NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT

TWO NORTHWEST POSTMASTERS ON LIST SENT TO SENATE.

Wimberly Faction Loses Its Long-Time Grip on the Postoffice Patronage of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters:

Oregon—David L. Moomaw, Baker City.

Washington, Millard T. Hartson, Spokane; Oliver Hinman, Ellensburg.

Wyoming—Horace E. Christmas, Kemmerer.

Louisiana—David G. Baldwin, New Orleans; August V. Buelow, Napoleonville; Thomas R. Morse, New Iberia.

Navy:

Lieutenants (junior grade)—E. L. Bennett, William P. Scott, Joseph M. Reeves, R. C. Moody, L. F. Jones and L. B. James.

Assistant Surgeon—Charles M. Oman, Pennsylvania.

The recent nominations of H. P. Stilson, as postmaster at Grand Rapids, Minn.; Edwin Price, at Grand Junction, Colo., and W. M. Sargent, at South Royalton, Vt., have been withdrawn by the President. The first-named was nominated last month, but resigned before confirmation was secured, and his name was withdrawn several days ago. The South Royalton, Vt., office was investigated by a Postoffice Inspector just after the nomination was sent in, the result being the withdrawal of the name and the designation of Mr. Belknap instead.

The Grand Junction, Colo., case is the result of an investigation of the office by an inspector, who subsequently recommended to the Postoffice Department the removal of Postmaster Price, who had been nominated December 19 last for a second term of four years.

The nomination of David G. Baldwin today to be postmaster at New Orleans is a reappointment. The case had been held up pending investigation of charges that Postmaster Baldwin was involved in the old Louisiana Lottery, but these charges were dismissed as unfounded. Two other Louisiana postoffice appointments, August V. Buelow, at Napoleonville, and Thomas R. Morse at New Iberia, are significant, as recognizing National Committeeman L. S. Clark for the first time in the Presidential postoffice patronage instead of the Wimberley element, as heretofore. The entire Democratic delegation backed the Wimberley Republican candidates in fighting the Clark men. The Wimberley faction, however, indorsed the New Orleans appointment.

Spokane, Wash., is the home of Senator Turner, who urged the retention of the present postmaster there, George W. Temple, whose term has just expired. The nomination of Hartson was in recognition of the Republican Representative from that district.

New Mexico Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Delegate Rodey and Solomon Luna, Republican National committeeman from New Mexico, had a conference with the President today about appointments in that territory. As a result, the President, it was stated, probably would send to the Senate the following nominations:

Receiver of Public Moneys at Las Cruces, Henry D. Bowman, the present incumbent; Register of the Land Office at Santa Fe, Manuel R. Otero, the incumbent; Register of the Land Office at Roswell, Howard Leland.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Percentage in Different Parts of the Country in Last Decade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Director of the Census announced today the percentage of increase of population in different parts of the country, showing for the last decade a rapid decrease from previous rate of growth of population in the West, a less marked but decided decrease in the North, and a slight increase in the South. For the first time in the history of this country, the population of the South has increased somewhat more rapidly than that of the North. The East, geographically, is included in the term North. The rate for the growth in the North, West and South is far more nearly the same than it ever has been. The official announcement divides the country as follows: West, from the Pacific to the Eastern boundary of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico; North and South, the respective sides of a line formed by the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and the Southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas. The per cent of increase from 1880-89 was 61.9 in the North, 48.4 in the South and 185.6 in the West, while in the last 20 years, 1880-1900, it was 48.7 in the North, 48.5 South and 131.5 West.

Prior to the Civil War, the Northern States nearly doubled in population with each 20 years, while in the Southern States the increase of population was only about two-thirds as great. Since 1860, the rate of growth in both parts of the country has been much less, but while the rate of growth in the North has decreased steadily, that in the South during the 20 years from 1880 to 1880 has been slightly less. During the last 20 years there has been no substantial differences in the rate of growth of the two sections. The per cent of increase of growth of these regions during each of the last two 10-year periods follows: 1880-1890, North, 24.8; South, 29.1; West, 71.3. 1890-1900, North, 19; South, 2.4; West, 31.9.

If the comparison is limited to the states east of the Mississippi River, classing Minnesota and Louisiana with the Western States, the result is slightly different. It would show the increase to be: 1880-1890, North 20.1, South 15; 1890-1900, North 19.9, South 17.7. When the Trans-Mississippi States are omitted, the rate of growth in the North is slightly greater than that in the South, but the present difference between the two sections in this respect is about half what it was between 1880 and 1890, and less than one-seventh of what it was between 1850 and 1860.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Victories for Southern Pacific and State of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An opinion was handed down in the United States Court in the case of the Southern Pacific Company against Isaac Bell. The case involved the right of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw lands within the indemnity limits of the railway company in California under the act of Congress of 1866. The Supreme Court held that the withdrawal was illegal, and today's opinion sustained that decision.

Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, today delivered an opinion in the case of Nutting vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, involving the constitutionality of the state law of that state prescribing penalties upon brokers or others who negotiate or make contracts in the State of Massachusetts with insurance companies which are not admitted to do business in the state. Nutting secured a policy for a customer in a foreign company and was proceeded against under the law. He urged that the statute was in contravention of the Federal Constitution, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided to the contrary, and today's opinion upholds that decision.

Defenses for Guam and Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Root has sent to Congress estimates of $307,000 for the defenses of the Island of Guam, and $526,000 for the defenses of Hawaii. The defenses of Guam are to include a seacoast battery, $142,000; defensive sites, $45,000, and torpedo batteries, mines, etc., $125,000. The defenses of Hawaii are to include those about Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, states in the estimates that these defenses are urgently needed to protect the newly-acquired territory of the United States, and to prevent the interruption of cable communication, these islands being in the line of the projected cable.

Railway Merger Suit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Fuller announced today that argument on the application of the State of Minnesota for leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company bearing upon the consolidation of the Northern Pacific with other railroad companies would be heard Monday, January 27. The Chief Justice also issued an order requiring that notice of the appeal should be given to the Northern Securities Company.

Decide on Course in Schley Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Maryland delegation in Congress, including Senators and Representatives, today considered the course to be pursued in the Schley case, and reached a determination that, pending the decision of President Roosevelt on the appeal to be made by Admiral Schley to the Chief Executive, it would be inadvisable for the delegation to urge upon Congress any of the resolutions or bills introduced.

Ex-Soldier Executed for Murder.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The War Department has been advised of the execution of Phineas Foutz, late Corporal of Company K, Nineteenth Infantry, at Cebu, Philippine Islands, on the morning of January 3 last. Foutz was convicted of willful murder of a native Filipino, and was sentenced to be hanged, but escaped from the custody of the military. He was executed immediately after his recapture.

More Time to Adhere to Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, today signed a protocol extending for one year the time allowed British colonies to adhere to the treaty entered into between the United States and Great Britain defining the rights of inheritance of their subjects.

Illinois Leaves Drydock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The big battleship Illinois has just come from the floating drydock at the New Orleans naval station, having successfully demonstrated the possibilities of that structure. It is expected that the Illinois will be one of the American warships present at the coronation ceremonies.

Hobson Has Not Resigned.

GREENSBORO, Ala., Jan. 13.—Captain Richmond P. Hobson has not resigned from the Navy. He has merely applied for a year's leave of absence, and expects to devote his time to lecturing, having had many handsome offers made him to enter upon this line of work.

Chile Adopts Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—United States Minister Wilson, at Santiago de Chile, cabled the Secretary of State today that the Government of Chile has adopted the extradition treaty as submitted by the Government of the United States.

Payne Goes Into Office Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. — Henry C. Payne, the newly appointed Postmaster-General, will take the oath of office Wednesday morning and immediately assume charge of the department.

Choate Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Ambassador Choate was a caller on the President today. He will sail for England on Wednesday.

Hancock Reaches Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Hancock at Manila, January 11.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Rathbone Was Called by the Government and Closely Questioned.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The hearing of the charges growing out of the postoffice frauds was resumed this afternoon. Rathbone was called by the Government. The court questioned him concerning the appointment of Neely and Reeves, to which he replied that both men had been sent him by the department at Washington. He said that when Assistant Auditor J. D. Lawshe turned over the office and the postal accounts he highly recommended Reeves.

Much time was taken up discussing the question as to whether Rathbone had issued an order to the Cuban Postmasters to render monthly accounts. It was due to the fact that the Postmasters had not rendered accounts that Reeves was enabled to issue many duplicate warrants, most of which Reeves now says Neely cashed, keeping the money. Rathbone maintained that orders for the Cuban Postmasters to render monthly accounts were issued in June, 1899, and that these orders were in the form of recommendations to special agents that monthly accounts be carried. On these recommendations Rathbone says he wrote the word "ordered," signing his name below it. The Government contends that the word "ordered" was not written on the recommendations when the irregularities in the postoffice were discovered. Rathbone produced letters written to his chief clerk in May, 1900, calling the latter's attention to the fact that the order for monthly inspection had not been carried out and asking for an explanation. The fiscal asked Rathbone if it was not his place to see that his orders were carried out, as well as to issue them. To this, the latter replied that with all the details of the office, it was impossible for him to see that everything was done.

WON'T WORK FOR ALBAN.

Captain of Seized Steamer Will Be In No Fighting Expedition.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 13.—The captain of the South American Steamship Company's steamer Lantaro, recently seized by General Alban, to be used by the Colombian Government for war purposes, has refused to command the ship on any fighting expedition. General Alban has decided to return the Lantaro to her agents. It is said the General will do this because he has received a cablegram to the effect that a steamer called the Boas has just been acquired by purchase by Colombian agents at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellen, and has already sailed for Panama.

Philadelphia Returns to Panama.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 13.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia returned to Panama yesterday from La Tablas, whither she conveyed the commissioners who purposed to arrange an exchange of prisoners between the Colombian Government and the Liberals. An exchange of 58 prisoners was finally agreed upon, to take place on the Island of Taboga, in the Gulf of Panama, 10 miles south of Panama.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Introduction of Compulsory Plan of Arbitration Agreed Upon.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13.—A ripple of excitement was caused at this morning's session of the Pan-American Conference by the introduction of an amendment looking to the suppression of the final protocol, in order to enable the compulsory plan of arbitration to be reported to the conference. This amendment was carried by 30 votes, Chile abstained from voting. Later the introduction of the compulsory plan of arbitration into the conference was agreed upon, only minor details remaining to be settled.

VON BULOW MAKES REPLY

HANDLES VEXED POLISH QUESTION WITH MUCH SKILL.

German Civilization in Posen Must Be Advanced, and Priests Must Keep Hands Off.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, replied in the lower house of the Diet today to the interpellations relative to the Polish question in Prussia. The National Liberals desired to know how Germanism was to be upheld, while the Polish members bitterly criticised the recent events at Wreschen, declaring that the sentences of the courts "must have caused justice to veil her face in shame."

Von Bulow prefaced his remarks by saying that the incidents at Wreschen had been exaggerated, and had been utilized to plunge Germany into internecine difficulties. What had occurred was the fault of Polish agitation, and not of the Prussian school system, which was the same as had been enforced in the bi-lingual districts for the past 30 years, and which was as little addicted to cruelty as was the Prussian administration of justice. Corporal punishment, the speaker said, would hereafter be omitted during religious instructions. No one prevented the Poles from speaking Polish, but they must also learn to speak German, and participate in the German work of civilization.

Count von Bulow is regarded as having handled the vexed Polish question, complicated as it is with bitter religious controversies, with much skill. His announcement that the government would desist from the corporal punishment of Polish children during religious instruction is accepted as eliminating the principal weapon with which the agitators incite the passions of the Poles. The Imperial Chancellor startled the German section of the Diet by offering documentary proofs, collected by the government, that, while the Polish population of the Province of Posen was increasing at the rate of 10¾ per cent, the German population of this province increased only at the rate of 3½ per cent. But, abstracting from the German increase those persons who had immigrated to the province, the German population of Posen had increased only 1¾ per cent during a period of five years.

Priests Must Keep Hands Off.

"It is absolutely necessary to protect and promote German civilization in Posen," declared Count von Bulow, "and to this end the priests must keep their hands off." This declaration is interpreted to mean that the representations at the Vatican have not been wholly successful, and that the Prussian administration continues at variance with the local Catholic authorities.

Public expectation had been centered in today's interpellations in the Lower House of the Diet, as likely to provoke much feeling among the opponents of the government. Although the House and the galleries were crowded, the proceedings were very calm. Count von Bulow drew the admiration of his hearers by his smooth and adroitly-worded periods. His speech today was about three times the ordinary length of the Chancellor's usual deliverances. The Chancellor disclaimed all desire to slight the Catholics, saying the government's policy was neither Protestant nor Catholic, just as his policy was neither Liberal nor Conservative.

"I know," added the Chancellor, "only one policy, just as I know only one single, individual nation. The questions at issue in the eastern provinces are not religious, but national. Thanks to our protection, there has arisen a community of Polish citizens which has now taken up the leadership of Polish agitation in a fanatical spirit, and which is closely connected with the Polish Colonization Commission. Now that these national conflicts are forced on us, only two possible courses are open, either to allow ourselves to be vanquished without a struggle, or to protect our skins. We cannot allow the roots of Prussian strength to rot. The Polish question is the most important before the nation, and on its settlement depends the development of the immediate future of our fatherland. Our policy is unchangeable. If need be, we shall provide further means to improve the condition of the German peasantry, promote industry and establish garrisons. We hope to be able to cope with the situation with existing legislation. We entertain no doubt of the loyalty of the members of this House, but I beg the House to have no doubt about the disloyalty of the Polish agitation."

The Chancellor concluded by assuring the Geramns of East Prussia that the government would not deviate in the slightest from the track laid out by "that greatest German," the late Prince Bismarck. The remarks of the subsequent message were unimportant.

HOT SHOT AT GERMAN PAPERS.

London Times Waxes Hot Over Their Anti-British Cartoons.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A remarkable article appears in today's Times under the caption "Literature of German Anglophobia," recounting the character of the anti-British cartoons which have appeared in the German newspapers, which the Times says, "in coarseness, obscenity and venom are without a parallel in modern times." The wisdom of the publication of the article at this juncture is much questioned. The Star says:

"The Times today of all days begins a series of articles on the offensive German caricatures. Every newspaper has long been aware of these caricatures, but the responsible journals have not advertised these insults, simply because no good could be done by setting the British and German peoples by the ears. The Times ought to hesitate before it deliberately flogs the passions of the people. Are our publicists dead? Cannot they see the abyss towards which they are hounding this long-suffering nation?" The Times' article, which is two columns long, says:

"These papers are not gutter sheets, but are sold everywhere, at the stations of the state railroads, even at Potsdam station, where the Emperor is constantly traveling. He was finally obliged personally to order their removal. Never are these papers anonymous. One of the most infamous of all, entitled 'The Boer War,' bears on the title pages the names of persons distinguished in the literary and artistic world of Germany. From a purely technical standpoint the paper is an art production, but it is difficult to find words to convey a notion of the filth which its cultured artists and writers venture to lay before its cultured German readers. British soldiers are represented as robbing the dead; Mr. Chamberlain's state coach is depicted as a cart laden with skeletons, and King Edward is shown dead drunk in his bedroom, receiving the news of Cronje's surrender. But the crowning piece is a cartoon entitled 'Hero Worship.' The then Princess of Wales, with Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales and the young Princess by her side, is decorating a youthful soldier. The legend underneath reads textually: 'An English Princess decorating the youngest soldier in the British Army with the Victoria Cross, because although only 13 he has already outraged eight Boer women.' This obscenity, sold in respectable shops, was eagerly bought by the public and lies on fashionable drawing-room tables."

Clause in Tariff Bill Adopted.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The customs tariff committee of the Reichstag today adopted the clause in the proposed tariff bill providing that exemptions from reductions from duty shall apply to the products of territories outside the German tariff union, unless the exceptions are prescribed by the Federal Council. Provision is also made for the exemption on products of German colonies, or dependencies, by decree of the Federal Council. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, in the course of the discussion, said the government would strive its utmost to avoid a tariff war; but, should a war arise, it was resolved to wage it by every means at command. This, the Minister added, was the object of the clause summarized above, which was only intended to apply to times of urgent necessity.

An Astronomical Phenomenon.

NICE, France, Jan. 13.—M. Gleacobini, the chief astronomer of the Nice observatory, reports that at 7 o'clock last evening after the moon set, the brilliancy of Venus was so intense as to cast shadows on the walls. This is the first time this phenomenon has been observed.

Chicago Inter Ocean Changes Hands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—George W. Hinman, editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, who is in this city, announced tonight that he and several New York gentlemen, whom he declined to name, had today acquired full control of that paper.

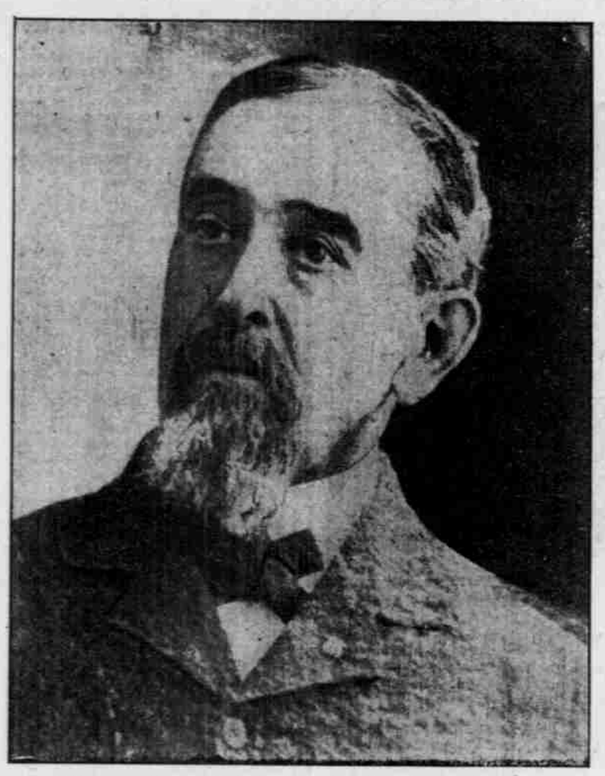
City to Be Bonded for $700,000.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—An ordinance was passed in the City Council tonight over Mayor Johnson's veto to bond the city for $700,000, the money to be used to purchase a site for a new City Hall building.

Miner Commits Suicide.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 13.—Henry Weir, a young miner at Diamond City, shot himself through the head yesterday morning with a rifle. No cause is known for his act.

NEW POSTMASTER OF BAKER CITY.



DAVID L. MOOMAW, NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of David L. Moomaw for Postmaster of Baker City, Or.

David L. Moomaw was born near Cloverdale, Botetourt County, Va., in 1843. He went to Portland in 1858, and settled in the Willamette Valley. He taught school at Oregon City from 1859 to 1861. Thence he went to Northern Idaho on a mining expedition, and in 1870 went to Baker County, and has resided there ever since. He has been actively engaged in mining in Eastern Oregon for over 30 years. He served as Deputy United States Marshal for about 15 years, and one term as Deputy Sheriff of Baker County. He never held an elective office, but has always taken an active part in politics. For years he was one of the few Republicans in Baker County, and always attended the state conventions as a delegate. He was always willing to go, even when it required about three weeks to make the journey. It is said that in the early days he frequently paid the entire campaign expenses of the Republican party, in this part of the state, out of his own pocket. He married, in 1885, Miss Emma Hembree, of Portland. The selection of Mr. Moomaw seems to give general satisfaction. He is highly respected, and the general verdict of the people, regardless of party, is that a faithful party worker has received deserved recognition.

TO REOPEN SCHLEY CASE

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE CALLS UPON CONGRESS.

Resolutions Asking It to Form Its Own Opinion—Good Words for Admiral Dewey.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Resolutions calling upon Congress to reopen the Schley case and make its own decision as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago were passed by the Board of Trade at its annual meeting today. The vote was not unanimous, but the roar of the "ayes" was three times as loud as the roar of the "noes," and the vocal vote went unchallenged as expressing the feeling of the board. A brief but brisk discussion preceded the adoption of the resolutions. The resolutions as passed are:

"Whereas, Efforts were made not only to detract from the glory due to Rear-Admiral Schley for his signal victory over the Spanish fleet off Santiago, but to denounce his victorious plans of battle on that occasion, and to charge that gallant and generous officer with cowardice in the face of the enemy; and

"Whereas, Such efforts were so persistent that Admiral Schley was forced, out of self-respect, to demand a court of inquiry by the Government; and

"Whereas, Though the verdict of that court of inquiry left no stain upon his reputation as a gallant and brave officer, yet two members of that tribunal denounced his conduct of that battle, in spite of the fact that a glorious victory was won, and denied that he was chief in command; and

"Whereas, Our great Admiral, George Dewey, who, by virtue of his ability and patriotism, and who, as the hero of the greatest naval victory of modern times, was pre-eminently qualified to judge of the actions and orders of Admiral Schley on that memorable day, declared in a supplemental report that the latter had maintained an effective blockade, and, as officer in command, was entitled to the credit for the victory off Santiago;

"Resolved, That we believe it the duty of Congress to review the record of the court, to examine into all the circumstances and events tending to throw light upon the controversy, and to announce its judgment as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago, and as to the conduct of Admiral Schley upon that occasion.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to Admiral Schley, also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Entertained Admiral Schley.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—Rear-Admiral Schley was formally entertained in the Cotton Exchange this morning for more than an hour. He was accompanied by General Gordon, a member of the Exchange, who introduced him to the other members present. The Admiral was in excellent health and spirits, and joined in the informal conversation. Business was virtually suspended until he had bowed good-bye and departed amid a storm of applause and handclapping.

Maryland's Schley Resolution.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 13.—In the House of Delegates tonight Delegate Browning, Republican, presented a memorial to Congress asking that body to adopt the report of Admiral Dewey in the Schley court of inquiry as the verdict of Congress. Delegate Griffith, Republican, presented a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to have executed by a Maryland artist a bronze bust of Rear-Admiral Schley, to be placed in the Statehouse at Annapolis.

Kentucky Senate Commends Schley.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Senate today unanimously adopted Senator Jurton's resolution commending Rear-Admiral Schley, and inviting him to address the General Assembly.

NOT FOR ROSEBERY.

London Liberals' Meeting Really Hostile to the Ex-Premier.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The inaugural meeting of the London Liberal Association, at St. James' Hall, had been awaited with great interest, principally because it was thought that light would be thrown upon the future relations between Lord Rosebery and the Liberal party. Taken as a whole, the demonstration could hardly be considered an enthusiastic welcome to Lord Rosebery on his reappearance in public life. Lord Rosebery was not present at the meeting, at which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and Earl Spencer were the principal speakers. The temper of the meeting was distinctly hostile to the ex-Premier. The speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman clearly indicated that if Lord Rosebery returned to the Liberal fold, he must do so unreservedly, and in full accord with the present policy of the Liberal party. St. James' Hall was crowded and thousands were turned away. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Earl Spencer were greeted vociferously. Miss Hobhouse, who was the first person to begin agitation regarding the condition of the concentration camps in South Africa, was called to the platform and received an ovation. In the meantime, pamphlets denouncing Lord Rosebery as a traitor to the party were thrown broadcast from the galleries. The reading of Lord Rosebery's letter of regret was received with mingled cheers, hoots and hisses. The letter was noncommittal. In it Lord Rosebery said he hoped that the meeting would aim to secure the unity of "common-sense Liberalism," to which he hoped he had contributed by his recent speech at Chesterfield. This statement was received with strong expressions of disapproval, and the audience almost prevented the conclusion of the reading of the letter.

Following this episode Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman began his speech. Amid interruptions, cheering and encouragement, the speaker said he welcomed Lord Rosebery's return to public life and that he had frequently urged him to such a course. But in the next breath he warned his hearers that if they expected to have a strong Liberal party in the House of Commons it must be a party of Liberals. He also said that the points on which he differed with Lord Rosebery seemed to him to be immaterial, and he expressed the hope that the Liberal party would have his Lordship's powerful cooperation on the all-important subject of the restoration of peace.

CHINA THANKS UNITED STATES

For Protecting Forbidden City During Boxer Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, today handed Secretary Hay the following edict, transmitted to him by Wei Wu Pu, at Pekin, in a cablegram dated January 11, 1902:

"By order of her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager, we submit the following edict:

"During the disturbances caused by the Boxers last year, the American commanding officers issued strict orders to their troops to exert strenuous efforts to protect the buildings within the Forbidden City. This was an act of friendship worthy of imitation, for which we feel exceedingly gratified and grateful. We therefore instruct Wu Ting Fang to convey our expression of thanks through the Secretary of State to His Excellency, the President of the United States. Respect this."

AMERICANS NOT IMPLICATED.

Consul Miller's Investigation of the Niu Chwang Disturbances.

PEKIN Jan. 13.—The United States Consul at Niu Chwang, Henry B. Miller, has replied to the Russian administrators' charge that sailors belonging to the United States gunboat Vicksburg shot a Russian soldier during the recent disturbances at Niu Chwang, saying that he, the Consul, and the Commander of the Vicksburg, Commander E. B. Barry, investigated the affair thoroughly, and found no evidence whatsoever to connect Americans with the shooting. Mr. Conger, the United States Minister here, has received copies of the recent correspondence between Consul Miller and the Russian administrator at Niu Chwang. The Consul complained repeatedly of the oppressive regulations, and of encroachments on the rights of foreigners.

Sensation in Corea.

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—Mail advices from Seoul, Corea, via Yokohama, are to the effect that checking of the government's receipts from taxation and internal revenue reveals the astonishing fact that not less than 10,000,000 yen have been embezzled by government officers during the last six years.

Ye Yo Yok, Minister of Finance, advised the Emperor to pass sentence of death on all officers who embezzled over 2000 yen. The Emperor's sanction was given three weeks ago, and wholesale executions will soon take place. Eighty officials are implicated, many of whom already have been arrested.

Among those condemned is Cho Pyeng Jik, an ex-Premier. The officials under arrest allege that the money taken by them was in payment for salaries or expenses incurred in collecting.

Will of Senator Sewell.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 13.—The will of the late United States Senator W. J. Sewell was admitted to probate today. The estate, which is valued at $500,000, is divided equally among General Sewell's wife and five children.

Big Lace Factory Burned.

NOTTINGHAM, England, Jan. 13.—Sampson's lace factory, the largest one here, has been destroyed by fire. The damage is over £100,000.

ONLY THE MASTERS WORK SUCH CURES

Doctor Copeland Asks That His Friends Call On or Write Those Who Testify That They Have Been Cured, and Investigate for Themselves.

The Copeland Specialists never in any statement published by them attempt to frighten or delude the people who may be suffering from any chronic disease. Frequently, however, by their warnings and instructions, they have saved great suffering and loss of life.

Repeatedly during the past ten years have the Copeland physicians issued warnings through the public press upon the startling prevalence of Catarrhal conditions and the evils resulting therefrom.

The Copeland Physicians have cured thousands suffering from all forms of Chronic Disease. In fact, they have been public benefactors because they have placed their incomparable treatment and medicine within the reach of the rich and poor alike. They are now giving their time, treatment and medicines in every case, no matter what your disease, for $5.00 per month.

Don't be distressed by big fees of medical sharks. Copeland Specialists are the masters that cure.

ALL HIS LIFE HE SUFFERED FROM CATARRH—CURED BY COPELAND TREATMENT

Mr. E. W. Mathews, Wendling, Or.—Employed by the Booth-Kelly Lumber Co.—"I had catarrh all my life. I can remember that

As a Child

I was choked up and could not breathe through the nostrils. I suffered in this

Mr. E. W. Mathews, Wendling, Or.

way until my treatment at the Copeland Institute, which brought me prompt relief.

"I did not know what it was to breathe freely through the nostrils. Sometimes one nostril would be stopped up and sometimes the other. When I had cold my head would become so stopped up and the nose so firmly closed that I

Could Not Breathe

through it. I breathed almost entirely through the mouth, and at night would wake up with my throat dry and parched. My head and throat were filled with mucus, which kept me

Hawking and Spitting

continually. Gradually I lost my sense of smell and when I began treatment it was nearly destroyed.

"Before my treatment at the Copeland Institute I had used enough medicine to drown me. I took

Forty-eight Bottles

of one kind, but it was like taking so much water, and it was the same with everything I tried. I had watched the cures made at the Copeland Institute for a long time and finally decided to try it. Under the treatment I received my

Annoying Symptoms Disappeared.

Now I breathe freely through my nostrils at all times, my smell is as acute as it ever was, and I have no trouble of any kind.

"This testimonial is cheerfully given as evidence of the wonderful benefit I have derived from the Copeland treatment. I would advise all sufferers to try it."

OTHER CURES.

Mr. D. P. Mitchell, 151 Seventeenth St., Portland, Or.—I had suffered from catarrh for 15 years. My head, throat, ears and stomach were in bad shape. I could not breathe through the nostrils; my throat was raw and sore and I coughed all the time. My hearing was so much impaired that I could not understand common conversation.

Everything I ate caused great distress, I was sick at the stomach and nauseated, with a heavy oppressed feeling in the stomach. I lost 30 pounds and my strength was greatly exhausted.

Drs. Copeland & Montgomery cured me.

Mr. Joe H. Boos, Butte, Mont.—I suffered 10 years with my head, throat and bronchial tubes.

My nostrils were stopped up, forcing me to breath through the mouth, and clogged with crusts and scabs. I had nosebleed without any apparent cause.

I had frequent attacks of asthma, when the bronchial tubes seemed to contract and to produce a tightness in the chest that made it impossible to fill the lungs with air. At night I would be propped up with pillows in order to get sleep or rest.

I would say to all sufferers from catarrhal troubles that the Copeland treatment is all right. It cured me after everything else had failed.

HOME TREATMENT.

If you cannot visit the office, mark the following list of symptoms, mail them to Dr. Copeland and he will give you a full and complete diagnosis of your case free of charge:

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"
"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pains in back or under shoulder-blades?"
"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?"
"Is your strength failing?"

OUR SPECIALTIES.

Chronic catarrh in all its forms, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Blood, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Nervous System, and the Skin, all treated under the uniform rate of $5 a month. Medicines free until cured.

CONSULTATION FREE.
Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All.

The Copeland Medical Institute
The Dekum, Third and Washington
W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.
EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays.
SUNDAY—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack.

What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It corrects the acidity of the blood on which the disease depends, strengthens the stomach, liver and kidneys, and builds up the whole system. Try Hood's.

The American Gentleman

takes his stimulant when his health needs it and physicians prescribe it.

He takes it when dispensing hospitality and when formalities require it.

He takes it for cheer, comfort, happiness discreetly and moderately.

He will have the purest type of the purest:—

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Old, Mellow, Rich Flavor.

ROTHCHILD BROS., Portland, Ore.