# ENGLAND AND JAPAN

## Form Alliance for Preservation of China and Corea.

### NEWS COMES AS A SURPRISE

**Ironclad Agreement Intended to Check the Growing Power of Russia in the Far East.**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—An important Parliamentary paper was issued tonight, giving the terms of a practical alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of China and Corea. The paper covers a dispatch sent by Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, January 30, to the British Minister to China, Sir Claude Macdonald, and comprises a signed copy of the agreement. In explanation, the paper says the agreement may be regarded as an outcome of the events of the past two years. Throughout the Boxer troubles Great Britain and Japan had been in close, uninterrupted communication, and, actuated by similar views.

"We each desire," said Lord Lansdowne, "that the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire should be preserved, and that there should be no disturbance of the territorial status quo in China or the adjoining regions."

The discovery that their far Eastern policies were identical resulted in each party to the agreement expressing its desire that their common policy find expression in an international contract of binding validity.

Lord Lansdowne further says that the British Government was largely influenced in entering upon this important contract by the conviction that it contains no provision which can be regarded as aggressive or self-seeking. He says it is concluded merely as a measure of precaution, and that it in no way threatens the present position or legitimate interests of other powers.

His Majesty's government trusts that the agreement will be of mutual advantage to the two countries, and make for the preservation of peace, and, should peace unfortunately be broken, it will have the effect of restricting the area of hostilities.

Following are the terms of the agreement, signed in London, January 30:

"The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general policy in the far East; and being, moreover, especially interesting in the maintaining of peace and the territorial integrity of China and Corea, and in securing opportunities in those countries for commerce and industry for all nations, hereby agree as follows:

"Article I. The high contracting powers, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Corea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their especial interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Corea, the signatories recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if they be threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power, or by disturbances arising in China or Corea, necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

"Art. II. If either Great Britain or Japan, in defense of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in a war with another power, the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in the hostilities against its ally.

"Art. III. If, in the above event, any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance, and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Article IV. The contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to prejudice any of the interests above described.

"Article V. Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are jeopardized, these governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly."

Article VI provides that the agreement shall go into effect immediately, remain in force for five years, and remain in power for a year after either power denounces it. But if, when the date fixed for expiration of the agreement arrives, either party thereto is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall ipso facto continue until peace is concluded.

The agreement is signed by Lord Lansdowne and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain. These Ministers so well kept the secret that the paper, issued after Parliament had adjourned for the night, announcing the first important alliance between a Western and a yellow, or Asian race, comes as a startling surprise to the public. Although the idea of an alliance is likely to meet with general approval, the outcome of this sensational departure will be anticipated with no little anxiety. It is regarded as a direct move against Russia, and to explain the abandonment of the colony of Wei-Hai-Wei.

**A Surprise to England.**

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Referring editorially to the British-Japanese alliance, the morning papers, to whom the agreement comes as a startling surprise, ask many pertinent questions concerning it. The Daily News says:

"Our magnificent isolation has come to an end with a pretty sudden shock. Whether the treaty is indicative of an anti-British coalition in the far East, whether it marks the tearing up of the Anglo-American treaty, and whether the visit of Prince Henry to America is an answer to the new naval allowance, are matters of speculation. We hope the government will lose no time in further elucidating the situation, which is fraught with the gravest consequences."

### THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

**Negotiations Between the United States and Russia.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Negotiations between the United States Government and the Government of Russia relative to Manchuria are progressing with the exhibition of a great deal of energy on our part, though the exchanges are in the kindliest spirit. The attitude of the Russian Government in this matter has shifted materially since the beginning of negotiations.

The treaty was drawn up practically between Russia and China, providing for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, who have been in military possession of the country since the early days of Boxer outbreaks. This treaty contained a great many rather complex guarantees in Russia's favor, but singularly objectionable was a provision placing the Russo-Chinese Bank in practical control of the commercial and material interests of Manchuria. It was quickly proved that the provision, if executed, practically would exclude Americans from competition in Manchuria, which is very valuable as a market for our manufactured cottons. Therefore Russia's attention was directed to our existing rights under treaty with China, and also to her own promises made directly to the United States Government during the early days of the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

Apparently our representations were effectual, for the proviso touching on the Russo-Chinese Bank was withdrawn from the treaty, and the convention, save in some minor respects, was regarded as unobjectionable. However, it has been discovered that the Russian Government, following a practice known in European diplomacy, has drawn up a secret agreement with China, conferring upon the Russo-Chinese Bank all the powers contained in the original treaty proviso. Therefore the United States Government has renewed its objections, not only addressing itself to the Russian Government, but making a persistent objection to China.

It is expressly declared that in so doing our Government has acted independently, though it is a matter of common knowledge that other great commercial powers, whose interests in Manchuria are almost as considerable as our own, have addressed similar representations to both China and Russia.

**Chinese Hypocrites.**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—According to the Hong Kong correspondent of the Times, the Chinese who destroyed the Fayen mission are the same men who started the anti-Christian crusade of 1900. Fearing punishment, they joined the French Catholic church, continuing under its protection their hostility to Protestants.

**Collection of the Likin.**

TIEN TSIN, Feb. 11.—An agreement has been reached by which the likin provincial duties, now collected by the provisional government, will, on the dissolution of that authority, revert to the control of foreign customs.

### THE KING'S FIRST LEVEE.

**Favorites Were Permitted to Kiss Edward's Hand.**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—King Edward's first levee since his accession to the throne was held at St. James Palace at noon today, and was an exceptionally brilliant function. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other members of the royal family were present, and members of the diplomatic corps, Cabinet officers and naval and military officers were present. The King, who wore a Field Marshal's uniform, drove from Marlborough House to the garden entrance of the palace, escorted by Life Guards. On his arrival there His Majesty was received by the high officers of the household and was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward to the royal retiring room, where he was subsequently joined by the other members of the royal family. A procession was then formed and proceeded to the throne room, where the members of the royal family took up positions on the left of His Majesty, in order of precedence.

The levee began with a reception of the Ambassadors, who passed before His Majesty in order of precedence, followed by their secretaries and the naval and military attaches, subsequently taking a stand by the side of the members of the royal family. The Cabinet Ministers and others entitled to the privilege of being present followed the diplomats, and finally the general company, including Messrs. Allison Armour, of Chicago, and Charles Gibson, of Boston, passed before the King.

As Prince of Wales, King Edward merely bowed to the presentees or shook hands with intimate friends, but today a new feature was introduced. All those who were known to His Majesty kissed his hand, though they did not kneel, as was customary when kissing the late Queen Victoria's hand. The King himself selected those who were to kiss his hand by extending his hand palm downward, whereupon the presentee placed his own hand beneath His Majesty's and kissed the King's hand on the back. The majority of the presentees, therefore, had to be contented with a simple bow.

Crowds of people witnessed the arrival and departure of those who attended the levee.

### AUSTRIAN TARIFF REVISIONS.

**Plans for Meeting the Competition of Americans.**

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—The reports of the various committees appointed by the Minister of Commerce to consider the best means of meeting competition will be handed in tomorrow. Forecasts obtained by the Associated Press show that the committees differ in regard to the efficiency of protective tariffs. The committee on iron industries says there is only one way to prevent ruinous competition, namely the imposition of high, autonomous customs duties, in conjunction with the rest of Europe. If this is impossible, then raise Austrian tariffs against the United States, reduce them in the case of other countries and give notice of the abrogation of the most favored nation clause of the treaty of 1829 with the United States.

On the other hand, the committee on metal considers that prohibitory customs probably may lead to disastrous reprisals, as the metal industry largely depends on American raw material. This committee, therefore, pleads for reciprocity. A councillor connected with the Ministry of Commerce adds a kind of general report on the policy and customs of America. He calls attention to the schools, cheap newspapers, splendid railroads, practical Consular arrangements and universal commercial acumen and energy of the American merchants.

**A Macedonian Demonstration.**

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 11.—The Macedonians utilized the occasion of the funeral today of M. Kamtcheff, the Minister of Public Instruction, who was assassinated Thursday last, by making a political demonstration. They gathered in considerable numbers and fired volleys from revolvers in all directions. As far as known, no one was wounded, but those who took part in the procession were thrown into a panic.

**Triple Alliance Treaties.**

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—It is semiofficially announced here that there is no truth in the statement emanating from Vienna that the commercial treaties of Germany with the other powers forming the triple alliance are extended for another year. There has been no movement on the part of Germany to prevent the denouement of these treaties.

**Nothing for Underwriters to Do.**

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The subscribers to the new German and Prussian loans, on which the first installments of 50 per cent were payable February 8, availed themselves so largely of the option of paying in full that the syndicates underwriting the issues have been released from all responsibility.

**Output of Transvaal Mines.**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A cablegram received from the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg says the output for the month of January was 70,340 ounces of fine gold, as compared with 52,897 ounces in December last.

**Italian Free Masonry.**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch received here today from Rome says that at a meeting of representatives of Italian lodges of Free Masons it was decided that Italian Free Masonry should cease to be a secret society.

**A London Wedding.**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sir Merrell R. Burrell, Bart., and Wilhelmina, daughter of Walter Winans, of Baltimore, Md., were married today at St. George's Church, Hanover Square.

**Tolstoi Is Dying.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11. — Count Tolstoi has suffered a relapse, and is dying.

# COLOMBIA WANTS A CANAL

**IF THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT BUILD IT, EUROPEANS MAY.**

**General Reyes Says His Government Will Give Us a Guaranteed Title If We Build the Waterway.**

MONTEREY, Mex., Feb. 11.—Colombia stands ready to duplicate any concessions Nicaragua is willing to make. There need be no question about the title of the Panama waterway. The United States can have it with a guaranteed title.

Colombia is willing to give the United States full control of the territory through which the canal passes. It wants the canal built, and in the event the United States sees fit to accept the Nicaragua route, the Government of Colombia will take steps to interest European powers in the completion of the Panama Canal.

These declarations were made tonight by General Rafael Reyes, Colombian delegate to the Pan-American Congress, and in all probability the future President of Colombia, who is among the visiting Panamerican delegates who are at present the guests of this city.

General Reyes stated that he had not fully decided, but intimated that he would return to Colombia within the next few weeks and take the Presidency.

### DRAFT OF CANAL PROTOCOL.

**Under Consideration by Colombian Officials at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The preliminary draft of the Panama Canal protocol is receiving the consideration of the Colombian Minister here, Dr. Silvela; the secretary of Legation, Mr. Herram, and Dr. F. Mutis Duran, a well-known citizen of Panama, who came here unofficially to assist in that work. The officials have before them the rough draft of a protocol on the subject prepared by Admiral Walker, and have not reached any definite conclusions on any of the features of that instrument.

**Not Well Received at Panama.**

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—The news that the Colombian Minister at Washington and Admiral Walker are engaged in drawing up a canal protocol has not been well received in government circles here. Acting Governor Arjina informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the interests of the isthmus have not been consulted. It is believed, however, that the renewal of work on the canal will mean the end of the Colombian revolution.

### ONLY WANTS A CHANCE.

**Cashier Andrews, of Detroit Savings Bank, Says All Will Be Right.**

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11. — The most vital question to the depositors of the wrecked City Savings Bank is whether the checks which Cashier H. A. Andrews certified for F. C. Andrews when he had no funds in the bank, amounting to $662,000, and which the latter deposited among four other local banks and a trust company, are legal. If they are held to be illegal because of Cashier Andrews having certified to them without the knowledge of the directors, it is thought that the assets of the City Savings Bank, with what has been turned in to it by F. C. Andrews, will be sufficient to pay depositors in full. On the contrary, if they are held to be legal, it will take just that amount from the depositors.

F. C. Andrews was interviewed this afternoon for the first time since the bank closed its doors.

"I have not a penny. I am ruined," said he. "But I don't worry about myself. All that is on my mind now is to save the others involved in this crash. There has been any amount of lies and misstatements made about this matter. They say I don't know where the collaterals went to. If they would only be less frenzied and resume their ordinary calmness, I could find the whole situation in less than three minutes. I did not take the certified checks all in one day, but successively. I went to the banks and exchanged them for the collaterals, but in most instances they had been sold either through Cameron, Currie & Co., brokers, or the State Savings Bank.

"The money I got was used to pay drafts and obligations at other banks. There are records of every transaction, and all the collaterals can be satisfactorily explained. If they would only give me a chance and let me pull out, everybody would get his money. I have got lots of equities and other things that I have not turned over to them yet, but will do so as soon as they will listen to me. I have made all the money for the bank, now why don't they let me get them out of the hole?

"My troubles began with the drop in Amalgamated, and accumulated as the market went down.

"These criminal proceedings are all right, but if the fellows think they can get their money by putting me behind the bars for years, where I can get a rest, I am satisfied."

A receiver will be appointed by Judge Donovan tomorrow morning for the wrecked bank. At a hearing this afternoon at the Chancery Court on the appointment of a receiver, the county officers and the local board of education opposed the appointment of the United Trust Company, of this city, which was the choice of Banking Commissioner Maltz and the Attorney-General. The county officers and the board of education maintained that some of the officers of the Union Trust Company were interested in the banks which hold the $662,000 worth of certified checks drawn by Frank C. Andrews, ex-vice-president of the City Savings Bank and contended that a receiver should be appointed who was entirely disinterested. Judge Donovan reserved his decision until tomorrow.

### EDUCATING FILIPINOS.

**Governor Taft Proposes to Bring Some of Them to This Country.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Governor Taft, of the Philippines, has arrived in this city from Washington.

"My visit to this city is purely a family affair," he said. "We have arranged a kind of reunion—my mother and aunt and my brother's family. I probably shall consult my physician within the next few days, but nothing will be done toward an operation until the Philippine committee has finished with me. I am in improved health, but it looks as if an operation will be necessary later. I am due before the committee on Friday, so I shall have to leave for Washington Thursday.

"Meanwhile I am under orders to say nothing about the Philippine situation. Mr. Lodge wished me to discuss no phase of the matter as long as I am giving testimony. The prohibition includes the Philippine tariff bill, President Schurman's speech, the extent of the rebellion, the reconcentration methods, and the interpretation of ultimate independence."

Governor Taft consented, however, to talk about native education. He said:

"You will remember that it was proposed to educate a few young Filipinos at Yale as an experiment and perhaps initiative. So far nothing has been done. But I had a talk with President Hadley the other day in Washington, and I may run up to New Haven soon, as the matter is of importance. Of course the difficulty is that a native cannot be suddenly imported to this country and thrust into the higher education. He must be caught young and adequately prepared. Looking to this end, we shall have high schools in the island that will be a stepping-stone to our universities.

"But Mr. Atkinson, Superintendent of Schools, tells me that high schools will not be possible until next year at the earliest. In the meantime he is pushing ahead with primary schools. It is desirable, however, that a set of young leaders, who can return to the islands, be educated in this country as soon as it is practicable, in order that they may learn the unity of American institutions and get a grip on American life.

"I have given my promise to return to the Islands by May 1, which will mean my leaving this country on April 1. I hope I shall be able to keep that promise."

### SOCIALIST AGITATORS.

**Belgian Demonstration Broken Up by Soldiers.**

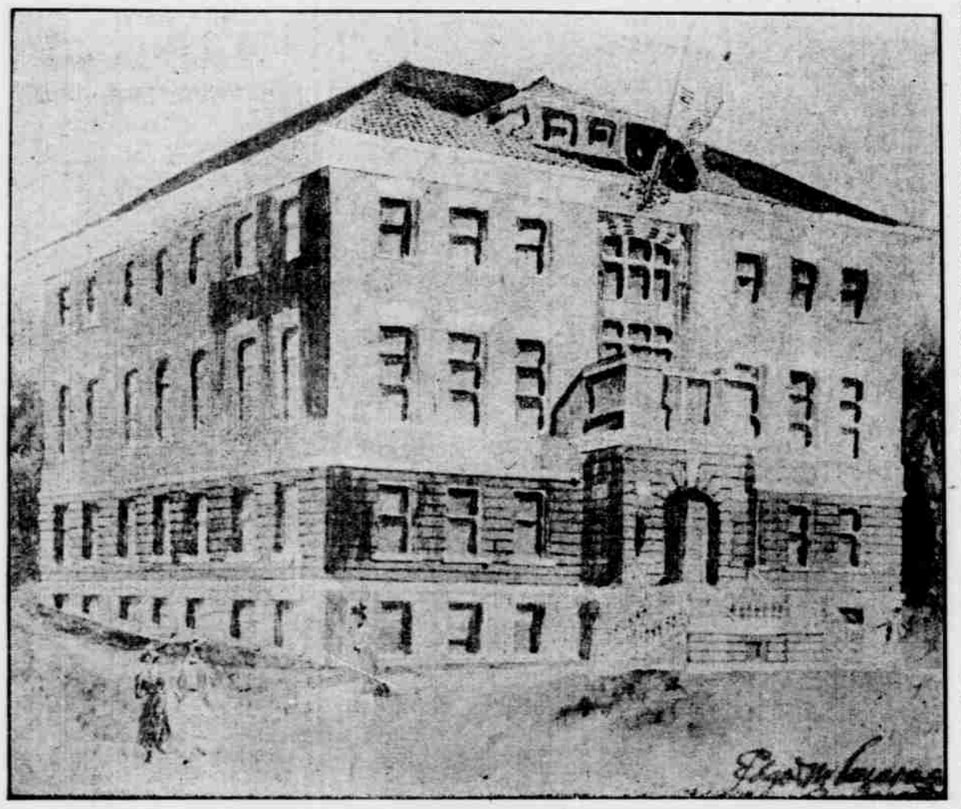
BRUSSELS, Feb. 11.—A detachment of cavalry had to be requisitioned this afternoon in order to disperse the Socialists, who made a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage. All the approaches to the Chamber of Deputies and the palace were strongly held by armed guards, but bands of Socialists, bearing red flags and singing revolutionary songs, paraded the streets. A strong body of agitators, led by a Socialist communal councillor, reached Prince Albert's palace, shouting "Long live universal suffrage," and continued its demonstration until a force of cavalry, with drawn swords, charged and routed the rioters.

The exit of the Socialist Deputies from the Chamber was accompanied by an enthusiastic demonstration upon the part of their adherents. A mob marched to the office of the Socialist organ, Le Peuple, where the Socialist leader in the Chamber, M. Vander Velle, addressed the crowd from a window. He declared that if the Chamber persisted a few days longer in withholding universal suffrage, the present agitation would develop into a revolution. The announcement was greeted with wild cheers.

**Illinois Bank Robbed.**

HARRISBURG, Ill., Feb. 11. — At an early hour today the Saline County Bank, at Stonefort, 14 miles south of this city, was entered by burglars and the safe blown open and the contents, $3000 in currency, carried away.

## NEW WESTON NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.



**LARGEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIN D IN UMATILLA COUNTY.**

WESTON, Or., Feb. 11.—The new Weston Normal School building, which has just been accepted by the regents, is the largest structure of its kind in Umatilla County. It is a square building, 75 by 88 feet in size, and 58 feet high. It is well finished throughout, excellent work having been done by the contractors. The interior is admirably arranged for school purposes, and 106 windows furnish splendid light. The basement is of dressed basalt and Tenino stone, and the three upper stories are of brick. The basement contains three laboratories, kindergarten, girls' gymnasium, boiler and fuel room and two lavatories; the first floor, five recitation rooms, library and office and two cloak rooms; the second floor, three recitation rooms, chapel and assembly room, 35x72 feet in size, with stage, and two dressing rooms; the third floor, three recitation rooms and two commodious society halls.

The structure itself cost $26,167. The steam-heating plant, $3400; the plumbing, $1330, and the ventilation, $1410. The building was constructed by the Erb & Van Patten Company, of Salem. E. M. Lazarus, of Portland, was the architect, and George Williams, of Weston, superintendent.

# SETTLERS FOR OREGON

**IMMIGRATION PLANS OF THE HARRIMAN LINES.**

**Corps of Lecturers in the East and Central West Will Explain the Advantages of Pacific Coast.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Record-Herald tomorrow will say:

"A novel plan for settling the lands in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and other Western States tributary to the lines of the Harriman syndicate is being worked out by officers of these railroads. The officials of the systems in the Harriman syndicate have determined to carry on a progressive campaign of competition against the Morgan-Hill lines, not only in going after traffic, but in colonizing lands that will insure future business for the companies, particularly in Washington, Idaho and Oregon. It is intended to start the campaign by inducing immigrants to take land along the lines of the combination in the states named.

"A new method is to be used to influence this settlement. The Harriman syndicate, through the offices of the different roads, has engaged a corps of lecturers, who will travel over the East and Central West, giving free lectures on the subject of settlement in the West and Northwest. These lecturers will illustrate their talks with stereopticons and moving pictures. The photographs will show the land offered for sale, and the development of the country. They will show the products, the railroads, water facilities and everything else that will tend to induce moves from the older regions of the country to the promised land.

"In addition to the lectures, the entire United States and Europe are to be flooded with tons of literature bearing on the advantages of the great Northwest. The syndicate will establish general agencies in London, Paris, Hamburg and Genoa, and other points from which to work business.

"These plans will be fortified by unusually low rates during the proper seasons for prospective settlers to visit the points along the lines."

**IT IS NO BLUFF.**

**Damage Suit Against the White Pass & Yukon Railway.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 12.—When it was first announced that Higgins & Elliott, barristers, of this city, had entered an action against the White Pass & Yukon Railway for damages and the return of freight and passenger rates paid by their clients, as the tariff of the company had not been approved by the Dominion Government, as required by the railway act, and further because the tariffs were unjust and extortionate, there were those who looked upon the action as a bluff. Now that Justice Martin, of the Supreme Court, has decided that the plaintiffs have a right of action against the company under the railway act, the feeling is gaining ground that the suits are very serious, and should they be decided against the company, there is no telling where the matter will end.

Already three writs have been issued on behalf of the Upper Yukon Consolidated Company, Joseph Clearihue and J. St. Clair Bleckett & Co. The latter writ was issued yesterday, and in it the claim is for $40,000, making the amount so far sued for $360,000. Other writs are to be issued, one for $100,000 by the Victoria Yukon Trading & Transportation Company. The aggregate claims in the writs to be taken out in Victoria will total $750,000.

It is expected that the cases will come to trial at the assizes to be held during March.

### CLARK GETTING IN DEEP.

**Now a Competitor of Huntington in Street Railways.**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 11. — It seems to be pretty well established today that Senator W. A. Cuark, president of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, will enter the local street-railway field and become a rival to the Huntington-Hellman syndicate, by the acquisition of valuable franchises sold yesterday by the city. It is said that E. A. Davis, who yesterday offered $120,000 for a franchise with a freight-carrying privilege, will secure the rights asked for through the default of the highest bidder, E. Murray, who offered $415,000, and failed to qualify in the required time. Both bids are generally believed to have been by the direction of Senator Clark through the medium of the traction company. The traction company is at present the only competitor to the Huntington lines for the street-railway business of Los Angeles.

**Road-Building in Arizona.**

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 11.—The Republican announces authoritatively that arrangements have been made for the extension of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad from Fairbank to Tombstone. Grading was begun today near this city on two new railroads. One is the Phoenix & Eastern, to be built from this point to Benson. The present work is being done to comply with the territorial law exempting it from taxation for a number of years providing construction begins by a certain time. To comply with the law, at least five miles will be built. It is announced, however, by those interested that the entire line will be constructed as soon as possible. The other road is the El Paso, Phoenix & California Southern.

### CONFERENCE AT SALT LAKE.

**Decide on Ogden-Lucin Cut-Off for Central Pacific.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb., 11.—Representatives of the four roads included in the Harriman-Gould interests, who were present here yesterday to consider the proposed Ogden-Lucin and South Shore cut-off on the Central Pacific, met again today to consider matters affecting the various interests of the lines. President H. G. Burt, General Manager Dickinson and Superintendent of Motive Power Samuel Higgins, represented the Union Pacific interests; General Manager Kruttschnitt and Chief Engineer Hood, Southern Pacific, and President A. L. Mohler and Master Mechanic J. F. Graham represented the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. General Manager W. H. Bancroft, Superintendent E. E. Calvin and J. F. Dunn, superintendent of motive power of the Oregon Short Line, appeared for their road.

The officials stated today that the conference was of a routine nature, and nothing would be given out for publication. It is probable that their business will not be concluded before some time tomorrow.

**Railroad Liability for Fire.**

DENVER, Feb. 11.—The impression that the Colorado Court of Appeals, in reversing the decision of the District Court of El Paso County, which dismissed a suit against the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company for damages resulting from the fire which destroyed much property in Colorado Springs on August 1, 1898, decided that the railway company was responsible for the losses entailed by the fire, proves to be erroneous. The Court of Appeals has merely decided that the lower court erred in limiting the plaintiff to one of four causes of action named in the complaint, and in excluding testimony which was offered.

The effect of the decision is to reopen the question of liability for damages resulting from the fire.

**Bill of $25,000 to Fight Merger.**

ST. PAUL, Feb. 11.—By request of the Governor, Senator Knatvold, chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses of the Attorney-General in the merger suit. The bill was sent to the committee on finance. The bill contains this provision:

"It is hereby made the duty of the Attorney-General to institute a civil action in the name of the State of Minnesota, in any court wheresoever situated, to prevent a violation or a continuation of violation of any law of the state by any corporation organized under and pursuant to the laws of any state."

**Increase of Texas & Pacific Dividend.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The directors of the Texas & Pacific have declared a 5 per cent dividend on the second-income mortgage bonds out of the earnings of the year 1901. This is an increase of 1 per cent over the payment made a year ago.

### TALKED FOR PADAMA ROUTE

**Pasco Thinks a Perpetual Title Can Be Secured.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. — Ex-United States Senator Samuel Pasco, now a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, testified before the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals today that he had carefully investigated the proposition made by the new Panama Canal Company for the sale of the Panama Canal rights, and that he is fully convinced that under the French laws and the usage of the French courts, that country has a valid title to the franchises and right of way to the canal, and can, therefore, make a transfer to the United States which will hold in law. He thought the co-operation of the liquidator of the old Panama Company with the new should be accepted as a proper guaranty from that company as to its position, and held the opinion that no apprehension need be felt on that score. He expressed the further opinion that any trouble that might arise over the right of way would be encountered in dealing with the Central American Government, but said this trouble is as probable in dealing with Nicaragua and Costa Rica over the Nicaragua route as with Columbia in dealing with the Panama route.

Pasco was questioned at length by Senator Morgan as to the effect of the various treaties between the United States and other powers relative to the canal, and also as to the bearing of the French laws on the proposed transfer, the result being that Pasco and Morgan disagreed on most of those points. Senator Morgan also sought to bring out the fact that a concession of only 99 years in the way of a lease, such as has been given to the Panama Company by the Colombian Government, would not be sufficient to meet the demand of the United States in case the proffer of sale by the present Panama Company should be accepted by this country, and Pasco agreed with him on that point, adding his opinion that a concession in perpetuity could be secured from Colombia. He assented to a suggestion made by Senator Foster, of Louisiana, that an investigation of title in France might be necessary in case the purchase should be decided upon, but added that such an inquiry would not be a serious undertaking. "Paris is not far away," he said.

### LAKE-FRONT RIOT.

**Captain Streeter's Followers Kill a Watchman.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—During a fight with Winchester rifles this evening, between the followers of rival claimants to property lying along the Lake Shore Drive, the most aristocratic boulevard in Chicago, Frank Kirk, a watchman for one of the claimants, was shot through the head and killed.

The property in dispute consists of made land lying east of the Lake Shore Drive, and between it and Lake Michigan. Captain George W. Streeter, who has for many years been a thorn in the side of North Side property-owners because of his propensity to settle on vacant ground and then claim in the courts the rights of a squatter, has erected several small shanties upon this ground, and asserts that inasmuch as it was not originally included in the Government surveys of the State of Illinois, it does not belong to the state, but is public property, open to settlement.

**Capture of Malvar's Brother.**

MANILA, Feb. 11.—A brother of Malvar, the insurgent leader, has been captured. He was chief Sergeant of the Batangas insurgents. A strong insurgent post has been captured near Calamba, Laguna Province.


# A TEST EXPERIMENT

**Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.**

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.

These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and it is claimed that one of these tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (or blood heat), one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have same cause, failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as, for instance, the following:

After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was Chronic Dyspepsia and absolutely incurable as I had suffered 25 years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy.

MRS. SARAH A. SKEELS,
Lynnville, Jaspar County, Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full sized packages. A little book on Stomach Diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

# Woman's Nature

Is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread.

**Mother's Friend,** by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." $1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing valuable information mailed free.

**THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

# Mother's Friend

"FORBID A FOOL A THING AND THAT HE WILL DO." DON'T USE

# SAPOLIO

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**M. BISHOP PILLS** have been in use over fifty years by the leaders, elders, and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. **Cures Lost Manhood, Lost Power, Varicocele, Atrophy, Hydrocele, Insomnia, Pains in Back, in Side, in Face, Nervous Twitchings, Shaky Trembling, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Constipation, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids.** Effects are immediate, Impart vigor and potency to every function. Don't get despondent, a cure is at hand. Restores all organs. Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. Fifty cents a box; six for $2.50, by mail. A written guarantee, to cure or money refunded, with six boxes. Circulars free. **Address, Bishop Remedy Co., For sale by S. G. SKIDMORE & CO., Portland, Or. San Francisco, Cal.**

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