### STRIKE MAY BE SETTLED

SHAFFER HAS A TELEPHONE CON-FERENCE WITH SCHWAB.

Amalgamated Board May Visit New York to Confer With Steel Trust Officials.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- The World, in an article on the steel strike to appear to-morrow morning, will say that there is strong hope for settlement of the strike.

"Hope for a favorable outcome was inreased when, early this afternoon, President Schwab received a 'phone call from Mr. Shaffer, who said he desired to speak with him personally. Details of what passed between the men have not been learned, but it was reported that Mr. Shaffer had asked for another conference between the steel frust officers and Amalgamated board and that the board would gamaled board and that the board with come here today for that purpose. Immediately after Mr. Shaffer telephoned ages Mr. Schwab went to Mr. Morgan's office fere and remained closeted with him for some time. The nature of the news he carried seemed to be highly satisfactory to both against picketing was issued recently, him and Mr. Morgan."

#### SITUATION AT PITTSBURG.

It Is Believed There All Negotiations Are off.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—In splite of the fact that the terms offered by the Steel Corporation for the settlement of the strike were limited to 6 o'clock last night, the executive board of the Amalgamate Association, after remaining in session-all day, adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorros morning without reaching a decision. The negotiations are regarded as practically dead. The situation is said to be this: The association had to reject the terms offered by President Schwab and the negotiations terminated; the of-ficers of the Steel Corporation had been instructed to start up the plants with non-

Just what the proposition of Mr. Schwab was could not be learned. Those who know its details declined to say anything about it. It was stated, however, that President Schwab practically relterated the offer made by Mr. Morgan that the corporation would sign the scale for all mills that it had signed for before the strike and that union wages would be paid in all nonunion mills affected in this controversy. Every move made by mill officials today indicated that the peace negotiations were all off.

Orders have been given to start all idle plants immediately, and the superintendents of the various works in this district at once began to make preparations for resuming immediately with nonunion men and all strikers who desire to return to their former places.

It is strongly intimated that a number of men have agreed to return to work in the event of a failure to settle by the committee of the National Civic

The local officers of the Steel Corporation were unusually busy this afternoon. All who were seen declined to discuss the plans except to say that all the works are to be put in operation at once, and that no further propositions are to be nade by the United States Steel Corpora-

The Demmier Tinplate Works, at Mc-Keesport, resumed operations this morning. Six mills out of 15 were started, with nearly 100 men, many of them being old employes. There was no disorder. The deputies were on duty, but only a few strikers were about. At noon a notice was posted at the Demmler works calling the attention of the old employes to the fact that the plant had resumed and requesting all who wished to return to work to report for duty not later than next Monday morning, or their places would be filled by other workmen. The notice was signed by the American Tinplate Company. Manager Lauck stated at that ne that he had seven mills running and had enough men fully to operate them.

Five hundred more men were at work in he National Tube Company's plant at McKeesport this morning, making 1000 bourse where Mr. McKinley's advocacy men naw in the plant. Many others applied for work, but they were turned ing competition for German lines. Thereback because the mill was not in shape upon the transportation shares weakened." to take on any more men. It was stated in McKeesport that the strikers seemed to feel that their fight was lost, though ing productive power compels the radical they would continue their picket duty and endeavor to induce the men not to return to work in the mill.

At the Painter works in this city the management announced today that it had enough men to double turn, and five mills will be put on at night next week, Rumors were current on the South Side

today that the Monongahela tinplate works would be started in a few days. Sicening and eating quarters are being crected in the mill for the use of the imorted men to be brought here to break the strike. Twenty more men returned to the Penn.

sylvania tube works today, and over 200 men are now at work. Manager Latscaw will have a conference with the men who are still out tomorrow.

A Canal Dover, O., disputch says Gen-eral Manager Cline, of the American Sheet Steel Company's plant, was assaulted by

a striker this morning and carried to his carriage unconscious. It is not known how seriously he was injured. Two sheet mills were going this morning and preparations were made to start several more.

The advisory board or general executive committee of the Amalgamated Assoclation met in this city this morning, it is sald, to consider what is believed to be the practical ultimatum of the United States Steel Corporation, Those already here are: W. G. Davis, of Chicago; C. B. The paper considers that the "determina-Bore are: W. G. Davis, of Chicago; C. B.
Davis, of Newport, Ky.: Walter Larkins, of Martin's Ferry, O.; John Morgan, Cambridge, O.; John F. Ward,
Youngstown, O.; Clem Jarvis, Anderson,
Ind.: Ellas Jennings, Youngstown, O.;
David Reese, Pittsburg; John Chappelle,
of Newcastic, Pa., and F. J. Williams, of
Director and A. Birmingham, Ala.
President Shaffer refused to give any

information or admit that a conference had been called. The others were equally reticent. Among the rumors current was one to the effect that a plan for the set-tlement of the strike would be decided upon that would be acceptable to the steel The board, as far as can be learned, is complete with the exception of two vice-presidents.

When the conference adjourned for lunch an effort was made to get an ex-pression from President Shaffer on the ancement from the steel officials that the Amaignmated having rejected the last proposal there would be no further peace discussions and preparations would im-mediately be made to open all mills. He had nothing to say on this, or any other

#### BOARD'S WORK ENDS.

Gompers and Mitchell Will Go About Their Own Business,

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—It is understood here that it is highly improbable that the United States Steel Corporation will take any cognizance of the Amalgamated Association executive board at Pittsburg, whatever the conclusion may be. It was learned today from an authoritative source that the time named in the tentative agreement reached by the conference here on Wednesday had expired; that the steel corporation had decided to participate in no further peace discussions, and that there would be an immediate move for the general resumption of work with non-union men and such strikers as were willing to return to their places. The re-sumption at Demmler was instanced as the first move in the general plan of the steel corporation to proceed in its operations irrespective of the Amalgamated As-

the work of the conciliation board had come to an end. Asked whether the board would again act in the capacity of peace-

makers, Mr. Gompers replied: "If called upon again, we will be giad to act. Personally, I will always be glad to use my best efforts for industrial peace in the interests of the laboring man. As a laboring man myself, as president of the American Federation of Labor, as a member of the conciliation board of the National Civic Federation, and as a man, I certainly will do all in my power to bring about peace between the working-man and his employer."

Mr. Gompers and President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers of America, will go into the hard-coal region of Pennsylvania in connection with the work of his organization, devoting particular atten-tion to Hazleton. Mr. Gompers said he would stay in New York today and tomorrow, but how much longer he could not say.

#### Suit Against Picketers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Bills were filed here today in the Superior Court and the United States Circuit Court against A. R. Ireland, business agent of the Mu-chinists Union, and John Beaton and J. Kepler, strike committee of the Ma-ninists' Union, to recover \$10,000 dam ages for malicious combination to interfere with the business of Robert Tar-rant and the Allis-Chalmers Company, R was against this union that an injunction

Tinplate Mills Operated.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Sept. 6.-Two mills are being operated by the American Tin-plate Company at their local plant and notices were posted today announcing that all men employed there will be pro

No Miners' Strike This Year. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 6 .- The

United Mineworkers Journal in this city, organ of the National organization, in its issue of today says: "It is considered improbable that there will be a general strike in the anthracite coal region before April 1, 1902. An earnest effort will be made by a committee appointed at yesterday's session of the United Mineworkers' convention at Hazleton to persuade the heads of the coal companies to agree to a joint conference with delegates from the miners before

Shop Helpers Strike. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Two hundred elpers in the Baltimore & Ohio shops have struck for higher wages today,

#### THE BUFFALO SPEECH.

How McKinley's Views Were Interpeted in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.-President McKinley's speech at Buffalo attracts general attention here, though few of the evening papers comment upon it. The Post says:
"It is striking that President McKinley expresses himself decisively for the exension of American markets and cor-espondingly will no longer exclude the roducts of other nations from the United States with a high tariff wall. The Dingley tariff period appears to be approach ing its end, particularly since the people of the United States are gradually reaching the conclusion that it is by no means advantageous for commercial development if a country insists upon producing every-thing at home. Mr. McKinley knows very well why the United States has hitherto been behind in the competition with other countries. He also knows the means for preventing the same conditions in the ere, and insists upon applying the rem-

The Vossische Zeltung says the speech fully under Chancellor von Caprivi. The paper admits the extraordinary economic progress of the United States, and conmany adopted a high tariff system at the very moment when the traditional country of that system is preparing a freer

policy and commercial treaties."

The Deutsche Tages Zeltung says:
"There is absolutely no occasion to suppose that President McKinley is about abandoning the prohibitive system. The abandoning the prohibitive system. The speech is much commented on upon the The Lokal Anzeiger's bourse report says: "The great republic's rapidly growprotectionist, McKinley, to break with the old love and turn in the direction of free trade. Herein is a new proof of Yankee common sense and adaptability."

British Comment on the Speech. LONDON, Sept. 6.—Additional English bress comments upon President McKinley's Buffalo speech continue to attract attention. The Post, among other things, considers that it bears a resemblance to the one delivered Wednesday night by the English Home Secretary at Nottingham. Both speakers urged the necessity of opening new markets for trade and each admitted that his Government had a certain responsibility in the matter. The Standard says that the aim of the

United States to be the predominant po-litical and commercial power is decided by an economic need of finding an outlet for her increasing surplus products.
"As military power and commercial enterrrise must go hand in hand" says the St. James's Gazette, "the importance of the statements upon the world of politics, as revealing the new epoch upon which America is entering, must be immense." The Evening Standard inquires if the reference to the Isthmian Canal is a tion of the United States to be uppermost in Central and South America, both commercially and politically, is one of the

The Globe thinks President McKinley's programme forecasts the severe rivalry which Great Britain must expect from the United States, amounting, as the paper be-lieves, to a definite abandonment of extreme protection.

Sebastopol to Be a Naval Harbor. LONDON, Sept. 6 .- It is announced in Odessa, according to a dispatch from that city to the Times, that the Russian Gov-ernment intends to take over practically the whole private quay property at Se-bastopol with a view to converting the port into a naval harbor.

Italian Medal for Marconi. LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Marquis de Leu in behalf of the Italian foreign office has presented to Signor Marconi the gold medal of the Italian Science Society.

Countess Russell Is III. LONDON, Sept. 6.—Countess Russell, (formerly Mrs. Somerville), is seriously ill

Danish Island Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Owing to the fact that Mr. Swenson, our Minister to Denmark, is at present on a leave of absence from his post at his home in Min-nesota, it has not been possible for the Governments of the United States and Denmark to make final arrangements for the transfer of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States, but when he returns to Copenhagen the treaty will

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK! Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-07 It is de-licious and nourishing and takes the place of licious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about 1/2 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

CONGER WIRES OF THE SYSTEM REGARDING IMPORTS.

All Ad Valorem Duties Are to Be Converted Into Specific Duties as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State Department has received a telegram from Mr. Conger stating that the protocol with China provides that all ad valorem duties on imports shall be converted as soon as possible into specific duties. Conversion is to be made in the following manner: Average value of merchandise at the time of landing during three years, 1897, 1898 and 1899. That is to say, the market price, less the amount of import duties, and incidental expenses, shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise. Pending the result of the work of conversion, duties shall be levied ad valorem. No plan for the work of conversion is provided by the protocol, nor has one, as yet, been agreed upon or the part of the powers.

Views of the Chun Incident.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Discussing the Prince Chun incident and the reception of the famous Chinaman by the German Emperor, the London correspondent of the

Tribune says: The German Emperor will be fortunate if he escapes the caricaturist's art, for the leader writers are unable to resist the temptation to ridicule the Chinese melo-drama or farce stage managed by him, Domestic view of this theatrical incident differs from the press opinion. The Ger-man Emperor is credited with having shown astuteness and cleverness in making something out of a bad and apparently hopeless situation. The Empress Downager and Prince Chun had baffled the resources of European diplomacy, and had forced from the German Emperor concessions which took the sting of humiliation out of the mission of reparation. The diplomatic view is that the Emperor saved the situation where any other sovereign in Europe would have failed from lack of inventive skill and dramatic sense.

of inventive skill and dramatic sense.

It is not easy for the English critics to be just in their estimation of a sovereign whom they have underrated for years. He has made more reputation, first and last, out of the Chinese compileations than anybody else, and while he has scored heavily off England, and is being admitted into the partnership of Middle China, he has not excited Russian resentment in Northern China. He is also standily restracting good relations between steadily restoring good relations between Germany and France, and possibly will exert his influence strongly upon Conople toward a settlement of the existing dispute,

Apologizing to Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 6.—The Chinese mis-sion of explation, immediately on its arrival at the capitol, Tokio, informed the Japanese Foreign Office, through the Chinese Legation, that the object of the mission was to express condolence and apologize for the murder of Sugi Yama Akira, who was chancellor of the legation. tion of Japan at Pekin prior to the up-rising of the Boxers, and to convey the thanks of China for Japan's assistance in preserving order at Pekin. No arrange-ments has been made up to the present for the reception of the mission by the

Garrisons at Shanghai. SHANGHAI Sent 6-The Rainuts have left here, reducing the British garrison in Shanghai to one native regiment. The The Vossische Zeitung says the speech gives evidence that the United States is German garrison is 800 strong, and is ready to adopt the commercial treaty policy which Germany forwarded so successible which Germany forwarded so successible with the successible w option of six, a large tract inside the general settlement. They are fencing it and building barracks and storehouses. The "It would be singular if Ger- British community strongly objects,

> Will Sign Protocol Today. PEKIN, Sept. 6.-The Foreign Ministers have accepted the Imperial edicts and have arranged to sign the peace protocol tomorrow.

> Invitation to Prince Chun. BERLIN, Sept. 6.—A special to the Lokalanzeiger, from Dantzic, says Em-peror William has invited Prince Chun to witness the Autumn maneuvers.

METHODISTS TALKED OF WAR. Strong Meeting of the Ecumenical Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A stormy meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference resulted today from the reading, by the Rev. C. W. Smith, of Pittsburg, Pa., of a paper on "The Influences of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace. The five-minute rule was adopted, and the pastors made flery speeches for and against the war in South Africa. The campaign came in for a lot of criticism, and finally the chairman ruled reference to it out of order. Many Americans took part in the discussions, but none of the more prominent bishops spoke. The speeches were punctuated by frequent, noisy interruptions and counter cheers. The discussion terminated without any

conclusion being reached.

The Rev. George Elliott, of Michigan, saying he had often been called a little American, bitterly denounced the war. The Rev. S. J. Cooke, of Chattanooga, defended the necessity of hostilities to vindicate a principle, The Rev. J. M. King, of Philadelphia, said the best solution of the question was in President McKinley's sentences uttered at Buffalo,

as follows: "The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treatles are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not." reading of President McKinley's remarks brought forth loud applause, Robert W. Perks, a member of Parliament, a prominent contractor and vicepresident of the Liberal Imperial Council, deprecated the usefulness of clerical

manifestoes. He believed that some wars were necessary, but the growing ten-dency toward unnecessary strife was due greatly to the influence of corrupt, un-licensed journalism. The Rev. E. Hoss, of Nashville, Tenn., said it would be impertinence for the conference to tell Great Britain what to do in South Africa. The delegates during the afternoon de-

voted themselves to the discussion of the question of Christian unity, a paper on which was read by Bishop D. 8. Williams, of Augusta, Ga. The Rev. F. M. Borth, of New York, explained at length the sys-tem employed in New York to promote unity.

Boer Commando Captured. MIDDELBURG, Cape Colony, Sept. 6.—Lotter's entire commando has been taken by Major Scholl of Pietersburg. One hundred and three prisoners were cap-tured, 12 Boers were killed and 46 wounded. Two hundred horses also were cap-

LONDON, Sept. 6 .- Lord Kitchener's report from Pretoria to the War Office cov-ering the capture of Lotter's commando gives the figures as 19 killed, 42 wounded and 62 captured unwounded. The prisoners include Commandants Lotter and Breedt, Field Cornets J. Kruger and W. Kruger, and Lieutenant Shoeman. Among the killed were the two Vaslers, notable rebels. The casualties were 10 killed and eight wounded.

Pauper Labor Made Profitable. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—According to the London correspondent of the Times, the Holborn poor-law guardians have found Samuel Gompers, president of the Amer-can Federation of Labor, said today that Is best for health; best for pocketbook.

ing, tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, stonebreaking and farming. A report just issued says the profits for the past year amount to £3400 for all the industries, the cost of labor, had it been paid for, been

A Brilliant Wedding in London. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—There was a brilliant array of scarlet uniform and gold lace at St. Mark's, Audley street, says the Tribune's London representative, when Captain Oswald Ames, the tallest officer of the British Army, and the first man in Queen Victoria's jubiles procession, married Violet Dorothea Cecil, the daugh-ter of the late Lord Francis Cecil. The church was well filled with fashionable people, and the wedding was a picturesque ceremony.

Advice to German Exporters. BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Society of Mer-chants and Industrials of Berlin has ad-

dressed a circular to exporters advising them when protesting against United States customs decisions to give the fullest possible information regarding each case, thereby rendering a thorough investigation by the United States possible.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

THE PORTLAND,

A H Higbee, St Louis
J L Pendleton, Saratoga, Cal
R P Lewis, San Fran
M Sachs, Jr, Reading
H Fiorshelm, Chicago
Geo Lawyer, N Y
J L Nevin, N Y
J L Nevin, N Y
J L Nevin, N Y
J L Stanley & wife
C H Lyneberk, N Y
John O Slemmons, NY
H C Chesebrough, S F
C G Jacobs, Oregon C
Miss Anna Whitlock,
Belvedere
Mrs Lancaster, Seattle
Mrs Chas E Hill, Tacoma
Chas E Hill, Tacoma
Chas E Hill, Tacoma
T L Berry, San Fran
F H Johnson, San Fr
Kossiter, San Fran
F H Johnson, San Fr
K Kossiter, San Fran
F L Berry, San F San

THE PERKINS.

Chas G Huse, Chicago
Chas G Huse, Chicago
Chas G Huse, Chicago
Chas G Huse, Chicago
Mrs C Reese, Seattle
Miss Reese, Seattle
Miss Rabel McDonnall, Roslyn, B C
Miss Alice McDonnall,
Roslyn, B C
Hairy McDonnall, do
Frank Fisher, Monmouth, Or
F Kauffman, S F
Chas H Taylor, Saginaw, Mich
S S Moritz, Dayton,
Wash
Bernard J Goodman,
Ishpeming, Mich
J M Roberts, Seattle
John B Ault, Seattle
J J Masscall, Dayville,
Mrs W T Harmaker, Chehalis, Wash
Mrs W H Harmaker, do
Mrs A S Bilton, Medford, Or
S H Jones, Jacksonvill
Miss Kate Moore, Salt
Lake
Rebecca Wetson, Dufur, Or
Anna Wetson, do
C H Clarke, Benicla,
A W Whitmer, Seattle
E E Lane, Ashland
C E Stickling, do
T H Winegan, do
M C Davis, Wallowa
Claude Davis, do
THE IMPERIAL
C. W. Knowles, Manager,

THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager

THE IMPERIAL.
C. W. Knowles, Manager,
H O White, Salem
A W Keady & wife,
Olympia
A J Peavey, Wallace
A Oeterman, Chicago
Miss Annie Fegies,
Rossland, B C
E Mansell, Castle Rch
D C Smith, Spokane
C E Molan & wt, Colfax
Mrs A Hinman, Ashland
Mrs E D Rice, do
F M Greenwood, S F
Marion Greenwood, S F
Mrs Grant Wolverton,
Mrs Moundel, San Fr
C Miller, M D, Chago
C W Moundel, San Fr
C Miller, M D, Chago
C W Moundel, San Fr
G F C Miller, M D, Chago
C W Moundel, San Fr
G C Miller, M D, Chago
C W Moundel, San Fr
G Fown, city
A E Cole, Pendleton
Oceano
J Turner, Albany
Mrs J P Flaher, HanniGed J Mrs Finlayson, Astoria
C W Parsons, San Fr
J S Floher, do
Miss C P Hougee, WW
W A Williams, city

THE ST. CHARLES

Con Price Wife, Linton
C W Parsons, San Fr
G H Watkins, CathIamet
C B H Watkins, CathIamet
C B W Watkins, CathIamet
C B W T Jones, N Y
T Jones, N Y
T Jones, N Y
T Green, Union
Miss CathIamet
C B W Watkins, CathIamet
C D B Toones, N Y
T Jones, Union
Miss Canholm
Mrs E D Ricago
C C B Watkins, CathIamet
I W T Jones, N Y
I Wrs Grant Wolverton,
Mrs Grant Wolverton,
Mrs Grant Wolverton,
Mrs Grant Wolverton,
Mrs Grant Wo

THE ST. CHARLES.

Mrs C P Hougee, WW
W A Williams, city
THE ST.
Geo Brice, city
W Webber, city
J M Mulford, Silverth
J C Hewitt, city
A MeGillwary, Claiskanie
P M Pashaw, do
J W Kistner, Rainier
Mrs J Kistner, Rainier
Mrs J Kistner, Rainier
Mrs J Klistner, Rainier
Mrs J Klistner, Rainier
Mrs J Klistner, City
A Anderson, city
F Fishbeck, city
G A Mederson, city
F Fishbeck, city
G T Sutton, Rainier
Ed Miller, Rainier
J P Stradley, Warrendale, Or
J W Erickson, city
G R Sutton, Rainier
J P Stradley, Warrendale, Or
J W Erickson, city
W R Sterling, city
Mrs A B Killham, The
D B Grant, McMinnvi
C R Newler, Rainier
I G Wickstrom, Kalama
R N Fowler, Rainier
I G Wickstrom, Kalama
B B Graham, do
C M Madden, Pocatello
U S Graham, do
C M S T Jordan, Indee
G O F Brice, city
U A Milson, Mindollo
U S Graham,

The St. Helens Hotel. The only first-class hotel between Ta-oma and Portland.

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle. European, first-class. Rates, 50c to \$1 50. One block from depot. Restaurants near-Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma

American plan. Rates, \$3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.

European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS

KIDNAPING OF AN AMERICAN

WOMAN CONFIRMED.

Was Traveling as a Missionary in Macedonia-United States Minister Looking Into the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- The State Department has received information from the United States legation at Constantinople confirming the press report of the capture of an American missionary by brigands. The dispatch from Minister Leishmann reports that brigands captured Miss Stone, an American missionary, who was traveling with a woman companion, in the vilayet of Salonica. The depart-ment adds that the matter has received the immediate and earnest attention of Minister Leishmann.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received a cable message from Rev. J. H. House, one of the missionaries at Salonica, in Mace

donia, saying: "Brigands took Miss Stone and companon between Bansko and Djoumania."

These places are situated about 100 miles ortheast of Salonica in a country long familiar to the missionaries of the Amer-ican Board. Miss Ellen H. Stone is one of the tried missionaries of the American Board, having been in this mission since 1878. Missionaries now in Boston from Bulgaria are confident that no ill treatment will be given the ladles, but think it is simply a case in which ransom is sought for by the robbers.

Sultan Orders Their Release. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.—The Sultan, immediately upon hearing of the abduction of Miss Stone and her companion, peremptorialy ordered the Vali of Salon-ika to secure their release and to exer-cise every care for their comfort and safety.

#### INVASION OF ENGLAND. What France Could Do in Event of

War. PARIS, Sept. 6 .- Colonei de Launey, of the French Army, publishes a re-markable article in La Vie Illustre in which he says the real object of the recent disembarkation of troops and other operations in the west of France was to show the English that a possible conflict with England was taken into considera-tion and precautions are being adopted for such a contingency, among them be-ing the invasion of England. De Launey refers to the schemes of the first Na-poleon for crossing the channel and throwing an army upon England's territory What was not practicable for Na poleon because he had no steam at his disposal is, De Launey thinks, now with-in the bounds of possibility. He is of the opinion of the French naval people, w. ... told him that even if France was defeated

invading forces along the English coast and fight with success. The French Admiral said: "To disembark troops in England would be the work of a single moonless night. De Launey does not think the French

at sea, it would still be possible to land

navy could be beaten, as it is in a highly efficient state. He says: "In considering the value of our officers and crews, the excellent quality of our ironciad defenses and the immense superiority of our naval guns I cannot help being full of confidence, in view of the day our navy shall have to try conclusions with Britain's. I am glad to say that I am not the only person who has this conviction, for, after the last fleet operations in the Mediterranean, Viceoperations in the Medierranean, vice-Admiral Gerveils, the commander-in-chief, in bidding farewell to his officers and men and commemorating the great deeds accomplished, concluded with this zen-sational phrase: 'All hopes are permis-

#### HOPE DIVORCE SUIT. Lord Francis Will File a Petition

in a Few Days. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.-According to the London correspondent of the Herald, the divorce petition of Lord Francis Hope will be filed here in a few days, immediately after his return from the Continent whence he has been summoned in order to sign the petition. His solicitors, Messrs. Maddison, decline to furnish any particulars of the allegations put forward in the petition or to mention the name of the co-respondent until the document is filed, when it becomes public property.

It is reported that the decision to begin

divorce proceedings was an afterthought, owing to the publicity given to May Yohe's movements in California and Yo-kohama, as well as to paragraphs to the effect that she is about to sue for her freedom. It is understood that one rea-son for the proceedings not having been begun sooner was owing to the Duke of Newcastle's opposition to his brother's name being paraded through the courts. The husband has been anxious since his wife left him to begin the suit immedi-ately, but being dependent on the head of the family, he refrained out of defer-ence to the Duke's wishes. Since the newspaper reports appeared, however, it is said the Duke of Newcastle has with-

drawn his opposition. "Down With the Imperial Veto." LONDON, Sept. 6.-The Melbourne cor-espondent of the Times says that in the debate on the postal bill in the Federal Parliament, a Labor member proposed an amendment prohibiting colored labor on mail steamers. The ministers sympa-thized with the object of the amendment, but opposed it on the ground that the insertion of the clause would probably lead to the royal assent to the bill not being granted. The Labor party pressed the amendment, and Mr. Barton, the Pre-mier, then accepted it, saying that if the bill were veteod the House must remember the warning that had been given. One Labor member thereupon cried: Down with the Imperial veto.

The correspondent goes on to say that it is believed that the Federal tariff bill now under consideration by the Cabinet comprehends substantial protection for exotic industries; other duties purely for revenue, and a low dragnet duty on mer chandise otherwise unprovided for. The dragnet duty is disapproved by con-cial circles. The terms of the tari will probably be decided on late next

Coming Berlin Election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—It appears cer-tain that the election next Thursday of a Burgomaster of Berlin in place of Herr Kauffman, whose election the Emperor refused to confirm, will result in the reelection of Kauffman by an overwhelming majority, says the Berlin correspondent of the Times. It is the general belief that the Emperor's refusal to consent to Kauffman's appointment was not due to the fact that Kauffman had Socialist support but because it was reported that he was deprived of his commission of office 20 years ago for taking part in the agitation against the Government tobacco mo-nopoly. The proposal to re-elect Kauff-man causes a lively discussion in the press. The Radical newspapers an sup-port him, insisting that the Emperor was misinformed and should get information The Radical newspapers all supon the subject from his responsible Minsters, not his military Cabinet.

Japanese Treatment of a Britisher. LONDON, Sept. 6.-The Japanese authorities are not invariably polite or even fair to foreigners, says the Yokohama correspondent of the Times. Mr. Gilmore, an officer of the British steamer Ajax. was endeavoring to get the vessel's cargo discharged quickly at Yokohama, when he was balked by an insolent coolle, whom he struck in self-defense. The Englishman was arrested examined and discharged. The day before the Ajax



was informed that the coolie had recov- sioned officer will not be renewed. was informed that the coole had recovered damages through a civil suit, to pay har natices are said to have been served which Mr. Glimore's watch and clothes had been taken. The Merchant Service who testilled in favor of Marten and Hickel. tention of the Government, which has instructed the British Charge d'Affaires at make representations to the Japanese Government.

Enrope Standing Together. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.-A dispatch from Parts to the Times gives the following

additional details regarding the Franco-Turkish political situation: The report that the Sultan of Turkey asked the Kaiser to intercede on his be-half with France, and that Emperor William refused the request advising the Porte to yield, is confirmed. The Paris Temps says Europe in general has become alive to the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder whenever the Sul-tan's obstinacy places a latent menace to any individual power. A Russian paper seeks to break the harmony of this pro-visional agreement by the instruction that Great Britain is whispering in the Sultan's er, who obtained the assistance of five ear that there is no danger of France attempting to exercise coercion. In Paris, however, even the Russian press is un-heeded in view of the attitude of the British press and the real gratitude toward Great Britain for her moral support. The request that Munir Bey, the Turk-ish Ambussador, leave Paris has nat-urally brought about a change in the position of the young Turks and Ottoman refugees in that city. Paris was the center of the Turkish esplonage system in Europe and the surveilance of exiles was almost the sole function of Munir Bey. Now that he has been ordered home and

of the young Turkish party can hold re-unions, publish pamphlets and worry the Sultan as much as they like.

salled, however, he was selzed and sen- Duntzic. Sergeant Hickel, though acsalies, nowever, he was sensed and sense tenced to 15 days' imprisonment. He was quitted of the charge, has been informed stripped and put into convict clothes, and that his engagement as a non-commis-

An Alpine Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Berns gives the following additional details regarding the death of a traveler in Switzerland: There was another Alpine tragely at Erstfeld, Canton of Uri, yesterday, the victim being Miss Margaret Crawford. the 25-year-old daughter of a British In-dian official who had been staying at Ea-gelberg for the benefit of her health. Accompanied by her sister, Miss Crawford left Engelberg early Wednesday without a guide, intending to sleep at the Alpine Clubhouse, and proceed via the Schless-berg Glacier into the Erstfeid Valley. They accomplished most of the descent and actually reached the extremity the glacler, when the elder sister slipped and fell into a crevasse in the glacler. The fall was witnessed by a sheepheri-

men and recovered the body, after much The other sister had entirely disappeared. A search was made and she was discovered by a goutherder in a half-demented state from fright and grief, having fied wildly from the scene of her sisters of the state. difficulty.

King Edward's Throat No Better. LONDON, Sept. &-Though King Edward is consciously submitting to light, water and massage "cure" at Hom-burg, the Candid Friend, a weekly paper, says the throat trouble from which has has suffered since and before his acces-sion shows no improvement.

the spies expelled to Nice, the members Sultan's Proposed Scheme. BERLIN. Sept. 6.—Sergeant Marten, who was condemned to death for the murder of Captain von Krosigik, has been removed to the military prison at Government of its grounds for action.

# Disorders of Men



**TALCOTT** & CO.

## A Damaged Prostate

As a factor in so-called "Weakness" Cannot be too highly emphasized

Assuming that the functions of the Prostate Gland, so-called neck of the bladder, are understood, it should be apparent that when damaged through long continued and too often repeated excitement or contracted diseases, that disordered function must result. The first symptoms pointing to this prostatic disorder are referable to the reproductive system. It is first noticed that patients suffering from this disease are embarrassed by Prematureness. This is invariably followed, sooner or later, by loss of vitality and power, to-gether with all those symptoms known as "Weakness." The most common form of damage to the gland is congestion, of more or less severity, which finally becomes localized as prostatic catarrh, and if this catarrh once becomes chronic, then various nervous symptoms arise, which are known to physicians as Neurasthenia, or exhausted nerve force. The greater number patients suffering from this so-called weakness are healthy and robust men in every other respect, men who, possibly, have been treated by tonics, electricity, etc., for a weakness which, if the above has been made clear, will be understood never to have existed. Some years ago we called the attention of understood never to have existed. Some years ago we called the attention of the medical profession and others to the fact that the above well-defined symptoms were not weaknesses, but results of inflammation, and that drugs could not cure, but procedures directed toward repairing the damage always proved successful, was known as the "Talcott Theory." A recent number of the Medical News pays us a pretty compliment in saying, "It is no longer a theory, but a fact," and the profession have now adopted the Talcott Prostatic Dilator and Urethral Suppository Depositor as a necessity in the treatment of these troubles.

#### VARICOCELE

Varicocele is an enlargement of the most vital blood vessels in man. In their normal condition their function is to carry off waste material, thus en, abling the organs to receive fresh nutrition. Owing to the breaking down of the valves, caused by the paralysis of the muscular cost of the veins, they become dilated and local stagnation of the blood follows. The vital organs being deprived of their proper quality and quantity of nourishment, impaired function is the result. Statistics prove that 25 per cept of the male population are afflicted with varicoccle in some stage of the disease. We guarantee to cure varicoccle in one week at our office, or four weeks of home treatment, without the use of knife, caustic or ligature. We have cured over 2009 cases without a single failure or unpleasant result. We invite correspondence and the fullest investigation of our methods, and can refer to cured patients if desired. Colored chart of the organs sent on application.

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