

LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS

BILL PASSED THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

An Amendment Objectable to the Government May Be Eliminated by the Senate.

PARIS, March 29.—The law of associations bill, one of the most important measures considered by the French Parliament during the last decade, was passed last evening by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 308 to 226, amid prolonged ministerial chatter.

The Chamber had previously disposed of the concluding articles of the bill without change, with the exception of article xviii, which was modified by the adoption of an amendment proposed by Gustave L'Hopiteau (Radical Republican), providing that the property of illegal congregations should not be confiscated, but that the question of the right of holders should be decided by the courts. The effect of the amendment will not be to prevent the property going to the state, but to give legal sanction to the seizure. M. L'Hopiteau explained that the object was to remove any anxiety which might be aroused among the people that property rights were endangered.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

Condemned by the German Liberal Press.

BERLIN, March 29.—The conservative papers today do not discuss Emperor William's speech to the Grenadier Regiment at their barracks yesterday, but the liberal papers generally comment on His Majesty's utterances, emphasizing the statement that the Emperor is ill-informed concerning the character of the March (1849) revolution in Berlin. The National Zeitung expresses its inability to comprehend what current events induced the Emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and says it does not see any signs of His Majesty's needing a body guard. The Voelische Zeitung is also unable to see any occasion for the Emperor's words, since nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, and His Majesty's predecessors repeatedly recognized the loyalty of Berlin's population. The Vorwaerts cites a number of previous speeches of the Emperor, exhorting the soldiers to fight for him when necessary and claims it has authentic information that his words were literally as follows:

"If the city of Berlin should again impudently and disobediently rise against the King as it did in 1848, I will be your duty, with the points of your bayonets, to annihilate the impudent and disobedient."

According to the Kleine Journal, Emperor William, during a toast last evening, said: "Attempts have been made to disturb the cordial friendship between Russia and Germany. It is certainly not my fault if such attempts have temporarily proved successful."

The Berliner Tageblatt, which confirms this statement, asserts that the Emperor made a second speech, when replying to a toast to himself in which he was deeply into politics, especially the Russo-German relations and his own relations with the chief of the Alexander Grenadier Regiment, namely, Emperor Nicholas.

The Hanover Courier says: "There is method in the fiction that the Bremen attempt was a deliberate, murderous assault. The conservative press would depict it, wish to make capital out of the attempt. The pessimistic views of the Emperor explain themselves in the light of authentic information that His Majesty's entourage is assiduously working to convince him that the attempt was a deliberate crime, although the Bremen corps has not found the slightest confirmation of such a charge."

In the Prussian House of Lords today, after Count Zietzen had saddled the Socialists and anarchists of Bremen with the offense of instigating the attack upon the Emperor, Dr. Sturt, Minister of Public Worship and Education, stigmatized the attempt "as due to the demoralization of youth, and promised that public education would be so changed as to eradicate a fear of God and respect for authority."

The semi-official press this evening repeats the version given by the Kreuz Zeitung from the Kaiser's address at the barracks. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten on the ground that Socialists and anarchists constantly teach hatred of the Kaiser. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says: "A revolution has not been planned by any party, not even by Herr Bebel or Herr Singer, but the danger of the possibility of such a thing must be considered." The Cologne Gazette blames the Emperor for "throwing a new frebrand into party strife," declaring that there is no disposition anywhere to revolt. The Kreuz Zeitung considers the Kaiser's words regarding revolution as "timely and appropriate." The Tagliche Rundschau regrets that the Emperor dropped "words which will have a disastrous effect upon these hitherto loyal" and expressed hope that he will not "permit thoughts which are dangerous to the state to revolution."

JUDGES ON STRIKE.

Business of Japanese Courts Brought to a Standstill.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 29.—The steamer Tacoma, from the Orient, brings news of the arrest at Hong Kong of an American named John Lee, who has been obtaining goods and money under false pretenses at Hong Kong, while masquerading as "C. E. Morgan, Surgeon of the United States ship Brooklyn." He went about attired in naval uniform, and was bound to Manila when arrested.

An ancient Chinese tablet with the characters so worn that they were undecipherable has been found in the destroyed wall at Tien Tsin.

Near Ning Po, an Italian cruiser came upon a pirate junk looting a Chinese junk and after a brisk fight with the pirates, all were captured and the junk was towed to Ning Po, where 11 ringleaders were executed.

Fukunatsu Sakamoto, of Nagasaki, a famous Japanese diver, has been killed while diving without gear to a depth of 77 fathoms.

The extraordinary strike of the Japanese judges is still on and although the courts are brought to a standstill, there is a general demoralization, giving rise to complaints of unusual delay. Among the 1700 judicial officials in Japan only one-half are said to have joined in the agitation. Their action in the Tokyo local court amounted directly to a strike, for although the various barristers, suitors and witnesses assembled at the appointed hour, the judges did not open the court but spent their time in secret discussion.

The economic situation in Yokohama continues decidedly depressed. The small banks are rumored to be in a perilous condition and reports are rife as to the shaky status of important foreign, as well as Japanese, firms. The internal political crisis, the upsetting of the hopes of peace in China by Russian diplomatic

maneuvers and the financial stringency have combined to cause a downfall in local stocks.

Sultan Is Frightened.
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—Owing to apprehension of attempts by anarchists upon the life of the Sultan, His Majesty intends to exclude tourists completely from the precincts of the Yildiz Kiosk. As a step in this direction he has ordered the demolition of the pavilion erected at the grand entrance of the palace grounds for the accommodation of tourists hitherto permitted to attend the Selamlik.

Arrests of Bulgarians continue to be made in the district of Monastir. A small band of Bulgarian revolutionaries is reported at Brod. The authorities have discovered that arms are being smuggled in in spirit barrels. The garrisons at Kumanov and Uskub have been further reinforced.

Petersburg Students Released.
ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, March 29.—The 41 students who were arrested a fortnight ago for participating in a student meeting were released yesterday. They spent one week in solitary confinement. Under the law 1100 prisoners taken into custody recently on account of political demonstrations must be released within a month unless their prosecution has begun legally before the expiration of that time. Several students have committed suicide, and it is rumored that they did so because of the crushing of their political hopes.

Will Pay the Duke's Debts.
LONDON, March 29.—The Duke of Manchester appeared in the bankruptcy court today for public examination, but the case was again adjourned to May 10. It was represented that Mr. Zimmerman, the Duke's father-in-law, proposes to extricate his son-in-law from his embarrassments. Miss Portia Knight's statement of her claim in the breach of promise suit brought by her against the Duke is approaching completion. It is understood that heavy damages will be demanded.

Fleischmann and the Sultan.
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—John G. Fleischmann, who has succeeded Oscar S. Strauss as United States Minister to Turkey, accompanied by the members of the legation, the United States Consul-General, C. M. Dickinson, and Vice-Consul William Albert, had an official audience with the Sultan today, when Mr. Fleischmann presented his credentials. The usual ceremony was observed, and there was the customary exchange of friendly assurances.

Protecting Home Industry.
VIENNA, March 29.—The Austrian Minister of Railways, Dr. von Wittek, has issued strict instructions that only Austrian materials shall be used in the construction of locomotives, carriages and rails for the state railways. The Minister of National Defense, Count Weiser, has given similar instructions regarding the guns for rearming the artillery.

Politics in Denmark.
COPENHAGEN, March 29.—The Rigsdag will close tomorrow, March 30. The government's position is difficult, owing to the lack of result from the tax reform law. Elections to the Folketing (the lower house of Parliament) occur April 2, and will undoubtedly result in great gains for the Liberals and Democrats and a reduction of the government party.

Blizzard in Great Britain.
LONDON, March 29.—Snow storms and blizzards were general through the north of Great Britain yesterday and cold winds prevailed in Southern England. In Scotland, 36 degrees of frost were registered and in Lincolnshire, England, 4. Much damage was done to telegraph and telephone wires. Today the indications are for springlike weather next week.

Reprimanded by the Czar.
LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar has administered a severe reprimand to Prince Viazemski, a member of the Council of the Empire, for having in the past ordered the police on the occasion of the recent riots.

New Dutch Minister of War.
THE HAGUE, March 29.—Lieutenant-General Kool has been appointed Minister of War in succession of Lieutenant-General Eland, whose resignation was announced March 15 in consequence of an antagonistic vote in the chamber.

Lord Salisbury's Illness.
BONDOON, March 29.—Lord Salisbury, according to the Daily Express, is suffering from a kidney affection which is likely to incapacitate him for some time.

Duelist Wounded in the Thumb.
BUDAPEST, March 29.—In a duel resulting from a debate in Parliament between Deputies Gierffy and Rakovszky the former was wounded in the thumb.

The Australian Elections.
MELBOURNE, March 29.—Although the returns in the federal elections are still incomplete, a strong protectionist majority is assured.

Deposits of Obsidian.
PORTLAND, March 29.—(To the Editor.)—I observe in your paper today an inquiry from Dr. Roland D. Grant as to whether anyone has found obsidian, or volcanic glass, or sanidine rock, such as trachyte or liparite. The rock or stone alluded to very much resembles bottle glass, having a perfect conical fracture and breaking into sharp splinters, translucent at the edges, and from which the Indians of the Columbia and John Day Rivers manufactured all of their heavy arrows, shafts, a mile and a half east of the town of Antelope, in Wasco County, Oregon, there are large deposits of pure obsidian, pieces that will weigh from one to 20 tons. These deposits are so pure and translucent that it is difficult for one who does not understand the nature of the rock to believe that it is other than glass.

For the benefit of Dr. Grant, and those interested enough to examine these deposits, I will state they lie not more than seven and a half miles from the terminus of the Columbia Southern Railroad, which is at the town of Shaniko, and not more than a mile out of the direct traveled route from this town to the fossil fields.

F. CLARNO.

No Better Man.
Salem Statesman.
The suggestion is made that Major A. P. Seal, of Portland, be appointed to especially represent the Northwest in the Pan-American arbitration congress, which has been called for this year. There is no man in Oregon so well qualified as Major Seal for a high and influential position such as congress. He is personally and practically acquainted with the South American countries, their wants, their mode of doing business, their language and their general life, having spent several years in Peru and Chile, where he has some interests. The Major is a thorough scholar, a deep student, a gentleman in every respect, pure and honest in all his relations; therefore, an ideal man for such a mission.

Denied by Young Hanna.
CLEVELAND, O., March 29.—D. R. Hanna, son of Senator Hanna, today denied the report that the recent conference between his father and J. P. Morgan, in New York, was for the purpose of placing the vessels and mining properties of the United States Steel Corporation under the management of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co.

Cathartic or purgative pills do more harm than good. Carter's Little Liver Pills do only good, but a large amount of that. Only one pill a dose.

\$1,000,000 HOTEL FIRE

THE JEFFERSON, AT RICHMOND, VA., BURNED THIS MORNING.

There Was Much Excitement Among the Guests, But No Lives Were Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—The Jefferson Hotel, this city, which was erected and furnished by the late Louis Grier at a cost of \$1,000,000, was destroyed by fire last (Friday) night. The magnificent structure covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, and was built of buff brick on a granite foundation.

The flames were discovered in the upper part of the Main-street side shortly before midnight, and in a short time that part of the building was a roaring furnace. The fire, despite every effort, continued to spread, and at 1 o'clock this morning all hope of saving any part of the magnificent structure had been given up. The guests who were first driven out of the Main-street portion of the hotel took refuge in the lobby on the Franklin-street side. There was much excitement, especially among the women, many of whom retired for the night. Many persons lost all their effects.

Up to 12:30 it was hoped that the Franklin-street portion of the hotel would be saved, but a sudden shift of the wind swept the fire directly into this part of the hotel. Several persons were hurt by falling down stairs. One man's hip was broken. No one perished in the flames. The fire started in the linen-room from a defective fuse. The insurance is about \$500,000. All the surrounding houses are filled with property taken from the hotel. There has been some looting and several arrests have been made. There were in the hotel many works of art, including Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson, which stood in the Franklin-street corner. This statue was broken into pieces.

At 3 o'clock this morning the two towers of the building are still standing, as is also part of the Franklin-street front; but the latter is a wreck. During the progress of the fire thousands of people gathered in the vicinity, and many women wept as they contemplated the work of destruction. Except for the general confusion, there were no startling incidents.

Immediately upon the discovery of the fire, which was eating into the ceiling of the linen-room, the hotel fire apparatus was brought into action. A command was given from some one in Salem in regard to the building, and the guests were ordered to get out. The guests in the Franklin-street end of the hotel saved their baggage, and finally the Jefferson statue was gotten out, with the head broken off. The guests in the part where the fire started lost their baggage, and many of them lost all their clothes. Owing to the height of the building, the fire department was at a great disadvantage. The fire made an immense blaze, and practically awakened the entire city. There were no thrilling escapes, the halls and staircases being numerous and wide.

This morning the other hotels and private residences in the neighborhood of the Jefferson are crowded with the burned-out guests, some of whom are in a great state of excitement. The latest story regarding the origin of the fire is that it started from electric wires. Captain Wise, of the fire department, was painfully burned. One of the guests, whose leg was broken, was removed to the Old Dominion Hospital.

Work of a Lunatic.
AKRON, O., March 29.—The Diamond pottery plant was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in waste material in the cellar, and spread to the building. A well-dressed man was noticed loitering about the place some time before the fire started. Earlier in the evening an attempt was made to dynamite the building, but the dynamite failed to explode. The watchman discovered sticks of dynamite placed in various parts of the main building before the flames had been ignited. After factories oil-soaked bricks were found in various sections of the buildings. The police believe a lunatic is doing the work.

Fire Damaged a Hotel.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 29.—Fire burned the Audubon Hotel, Hampton, today, to the extent of \$200. No one was injured.

HARRIET JACKSON DEAD.
Mrs. Marcus Whitman's Sister Passes Away.

The death of Mrs. Harriet Rebecca Prentiss Jackson, of Oberlin, Ohio, at the age of 83, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, removes from life a noble, Christian woman. She was the daughter of Judge Stephen Prentiss of Flatbush, N. Y., and was a younger sister of Mrs. Narcissa Prentiss, wife of Dr. Marcus Whitman, both of whom, with twelve children, perished in the Indian massacre at Walla Walla, Oct. 3, 1847.

Mrs. Jackson's death leaves but a single daughter, the story of the Robinson-Morrill Company. The watchman discovered sticks of dynamite placed in various parts of the main building before the flames had been ignited. After factories oil-soaked bricks were found in various sections of the buildings. The police believe a lunatic is doing the work.

He was for some time actively interested in railroad affairs, and once, when he was holding an important office in one of the large trunk lines, a political enemy came to him in a somewhat shame-faced way and said:

"I should like to have transportation for myself and family to Chicago."

The two political enemies eyed each other for a moment, and then General Sewell called his private secretary and told him to make out the passage to Chicago. The politician accepted the expressed his thanks and departed. But in a few minutes he returned, exclaiming:

"Why, General, these do not say to Chicago and return."

"I want to get you out of the state, and I'm not interested in your getting back."

Not So in This Enterprise.
Gervais Star.

Governor Gervais, at a recent banquet in Portland, told our Chicago visitor a few inside facts regarding Oregon's ability to grow as fast as some other less favored states. That his remarks were not pleasing to some, if not many, of the metropolitan press, is a matter of course. The truth, when honestly told, generally hurts worse than an untruth. The Governor evidently does not express his opinion, and is not afraid to express his opinion. The truth is, Portland's wealthy citizens are hide-bound, so far as putting dollars into any publicity that will promote the interests of their town on the state at large. Half the money spent for political aggrandizement would make many things besides the town they live in go on properly worked. Portland does not seem to be able to get even a small manufacturing industry started except by private capital, and her wealthy citizens will "pinch" that until it bursts.

However, the natural advantages of Oregon will assert themselves, and our wealthy people will become more wealthy without drawing on their reserve cash.

Absolutely Unthinkable.
Salem Statesman.

And now comes the startling information that Oregon's own Binger is liable to lose his place as Commissioner of the General Land Office. This must not be. After nearly 30 years in office at good salaries, what would the public service do without him? The idea is appalling and must not be entertained.

modern critics have called in question. In all these discussions Mrs. Jackson was profoundly interested. Among the last acts of her conscious life, and as her attendant says, "she was too ill to fully comprehend it, she listened to one of the articles in the Inter-Ocean replying to Professor Bourne's grave charges against Dr. Whitman." There is said to be a remarkable likeness between Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Jackson. There is no picture in existence of Mrs. Dr. Whitman, except those made from the memory of artists, aided by the picture we present of Mrs. Jackson, taken some years ago.

WON BY HALF A LENGTH.

Oxford Beat Cambridge in the London Regatta.

LONDON, March 29, 9:30 A. M.—Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side. A half gale from the southwest is blowing, and the water is rough, so that the choice of position is considered a great advantage.

10:30 A. M.—The crews embarked at Putney.

10:31 A. M.—The boats quickly took up their respective stations and started.

Off Duke's Head, Cambridge is rowing 20 strokes to the minute, leading by a quarter of a length. Oxford is rowing 20 strokes.

At the quarter, Oxford leads by a length. Off Crabtree, Oxford is still a quarter of a length ahead.

10:45 A. M.—Off Hammer-smith, Oxford maintained the same lead, Cambridge hanging on splendidly.

10:45 A. M.—Off Lead Mills, Cambridge, getting the advantage of the turn, pulled up and led by a quarter of a length.

10:45 A. M.—Off Chiswick Eyst, Cambridge is increasing her lead.

Off Thornycroft, Cambridge led by over a length, and gaining.

10:45 A. M.—Off Devonshire Meadows, Cambridge is still a length ahead.

10:51 A. M.—Off Barnes, Cambridge was a length and a half ahead.

10:54 Oxford won by half a length.

GOOD ROADS IN YAMHILL.

And the Recipe Used in Building Them.

McMinnville, Or., March 29.—(To the Editor.)—In the weekly edition of your paper I saw a commendation from some one in Salem in regard to the building on the public road proposition. He says that all concerned are confronted with the question as to whether the old methods of action shall continue, or a change for the better be inaugurated, and that the State of Oregon has been building highways for the last half century and can boast of building few highways that are anything but masses of mud. Then he mentions this grader and crusher, and says they make mudholes with the grader, while the crusher stands idle, "rusting and rotting."

Now, I'll just reverse things a little. This grader is so so as to throw enough dirt from the center of the road each way to make a support for the stones to keep them from rolling off into the ditches. Then give the grader a rest and use the crusher. It will break up and put all hands to work with picks, shovels, crowbars, drills and dynamite. Crush, haul and spread a good coating of crushed rock. Be sure not to try to do too much. I like the plan for keeping each section of the road in good shape.

In some places it might be well to use tilling; that is, where the sapsucker crops out close to the surface, the ground is inclined to be apter and slide, but I have seen enough of it put down and taken out about McMinnville to know that it would not do to go into a general system of tilling.

But, whatever you do, don't sell that crusher for scrap iron. YAMHILL.

No Return Checks Given.
Philadelphia Post.

For the third time General William J. Sewell has been elected to the United States Senate from New Jersey. Senator Sewell is a native of New Jersey, in manner, and a certain keen wit that he possesses may be due to the fact that he is of Irish birth.

Mr. Sewell, who was born in 1836 and came to this country at an early age, was engaged in business at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Northern army, was given a Captain's commission, and at the close of the war was a Major-General.

In 1872 he actively entered politics, and after being for several years a State Senator, he was elected to the United States Senate. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation at seven consecutive National conventions, including that of 1890.

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MERELY A MODUS VIVENDI

RUSSIAN EXPLANATION OF THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

Said to Provide for the Evacuation of the Province by the Russian Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It is stated on excellent Russian authority that the Manchurian convention has been simply regarded as a modus vivendi. It was this phase of the subject which Count Cassini brought to the attention of Secretary Hay yesterday and simultaneously it appears to have been impressed upon the minds of the British officials, as Lord Lansdowne announced to the House of Lords that the convention viewed as a modus vivendi might not present the objection heretofore held against it.

The Russian authorities at Washington have all along construed the convention as a modus vivendi, although Count Cassini has now made this rather plainer to Secretary Hay. It is explained that the term modus vivendi, as applied to the present convention, means that abnormal conditions have arisen in Manchuria and that normal conditions can best be restored by means of a modus vivendi. The chief purpose of the modus is it is explained, would be to provide for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, as their presence is part of the abnormal conditions brought about by the disturbances. But with these forces withdrawn, Russia expects that assurances will be given that quiet will be maintained, and that the former normal conditions will be in fact restored. When the old state of things is thus restored it is the Russian view that the modus vivendi will cease to operate, as its purpose will have been secured of correcting the abnormal conditions brought about by the Chinese outbreak and the dispatch of a large Russian force to different points in the province. It is said that the integrity of China will be completely preserved and that nothing in the nature of a Russian protectorate or suzerainty will exist.

Neither the Russian ambassador nor the Chinese minister has received any word as to the final action on the convention. The Chinese minister was at the State Department today, having returned from a three days' visit to New York. He is without advice, however, since the last dispatch from the Southern Manchuria Railway Company, having returned from the United States, would induce Russia not to press the convention.

In some diplomatic quarters, it is pointed out that the modus vivendi implies in no way mitigates the character of the Russian demand, and that the fact that Russia has certain distinct territorial rights in Manchuria, and that it is a question of life and death to Japan.

Japan Preparing for War.
YOKOHAMA, Japan, March 15.—The feeling that there can be no peace in the Orient save by administering a drubbing to Russia is growing stronger. It is almost the unanimous voice of the native press that if the powers do not take measures to curb Russian aggression, Japan must undertake the task alone. Coupled with the strong undercurrent of public opinion is the evidence that the Japanese government is preparing for the emergency with the utmost possible diligence. Unceasing activity at the various naval stations and yards is reported. The nation is evidently gathering its resources for a struggle for the struggle. From every point of view it is evident that the government and people think that the encroachments of Russia have become a question of life and death to Japan.

Lord Lansdowne's Declaration.
BERLIN, March 29.—In German official circles, Lord Lansdowne's statement in the British House of Lords yesterday regarding the Manchurian controversy is considered only a play at words. English diplomatic action in this question has heretofore been parallel with Germany's, nor does it seem that England desires to go further. The declaration of the British Foreign Secretary is looked upon as intended to help over a momentary parliamentary difficulty. From the same source of information it was ascertained that the Japanese Government does not mean to undertake serious steps against Russia unless Corea should become involved.

Treaty May Be Signed Next Week.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—It is probable that the Russo-Chinese Manchurian treaty will not be signed before Monday or Tuesday at the earliest. The delay is due to the distortions of the Chinese Government, and to the difficulties of communication between the Chinese court, Peking and St. Petersburg. It is not believed that the indisposition of Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, will prevent him from going to the Foreign Office when invited to do so.

Japanese Military Preparations.
TOKYO, March 29.—The newspapers here say it is proposed to relieve the Japanese troops in the Chinese Province of Pe Chi Li by a force 50 per cent stronger. Although May is the usual month in which the relief of the force at Seoul takes place, the relief of the troops there will take place immediately. Three officers of the headquarters staff will also proceed to Corea. These movements, with the activity at the arsenals, is taken to point to the adoption of a strong policy by Japan.

Native Converts Indemnified.
SHANGHAI, March 29.—A regiment of Sikhs, with eight machine guns and some field guns, has been ordered to Tien Tsin to strengthen the guards along the Shan Hai Kwan-Pekin Railroad.

The Chinese officials of the Province of Che Kian, without pressure from foreigners, have indemnified the native converts within the jurisdiction for losses sustained as a result of anti-Christian riots.

Earl Li Will Be Foreign Minister.
SHANGHAI, March 30.—It is asserted here that Li Hung Chang will be the Chinese Foreign Minister or, at the least, the abolished Tsung-li-Yamen, and that Liu Kun Yi, the Nankin Viceroy, will succeed him as Viceroy of Chi Li.

SUPERINTENDENT AT BUFFALO EXHIBITION. Sickness Driven From Entire Family by Paine's Celery Compound.



Spring is here. Purify your blood. Take Paine's celery compound. It is the one Spring remedy sought after and highly esteemed by intelligent, earnest men and women throughout the land. Paine's celery compound has created its own constituency.

Men and women who have never taken a spoonful of any sarsaparilla or patent medicine of any sort, nor allowed them to enter their homes, not only use Paine's celery compound when themselves sick, but persuade their families to do the same.

And yet when the history of this wonderful remedy is studied it is easy to understand why Paine's celery compound stands alone and superior to all remedies in the estimation of the public. It is a physician's remedy.

It is the prescription of Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Materia Medica at Dartmouth College.

There is no mistaking the standing of Paine's celery compound in the family of Maj. A. M. Wheeler, Supt. of Exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition, New York State Commissioner at the Atlanta Exposition, and former Asst. Postmaster of Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1901. Dear Sir: Being run down from overwork, physically and mentally, I tried Paine's celery compound as a remedy.

Spring is the time to get well.

Schlitz
The beer that made Milwaukee famous

You drink some beers that cause bilious headache. Perhaps you think that all beers do.

The cause of biliousness is the lack of age—too much haste to put the beer on the market. To ferment beer thoroughly requires a process of months. Without it the fermentation takes place in your stomach. That is the cause of biliousness.

Hurried beer is unhealthy. Schlitz beer is kept for months in refrigerating rooms with a capacity of 265,000 barrels—kept almost at freezing point until it is well fermented. Schlitz beer is never marketed until thoroughly aged.

Phone Main 635 (Oregon Tel. Co.) J. Silvestone, 605 Cham. of Com. Bldg. Portland.

Never Causes Biliousness

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has