THE MORNING OBEGONIAN, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1001.

## SIGNING THE AGREEMENT

### NEGOTIATIONS FOR ENDING THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Frenident O'Connell Thinks 90 Per Cent of the Men Will Be at Work Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 2. - President O'Connell, of the International Associa-tion of Machinists, estimates that the number of machiness engaged in the strike today is 40,000. He claims to be satisfied with the situation and has con-

satisfied with the situation and has con-tidence in the result. "By next Monday morning," he said, "probably 80 per cent of the men who went out will be back at work with their domands granted. The other 10 per cent are mostly on the Facific Coast and in, several Ohno cities. San Franchico is the only place where we look for a prolonged strike. The situation there is good and the strike may cover several weeks. No in the evening, though it may be found that several days will be needed to ob-tain a vote. This leaves the sticke in force and the situation unchanged.

strike. The situation there is good showed as the strike may cover several weeks. No important developments are reported at Cincinnati, though about 15 small firms have signed the agreement. The situation uses is unchanged at Hamilton and Dayton, O., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash, indicate CHICAGO, May 22.-Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Chicago today from Cincinnati. He is here to settle disputes Reports from all other sections indicate that negotiations are progressing and that agreements are in sight." President Mulholland, of the Allied

Metal Trades Association, comprising the semi-skilled men in machine shops, has notified the machinists' headquarters here that he is ready to order out his men machinats, the most manifest of all, showing the be compelled to strike to get nine hours." Beyond a strike on the part of several pattern-makers in Frazer & Chaimers factory, fothing of interest developed to-gay in the local labor situation. whenever the latter body deems it neces-mary. The strike lenders, however, do not care to involve any more men in the ment than is necessary, and the m-ions are that there will be no gen-augmentation of the force of the ers by the allied men.

strikers by the allied men. Kansas City advices report new firms there signed the agreement today. Four-teen firms in Hoboken have signed. In Buffalo 22 firms are reported as having made agreements with the strikers. At Sharon, Pa., the Continential Iron Com-pany has signed and the Hazieton iron Works and the Janesville Iron Works at Hasteine Pa. have made the concessions Harleton, Pa., have made the concessions

## SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

New Warships May Have to Be Constructed in the East. BAN FRANCISCO, May 22-A mutual

mactivity continues to characterize the scal strike situation. The developments of today consist of an announced determi-cant places at any time without acceding to a single one of the demands submitted by the strikers, and at the headquarters of the machinists it is reported that some of the smaller shops are yielding, and that the larger ones will soon be com-pelled by self-interest to follow suit. But no symptom of yielding has been shown by any of the big concerns. The re-spective managers of the Union, the Fulton and the Risden works declare that concession is out of the question. They are ever ready and willing to meet the men as individuals, and to discuss the situation with them, but they will not treat with the unions, they say. Secretary Rusself Wisler, of the machin-

ists" Union, stated boday that the employ-ers had been misled in the idea that the machinists insisted upon the unionizing of gill sh

We have never requested the employ Metal Workers Give Their Sympathy ers to unionize their shops," said Mr Wisier. "That idea must have been got-ten from other than union sources. It should be clearly understood that we do sion of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinworkers, President Shaffer road a report, giving an exhaustnot insist on employers signing the union agreement, providing they will post no-tices in their shops to the effect that they grant our schedule of hours and wages, and pay for overwork. The employets tell us that they will not treat with the nian, but that they are perfectly willing to hold a conference with their own men. The case of the men, however, is in the hands of the union, for the employes have

found the necessity of bandling together in a common cause, just the same as the employers have done. We are compelled to treat with an employers' association, "Inasmuch as the International Associa-tion of Machinisis have been forced to resort to the last method employed by inhor organizations, viz., sirikes, and ipwhich represents the strength of all the establishments affected by the strike." At the office of the Union Iron Works asmuch as they are out for living wages and more favorable conditions, therefore, be it

no special significance was attached to Mr. Wisler's statement. Irving M. Scott declined to discuss the subject, but allowed the declaration to go forth that the Union Iron Works cannot possibly

# repairing the steamer Garonne, which was to have been done in Victoria, would not be touched by union machinists there. Permission has been given the local Quartermaster today to take all United States transports in need of repairs over the bay to the neval station, where men are available for service. That was the unly way out of the difficulty. CREED REVISION THE ONE SUBJECT BEFORE THE PRESBYTERIANS.

No Change at New York.

Gompers at Chicago.

On the Central of New Jersey.

Situation at Cincinnati.

At Astoria.

Strike at Alliance Ended.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.-It is esti-

this city. Two hundred men joined the strikers today.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

to the Striking Machinists.

MILWAUKEE, May 22,-At today's ses

mated that 2000 machinists are now o

hunt for the machinists.

THE

## Motion Made to Hold Meetings Dur-NEW YORK, May 22.-The conference ing Debate at Academy of Music-

committees at the Metal Trades Associa-tion and the Trades Union held a confer-ence tonight for nearly two hours, and the two resolutions offered, the one embody-ing the demand of the employers that the men return to work pending arbitra-tion, and the other resolution securing to the employes the nine-hour day without reduction of wages, were both lost by the votes, and were referred to the two as-continues for a vote of the organizations Defense of Missionaries. PHILADELPHIA. May 22-That creed revision is the leading issue of the Près-byterian General Assembly was strongly evidenced during today's session, when almost every speaker took occasion to mention the subject during the course of his address. Shortly before adjournment, Rev. Richard Holmes, af Pittsburg, startied the commissioners by launching into a discussion of the question, but when he stopped long enough to announce that he was simply leading up to a point in connection with his appeal for assis-tance in removing the mortgage from the almost every speaker took occasion to mention the subject during the course of his address. Shortly before adjournment, Rev. Richard Holmes, af Pittsburg, startled the commissioners by launching into a discussion of the question, but when he stopped long enough to announce that he was simply leading up to a point in connection with his appeal for assis-tance in removing the mortgage from the sociations for a vote of the organizations sembraced in those associations. It is pos-sible that the vots will be taken tomor-row and there will be another conference

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

our sympathy and our prayers for the sustaining power of the Holy Splrit." Robert A. Speer, of New York, secre-tary of the Board of Foreign Missions, in addressing the assembly on the com-mittee's report, denounced the critics who placed the bilame for the Boare uprising on the shoulders of the missionaries. In this connection he said: "I have the written statement from the brother-in-law of Minister Wu that had the missionaries been let alone no trouble would have broken out in the Chinese Empire. He also defends the missionaries as China's only friends. I challenge you to find in any of the news-papers charges true or false against the missionaries of our church. They have borne themselves through all these troubles without reproach." Rev. J. Albert Miller, of Pao Ting Fu, Rev. J. S. Whiting, of Pekin, and How-ard Campbell, of Lace, also spoke in be-

# DEPARTURE OF AMERICANS A TEXAS CONGRESSMAN

TROOPS GIVEN A GOOD SEND-OFF AT PEKIN.

Left Amid Music From British and Japanese Bands-Ministers' Conference Was Without Results.

PEKIN, May 22.-The last of the Amer-ican troops here, with the exception of the legation guard, left Pekin at 7 o'clock this morning. The headquarters' staff departed at 10 o'clock. In spite of the early hour, and the long distances they had to march all the hands of the British troops escorted the Ninth Infantry from the Temple of Agriculture to the depot, where a Japanese band awaited the troops All the British Generals and their staffs and all the officers off duty were present. The scene was one of great enthusiasm. As the train left a great crowd was pres-ent to wish General Chaffee farewell.

The foreign ministers' conference was very unsatisfactory. No power was will-ing to accede to the American idea of the reduction of the Chinese indemnity to £40,000,000, though Great Britain recognizes the advisability of some reduction. There will be another meeting tomorrow.

AMERICAN POLICY UNCHANGED.

Still Endeavoring to. Reduce the Amount of Indemnity.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.-The Presi-dent and Secretary of State Hay have been in constant communication with ngton during all their journey Dispatches from our foreign Em-West. bassles have been continually arriving. and the Chinese situation has received special attention. The President has been anxious lest the difficulties thrown in the way of an arrangement of some of the powers might lead to indefinite delay, and a consequent increased indemnity be exacted.

The points to be settled are: First, the total amount of the indemnity and the share of each power, and, second, the method of payment. In regard to the first point, the President has constantly endeavored to moderate the demands of the powers to an amount which China might pay without financial ruin or territorial dismemberment. He has thought that \$200,000,000 was the maximum amount indicated by the best authorities consulted, and he has proved the willingness of this Government to make sacrifices in the interest of China and the restoration of former relations by cutting down our al-ready moderate claim one-half if other powers would admit a proportionate repowers would admit a proportionate re-duction. These propositions have not been accepted by the other governments, though Great Britain has shown a dispo-sition to a considerate treatment of the

affair As to the method of payment, it is understood that there are various propositions before the conference of Ministers in Pekin. One is a loan to be contracted by China, guaranteed by the powers,

which, it is thought, might be floated at 4 per cent, with a commission of 5 or 6 per cent; another is a loan, not guaranteed, which would probably require an enormous commission, and a heavy rate of interest, some 7 per cent. None of these propositions will be acceptable to the President. Two weeks ago he proposed that each power should accept for its share of the indemnity the bonds of China at par and with interest at 3 per cent, provision for meeting the interest and for eventual payments being taken from the liken, the salt duties and in-creased import taxes. Mr. Rockhill has now been instructed to urge the views anew upon the attention of his collesgues. The attitude of the British Government.

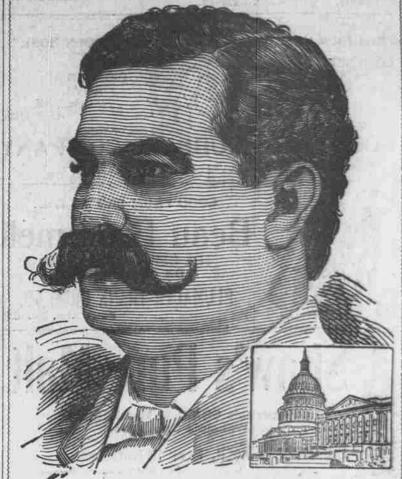
as set forth in the recent enceches of its representatives in Parliament, indicate that Great Britain, though not willing to go so far as this country in moderating the demiands of the powers, is inclined to accept ours, which, if adopted, may bring the negotiations to a conclusion

Failure of the Waldersee Campaign. NEW YORK, May 22 .- A dispatch to the

Heraid from St. Petersburg says: The attack on the Kaiser's speech at Mets by the Borsevala Viedlomosti is considered to have been inspired. The paper

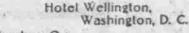
Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, of Pitts-burg. Pa., appeared before the commit-tee with an appeal in behalf of the Pres-tee with an appeal in behalf of the Presthe real interests of Germany in the far

Recommends Pe-ru-na as a Permanent Cure for Catarrh and as a Grand Tonic.



CONG. R. C. DEGRAFFENREID FROM TEXAS.

Congressman R. C. DeGraffenreid, of Longview, Texas, gives his endorsement to Peruna, the great catarrh remedy, in the following letter:



The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen: "After the use of Peruna for a short time, I am convinced that it is all you claim for it. It is a grand tonic and I can recommend it as a safe and permanent cure for catarrh."-R. C. DeGraffenreid.

Sore throat has many names. Some other remedies that are just as good. Incall it catarrh of the pharynx. It is also called chronic tonsilitis. Follicular hastoritis is the name that deciras de-"My physician, to whom I applied, did not do any better. My froubles be-came worse and my suffering increased instead of improving. "Loss of appetite sleep and flesh, pharyngitis is the name that doctors delight to call it, as they generally prefer the longer words. Public speakers and preachers are so prone to have sore

preachers are so prone to have sore throat, that it is sometimes called preachers' sore throat. It makes little difference what name we call II-just plain sore throat is hard enough to bear without indulging in long names. Chronic sore throat gener-ally begins by a scratching sensation in the throat, and there may be a little difference is a sa last resort. Thanks to Dr. Hartman's invention I now enjoy as good health as I ever did-site e p soundiy. ness or constant desire to keep swallow-ing. Painful swallowing and hawking is sure to come later if nothing is done

for it. Sore throat is almost certain, after it has become chronic, to gradually extend downward to the lungs. When this hap-pens consumption is often the result. The time to cure sore throat is in its early stages. A bottle or two of Peruma is sure to put a stop to the whole thing. If Mr. Charles D. Sinyth, whose testi-mony appears here had used Peruma at the beginning of his trouble, he would have been saved years of sickness caused by neglecting to use Peruma in time. Charles D. Smyth, of Angel's Camp. Cal., says: "Chronic catarth in the head. nose and throat has been a source of trouble and annoyance to me for more has become chronic, to gradually extend

Spring

Medicine

Is of the greatest importance. This

is the most critical season of the

It is the time when you imperatively

It will give you a good appetite,

purify and enrich your blood, build

up and steady your nerves, overcome

that tired feeling, give mental and

digestive strength - in short, will

vitalize your whole being, and put

Don't experiment with others. Get

that which trial and test have proved

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

Best for Spring - "I have taken

Spring Fever-"I have taken Hood's

year, from a health standpoint.

need Hood's Sarsaparilla.

you in perfect health.

the best-

Don't delay taking it.

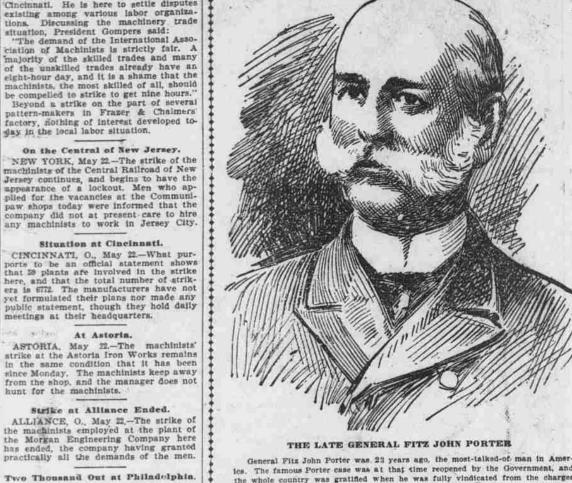
Charles D. Smyth.

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sleep soundly, have excellent h ave excellent appetite, a a d having gained in weight more than I ever did in my life. I have used nine bottles of Peruna and no other and no other medicine, to effect my cure, and I can most sincerely recom mend it to a suf-fering humanity afflicted as I have

oon "-Charles D. Smyth. No other remedy is so widely known and so universally used for sore throat, coughs, colds, is grippe and all other ca-

tarrhal discares. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for a handsomely illus-trated, free book on catarrh. It treats



ics. The famous Porter case was at that time reopened by the Government, and the whole country was gratified when he was fully vindicated from the charges of insubordination which ied to his being expelled from the Army in disgrace in 1862. General Porter was born in 1822 in New Hampshire, and was graduated from West Point in 1845. He was brevetted for gallant conduct during the Mexi-can war, and rose to be Major-General of Volunteers in the Civil War. At the second battle of Bull Run he took no part, and was charged by General Pope with insubordination. For 16 years he made frequent appeals from the verdict of guilty which was rendered, but it was not until 1878 that he got a hearing. In speaking of General Porter's conduct, General Grant, in 1881, said that if Porter had been in command at Bull Run the war would have come to an end on and there. Since 1886 General Porter has been prominent in the business life of New York.

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ive review of the work of the association for the past year. Secretary John Wil-liams and Editor Ben Davis alone read reports. Each officer was given a vote of New York Presbyterian Building, no ob-New York Presbyterian Building, no ob-jection was offered. A motion was made to hold the meetings of the assembly durreports. Each ometer was given a voie of thanks. A resolution introduced by John Morgan, of Cambridge, O., extending sym-pathy and moral support to the striking machinists, was adopted unanimously. The revolution reads as follows: to hold the meetings of the assembly dur-ing the debate on revision at the Academy of Music, but was not acted upon, as the order of the day took precedence. The committee on church policy presented a report containing numerous decisions on overtures submitted by various Presby-teries. A factional disturbance in the Church of the Covenant, Williamsport, Pa which had been referred to the ju-"Resolved, That this convention convey

Pa which had been referred to the ju-Pa., which had been referred to the Jac-dicial committee, was ordered itied ac-cording to the provisions of the book of discipline. In a stirring address, Robert E. Speer, of New York, secretary of the board of foreign missions, defended the missionaries against the malignant criti-tion which had the the adjust at the cism which he said they had suffered since the Boxer uprising in China. The first matter to come before the as-

byterian Building in New York, which is burdened with a debt of \$1,290,000. Dr. Holmes said his purpose was to raise \$305,000 toward removing the mortgage on the property. The speaker surprised the assembly by dwelling on the revision question and a point of order was raised but not pressed when Dr. Holmes said he was leading up to the point in con-nection with this object. He said: "The church is united on the principle underlying the Presbyterian faith. It is a question of interest; of how we are go ing to express our belief. The revision of the confession of faith is a question not of principle, but of interest. But the Presbyterian Building in New York is a question of both principal and interest. Dr. Holmes made an earnest appeal for aid, and at the conclusion of his address the assembly adopted a resolution ap-proving the movement and instructing utive committee to co-operate with Dr. Holmes.

vision be held at the Accademy of Music as Calvary Church is not sufficiently large to contain the crowds who will want A Dickey, of this city, opposed the reso-lution on the ground that the subject was much too solemn to discuss in public. He thought it would be a serious mistake to change the place of meeting simply, to gratify the curlosity of the public, un-less a church of more spacious propor-tions was selected. At this juncture the 'time for the special order of the day had arrived and the resolution was not put said:

accede to the terms proposed in the union agreement. "We cannot give the men what they de-

mand," said Mr. Scott's spokesman, "tout losing money on our contracts. For example, we have undertaken to build two warships, the California and the South Dakota, for \$7,500,000, and at that price the contract leaves us a skin-tight margin of profit if the works is done under the conditions of wages and working hours prevailing when the contract was made Of the \$7,500,000 which we were to get for building these two ships, not less than \$5,000,000 will be paid out in wages. The 12% per cent increase demanded by the men represents an additional outlay on our part of \$25,000 more than we calculated paying when we prepared our bid. It is useless to talk of arbitration or compromise in the face of these figures. There are Eastern firms that may be able to concede the men's demands without suf-fering actual pecuniary loss-that is, without being competied to draw from their original capital. But the Union Iron Works is not in a position to do so. I may add, not by way of intimidation, but as a matter of fact, that we may be forced to transfer the construction of the Call-fornia and the South Dekota to some Eastern yard, where the work can be done without actual loss to us. The strike provise in our contract enables us to have vessels built anywhere in this coun-

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- The Navy Department continues to receive word from shipyards where warships are being built concerning the pendency and strikes. In this connection it appears that the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, has under construction two armored cruisers, the California and the South Dakots. These are built under the acts of 1899 and 1900, of which acts has a provision reciting: "The aforesaid vessels shall be built on or near the const of the Pacific Ocean or in the waters connected therewith, provided their cost is not 4 per cent above the lowest accepted bid for the other vessels provided for in the acts." The cohtract states that the vessels shall be con-sizucted in accordance with the provisions of these acts of Congress. It also con-ains a provision "that this contract shall" tains a provision "that this contract shall not, nor shall any interest herein be transferred by the party of the first part to any

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other person or persons." Up to tonight the Navy Department had received notification from three conall rules and have used discretion in inditractors now building warships of the pendency of a sirike, vis. Moran Bros., of Seattle; the Union iron Works, of San Franciaco, and the Maryland Steel Com-Francisco, and the Maryland Steel Com-pany, of Sparrow's Point, near Baltidepartment will take no action until the strike is over, when a de-cision will be made as to how many days shall be allowed the contractors on ac-count of delay caused by the strike.

#### No Change at Seattle.

SEATTLE, May E.-Little news regarding the ional machinists' strike developed today. All of the shops of the city are closed. It was given out that no agree-ment had been reached with any of the employers, and the strike remains pric-tically the same. The uplon men were

to them our sympathy and moral support, and we trust that their cause may not be handloapped by 'coffee coolers,' but that success will come to them, and that they may have conditions surrounding their craft that will enable them to enjoy the comforts that should be in every workingman's home."

A canvass of the delegates indicated Wheeling, W. Va., to be in the lead for the next convention,

St. Louis Mill Hands Strike.

ST. LOUIS. May 22-Five hundred ma-chine hands and woodworkers in local mills went on a strike today because their employers refused to grant them a ninehour day at the old wages.

## UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

#### General Assembly Will Take Up the Question of Creed Revision.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 22 .- This even ing the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America convened in this city. The meeting will be an important one from the standpoin of suggested changes in the creed, The Presbytery of Lake Penn has prepared a memorial which will be submitted as a substitute for the present membership covenant, and also for the substitute proposed by the committee appointed a year ago. This committee's report, which will submitted tomorrow, is as follows: "After carefully considering the matter

submitted to us by the last General Asembly, your committee would respectfully report: It does not appear that there is in the church such a demand for change in our testimony against secret societies as would justify the sending down in overtures the article under con-sideration. It does, however, appear that the rule is variously construed and that there are differences of administration. Uniformity in this particular has been rendered more difficult by the multiplication of various secret orders, with a great diversity of objects in view. Some essions have construed the law as mandatory and consequently requiring the on of members of secret orders of every kind from membership in the church, irrespective of the special object which they may seek to promote, or the splitt and the attitude of the applicant for membership in the church; others have regarded the law as advisory in character and not necessarily excluding from membership in certain societies. In some cases, sessions have recognized the principle that there may be exceptions to

vidual cases, while others have not feit free to exercise any discretion in the We recommend the following premises. for your adoption "Resolved, That while the fifteenth arti-cle of our testimony defines in a manner sufficiently explicit the general law of our

church on the subject of secretism, sessions possess and are expected to exer-cise a wise discretion in the adminis-tration of the law dealing with such cases as may arise upon their merits and in such a way as may best promote God's glory and the peace and prosperity of the

The remainder of the report takes up The remainder of the report takes up the consideration of the formula of ques-tions to be submitted to candidates for admission to the church where inaccu-racies exist, such as adherence to dis-tinctive doctrines of the church taking

sembly at the morning session was the report of the committee on church poll-tics, presented by Rev. George T. Purvis, of New York, chairman. The report cor tained decisions on overtures submitted by various Presbyteries. An overture from the Chicago Presby-

tery asked for the appointment of a com mittee to reconsider the form of the West-chester overture and to frame such an amendment to the Yorm of government as shall provide for the restriction of oting in Presbyteries to those ministers who represent churches or are actually engaged in the service of the church. The committee decided that as the so-called

Westchester overture had been over-wheimingly defeated at the last general assembly it was not deemed advisable again to submit it to the Presbyterles. An overture from the Brooklyn Presby tery asking permission to erase from the roll the names of two ministers whose whereabouts have been unknown for the past 25 years, was favorably acted upon

past 25 years, was favorably acted upon by the committee. Rev. Dr. John W. Dinsmore, of Cali-fornia, chairman of the judicial commit-tee, reported that the committee had acted upon a number of cases. Among them was the appeal of John E. Dayton and others of the Church of the Covenant, Williamsport, whose factional disturbance in the church resulted in the locking out of the nextor. The assembly decided that In the castor. The assembly decided that of the pastor. The assembly decided that as the case affected the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, it should be tried according to the provisions of the

The according to the provisions of the book of discipline. Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk, reported the vote of the various Presby-terles upon overtures referred to them by the assembly of 1900. Among these overtures was one denying the ministermbership in Presbyterles, which was rejected. By a vote of 188 to 11, congrega-tions were given permission to elect their pastors as pastors emeritus when they are pastors as pastors emeritus when they are prevented by age from performing their duties. By a vote of 187 to 18, the Pres-byteries decided that candidates for the ministry shall not be licensed to preach until one year after their graduation. Rev. Dr. James D. Moffatt, president of Washington and Jefferson College, pre-sented the report of the committee on foreign missions, which recommends: "Their pastors and sessions adout some

"That pastors and sessions adopt some systematic plan whereby every church member may be induced to make at least an annual contribution to foreign missions; that the effort inaugurated to secure a martyrs' memorial fund, the inter-est of which shall be employed in support-ing the families of the noble men and en who laid down their lives in Pao

Ting Fu, be more earnestly commended to the various organizations and to indi-viduals contributing to our foreign mis-sions; that we rejoice to learn that the tivil authorities and particularly the Prescivil authorities and particularly the res-ident of the United States have made carnesi effort iq secure reconstruction in China, that kind of religious liberly we enjoy in our own land; that we urge the raising of not less than \$1,000,000 for the ordinary work of the board." The following minute was incorporated in the report:

in the report: "We record our profound sorrow upon the intelligence which has reached us during the sessions of the assembly of aucusing all day at a secret meeting, but they give out nothing of general it has been learned that the work of

Camberland Fresbyterians. WEST POINT, Miss., May 22.-The Cum berland Presbyterian Assembly spent the day on the committee report of foreign

missions.

#### DECLARED A SPENDTHRIFT. will disturb the present harmonious ac-

Princess De Chimny Incapable of Managing Her Property.

CHICAGO, May 22.-Princers de Chimay, formerly Ciara Ward, of Detroit, was declared a spendthrift and incapable of managing her property, in the Probate Court here today. Thomas R. Lyons, her uncle, was appointed conservator of her estate and filed a bond of \$100,000. He alleged that since she came into her property in 1894, the Princess has spent \$400,000 in addition to an annual income of from \$55,000 to \$50,000. Mr. Lyons produced proof that his niece concurred with the present action, according to the state-ments of Mr. Lyons to the jury, was pre-cipitated by the demand made in Febru-ary last from Egypt for \$50,000 to pay the woman's accumulated debts. These had accrued in two years. This bill was the largest ever presented. Her previous record had been the spending of 160,000 francs ord had been the spending of 180,000 trancs in Paris in six weeks. All of these bills Mr. Lyons, as trustee, had to settle out of the principal of the woman's fortune. When the debts in Egypt were paid, Mr. Lyons arranged a meeting with his niece in London. She then acknowledged that she was incapable of resisting the tempta-tion of buying whatever she wanied.

tion of buying whatever she wanted.

#### Congratulations From Dia

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.-The follow-ing telegram from President Diaz, of Mexico, was received today by Mr. Bu-chanan, director-general of the Pan-American Exposition:

"Permit me to be one of the first to present my congratulations through you to the worthy people of Buffalo, and justly to felicitate them upon their activ-ity in inaugurating the first exposition with which American civilization salutes the 20th continue." the 20th century."

Funeral of Mrs. Gage.

CHICAGO, May 22.-The funeral of Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, wife of the Secre-

East, and the coloseal sacrifice of lives and money for fantastic ends. It is principally fear of a break in the amicable relations with Russia that caused anarchy among common-sense people in Germany The Waldersee campaign has been the most deplorable mission in modern history. The Chinese have not learned to appreciate our civilization. On the contrary, such deplorable conditions cannot be hidden by rhetorical displays."

#### Powers Likely to Divide.

appear that the Tammany organization as an organization did not get any of the gamblers' bribs money. But Tammany leaders, as individuals, are not so clear of suspicion. The root of the trouble lies in the fact that Tammany is too pow-erful and the plundering clique in the organization has so perfected its machin-ery that it works throughout the entire BERLIN, May 22.-It is authoritatively announced that the powers will agree to require the present Chinese import duties to be paid in gold, which is equivalent to doubling the duties. The same payment also will probably be required in the case of the salt and oplum tax. Germany is apparently averse to interfering with the ery that it works throughout the entire city. If the Republicans were as firmly in nower here they would be fust as had, liken duties, since they are too compli-cated, requiring too much mixing in the internal affairs of China. Officials here admit the powers are likely to divide into two groups upon the method of settlement. some following Great Britain in favor of a loan, and others supporting payment through increased revenues. It is not expected, however, that a disagreement

You Waldersee's Intentions.

SHANGHAI, May 22. - Reports have been received from Pekin to the effect that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has informed the Chinese that his troops will not leave Pekin until the court re-turns, and he himself is received in im-

perial audience. The French have withdrawn from the Shan Si expedition, and the English have refused to take any part in it. It is probable, therefore, that the Germane will be compelled to go alone. In spite of con stant and threatening difficulties, Coun Count von Waldersee, single-handed, continues to maintain the prestige of foreigners in this part of China.

#### Miniater Wu's Memorial.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, has completed his memorial to the throne, concerning reforms in the imperial system, and the doc ument has been forwarded to Pekin.

REFORMING NEW YORK.

Hood's Sarsaparilla when needed for several years and would not be without it in the NEW YORK, May 22 .- The Independent today contains an article written by Justice Jerome. Concerning the work of the Committee of Fifteen, he says, among house. It is an excellent medicine and I heartily recommend its use in the spring and at any time when a blood purifier and

other things: "The raids have been so successful that tonic is needed." MRS. F. M. FOOTE, 21 a great deal of evidence has been secured and many indiciments found. We seem to be on the track of the great men who Irving Place, Passaic, N. J. Sarsaparilla for my spring medicine for

to be on the track of the grant men who are or who were responsible for the re-cent disgraceful condition of affairs. "The evidence that we have obtained will need careful sifting of a trial. It might be most unfair in many instances years and have niways found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. In the spring it takes away that tired feeling or spring fever, gives energy and puts the to disclose the names of the men who were found specified in the gamblers' books. It is not safe to assume that be-cause we find a man's name thus enrolled as receiving a sum of money from them blood in good condition." Miss Erris COLONNE, 1535 10th Street, N. W., Washing-

hose and into at amoyance to me for more than 10 years. I have used all such medicines as came under my notice as a catarrh cure without any help to me ex-cept at times by some, only a temporary llef, but no cure. "Peruna is a sure cure. There are no susbtitutes for Peruna. There are no catarrh and their cure.

weekly that he really is or was in the gambiers' pay. Sometimes rancals stand for men who are honest. They pretend to be authorized by the man in question to collect money for them, but he never hears of it. So we are obliged to build our structure of evidence slowly and ac-cept nothing until it is proved. "According to our present light it would appear that the Tammany organization as weekly that he really is or was in the but it would take them years to get as cept nothing until it is proved. "According to our present light it would appear that the Tammany organization as the condition is not peculiar to. New York. We have seen the same thing with a dif-ferent party in Zhiladeluhia."

C. GEE WO, The Great Chinese Doctor





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A Statement of the Methods by Justice Jerome.