually the case. Evidently, he was trying to make friends among the members of both the Right and the Left. The Right, however, only applauded vigorously when he promised higher duties on wheat and rye. The papers nearly all abstain from comment, but the Boersen Zeltung commends ount von Bulow's remarks regarding China, and compares them with Delcasse's and Lord Salisbury's, adding that "they show that in the Chinese question France and Germany with equal eclat represent the sentiments of Europe."

part of the house.

German Armor Plate Works.

BERLIN, March &-The entire German press approves the motion made in the Reichstag to erect imperial armor plate works, unless Herr Krupp and the other great manufacturers reduce the price of plate to the price made to the United States, namely, by 400 marks per

#### DUTY ON SUGAR.

England May Take It Off the Free Lint.

LONDON, March 5 .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer, said a prominent mem-ber of the House of Commons to a representative of the Associated Press tonight, will probably introduce a duty on sugar in the forthcoming budget, and will perhaps add a countervalling duty. A member of the ministry said:

"I can only say that this serious de-parture from England's historic princi-ples of free trade is under discussion, as the provisions of the budget are religiously kept secret until announced in the House of Commons. However, if sugar is not taken off the free list, there will be a large number of disappointed Con-servatives; on the other hand, the introduction of such a movement would meet with the most flerce opposition of the present Liberal and old-time champions of free trade. The movement in favor of such a step is due, first, to the almost ut-ter decay of England's refining industry; secondly, to the careful study of the success of American sugar under the present system, and, third, to the dire necessity of the government to raise funds by other means than increasing the already enormous direct taxation. For some time an influential committee of the House of Commons has been dealing with the subject. After the recent controversy be-tween Russia and the United States over sugar, the committee decided to make the subject one of debate in the House of Commons March 4. James Reld, member of the House of Commons from Greenock, the center of the sugar-refining industry, was appointed spokesman, but at the last moment Mr. Balfour was obliged to cancel his consent in conse-quence of the necessity of devoting all the House's time to the debate on sup-

#### DUTCH ROYAL COUPLE.

Wilhelmins and the Prince Consort at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, March 5.-Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort entered this city in state today. The royal party was received by the principal authorities and conducted to the royal pavilion, where had gathered a brilliant array of officials, ncluding the Governor of the province of Northern Holland, and high military, naval, judicial and civil dignitaries.

The Burgomaster of Amsterdam dellyered an address of welcome. sion in state carriages and escorted by troops then traversed the streets of the capital, which, in spite of the rain, were packed with throngs of enthusiastic subsects. The route to the palace was lined by the civic guards and troops from the garrison. Salutes were fired as the procession advanced, and the progress of the royal party was signalled by the ringing

The Queen and the Prince Consort were evidently greatly pleased at the enthuslasm of the reception, and bowed unceasingly to the crowds along the line of march. At the palace the Queen's mother waited her daughter. After this greeting Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort appeared upon the palace bal cony, in response to the vociferous cheers of the throng which had been permitted to gather in front of the royal residence.

#### Fight in Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, March 5.-Fists were the feature of the session of the Reichsrath again today. A Czech radical, Zasvorka, started the uproar by insisting on making a speech in the Czech language. The acting president, Prade, prohibited him from speaking, whereupon Fressl, a Czech radical, rushed up to the presidential chair, snatched the papers from the desk and crumpled them into a ball. A member of the German party, named Malik sparng upon Fressl and belabored him. Berger, a pan-German, joined in the fray and showered blows upon Fressl. Others joined in the fighting, and the noise be-came terrific. The combatants were separated and the sitting of the house sus-

Three Battle-ships Launched.

LONDON, March 5 .- Arrangements had been made for the simultaneous launching today of four new warships, the Montagu, first-class battle-ship of 14,000 tens; the Albermarie, first-class battle-ship of 14,000 tons; the Drake, armored cruiser, of 14,000 tons, and the Kent, armored cruiser, of 9800 tons, but owing to the unfavorable weather at Portsmouth the launching of the Kent had to be postponed. The Montagu was launched at Davenport, the Albemarie at Chatham and the Drake at Pembroke

Telegraph System Blamed. COLESBURG, March 5.-The blame for General Dewet's escape is placed on the telegraph system rather than on the commanders pursuing him. It has been impossible to direct operations by tele graph and the feeling is that greater dis cretion should be allowed commanders in the field. General Dewet marched five miles a day faster than the swiftest British column. Although the Boers are now demoralized, it is believed they will quick ly recover if they are allowed a few days

Oporto Dispatches Censored. MADRID, March 5 .- A Portuguese censor stopped dispatches from Oporto, re-

porting that a crowd had destroyed the

Sardoa monastery in the suburbs of the

was called out. Dreyfus Returns to Switzerland. PARIS, March 5.-Alfred Dreyfus returned to Switzerland today after a stay in Paris, during which he corrected the proofs of the book he has completed, en-titled "Five Years of My Life," dealing

Boers Occupy Pearston. CRADOCK, Cape Colony, March 4.- The

with his imprisonment on Devil's Island.

Boers have occupied Pearston, on the Great Piet River. The British today arrested the Rev. Mr. Reynecke, a min-ister of the Dutch Reformed Church, under martial law.

## **OUESTION OF INDEMNITY**

ROCKHILL TRYING TO HOLD THE FOREIGN ENVOYS DOWN.

Li Hung Chang Asks That There Be No More Expeditions-Emperor in No Hurry to Rerura.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Such reports as reach here from Pekin indicate that the State Department by no means underestimaled the difficulties that would be ex-perienced in reaching an agreement between the foreign Ministers respecting the amount of indemnities to be levied upon the Chinese Government and the method of collection, Special Commissioner Rock-hill is doing all he can to restrain the demands of the powers to a sum total that will be within the ability of the Chinese Government to meet without the destruction of the dynasty and an upheaval that would result in the loss of much territory by China. It appears, however, that the demands in their present shape are of an enormous character, and grave difficulty is anticipated in securing an amelioration of the demands. It will not be surprising if it should become necessary for the powers sincerely desirous of avoiding a partition of China to address themselves directly to the foreign offices of the other powers, as was done in the case of the punishment section of the agreement, in the hope that they may instruct their Min-isters at Pekin on different lines from those they now are pursuing.

## MOHAMMEDAN UPRISING

Revolution in Kinng Su Province Spreading.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.-Chinese pers received by the Empress of India which arrived today, report that in Klang Su, the Mohammedan revolution, of which the moving spirit is General Tung Fuh Slang, is growing. The court, fearing that the rebels may invade Shen Si, is talking of moving the capital to Szechuan. The Chinese Army of the north has been transferred to Yu Nan and Kwei Chau, says the North China Dally News, and General Feng Tset says the southern army of 30,000 has been ordered north to Shen Si. It is stated at the Chinese capital that in the event of peace negotiations failing, these troops are to be pitted against the allies.

The Japan Gazette says: order of the Governor of Shan Tung, large posters have been put up at Che Foo, the contents of which are as follows: 'Pastors and priests are invited to return to their various stations, the magistrates to receive them and escort them from district to district. Should there in the future be outbreaks against the Christians, similar to those of the past few months, magistrates over the districts which are disturbed are to be cashiered. The magistrate who keeps his district peaceful one year is to get a good mark; of peaceful for three years, they he is to be recommended for promotion. The gentry of the districts which remain peaceful for one year are to get a good mark; of peaceful for three yetrs, they are to get buttons. Goods looted must be restored; if not restored within a certain period, the holders are to be treated as having received the stolen property. Goods that cannot be restored must be paid for in money."

Shan Tung missionaries are planning to return to their stations after the Chinese

New Year. Advices were received that much warlike preparations were going on in Japan and the Nicht Shimbun says in this cor nection that two cruisers are to be built at Yosokuko and Kure and four destroyers at Yoskuko and four in England to increase the Japanese Navy.

A European power is alleged to have selzed the island of Han To. An explosion took place in one of the coal mines at Yubari on the 12th, 17 men being killed and two badly hurt.

Pirates on the West River, near Canton, recently attacked a European houseboat. They killed a Chinese boatman and severely wounded Mr. Brockhurst and Mr. Spalinger, European passengers. In Sinan, because of the famine, villagers are eating human flesh.

The steamer Tomsu Maru has been lost near Amoy. No lives were lost. The steamer Kayofima Maru foundered in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, two of her crew being

#### LI HUNG CHANG'S REQUESTS.

Among Other Things He Asks That No More Expeditions Be Sent Out. PEKIN, March 5 .- General Yin Shang, order of Li Hung Chang, wrote to Count von Waldersee, making the follow-

ing requests: "If it be possible there be no expeditions; give permission to the Chinese troops to remain within 10 miles of the allies for the purpose of preventing crime by Boxers and robbers; direct the allied troops while searching for and punishing robbers and Boxers, to ask assistance of Chinese officials; prevent native Christians from making extortionate claims which the missionaries often help to enforce."

To this communication Count von Waldersee sent the following reply:
"The headquarters staff of the allied army cannot enter into an agreement to undertake no more expeditions, but must reserve the right to act according to cir-

If no general conditions, political or otherwise, arise, like the appearance of bands of robbers, or the behavior of the Chinese regular troops, that would neces-sitate expeditions, Count von Waldersee is inclined to agree to the request of Li Hung Chang to have no more expeditions. The local authorities will be asked to ascertain the names of the guilty, so far as possible. Indemnities to native Christians or missionaries will be settled in future mutual agreement of the diplo mats.

The daily committee meetings of the Ministers deal with the legation quarters, the forms of assessing indemnities, and the question of ceremonies in connection with audiences of the Emperor. An improved railway service is promised within the next 10 days.

May Not Return to Pekin.

LONDON, March 6 .- The Reuter Telegram Company has received the following telegram from Pekin, dated March 5: "Inquiry concerning the reports of Emperor Kwang Hau's return elicited assurances from Chinese officials that he had not the remotest intention to leave Sinan Fu while the present situation continued and that, if the powers persisted in forti fying the legation quarter, it was extremely probable that the court would never return to Pekin. The Chinese appeal regarding the latter question points out that if forts are constructed five of the chief boards, namely, war, rites, civil appointments, civil works and revenue will be swept away, as well as one of the most sacred temples in the empire, contwn last Sunday, and that the cavalry taining the ancestral tablets of the present dynasty. The Ministers of the p are still discussing this appeal and the question of defenses, but have arrived at no decision, owing to the divergence of views.'

> Chinese Troops Located. BERLIN, March 5 .- The War Office has received the following message from Count you Waldersee, dated Pekin,

"A patrol of 25, under Lieutenant Walmeich, located a strong force of Chinese troops west of Suan Kan, the Germans losing three killed and one wounded. Colo-nel Ledebur was dispatched today with four companies from Pao Ting Fu to clear

Ansuling Pass as far as the great wall and permanently to guard the pass. Count von Waldersee has ordered troops to occupy Chan Ting. 35 kilos north of

Pekin, where the Boxers are active. Question of Legation Quarters.

PEKIN, March &-The next general neeting of the Ministers will consider the protests of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries regarding the Legation quarters now es tablished in Chinese public buildings. The British and Russians have taken the Board of Public Works, Board of Revenue and Board of Ceremonials. The Italians have taken the Emperor's personal temple of worship. Fire has destroyed the greater part of the temple in the Emeror's Summer palace. Fortunately, the ffigy of Buddha, weighing 600 tons, was ot injured.

The Japanese troops are preparing to leave in transports new on their way to Taku. The river is new safely open and there is no danger of another frost, In an edict, the Emperor annuls all ecrees and reports rendered from June 29 to August 14, 1909, in order that no race of them be preserved in history.

China's Appeal Against Russin. LONDON, March 5.-"Russia, having lemanded a prompt ratification of the Manchurian agreement by Emperor the Chinese Government Kwang Hsu, the Chinese Government wired its Ministers abroad, asking for interposition," says the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post. "Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Japan have threatened to take action against China if she permits Russia's dictation. The Washington Government, which is the most friendly to Russia, may persuade her to forego a protectorate over Manchuria as a preventive of encroach-ments by other powers leading to the dis-integration of China."

### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

English Comment on McKinley's Speech.

LONDON, March 5 .- Commenting upo the inaugural address of President Mc-Kinley, the Daily Chronicle remarked: "Time in its progress creates burden for us all. To ignore them is not to annul them. America, definitely, though pernaps unconsciously, embarked on an expansion policy when she declared war on Spain, Today she only recognized, through the mouth of her President, the logical out-The Morning Post said:

"The splendld commercial strides made during the last three years are resuits memorable to any time, but the more signal because they seem to promise still greater advantage for Nationa

industry in the near future.
"If he succeeded in inducing the Repub lican party to regard the control of an-nexed regions like Porto Rico, or pro-tected lands like Cuba as something outside the ordinary conflict of party, he will have laid a good foundation for the exercise of that influence which naturally belongs to a nation so powerful and so intelligent as the American Republic The sonorous phrases in which this is urged upon them is admirably chose to attract the popular support. The afternoon papers here today make

speech, with its strong note of empire ontains a lesson for British pro-Boers, It adds that "A true empire-maker spoke on the subject of Cuba." The Westminster Gazette finds that the term "close friendship" applied to Cuba as an alternative to annexation is decid-

Pall Mall Gazette thinks that the

edly interesting.

German Press Comment. BERLIN, March 6 .- President McKin ley's inaugural address has not yet been commented upon by many of the German papers. The National Zeitung, however, says: "The mere fact that the President mentioned reciprocity treaties proves that there exists a strong liberal current." The Berliner Tageblatt says: uating reciprocity is a clear hint that the United States will strive to enlarge their foreign market, but will sooner relinquish new commercial treatles if full reciprocity is not granetd. This will hardly meet the approval of our agrarians, who think the United States will never dare under-take a tariff war." The Tageblatt disapproves the passage in the address dealing The Lokal Anzeiger describes the United States as "threatening economic and political dangers for old Europe,"

and then, referring to the address, says: "President McKinley has disappointed the world. The China and tariff passages of the address are general phrases, and the Cuba and Philippine passages are optimistic and self-deluding."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "We see traces that the United States will not follow high protectionism hereafter, as it will no longer be possible when the United States has become emphatically an exporting industrial country; but President McKinley will hold all the United States has recently acquired by imperialism."

Paris Comment. PARIS, March 5.-La Gaulois, dealing with President McKinley's inaugural address, says: "Daily it becomes more plain that President McKinley tends at present time to repudiate the policy of expansion and imperialism and to return to the moderation which accords better with his temperament and ideas."

Delegate Wilcox Was Surprised. NEW YORK, March 5 .- Robert W. Will ox, the delegate from Hawaii, and a native Hawallan, is quoted in a Washington special to the World as saying of the in-

augural ceremonies; The inauguration of President McKinley was one of the grandest pageants I have ever witnessed. I had no idea of the vastness of the United States until I saw the inaugural parade today. I was told that the troops in line represented only a small portion of those which could be commanded, if necessary. Everywhere there was evidence of the strength of the American Government. I am exceedingly glad to have seen such a sight, and shall member it as long as I live.

Brutality of Colombians. SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 .- According to V. H. Putros, a railroad man who has arrived here from South America, the warfare now in progress in Colombia, is now characterized by brutality on both sides. In the far interior, says Mr. Put ros, the Federals, before being driven out slaughtered every person that fell int

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their hands, excepting only a few women At Chinipa, a body of adherents of Maroquin, while retreating, came upon an lan near the town and took possession of it. The person in command of this party was Melton Zubia, who, at present has charge of the artillery at Bogota. Theophile Ordaz, the son of the owner of the inn, was found within and made prisoner. Having ascertained that the young man's father was a rebel, Zubia ordered him to be tortured. He was finally, according to Mr. Putros, impaled by the shin on a hook driven above the door of the inn, and his hands nailed to the sides of the entrance In this way, as a result of his struggles,

#### Emineut Medical Author. PHILADELPHIA, March 5 .- Dr. Rich-

ard James Dunglison, an eminent editor and author of many medical works, is dead at his home here of dropsy and heart failure, superinduced by pneumonia. Dr. Dunglison was in the Federal service from 1862 to 1865 as acting assistant surgeon. He was a member and officer in many of the leading medical societies of the city and country. He was the author of "Dungitson's Medical Dictionary" and "Dunglison's History of Medicine.

Grand Haven Library Burned.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 5,-Fire

## tonight destroyed the public library building, including 5000 volumes, entailing a loss of \$100,000. The High School was in the same building, a four-story brick structure, the largest and handsomest in

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