JAPANESE PIRATE SHIP

STARTS ON A CRUISE FROM THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

Captain and Crew Are ex-Officers and Men From the Mikado's Army and Navy.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 16.—The Autumn maneuvers of the Japanese Army will take place November 9, and the following day there will be a grand review of 15,000 troops before the Emperor.

The Japanese Government has established naval headquarters at Maizura, on the Japan Sea.

The Tokio Asahi is authority for the statement that a pirate ship has left Formosa under command of Mr. Okamura, an ex-officer of the Japanese Army, and a crew of 10 Japanese, including one ex-officer of the navy and ex-gendarmes and sub officers of the navy. There were also some Chinese on the vessel, which the Asahi says it is the intention to throw overboard as soon as the vessel gets to sea.

The Japan Mail publishes a statement to the effect that Russian officers have been urging Corea to fortify the coasts of the peninsula and have offered to secure the money for the purpose without interest.

The Emperor of Corea has invited the foreign representatives to an entertainment to be given October 23, when Lady Om will be introduced as the new Empress. Lady Om was a slave girl rescued from captured pirates by the Corean court.

It is said by papers received by the Empress of Japan that as China has no longer any ports in the North, it has been proposed to amalgamate the Northern and Southern armies and navies. The Southern Viceroys have objected on the ground that they have not the necessary money and in consequence the forces have been greatly decreased.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

Ailments Reported From Balmoral Are Not Serious.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Summarizing the reports regarding the health of the King, the London correspondent of the Tribune cables:

"There has been a marked revival of the unfavorable reports regarding the King's condition, but it is irresponsible gossip, based on hearsay evidence. The court functionaries and hospital surgeons cannot learn from any authoritative source that the King is materially worse than he was before he left London for Germany. There has been a great increase in pessimistic talk in London clubs, but the facts relating to the King's condition have not altered and the ailments reported from Balmoral are not serious.

"Preparations for the coronation are in progress, and the King is taking a direct and hearty interest in every detail. Those who have been in consultation with him report that his voice is strong, and that he shows no symptoms of any incurable malady. His mind is clear, his orders are explicit, and, except for a perceptible increase of irritability, his manner is the same as it was during the early months of his reign.

"Current reports respecting the King's declining health are without doubt premature and unauthorized. The King will speedily come to London and silence the alarming rumors, and will convert the return of the Duke of Cornwall and York from Canada into an imperial function."

NEW MANCHURIAN TREATY.

On the Same Lines as the One That Russia Withdrew.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—"The new Manchurian convention, which has been the subject of negotiations between Paul Lessar, Russian Minister to China, and Li Hung Chang, is on the same lines as the convention which Russia withdrew April 5," says the Pekin correspondent of the Times, "but it is more cleverly worded, so as to save China's face. In consequence of the previous disclosures, a jealous secrecy has been observed, but the important negotiations by which Russia seeks to legalize her occupation of Manchuria have been entrusted to Li Hung Chang, who can be better trusted to serve Russia than any other Chinese statesman. Prince Ching is indignant because he has been kept in ignorance and both the Yang Tse Viceroys have twice protested against the negotiations, but Russia's promise to restore the railway from Shan Hai Kwan to Niu Chwang is a powerful lever in the hands of M. Lessar."

TRIAL OF THE JACKSONS.

Prisoners Hissed by Spectators as They Left the Dock.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—When the hearing of the charges against Theodore and Laura Jackson (Ann Odelia Diss de Barr) was resumed in the Police Court today the woman entered the dock dressed in spotless white. She placed her hands together before her face and closed her eyes in the attitude of prayer. The crowd in the courtroom was silent. The hearing was devoted to revolting testimony of the behavior of the male defendant toward a young woman who was one of the victims of the pair. The alleged deceptions were seemingly accompanied by hypnotic influence. As the prisoners left the dock they were hissed by the spectators. Jackson cried: "Keep quiet, you reptiles." The testimony was of such a character that the London papers, which usually print verbatim reports of sensational criminal trials, say that in this instance they are unable to do so.

Particulars of the Ameer's Death.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.—The Cabul correspondent of the Pioneer says:

"The late Ameer was paralyzed on the right side during the third week of September. His illness was kept a secret at the palace. Finally, September 28, feeling that he was dying, he summoned the officials and chief citizens together with all his sons, except the youngest, and addressed them in a feeble voice, inviting them to say who they considered should succeed him.

"In tears the listeners declared for Habib Ullah. The Ameer thereupon directed that his sword and jeweled belt be given to Habib Ullah, together with a large volume, supposed to be his last will and instructions regarding the management of the state. He then ordered the younger son to place the crown upon the head of the eldest, after which he dismissed the audience.

"From that moment he sank rapidly, dying October 1, but the fact of death was kept secret until October 3 to allow Habib Ullah to complete the arrangements for the succession."

Ritual Organ Attacks Edward.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Church Times, organ of the Ritualists, contains a violent attack on King Edward for attending the services at the Crathie Presbyterian Parish Church. The King declares this newspaper is a "Catholic Prince," and as such ought not to be found worshiping in the company of the Presbyterians and conforming to a "different religion" in Scotland. "Queen Victoria," continues Church Times, "attended the Crathie Church because of her 'Jacobite sympathies,' and the King ought to know better than to follow her example."

King Leopold's Proposed Visit.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.—In regard to King Leopold's proposed visit to the United States, it is understood here that His Majesty has entertained the idea for some time, though absolutely nothing is known in court circles as to when he intends to carry out his purpose. There are no signs of preparations being made for his departure. Members of the royal household consider that as the chambers have been convoked and as parliamentary life is in full swing, the present is not the time for a prolonged absence of the King from Belgium.

Notorious Brigand Captured.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The notorious brigand, Mussolina, has been captured, after a fierce resistance at Urbino. He had long terrorized Calabria, and is credited with having committed 25 murders. Owing to sympathy shown him by the peasantry he had always escaped capture, despite the immense reward the government offered for his arrest. His career as an outlaw began 20 years ago, when he was liberated from what he considered unjust imprisonment. He vowed to kill the 15 witnesses who were responsible for his conviction, and he is said actually to have dispatched 12.

Effect of Eight-Hour Law.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Central Committee of Coal Owners, replying to a government inquiry as to the working hours in mines, says: "An eight-hour law would reduce the output more than 6,500,000 tons. Thousands of miners over half of France would be thrown out of work. In the other half of France the competition of foreign coal fields would leave such a small margin between the cost of production and the selling value that a reduction of wages would be necessary."

Order Restored at Seville.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, the Minister of War, General Weyler, read a telegram from the Captain-General of Seville, announcing that order had been restored there and that the city had resumed its usual aspect. General Weyler also introduced a bill reducing by 40,000 men the army enlistment for 1902. Senor Moret, Minister of the Interior, declared that the disorders in Gijon had been fomented by the Carlists.

The Virchow Celebration.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The celebration in honor of the 80th birthday of Professor Virchow continues. Yesterday his political friends held a kommers at Friedrichshain, Herr Richter being the principal speaker. Professor Virchow, when seen at his residence, was in wonderful health and spirits. An exhibition of the address, diplomas and medals associated with the celebration will be arranged at the Kunst-Gewerbe Museum.

Army Feud at Aldershot.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The long-standing feud between the Durham and Worcester Regiments of Infantry culminated last night in a serious affray at Aldershot, when the Worcesters, with fixed bayonets and ball-cartridges, attacked the quarters of the Durhams. Severe fighting followed, during which many of the men were injured. A number of the Durhams are suffering from dangerous bayonet wounds.

Rioting in Bessarabia.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The Neust Abendblatt reports that there has been rioting in Kircheneff, Bessarabia, where 1000 students attacked and wrecked the house of the Governor, the headquarters of the police and the office of the Official Gazette. Many encounters took place between the students and the police and 11 persons were killed and 36 others injured.

Another Letter From Mme. Tsilka.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 16.—During the night another letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone's companion, Mme. Tsilka, was found posted on her parents' door, announcing that Mme. Tsilka had given birth to a child, and that both the infant and the mother were doing well.

Famine Riots in Russia.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The Neu Freie Press today says the famine riots have broken out in the Government of Stanatoff, and that serious conflicts have taken place between the Russion peasants and the troops. Many persons were wounded during the fighting.

Sailed for the South Pole.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Oct. 16.—Professor Otto Nordenskjold's south pole vessel, Antarctic, sailed today. The Antarctic was warmly cheered by thousands of people who assembled to bid her farewell.

Messages for Japan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Commercial Cable Company this morning issued the following:

"Messages for Japan routed via the Northern route are now accepted without restriction."

Cannibals Captured Spaniards.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—Advices received from Rio Muni, a Spanish possession on the west coast of Africa, say that some cannibals have recently captured seven Spanish marines and have eaten the prisoners.

Statement Disavowed.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Berliner Neuste Nachrichten disavows the statement of the Rheinisch Westphalische Zeitung that Emperor William has ordered the introduction of the canal bill in the next Diet.

Vogtland Weavers May Strike.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The textile workers at Vogtland have made a demand for higher wages, declaring that unless these are granted they will go on strike October 20.

Von Hatzfeldt Will Resign.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg, German Ambassador to Great Britain, is in poor health and will soon resign his position.

German Empress' Condition.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Empress Augusta Victoria is still confined to her sick room.

DUKE OF MONTREAL.

Began His Long Journey to the Maritime Provinces.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, upon reaching Cornwall today, were presented with an address by the head chief of the Iroquois, at the St. Regis reservation. Leaving Cornwall, a stop was made at the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, where the Duke viewed the golden rivet which the present King of England drove into place in 1860. This evening, at Chaudiere Junction, the royal train was transferred to the Intercolonial Railway, and the long journey to the maritime provinces began.

Short Stay at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 16.—The Duke of Cornwall and York, by a telegram from Canada, makes large alterations in the programme for his reception in St. John's next week, which virtually compress the whole affair into a few hours. The royal yacht Ophir will arrive Wednesday afternoon, October 24, but the Duke will not land until 11 o'clock the next morning, when the functions will be hurried through. The state banquet will be given in the evening, and the Ophir will start for England Friday morning.

Reception to Bishop Scalabrini.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A reception was tendered to the Rev. John Baptist Scalabrini, bishop of Piacenzia, Italy, at the Catholic Club last night. Archbishop Corrigan was among those in attendance.

LOWEST RATES

To All Points East.

Apply via Rio Grande lines. Through sleepers. Personally conducted excursions once a week. Call at office, No. 124 Third street.

SCHLEY UNDER FIRE

(Continued from First Page.)

the witness consulted it, showed that both the Minneapolis and the Yale had reported short supplies of coal, the Minneapolis saying she had just enough to take her to Key West. The witness then read a list of the signals to and from the Brooklyn July 3, the list being as follows:

"July 3, 1898, 9 A. M.—Flagship to fleet: 'Disregard motions of the commander-in-chief.'

"9:15 A. M.—Brooklyn to Texas: 'What is your theory about burning of the blockhouse on the hill last night?' Iowa to Brooklyn: 'Enemy is escaping.'

"9:35 A. M.—Brooklyn to fleet: 'Enemy is escaping.'

"9:36 A. M.—Brooklyn to fleet: 'Clear for action.'

"9:45 A. M.—Brooklyn to fleet: 'Close up.'

"11:35 A. M.—Oregon to Brooklyn: 'Well done.'

"12:30 P. M.—Oregon to Brooklyn: 'Flag of strange vessel seen is Italian.'

"12:35 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: 'She was built in Italy.'

"While chasing the Colon, the Oregon fired a number of shots. We wig-wagged her when each one struck, and a number of unimportant messages were exchanged."

"Give these unimportant messages as well as you can recollect."

"When the Oregon came up on our quarter, we wig-wagged to her, 'God bless the Oregon.' Later on, during the chase of the Colon, we wig-wagged to the Oregon to try her 13-inch guns, or something to that effect."

"Was that the signal that has been spoken of, 'Try one of your railroad trains'?"

"I may have heard it spoken outside of court, but do not remember."

"Have you given all the signals on the day of the battle?"

"No, sir; (reading) '1:15 P. M.—this is not a signal, just a note of when the Colon surrendered—'Colon fired her lee gun and hauled down her flag.'

"1:25 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: 'Enemy has surrendered.'

"1:26 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: 'Cease firing.'

"1:26 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon 'Keep your guns loaded and trained on the enemy.'

"1:30 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: 'Congratulations on the grand victory. Thanks for splendid assistance.'

"1:35 P. M.—Oregon to Brooklyn: 'Thank you more than words can express.'

1:45 P. M.—Brooklyn to flagship New York: 'We have gained a great victory. Details will be communicated.'

"1:50 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: 'Report your casualties.'

"1:55 P. M.—Brooklyn to New York: 'Killed one.'

"1:55 P. M.—Brooklyn to New York: 'This is a great day for our country.'

"2:30 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: 'Ascertain as far as possible position and strength of the enemy's forces and report without delay.'

"2:30 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: 'Hoisted out all boats.'

"2:40 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: 'Do you want services of chaplain to bury dead?'

"2:45 P. M.—Brooklyn to New York: 'Would like to have services of chaplain. Will signal time later.'

"2:50 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: 'Send for chaplain when you want him.'

"3:20 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: 'Send both steam cutters and strongest tow line.'

"3:45 P. M.—Brooklyn to New York: 'Both steam cutters entirely disabled by shot. Will use such pulling boats as we can. Will send tow line.'

"4:20 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: 'Follow flag.'

"4:25 P. M.—Brooklyn to Oregon: 'Close up.'

"4:25 P. M.—New York to Brooklyn: 'Will remain in charge of prize.'"

Orders to the Oregon.

"Do you remember any incidents connected with the signal from the Brooklyn to the Oregon at 4:20 P. M., 'Follow flag,' and at 4:25 from the Brooklyn to the Oregon, 'Close up'?"

"There was a report that there were one or two Spanish ships to the eastward, and I understood the Brooklyn and Oregon were to go after those ships. We started off and signalled the Oregon to follow us. She did not get under way immediately, as I remember it, so we signalled to her to 'close up.'"

Lieutenant McCauley also gave a list of signals from the Massachusetts while the vessel was being used as Schley's flagship May 31, and when asked whether any signal had been sent to the fleet to "not go in any closer," replied, "No, sir." He said he had charge of the signals and did not remember such a signal.

Leading up to the battle of July 3, Mr. Raynor asked:

"What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley on the day of the battle?"

"Perfectly cool and steady."

"Where was the Commodore? What was his position when you saw him?"

"On the platform outside the conning tower."

"Did he make any encouraging remarks on that day to the officers of the ship that you heard?"

"He said: 'Give them hell, bullies.'"

"Did he say that more than once?"

"Yes, sir, several times."

"Can you give us any incident to show that he was not laboring under great mental excitement on that day?"

"When Ellis was killed, another officer and myself picked up his body and started to throw it overboard. The Commodore saw us and said: 'Don't throw him overboard. Cover him up with something.'"

"Were you present when Ellis was killed?"

"Yes, sir."

"How near was Ellis to the Commodore when he was killed and to you?"

"He was standing right next to me. He was about 15 feet from the Commodore, I should think."

Lieutenant McCauley described the incidents of the battle of July 3, saying that he had "on his own hook" hoisted the signal "Clear ship for action," and that, when he had reported this action to the Commodore, the latter had told him to hoist "Close up."

The Commodore's Bearing.

Recurring to the bombardment of the Colon May 31, the witness said that Commodore Schley's bearing on that occasion had not been different from what it had been on other occasions.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Hanna, who questioned the witness in detail concerning the signal to the Oregon to use her 13-inch guns, asking the witness why he remembered it specially.

"Because I sent it myself," was the reply.

"Did you also send the others on which you have refreshed your memory by referring to your book?"

The witness said that he had made them. He did not recall that the Oregon had made any response to the signal to that vessel. Mr. Hanna also called attention to an entry in the signal books of the Brooklyn and the St. Paul of a message for Admiral Sampson. It appeared that as read by the St. Paul, the signal was as follows:

"If Sampson comes here, tell him that half the squadron is on duty and the engine on the collier is broken down."

Upon reading the entry of this signal Lieutenant McCauley said that it ran: "If Sampson comes here tell him half of the squadron is short of coal." He said, however, that the word "short" was very indistinct. The signal to "close up" had, the witness said, remained flying "until we discovered the Oregon on our quarter." Several of the ships had their answering pennants flying; he remembered especially that the Oregon had been among the ships which had made no response.

Lieutenant McCauley was then excused and Lieutenant Charles Webster was called. He said he had been a watch officer on the Brooklyn during the campaign of 1898 and began his testimony by describing the blockade off Cienfuegos. He thought the distance out at night was seven or eight miles, with picket boats inside the line. The sea was moderate, he said, between Cienfuegos and Santiago on the occasion of the flying squadron's voyage, "making rough weather for the smaller vessels." The custom at Santiago was to lie off the port four or five miles during the day. The vessels steamed back and forth at night about the same distance out. Asked if he had seen any suspicious movements on shore at Santiago during the evening of July 2, the witness replied:

"I remained on deck July 2 and saw columns of smoke rising and apparently moving, as though vessels were steaming in the harbor. Also in my watch I remember the burning of blockhouses to the westward of Santiago, which I reported to the commanding officer."

"What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley in the different engagements and on July 3?"

"I never saw Commodore Schley during the engagement. I saw him immediately after the battle of July 3, and he was perfectly cool and collected."

Lieutenant Webster gave a brief account of the battle of July 3. He said that when the signal was given to clear ship for action, he had run forward, having charge of the forward gun deck battery. He had then seen the Texas and the Iowa a little abaft the Brooklyn's beam. When the engines were started the Brooklyn had headed directly toward the harbor, the helm being changed frequently until after firing was begun, when the helm was put hard aport. He estimated that the enemy's vessels were 1400 to 1600 yards distant when the Brooklyn began its turn and that after the loop was completed it was 2200 yards, increasing to 2800 yards when the Vizcaya turned it.

Bombardment of the Colon.

Speaking of the bombardment of the Colon May 31, the witness said he had observed it from the Brooklyn, and that while he had noticed that the first shots fell short, he had seen one later which he thought had fallen under the Colon's counter. He had gotten the impression from this engagement that the shore batteries were stronger than they had previously been supposed to be. He thought after that time that these batteries were manned with eight-inch guns.

On cross-examination Captain Lemly had the witness read from the log of the Brooklyn an entry to the effect that the Brooklyn had steamed out at night. The Judge-Advocate asked only a few questions on his own account, but put two or three at the instance of the court, as follows:

"When the flying squadron was blockading Cienfuegos, did the column of vessels at night keep on a line perpendicular to the shore line, or on a line nearly parallel to the shore line?"

"My recollection is that the line was perpendicular to the shore line."

"How did the Spanish ships bear toward the Brooklyn, when the Brooklyn's helm was put hard aport July 3?"

"It seems to me the Teresa was nearly broad on the port bow, the Vizcaya perhaps three points on the port bow. The helm had been eased aport before that, so it had changed their bearings somewhat. It was hard to tell at the beginning of the turn how they bore."

"What were the relative positions of the Brooklyn and the Colon when the Colon passed the Vizcaya? How was the Brooklyn heading at the time?"

"The Colon passed inside the Vizcaya at a distance of about 2000 yards. So that at that time her range would probably have been 4500 yards. She bore the same bearing as the Colon at that time, forward of the starboard beam about two points. The Brooklyn was heading probably nearly west."

The court adjourned until tomorrow.

TIME FOR REFORMS.

(Continued from First Page.)

nual session here today. Howard Greene, of Milwaukee, welcomed the delegates, and William G. Mather, of Cleveland, chairman of the trust section, responded. Secretary James R. Branch's report showed a balance on hand of $4587, and a total membership of 348, an increase during the year of 60 per cent.

Charles T. Phillips, of New York, read a paper on the "Business in Foreign Countries Analogous to Trust Companies in the United States." He said that, strictly speaking, there are no trust companies in Europe or the Orient and none in the Latin-American countries, barring one erected upon a purely American foundation and one or two in a nascent state. "The ideas," said he, "underlying corporate fiduciaryship are the product of our special development." Concerning trusteeship, Mr. Phillips said that in Europe the individual trustee is in such esteem as to make the success of corporate trusteeship on a very large scale, at least for the immediate present, extremely doubtful. As to the provisions for care of long-time deposits, both the English and Continental banks furnish America with precedents eminently worthy of respectful study.

The speaker briefly described the mortgage banks of Germany and Austria and some other European countries, created to aid agriculture, but limited in respect to their duties as fiduciaries and enlarged from the role assigned in France and, to some extent, in other countries, to boards of trade, chambers of commerce, etc., in matters relating to bankruptcy and receiverships.

As to regulation of credit, Mr. Phillips declared that the United States had proved itself to be, in respect to the common financial needs of all who must work for a living with either hands or hands, the least democratic of the great civilized powers. As the result of a more direct and democratic policy than ours, the corporations in France most analogous to our companies have obtained a proportion so large as to make even the most prosperous of our trust companies, and of our banks as well, seem very small indeed.

A paper entitled, "Powers of Fiduciaries Outside the State of Their Appointment," was read by Frederick Vierling, of St. Louis.

"Trust company forms," said H. M. Young, of Chicago, "should tell their story so plainly that any one of average intelligence could understand how they were to be used. It should never require the services of a chartered accountant to check a proper system of trust accounting, and errors should be discovered automatically. The cash securities should never be in the custody of the same clerk that keeps the books."

Following are the new members of the executive committee: T. A. Porter, Chicago; F. A. Wade, St. Louis, and L. L. Stanton, New York. John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, Va., was elected president unanimously, and John E. Borne, of New York, vice-president.

Situation on the Isthmus.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 16.—The situation on the Isthmus of Panama is unchanged. News has been received here that the government forces defeated the insurgents recently at Panonome, killing a large number. Panonome is now in the hands of the government. The government loss in the engagement was 40 killed and wounded, among the latter being Colonel Navia. By a recent decree, all import duties in this department were doubled, ad valorem duties now being 20 per cent. All liquor duties have also been doubled.

Combination of Canneries.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 16.—Representatives of 20 canning companies in Iowa and one in Nebraska are in secret session at Cedar Rapids to formulate plans for the organization of a trust embracing all the principal plants west of the Mississippi. It is proposed to have a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, and to complete organization within two weeks.

M'KINLEY MEMORIALS

AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS BEING FORMED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

President Roosevelt Elected a Member of the Organization at the Capital—The Proposed Arch.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—Secretary Ryerson Ritchie, of the McKinley National Memorial Association, stated today that he had received reports indicating that railway organizations are being rapidly formed in all sections of the country by the trustees and honorary members of the organization. Judge W. R. Day has appointed an auxiliary committee in Canton. Alexander H. Revell has begun the work of organization in Chicago and Illinois; David R. Francis in St. Louis and the Southwest; C. N. Bliss is arranging for an auxiliary association in New York; George B. Cortelyou has taken up the work at the National capital, Henry T. Scott in California and Eli Torrence in Minnesota and the Northwest. Indeed, from all of the trustees and from the Governors of the states and territories, who are all honorary members, as well as from individuals and societies there come promises of active efforts and of widespread organization among the people.

The official sessions of the board of trustees and all executive committee meetings will be held in Canton at the residence of Judge Day, the president of the association. To relieve President Day of the burden of detail work, the business office, that is, the office of the secretary, will take immediate charge of all correspondence not intended for the president. All letters should therefore be addressed to the secretary at Cleveland. Remittances should be sent direct to the Treasurer, Myron T. Herrick, Society for Savings, Cleveland, O.

Relative to the claim put forth in certain quarters that the memorial should be located at some point other than Canton, Mr. Ritchie said:

"There can be no question that the tomb of President McKinley should be located in Canton. That was settled decisively years ago, when he himself expressed a hope to be buried in the cemetery that is hallowed by the graves of his children at Canton, his home during his entire public career. The first purpose of the McKinley National Memorial Association is to erect a tomb which will be the Nation's tribute, typical in strength, beauty and dignity of the man who lies beneath it; this secured, the association then intends to contribute toward the rearing of a noble memorial at Washington. Auxiliary organizations should be formed in every city, town and hamlet, which will be in direct touch with their state committee and with the general movement. The association does not desire to direct independent organizations, but does desire, in every possible way, to contribute to their formation and successful effort."

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Roosevelt Elected a Member of the Washington Organization.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—President Roosevelt accepted today honorary membership in the William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association and gave his approval to its purpose of erecting by National popular subscription, a memorial arch at the Washington approach to the Memorial bridge. President McFarland, Secretary Walsh, Chairman Bell and Vice-Chairman Edson, representing the Memorial Arch Association called to notify President Roosevelt of his election and to ask his approval of the project, which was explained to him. President Roosevelt expressed a cordial interest in the matter and indicated a desire to see the project succeed. Afterward the representatives of the Memorial Arch Association talked with Secretary Cortelyou, who is the Washington representative of the association for the erection of the McKinley monument at Canton, and there was a general agreement that there was no conflict between the two propositions and that the two associations should and would work in harmony to their mutual advantage. The hope was expressed that the proposed local memorials in various cities would await the success of these National memorials.

MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Report by Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer, of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There are now 909 lepers and 164 clean persons at the Molokai leper settlement in Hawaii, according to a report just received from Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer, in charge of the Marine Hospital work in Hawaii. All these are housed, fed, clothed and governed for $50,000 a year. The report praises the hopeful and cheerful way in which these poor people resign themselves to their fate. Surgeon Cofer reports he made careful inquiry as to the chances of the infection of clean people working among the lepers, and that the general opinion was that in time they would become lepers. In the last 10 years, however, only 10 clean residents have become lepers. The Board of Health has initiated a new system for preventing the lepers and their relatives and friends from embracing and kissing each other by marching the visitors immediately from the steamer landing to a corral with a double fence. The friends are compelled to remain inside this inclosure and the lepers gather around and talk through the bars. Visitors are permitted at any time under this system, instead of only once a year, as formerly. The results of known exposure to leprosy show an uncertainty as to the channels of individual infection, which makes the disease one of the most difficult to operate against. Women are said to be less liable to it than men. The three oldest patients at the settlement arrived in 1874, 1875 and 1879 respectively. The recruits to the settlement each year during the last decade range from 122 in 1890 to 95 in 1900, showing a gradual decrease, despite the fact that the hunt for lepers through the islands never before has been so vigorous.

Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for September issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows:

Merchandise, imports, $87,300,405, of which $29,489,120 was free of duty. Increase in total, as compared with September, 1900, $7,731,805.

		Decrease.
Merchandise exports	$106,895,274	$9,000,000
Gold imports	11,640,070	*3,750,000
Gold exports	162,912	644,000
Silver exports	4,835,133	900,000

*Increase.

As to merchandise, the statement shows that during the last 12 months there was an excess of exports over imports of $640,568,965.

Secretary Hay at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Secretary Hay returned to Washington today from his Summer home in New Hampshire, and resumed his duties in the State Department. Ambassador Choate is expected to arrive in Washington early next week, and Lord Pauncefote is due the following week, so that the final stages of treaty preparation will soon begin.

Excluded From the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — Assistant Postmaster-General Madden today issued orders providing for the first exclusions of publications from the second-class mail privilege under the recent amendments governing second-class matter. This list of publications is sweeping, and embraces a number of well-known serial issues.

Will Appeal Sugar Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Attorney E. A. Bigelow went to Baltimore today to file his appeal from the decision against the importers of Judge Morris, of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Maryland, in the case of Robert E. Downs against the United States, one of the Russian sugar bounty cases. Mr. Bigelow has just received a copy of Judge Morris' opinion, in which the Judge sustains the opinion of the Board of General Appraisers. Mr. Bigelow will at once file his appeal from this decision, and he expects to get it argued before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., at the November term. He said in an interview that the report that the American Sugar Refining Company had counsel at the argument before Judge Morris was an error. Mr. Bigelow also says that it is the beet-sugar interests that are opposing the admission of Russian sugar.

Booker Washington at White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. — Booker T. Washington dined with the President this evening.

Congressman Hull's Condition.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 16.—Congressman Hull, who is ill at his home in this city, with inflammation of the bowels, was reported no better today by his physicians.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Today's statement of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances	$167,425,528
Gold	100,895,136

SUFFERED FRIGHTFULLY FROM CATARRH OF STOMACH

(PE-RU-NA MADE A NEW MAN OF HIM)

Hon. W. P. Wand, Bond Clerk, United States Custom House, in a recent letter from 1434 Leavenworth street, San Francisco, Cal., writes as follows:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Peruna to all my friends and to all who may read this who may be suffering from that dread disease, catarrh of the stomach. I have suffered from it frightfully. I tried all sorts of medicine but derived no benefit from any. At last a Deputy Collector of the Port, who had obtained great benefit from the use of Peruna advised me to try it. I did so and felt good effects from the start. I have taken so far four bottles and it has done me good. I feel like a new man and enjoy life now, something that I have not done before for months."—W. P. WAND.

CATARRH of the stomach is one of the most common diseases of modern times. This disease is generally known as dyspepsia. At first people try to cure themselves by dieting or using some one of the many pills and powders recommended for this affection. After that generally a doctor is consulted. The stomach is oecultated, the liver thumped and the blame fastened upon some one of the digestive organs.

Many of these people go the rounds, from doctor to doctor, without receiving any benefit. Sooner or later they are bound to hear of Peruna.

It would not be possible to find any town or city in this country where some one could not be found who has been cured of catarrh of the stomach, by Peruna. Once cured these people continue to recommend Peruna as long as they live.

In this way the dyspepsia victim is sure to hear of Peruna. The news of Peruna's virtues is spread among the people by those who have used it and have been cured, which is a thousand times more effective than all the advertisements in the world. Having heard that Peruna cured some one else, he tries it. His experiment almost invariably ends in complete cure.

What the doctor has called dyspepsia or liver complaint or indigestion was catarrh of the stomach all the while. All that the patient needed was a remedy that would cure catarrh wherever located.

This is the sort of a remedy that Peruna is. Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause; when the symptoms all disappear. Peruna's cures are permanent.

Mrs. Catherine R. Bertos, recording secretary Camp No. 1, Patriotic Order of America, writes from 803 West Elm street, Centralia, Ill.:

"I have found Peruna the most satisfying medicine I ever tried in my life. I suffered for years with catarrh of the stomach, which became aggravated every time I caught a slight cold. My food did not digest properly and life lost its best charm until I tried Peruna. It made a new woman of me. It took eight bottles to effect a complete cure, but I would not be back in the former condition for a thousand dollars.

"I am most grateful for being cured completely and feel better than I have for years."—Catherine R. Bertos.

Congressman Willis Brewer.

Hon. Willis Brewer, of Haynesville, Ala., in a recent letter says:

"I have used one bottle of Peruna for lassitude and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic, it is excellent. In the short time I have used it, Peruna has done me a great deal of good."—Willis Brewer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

CHINESE MEDICINE OFFICE.

李錦英 Dr. Lee Po Tei

212 Fourth St. Corner Salmon

Oregon Phone Clay 173.

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Sept. 13, 1901.

Dr. Lee Po Tei—Dear Sir: Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the benefit I received from your treatment, and to all who are afflicted I wish to say that you are a physician of the highest type, as I have been treated by the most eminent doctors in the States of Washington, Oregon and California, but all failed, and you cured me in two weeks. I worked last week, the first work I have done in two years. With many thanks, I remain, yours truly. JOHN LYNCH.

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.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN

Is often distressed by Gray or Badly Bleached Hair.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

will remedy this. Any shade from Black to the lightest Ash Blonde produced. Colors are durable. Easily applied. Absolutely harmless. Sample of hair colored free. Correspondence confidential.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 115 W. 23d St., New York

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.