MAJORITY FOR REVISION

SENTIMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLAINLY EXPRESSED.

Baker's Amendment Dismissing the Whole Subject Was Overwhelmingly Voted Down.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, by a vote which showed conclusively that a revision of the confession of faith is desired by the church, today defeated the amendment dismissing the whole subject, offered yesterday by Rev. George D. Baker, of Philadelphia. The assembly decided by an overwhelming majority to continue the consideration of the great question. At the opening of the afternoon session, the assembly decided to vote on the amendment at 4:30 o'clock, and speeches were limited to 10 minutes.

The principal addresses of the day were made by Rev. Dr. John Dewitt in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, closing the debate. Dr. Dewitt favored dismissal, declaring that though there might be slight divergence of opinion on the confession, the church was united on the word of God. Dr. Dickey took a decided stand against dismissal. He said that as the question of revision was not before the assembly, no evil could result from a further consideration of the committee's report. The discussion at times was lively, but without bitterness.

Rev. Dr. Robert M. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, declared it had been said on the floor of the assembly that the confession of faith was not believed.

This brought Dr. Johnson, of Chicago, to his feet with the query: "I want to know who says we do not believe the confession of faith?"

"I call Dr. Johnson to order," said a voice in the assembly.

"Dr. Patterson has the floor," announced the moderator.

Dr. Patterson concluded his speech with the announcement that he was unalterably opposed to any change in the confession.

Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk, declared himself in favor of a declaratory statement. He said: "I believe all parties can be united. We would be wise to follow the Scotch churches in what they have done. The revision committee did, at one of their meetings, decide to recommend a declaratory act as the best means of settling this question, but later agreed not to include this recommendation in their report."

Dr. Dickey closed the debate with a convincing argument, and, during the course of his address, his eloquent appeal for a clearer definition of the clause relating to elect infants elicited a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm from the commissioners.

"Nobody is trying to lead the church into a revolution or blind revision," he said. "Has the changing time all gone with the past? This very confession came out of a determination and a demand for a change. The clause prohibiting a man from marrying his dead wife's sister was repudiated. Is it more important whose sister a man should marry, or that infants should be saved? I believe that only elect infants are saved, but I want it written in the confession that all infants are elect."

At the conclusion of Dr. Dickey's address, Dr. Dewitt called for a aye and noe vote, but Moderator Minton ruled that a rising vote would suffice. The question was then laid before the assembly, and the amendment dismissing the subject was lost by an overwhelming majority.

The Proceedings.

When the assembly opened Calvary Church was unable to contain the throngs who came to hear the discussion.

Moderator Minton said he had found the sentiment of the assembly in favor of a full and fair presentation of the question, but suggested that the commissioners endeavor as far as possible to adhere to the rule of brevity, especially as the great ground had been staked out by the able speakers yesterday.

Rev. David S. Kennedy, of Allegheny, Pa., yielded the floor to Judge E. W. C. Humphrey, of Louisville, who signed the minority report with Dr. McKibben. Judge Humphrey urged the elimination from the committee's report of the clause recommending a brief summary of the reformed faith bearing the same relation to the confession which the shorter catechism bears to the larger catechism, and formed on the general model of the consensus creed. He claimed it means practically a new creed and should not be concurrec in as the Presbyterics do not desire a new confession.

Dr. Kennedy followed with a forceful argument against revision. The way to break down the confession finally, he said, is to go on making holes in it.

"We stand united on the confession," continued Dr. Kennedy. "It is constructed from beginning to end to be used for scientific purposes. It is the constitution of our church organization. We are not considering a popular creed, but the fundamental principle of our organization. The confession has been charged with failing to present truthfully the belief of the church. No one forced us to sign that confession. We did not sign it in ignorance, and I am sure not one of us signed it dishonestly. I repudiate the statement that the confession does not set forth the man side and personality of the holy spirit."

This brought Rev. Dr. Herick Johnson to his feet.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but if you refer to me, 'I did not say that.'"

Dr. Kennedy replied that while he might have misunderstood Dr. Johnson's words he had received that impression. In conclusion Dr. Kennedy said:

"Our plea is that this is not the time for changes while the church is under fire. We are not living in a constitution-making age. After a fair, deliberate and free discussion we find ourselves all divided up. Let us wait until God, in his providence, brings us to the time when we can agree on the questions at issue."

Rev. Dr. J. E. Moffatt, of Cumberland, Md., became eloquent in his appeal to the assembly for a change in the confession that would give a more even balance of truth.

"The confession," he said, "is a man-made constitution. It is not the Word of God. And we are not discussing the Word of God. If this question is voted down by this assembly it will come to the front again until we give the church what it demands. I want to see side by side two great truths—first, the sovereignty of God, and above all his election of men; and, secondly, the freedom of man to choose. I believe that God has elected all infants to salvation."

When the afternoon session was called to order, Rev. Dr. J. W. Dinsmore, of California, moved that the vote on Dr. Bank's amendment, dismissing the whole subject, be taken at 4:30 o'clock, and that the speeches be limited to 10 minutes. The motion was carried.

General Louis Wagner, of this city, spoke against revision.

Dr. John Dewitt, of Princeton University, was next recognized by the moderator. There was a disposition by some of the commissioners to close debate. After Dr. Dewitt took the platform there were cries of "Question." The Princeton professor paid a tribute to the high character of the debate, which has thus far been entirely free from acrimony and sarcasm. He said there is no danger of a division in the church, and he wanted it to go out to the world that no matter how they may differ on the Westminster confession, they stand united on the word of God. He spoke of the consistency of the beliefs of the church, which has stuck closer to the doctrines of the reformation than any other church.

"Unity," he said, "is the fundamental principle of the church which stands as a pyramid pointing to the sky without a fissure, without a crack."

Dr. Dewitt said he belonged to what is known as the fourth party.

"The first party," he said, "emphasizes a new summary of the confession; the second emphasizes amendments to certain specific sections; the third wants a declaratory explanatory statement; the fourth emphasizes 'our noble declaratory statement which is now in our possession and which will solve the entire question.'"

The three elements, orthodoxy, liberty and unity of action, Dr. Dewitt said, were never held in better balance than at present in the new school. Dr. Dewitt said that he was not an obstructionist. His proposition was that the assembly stand on its right and assert the great, noble, liberal term of subscription.

The speaker, in referring to the proposed creedal statement, said:

"The committee proposed that some one be given carte blanche to tell us what we are to do without further instructions from the church. This I regard as the most monstrous proposition ever made to a reformed church."

President J. E. Moffatt, of Washington and Jefferson University, said he belonged, like Dr. Dewitt, to the fourth party, yet he was opposed to dismissing the entire matter, while Dr. Dewitt was in favor of such action. He did not know whether he was a revisionist or not, because there were no specific propositions before the assembly. He advocated the acceptance of recommendation B, and until the committee makes its report in accordance to that recommendation, he did not know where he stood. The recommendation, he said, asks that another committee be appointed, and that it be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the reformed faith. It would not be fair, he said, to the 150 presbyteries who had asked for some relief, if the subject was dismissed by the assembly.

Mr. Baker's motion to dismiss the whole matter was defeated and the assembly adjourned until morning.

United Presbyterians.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 24.—This morning the entire time of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America was taken up with a discussion of the changes offered by the committee on revision to article 15 of the creed of the church, with regard to the admission of candidates for membership belonging to secret orders.

Congress of Mothers.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—The National Congress of Mothers was called to order today, with Mrs. J. P. Mumford, of Philadelphia, in the chair. Amendments to the by-laws was the order of business, and several changes were made, none of them important.

DR. BABCOCK'S CAREER.

A Preacher of Unusual Promise in His Calling.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The trip of Dr. Babcock's companions and their families had not been without unfortunate incident before, for the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, one of the party, had been seriously ill in the Holy Land, and was for a time in hospital at Jerusalem. Several other members of the party had suffered slight attacks of fever, but Dr. Babcock had been remarkably well up to the time of his arrival at Naples.

The Rev. Dr. Babcock, though a young man and one who had been only a short time pastor of a metropolitan church, was preceded hither by a great repute as a preacher in his Baltimore pulpit. His selection by the Brick Church trustees as a worthy successor to Dr. Van Dyke, when the latter went to Princeton, served to confirm his reputation and give him a vogue even before he was heard here. His success in the new preaching field, however much it may have been aided by these contributory circumstances, was almost instantaneous, and his church was thronged with people each Sunday morning and afternoon. He went abroad in the late Autumn, since which time the Brick Church pulpit has been filled by others, notably Dr. Van Dyke on several occasions.

Dr. Babcock was chosen pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church on November 8, 1899. He was the choice, it is said, of Dr. Van Dyke, and upon his recommendation the session of the church asked the congregation to call him. Dr. Babcock had been the pastor of the Brown Memorial Church at Baltimore. The resolution offered by Morris K. Jesup at that meeting made the salary of the new pastor $12,000 a year. Dr. Babcock was graduated from Syracuse University in the class of 1879. After a course in the Auburn Theological Seminary, he was ordained in the ministry in 1882. His first pastorate was the First Presbyterian Church, of Lockport. Five years later he went to Baltimore to succeed the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus.

In Baltimore Dr. Babcock attained a fine reputation as a pulpit orator. In March, 1894, the West Presbyterian Church invited him to succeed the Rev. John R. Paxton, at a salary of $10,000 a year. Before that, it is said, he had received calls from two other New York churches. Particularly was he talked of as a possible successor to the late Dr. John Hall, in the pulpit of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, but at the time some question was raised as to the conservatism of his theological views, and much question as to his pulpit methods, and it was said that his name was not further considered by the pulpit committee.

Dr. Babcock has been described as being a man of energy, a clear thinker, and one who was accustomed to carry out his plans with vigor. His manner in the pulpit, while not exactly theatrical, was fascinating enough to hold the attraction of his hearers as much as the words he spoke. It has been said of him that in personal appearance he resembled a well-to-do business man rather than a minister of the gospel; that his clothes were not of a clerical cut, and that the business suit which he affected and the business-like bearing of his athletic figure tended to heighten this impression.

Dr. Babcock's English in the pulpit was simple and his diction almost perfect. He never became sensational, but he was always outspoken and plain. It was only in January last, shortly before he sailed, that he delivered a sermon in the Brick Church on "Temptation," in which he shook up his congregation by declaring that prizes at card parties only fanned the fever of chance and led the youth to public gambling places.

FAITH HEALERS ARRESTED.

Dowie and Judd Admitted to $10,000 Bail Each.

CHICAGO, May 24.—John Alexander Dowie, the faith-healer, was placed under arest today, pursuant to the action of the Coroner's jury, which yesterday declared him criminally responsible for the death of Mrs. Emma Lucy Judd. H. Worthington Judd, a disciple of Dowie, and husband of the victim, was also placed under arrest. Both were taken before Judge Tutley, who admitted them to bail in $10,000 each. Henrika Bratsch and Harry P. Speicher, maternity nurses, who were at Mrs. Judd's bedside when she died, were arrested last night, and later released under $5000 bonds. Mrs. Judd died a week ago after 16 hours of suffering. Her infant also died. She was a member of Dowie's congregation, and it is claimed she received no medical attention.

Miserly Farmer Murdered.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 24.—David Reynolds, a farmer living two miles from this city, has been found murdered in his barn. His head was mashed to a pulp with an ax which was found nearby. Reynolds was miserly and wealthy and the report circulated that he was in the habit of carrying large sums of money in his boots. When the body was found the boots were missing.

THE INSULAR CASES

CONSTITUTION DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FLAG.

Decision to Be Handed Down by the United States Supreme Court Next Monday.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A special to the Record-Herald from Washington says:

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is that the Constitution does not follow the flag.

This decision, the most important that great tribunal has ever made, will be handed down next Monday. The decision is in favor of the Government, but by a divided bench. There will be at least five individual opinions, but some of these are concurring opinions expressing the views of the writers more fully and particularly than is done in the opinion of the majority. The court goes back to the period in which the Republic was formed, and the Constitution framed, and endeavors to ascertain what was the intent of the founders of the Nation.

The opinion of the majority of the court disposes of the uniform taxation clause of the Constitution, which has been invoked by all the appellants in these cases, in the following manner:

"The framers of the Constitution, in writing that clause, had no thought of its application to territorial possessions. No such question as is now presented had arisen in their minds. The clause 'all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' the court holds, was placed in the Constitution as a result of the jealousies of the states which united in forming the Nation. It was intended to prevent any state or combination of states securing advantage over another or others; to prevent the ports of one state gaining preference over those of another in the importation of goods.

"This rule of uniformity was made primarily for the states—united, the court holds, not for territories then possessed or afterwards acquired, and the Constitutional requirement is satisfied as long as all duties on imports are uniformly imposed at all ports throughout the United States. The advantage of this uniformity may be extended to territories and possessions not states and not members of the American Union, but it is for Congress to determine under the authority of the Constitution."

ORGANIZING NEW REGIMENTS.

Secretary Root Amends His Previous Order.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Root has issued a general order amending a previous order, providing for the organization of the five additional infantry regiments authorized by the Army reorganization law. Originally it was ordered that some portions of the regiments be organized in the Philippines and some in this country, for I twas then supposed that all the new regiments would be sent immediately to the Philippines. Now, however, it has been found necessary to transfer the enlisted men of some regiments to others also, that the complete regiments will be intact.

Under the new order, Companies E, F, G and H, Twenty-sixth Infantry, are transferred to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, as Companies A, B, C and D. These troops are now at Fort McPherson, Ga. Companies A, B, C and D, Twenty-seventh Infantry, are transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, as Companies I K, L and M. These troops are in the Philippines. Companies A, B, C and D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, are transferred to the Thirtieth Infantry, as Companies E, F, G and H. These troops also are in the Philippines.

The organization of the new regiments will be made on the basis of 104 men to each company, as provided for in recent orders. The Twenty-sixth will be organized by transfers as above, and enlistments in the Philippines.

The first battalion of the Twenty-seventh Infantry is to be reorganized at Fort McPherson, Ga., by transfer as above stated; the Second Battalion is to be completed at regimental headquarters, Plattsburg, N. Y., and the Third Battalion, after the Second Battalion is completed. The First Battalion of the Twenty-eighth is to be organized anew at regimental headquarters, and the other battalions are to be organized after the first is completed. The organization of the Twenty-ninth is to be completed at regimental headquarters at Fort Sheridan, Ill. The Thirtieth is to be stationed in the Philipines, and organized by transfer as above stated by enlistments.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry so far as completed at Fort McPherson is ordered to San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines June 25. The headquarters and Third Battalion of the Thirtieth at Fort Logan, Colo., are ordered to San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines on July 1.

A general order issued by the War Department amends the Army regulations so as to allow of the procurement of supplies and the engagement of services in the Army by oral agreement in the manner common among business men when there is no time for advertisement. Another paragraph of the regulations is amended so that military stores and public property condemned and ordered sold may be either disposed of for cash at public auction or to the highest bidder in sealed proposals. The sale may be suspended by the officer in charge when, in his opinion, better prices can be obtained, except in the case of condemned animals.

"Chinese Girl Slavery in Free America."

Illustrated article by Mabel C. Craft. In The Oregonian next Sunday. Order a copy from your newsdealer, in advance.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Diaz May Be Appealed to to Bring Disputants Together.

NEW YORK, May 24.—According to a Washington dispatch to the Tribune, President Diaz, of Mexico, may be appealed to if President McKinley and Secretary Hay are unable to bring the disputants over the second Pan-American Congress together. President Diaz, it is known, is quite as eager as President McKinley to bring about a harmonious understanding between the nations of the new world, and views with even more suspicion than do the leaders of thought in the United States the part that Europe is playing in the game. It is said that Peru and Bolivia have received assurances of European official aid in recovering their lost provinces and a way to the sea if these nations succeed in so manipulating the forthcoming Pan-American Congress as to force arbitration on Chili. This assurance was given, of course, with the view of stirring up just that form of strife which is now threatening to make futile the attempt to hold another Pan-American Congress.

PROMOTION OF CORTELYOU.

President's Secretary May Become Postmaster-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The Chronicle publishes the following:

The following dispatch was received from Washington last night:

"Seemingly reliable information has been received here that George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, is soon to receive a substantial promotion. It is said that the President intends to put him into the Cabinet, providing matters work out as he now anticipates. In spite of explicit denials the story still goes around that Postmaster-General Smith will soon retire, and this is the place which rumor says Cortelyou is to have."

Secretary Cortelyou was asked regarding the dispatch, but he declined to be interviewed, and would neither affirm nor deny the truth of the report. Postmaster-General Smith could not be seen. Members of the Presidential Party, however, who had held conversation with Postmaster-General Smith before leaving Washington concerning his rumored retirement from the Cabinet, said there is no truth in the report, and that the Postmaster-General has no intention of retiring.

Grant and Bates to Return to Manila

NEW YORK, May 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Instead of being assigned to duty in the United States upon the expiration of their present leaves of absence, Brigadier-General Fred D. Grant and Major-General J. C. Bates will return to their stations in the Philippines.

Purchase of Short-Term Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury today bought $200,000 short-term 5 per cent bonds at 108.8923.

LOOTING AT PEKIN.

Done Openly by the Wife of an American and a Curio Dealer.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pekin says:

The last general meeting of the diplomatic corps was the scene of a more acute phase of the controversy over looting. The question was raised by diplomats friendly to Lady McDonald, who think a great injustice was done her by the supposed reference to her in one of General Chaffee's letters upon the subject of looting. Ministers of two European countries, who were with her throughout the day, declared that she left the palace without any plunder, except a yellow rose, plucked in the Empress' garden.

"But," they say, "we did, however, witness one scene of looting which, together with Lady McDonald, we tried, but unsuccessfully, to prevent. In the palace we met the wife of an American, accompanied by an American curio dealer. We suggested that the reception was exclusively for the members of the diplomatic corps, but she persisted in taking the curio dealer, whose expert opinion she wanted upon some of the Empress' ornaments. Reaching the pavilion, the curio dealer said: 'Here, I am informed, most valuable porcelain is concealed.'

"In spite of the protests of Lady McDonald and ourselves, the wife of the American tried to open the cupboard. Finally, she called an American soldier, who pried a cupboard open with his bayonet, whereupon, not wishing to assist at a scene we could not prevent, we withdrew."

The American representative at the meeting made no reply.

Return of Von Waldersee.

BERLIN, May 24.—The statements in the London press that Count von Waldersee has informed the Chinese authorities that he would not leave Pekin until the court returns and he has had an interview with Emperor Kwang Hsu, is authoritatively denied. The officials here say Von Waldersee will leave Pekin May 31, or a few days later, for Japan. It is uncertain whether he will return by way of the United States or via Shanghai.

Germany is trying to charter vessels for the return of her troops. The first vessel can sail in about a fortnight. The German contingent remaining in the Province of Pei Chi Li will be less numerous than the British and French forces.

Captain Hall Exonerated.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The record of the court-martial in the case of Captain Newt Hall, United States Marine Corps, who was charged by Minister Conger with cowardice in connection with the defense of the legations at Pekin, has just reached Washington. Admiral Remey has promulgated the finding in a special order, which completely exonerates Captain Hall from the charge, and finds that the only matter of substance sustained in the charges is an error of judgment in connection with his troops at a critical moment at the Tartar wall.

No Joint Guaranty Probable.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, spent an hour with Acting Secretary Hill today, and it is assumed that the Chinese negotiations was the burden of their talk. It has become apparent that Russia will find it inexpedient to close with the proposition to accept Chinese bonds at any of the interest figures mentioned as indemnity, unless there is an international guaranty, and the United States finds it quite impossible to assent to the latter.

De Giers' Proposal.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pekin, dated May 23, says that M. De Giers, the Russian Minister, has proposed to the council of Foreign Ministers to increase the maritime customs to 10 per cent and a collective guarantee by the powers of the Chinese loan. M. De Giers also strongly opposes any increase in the land duties.

No Smallpox on Indiana.

PEKIN, May 24.—The doctors who were instructed to make a report as to what length of time must elapse before it will be safe to allow the troops on board the United States transport Indiana, where it was supposed a case of smallpox had developed, have decided that the suspected case was not smallpox. The troops will go on board the Indiana today.

Ministers' Action Final.

BERLIN, May 24.—It is semi-officially asserted that the resolutions by the Ministers of the powers in Pekin not to reduce the Chinese indemnity below 450,000,000 taels is final and also that China accepts this, thus rendering the approximate reimbursement of the expenditionary expenses of the powers certain.

Roca Will Visit Buffalo.

LIMA, Peru, May 24.—The Peruvian press says that President Roca, of Argentina, intends to visit the Buffalo Exposition. He will also consult President McKinley on various South American questions.

A cablegram received here announces that a syndicate has been formed in the United States with a capital of $15,000,000 to exploit gold mines in Peru.

Competitor of Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Distilling Company of America is to have a local independent rival, the Hammond Distilling Company, of Hammond, Ind., with a capital of $1,000,000. T. Woolsey, of New York, is president. All the contracts have been let for a new distillery at One Hundred and Fifteenth street and the Calumet River, which will have a capacity of 5000 bushels of corn per day.

Home for Aged Newspaper Men.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The International League of Press Clubs' Benevolent Association has filed articles of incorporation in Union County, N. J. The association will erect a home at New Orange, N. J., for aged and indigent newspaper workers, and also those who by sickness or casualty shall be rendered incapable of following their profession.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS EAST.

On May 30 and June 7 the O. R. & N. Co. will sell round-trip tickets for $60, Portland to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City and Council Bluffs; limit 60 days from date of sale, stop-over privileges en route. City ticket office, third and Washington.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES

Are not the only signs that a blood cleansing, tonic medicine is needed. Tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite, and general debility are other signs, and they may be worse signs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood cleansing, tonic medicine. This statement is verified by the experience of thousands radically cured.

It acts directly and peculiarly on the blood, ridding it of all foreign matters and building up the whole system.

Accept no substitute.

"I had pimples on my face when I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, but since taking it they are gone. It is the best blood medicine I ever took."—Ruth McCloud, Madison, S. D.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has created a good appetite and cleansed my blood."—Adolph Rhode, Plattsmouth, Neb.

"I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Blotches came out all over my body, but they have entirely disappeared, thanks to this remedy."—Fred F. Vernon, Canton, S. D.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for eruptions, and two bottles of the medicine have benefited me more than any other prescription I have ever taken."—Carrie Cormans, Harrington, Wash.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a Spring tonic for several years, and have derived great benefit from it. I recommend it for that tired feeling, loss of appetite and impure blood."—Fannie Fisher, 2018 High street, Des Moines, Ia.

"My wife has been troubled all her life with a breaking out on her face and body. She has taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is now entirely well."—M. M. Martin, Cortez, Colo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

MILNER HOME AGAIN

NO PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM OVER HIS RETURN.

The South African Commissioner Received by Lord Salisbury and His Cabinet.

LONDON, May 24.—Sir Alfred Milner has arrived in England from South Africa and the country is going through the novel experience of seeing a colonial Governor exploited in connection with a much disputed act of ministerial policy. Mr. Chamberlain has spared neither time nor trouble in organizing a greeting for the high commissioner, and has so far succeeded as to induce an acknowledgement of the Cabinet Ministers to the most unusual course of going to Southampton to welcome the homecoming. Mr. Chamberlain is also to give an ostentatious luncheon to Sir Alfred Milner, to which, however, a number of leading Liberals have declined invitations. The visit has been trumpeted through the ministerial organs as a fitting occasion for a great popular demonstration in support of the Chamberlain-Milner war policy, but public enthusiasm is lacking.

Sir Alfred when he arrived at Southampton today, was formally welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation. In a brief reply the high commissioner said he had been greatly benefited by the voyage. He had come home for rest and not to make speeches.

When Sir Alfred arrived in London an unusually distinguished crowd greeted him on the platform. The first to seize his hand was Lord Salisbury, who formally welcomed him. Then, in quick succession, came Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Roberts, A. J. Balfour, Lord Halsbury, Mr. Brodrick, Lord Cranborne and other Cabinet Ministers and half a hundred Dukes and Earls and other personal friends of lower degree pressed forward to shake the high commissioner's hand. All remarked how well Sir Alfred was looking. He chatted with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain and then went out of the station. A fair sized crowd cheered him heartily. Sir Alfred left the railroad station in a carriage and went to see the King. King Edward has elevated Sir Alfred to the peerage.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

New Color Presented by King Edward to the Scots Guards.

LONDON, May 24.—King Edward presented a new color to the Scots Guards in the Horse Guards parade today. Subsequently His Majesty witnessed the ceremony of trooping the color, so long associated with the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria. Queen Alexandra, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife and the Duke of Cambridge witnessed the function from a window overlooking the parade ground, which was thronged with a fashionable gathering, including Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, Henry White, the secretary of the embassy; John R. Carter, the second secretary, and Mrs. Carter, and Commander Richardson Clover, the United States naval attache, and Mrs. Clover.

The approach of the King, who was surrounded by a brilliant cavalcade of the royal staff and foreign military attaches, including Major Edward R. Cassatt, of the United States embassy, was signaled by rounds of cheers, and as the royal cortege reached the saluting point, the massed bands of the Guards played the National anthem. The King, who wore the uniform of a commander of the Scots Guards, inspected the lines of troops, and returned to the saluting point where the ceremony of the presentation of the color proceeded. Subsequently the Guards marched past and the ceremony terminated.

There was a general observance of the Queen's birthday, the law courts and government offices were closed, the pupils of the various schools had a holiday and there were the usual ringing of bells and the firing of salutes at Windsor and at the military and naval stations. There were special observances of the day in Australia, at the Cape and in India.

THE PORTE THREATENED.

Italy Demands Reparation for Arrest of Postal Agent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.—In consequence of the arrest of an Italian postal agent at Preveza, the Italian Charge d'Affaires has demanded immediate reparation from the Porte. If this is not accorded, Italy will send warships to Preveza to exact satisfaction.

The officials of the Ottoman Embassy at Paris have telegraphed to the Sultan threatening to leave their posts unless their salaries are paid.

BRITISH COLLIERY DISASTER.

Seventy Miners Entombed by an Explosion in Rhondda Valley.

LONDON, May 24.—An explosion occurred this morning at the Universal colliery at Senghenydd, in the Rhondda Valley. The rescuers are working with the greatest difficulty, owing to lack of air. Five bodies have been recovered. The wreckage of the pit is complete, and there is no hope that the 70 miners who are still entombed will be brought out alive.

John W. Gates in England.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

John W. Gates, interviewed upon his arrival here, said:

"My visit to England is simply one of recreation, and has no connection with business. I have not come to do anything for steel trust shares. It is quite certain, however, that these shares will rapidly advance within a short time. Firms forming the combination have been making £24,000,000 annually. Taking as a basis their earnings for a period of years a dividend of 7 per cent is assured. The preferred shares of the trust I regard as one of the best investments that could be made. They are shares which will be put away in boxes as securities, as they are on a perfectly sound basis, and the right men have control of the corporation.

"Regarding railroad matters, I think both Atchisons and Union Pacifics are certain to advance in value. The country is experiencing an era of great prosperity. The new find of oil in Texas is a highly promising one, and will add to the national resources. The chief flow of oil is at Port Arthur, Tex. I think the Standard Oil Company will eventually acquire a holding there."

Election Disturbances In Spain.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Although Barcelona elected three Republicans and four Regionalists, the government has placed only Monarchists at the head of the polls. The greatest indignation and excitement prevails and the situation is so grave that the Civil Governor has resigned. Should the government persist in proclaiming the Monarchists elected, serious disorders among the Catalans are regarded as inevitable.

MADRID, May 24.—A ministerial crisis is imminent as a result of the election disturbances.

Glassworkers' Strike Ended.

PITTSBURG, May 24.—The strike of window glass workers in Belgium and France has been declared off, and the strikers will return to work at the manufacturers' terms. Simon Burns, president of the National Window Glass Workers' Association and general master workman of the Knights of Labor, received a cablegram to this effect today. The men have been on a strike for 11 months.

Increased Consumption of Wines.

PARIS, May 24.—The Minister of Finance, M. Callaux, announced at a Cabinet Council today that owing to the new liquor law greatly decreasing the taxes on wines and ciders, the consumption thereof had increased 50 per cent during the first four months of the year.

Lost Score Recovered.

LONDON, May 24.—The full score of Purcell's "Fairy Queen," which has been missing for 200 years, has been discovered in the library of the Royal Academy of Music. It was among a pile of manuscripts bequeathed to the academy by R. J. S. Stevens in 1837.

Mrs. Arthur Tree Married.

LONDON, May 24.—Mrs. Arthur Tree, daughter of Marshall Field, of Chicago, was married Wednesday to Captain David Beatty, of the Royal Navy.

The Praise of Pie.

What do people compliment first, when they bite into a luscious looking pie?

The filling? No.

The crust—isn't it?

"What a delicious, crisp, crust!" they exclaim. What makes a good crust?

Flour, water, and what else?

White Cottolene

What is White Cottolene?

A pure, vegetable product, made of selected beef suet, and pure vegetable oil, odorless, tasteless, neutral. Preferable to hog fat in every way.

A pail of it will best prove its superior merits as a shortening agent.

The N. K. Fairbank Company
Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.

FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For two 2c stamps we will send free our 128-page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

P.S.—No hog fat in Cottolene.

FIGPRUNE Cereal

54% Fruit 46% Grains

A Perfect Food Drink

Made from the choicest fruits and cereals grown in California.

Possesses a delicate flavor and aroma not found in any other Cereal Coffee.

All grocers sell it.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.