Whichever Way it Goes May End the War.

### SURRENDERS WILL FOLLOW

Then British Forces, Released From Those Points Will Be Able to-Crush Opposition Where It May Still Show Itself.

PRETORIA, May 18.-The Boer deleates who are assembled at Vereeniging, ranswail, held prolonged conferences Thursday and Friday of last week.

LONDON, May 18 .- A disputch to the Times from Pretoria says that about 160 Boer leaders are assembled at Vereeniging, and that their demeanor leads one to suppose they will vote in favor of a continuation of hostilities, but the fact that the voting is by balloting may turn the balance to the side of peace. What-ever the direct result of the confer-ence may be, says the correspondent, the end of the war is not distant, because the conference will probably be followed by numerous surrenders in various di-rections, enabling large bodies of Bri-tish troops to be liberated and poured into the resisting districts.

#### Chinese Foreign Office Wenk.

LONDON, May 18.-The Times' corres-condent at Pekin, referring to the difficulties which have arisen regarding the railway agreements, says the dispute is instructive as showing the hopeless weak-ness of the Chinese Foreign Office under the irresolute guidance of Prince Ching. Prince Ching, on Saturday, the correspondent says, requested Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, to consent to a revision of the last agreement, in order to appease Russia, but this request the British resolutely refuse to consider.

A Million Roubles Stolen. LONDON, May 18.-A dispatch from Vienna to a news agency says it is reported from Cracow, Galicia, that a million roubles have been stolen from the headquarters of the general staff there. Two Generals and several civil staff officers, says the dispatch, have been arrested in connection with the rob-

Servinn Cabinet Resigns. BELGRADE, Servia, May 18.-King Alexander has accepted the resignation of the Servian Cabinet, M. Passios, for-merly a Radical, has been entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

#### NO FRAYED THEOLOGY.

That's Not the Kind the West Will Listen To.

NEW YORK, May 18.-The pulpits of the Presbyterian churches in Greater New York were for the most part filled today with preachers from other places, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the newly elected moderator of the assembly, preached the assembly sermon at the

Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church. This is the largest Presbyterian church in the country, and its capacity was fixed. The moderator's sermon was an appeal to Presbyterians to come from behind their lenominational barracks and do battle for "There is good fighting," he said, along the line-on Fifth avenue as well as on the Lower East Side." Dr. in Dyke continued: Faith in Christ rewrites the old motto

of the French Revolution-not liberty, equality, fraternity, but first fraternity which lifts men into equality and fits them knowledge brotherhood with all who are trying to cast out devils and help the sick, whether they follow us or not. Faith in Christ says, 'He that is not against us is for us." I have no confidence in that sort of Christianity which will not join hands with an honest Hebrew to relieve suffering and enlighten ignorance. I have no confidence in that kind of Protestant-ism which refuses to take hold of one end of the litter in which a wounded man is lying because a Roman Catholic has hold of the other end. I have no confdence in that kind of Presbyterianism Christians having other creeds and forms of worship. I have no confidence in that kind of a church which resembles a private religious club, caring only for the comfort and respectability of its mem-bers, unreasonably sure of its own salvation and indifferent to the salvation of the

I believe in that Presbyterianism which is evangelical and evangelistic, which loves the old gospel so much that it can-not keep it to itself, and which has no rivalry with any other church except to try who can do the most good in the world. I believe in a church which goes out through Christ and with Christ to seek and save the lost; I believe in a Christianity which is a giving, forgiving, sympathizing, self-forgetting, and there-fore happy, life of ministry to the soul of others, and I believe that the perfection and everlasting continuation of that life is the joy of heaven."

At a meeting held in the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church for the purpose of stimulating interest in evangelistic work, and at which the great church was crowded to the doors, the Rev. Dr. F. Coyle drew a somber picture of religious cor ditions in the West. He said the peop there were irreligious when they began life, and by education were prejudiced against all sorts of Christian work. He implored the common evangelistic workers to go into the Western fields. He said of the evangelists needed: "None of your heavy, soggy, water-

legged gospel preachers can ride on our Western waves. We want no pyrotech-nical preachers, nor do we want any sensationalists, nor do we want any gospel platitudes. We do not want any theology which is frayed at the ends and moth. eaten in the middle. We in this Western land want the lightning, not the aurora borealis. The people of the West, I am sorry to say, are not anxious to have any preaching at all; but if you want to preach to us, you must preach straight, direct gospel with 20th-century trimmings and up-to-date illustrations. We want this

Further along Dr. Coyle said: do not think even Paul the Apostle have accomplished much against such hardened indifference as we find. There is hardly any Sabbath, and absolutely no observance. Sinai no longer smokes and thunders, in my church at Denver we have dismissed as many mem-bers as we have received in recent years."

## BOMBARDMENT AGAIN.

Venezuela Forces Will Assnult the Seaport of Carapano.

TRINIDAD, B. W. I., May 17 (Satur-TRINIDAD, B. W. I., May 17 (Saturday).—The scaport of Carupano, in the State of Bermudez, Venezuela, will be bombarded again today at 2 o'clock by the government forces. The town will be attacked from both land and sea. The Venezuelan Government notified the forcign Consuls at Carupano & bours in advance of the time intended to attack the port, It is supposed here that the United States Minister at Caracas, H. W. Bowen, was the only forcign representative there who received notification of the bombardment

BALLOT OF BOERS of Carupano, and it is said that Mr. Bowen urged that an unfortified town of Venezu-German cruiser Gazelle is the only foreign warship at Carupano. She will protect the French as well as the German residents

It is reported here that an engagement will be fought tomorrow between the rev-olutionary and government forces which will decide the future of the President of the Republic, General Castro.

#### RATHBONE'S NEW TACK, Wants Witnesses Held in Havana, but Wood Refuses.

HAVANA, May 18.-It was erron announced last night that counsel for Estes G. Rathbone, who was convicted of complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, had filed a petition for a new trial under the amended procedure order issued by Secretary of War Root, which was re-ceived here yesterday. It transpires that Rathbone's attorney only filed a petition to secure the retention of the records and witnesses here so that he might be abl to introduce new evidence under amended rule of procedure in his mo for a new trial now pending before the Supreme Court. The witnesses whose re-tention is asked for in addition to the Army officers, are Chief Clerk Steinbart, Postoffice Inspector Francis, Chief Clerk of Posts Bristow and Messrs. Wilson and

General Wood has decided to ignore the demand of Rathbone's attorney to issue an order to retain the witnesses here. He says they are all in the service of the Army or Government, and can be ordered here if necessary after their return to the United States. The records, he says, will remain here in any event. Today, Rath one's counsel made another demand upon the Governor to hold Mr. Bristow, who is to sail from here for home tomorrow

The fact of the issuance of the order to umend the rules of criminal procedure is not generally known here, but among those who are aware of it, much adverse comment has been aroused. This is not because it gives Rathbone an opportunity to present new evidence, but because it changes the whole procedure for the future, and practically affords an official charged with oriminality two trials on the evidence submitted.

Under Arrest for Killing Stockman. PHOENIX, Ariz., May 18.—Deputy Sheriffs William Voice and Charles Howell, of Glia County, arrived here this morning with Verdunce Gonzales, who on Thursday evening shot and killed Eugene Packard, in Tinto Basin. Gonzales was capture Fort McDowell settlement last night. says that the shooting was in self-defense hough Packard was shot through the herse, his rifle being found in its scab-bard. Gonzales was a roustabout at the sheep camp, and Packard was a cattle-

Peace Agnin in Georgia, ATLANTA, Ga., May 18.-Perfect order and peace prevalled today in Pittsburg, the negro settlement, south of the city, where the desperate battle between offi cers of the law and negro outlaws octhe terrible struggle are the heaps of ashes which mark the spot where formerly stood the buildings sheltering Will Richardson, the negro desperado, and his companions, and the detail of military patrolling the scene of the disturbance.

Boy Killed Mother; Says Self-Defense CASTROVILLE, Cal., May 18-John Mcarty, aged 22 years, shot and killed his mother this morning, and then gave him-self inte custody. He fired four pistol balls into her brain at close range. His story is that the murder was committed in self-defense. He is the son of a highly respected veteran of the Civil War.

Charged With Cattle-Stealing. PHOENIX. Ariz., May 18. Arizona ran-gers have captured Walter Brice, John Vanwinkle and Robert Vanwinkle, near Dos Cabezas. They are charged with slaughtering cattle on the range that did not belong to them, and selling the beef.

## MOUNT PELEE AGAIN.

(Continued from Pirst Page.)

says a Fort de France special to the of people buried in the ruins of Six thousand persons were recued by steamships or went to places of safety. Three thousand were probably drowned. This is the most complete

estimate made so far.

The relief steamers now on the scene are the American ships Cincinnati, Ster-ling, Potemac and Longfellow. The French cruiser Suchet and the British tape, it has been found impossible up to the present time to unload the supplies sent by the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

The bodies of Thomas T. Prentiss, American Consul, and James Japp, Bri-tish Consul, have been identified and will be brought here for shipment Both bodies are bruised by the fall of lava and stones, almost beyond recognition.

#### AID FOR THE SUFFERERS. Collections Taken in French

Churches-Circus Contributes. PARIS, May 18.—At the close of high mass in all the Roman Catholic churches in Parls this morning, funeral psaim were chanted and prayers for the dead were said in memory of those who perished in the Martinique disaster. The congregations in the churches were large and a goodly collection for the aid of the West Indian sufferers was taken up. A special service in connection with this will be held in St. Augustine Church tomorrow by Bishop Corment, of Martinique, who is now in Paris, and who will pronounce absolution. The commemorative service for the Martinique dead, which was to have been held at Notre Dame, will be postponed because of the

as this service was intended to be a nigh religious and state function. Appropriate services for the Martinique were held in all churches out France today and collections to aid the sufferers were taken up.
The performance of Barnum & Baile,
Circus, at Toulouse, yesterday, add
25,000 francs to the Martinique funds.

absence from France of President Loubet.

## Senator Knight's Report.

PARIS, May 18.-Senator Knight, who accompanied Acting Governor L'Huerre to the northern part of Martinique, has sent a telegram to M. De Crais, the minlater of the colonies, in which he de-clares that the inhabitants behaved with much calmness and dignity during the sad events. The senator says also that the sugar plantations at Macquba, Basse Pointe and Lorrain are in good condition. The estates at Basse Points are intact and have not suffered from the volcanic eruptions. The crops in this district were not harmed and the people are ready to resume work. The Bank of Martinique has reopened its doors, says the senator's dispatch, and is giving credit to all who are able to give satisfactory guarantees.

## Earthquakes in Portugal. LASBON, May 18.—Earthquakes are re-ported from the Southern part of Portu-gal, but no fatalities occurred. The dis-turbances are supposed to be connected with the uphenvals in the West Indies.

Whooping Cough.

This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet larer. All danger may be avoided, however. by giving Chamberian's Cough Remedy. It Haulites the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the lough loose, and makes the paraxyms of coughture less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by all dauguests.

## **OUR TRADE REACHES FAR**

MUCH ACCOMPLISHED IN EAST IN-DIES AND PERSIA.

One Year's Increase to British India 400 Per Cent-Methods to Introduce Wares.

WASHINGTON, May 18.-Frederick Emery, chief of the Bureau of Foreign commerce, made public today an intersting extract from "Commercial Rela-ions of the United States for 1981," showwhat this country accomplished in rade last year in the East Indies and

Consul Fee, of Bombay, says that the imports of shoes from the United States into British India are growing, the ship-ments last year being four times those of the previous year. There is a marked de-mand by the wealthier classes for a su-perior shoe in quality as well as in workmanship and style. The American last is advancing in favor. There also is an increase in the imports of furniture, and our roll-top desks are being ordered in large numbers. American bicycles, on account of their lightness, strength and reasonable price, are well received. We also table price, are well received. We also send a good proportion of clocks and watches, and, in spite of the decrease in

way ribbon loops should be kept in po-sition by a small pid of paper.

The sleeves of dresses and blouses are the better for a paper atuffing, and a sheet of paper should be placed between every fold to prevent the material mark-

ing.

Silk handkerchiefs, muffiers, ribbons, laces, etc, should all be fromed between a layer of tissue paper. Steel bucktes and fancy hatpins of every kind may be cleaned with the homely polisher—tissue

#### CIVIC FEDERATION IN IT. Ita Secretary Investigating Coal

Strike Situation. HAZLETON, Pa., May 18.-The visit of Raiph M. Easler, secretary of the Na-tional Civic Federation, to strike head-quarters and his conference with Presi-dent Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, last night, was the only incident of any importance that claimed the attention to-day of the labor leaders and others around the Valley Hotel. As neither Mr. Easley nor Mr. Mitchell would say anything re-garding their meeting there was much speculation as to the object of the visit of the secretary of the Civic Federation. Mr Easley laughed at the stir which his ar rival caused, and said there was not the slightest significance attached to his trip here. He reiterated that he came here merely to look over the ground and to keep himself informed of the general sit-uation. He denied that he brought any plan for a settlement of the sirike or men mports of machinery and mili work took of the failure of crops and the Chinese member of the Civic Federation. Mr. coubles) our shipments showed a decided with him from Mr. Mitchell.

The same causes, continues the Consul.

Mr. Easley's talk with the miners' National decided to the cause of the Civic Federation. Mr. Easley's talk with the miners' National decided to the cause of the Civic Federation. Mr. Easley's talk with the miners' National decided to the cause of the Civic Federation. Mr. Easley's talk with the miners' National decided to the cause of the Civic Federation. Mr. Easley's talk with the miners' National decided to the cause of the Civic Federation.

The same causes, continues the Consul, contributed to the decline in imports of cotton piece goods, but the bulk of this fell to England, and imports in the line of gray and colored goods increased large. With him from Mr. Mitchell. Mr., Easley's talk with the miners' National president last night tasted two hours. He again saw Mr. Mitchell for a few minutes this morning, and left for New York at 10 o'clock this morning.

#### DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

Why it is that all the yellow journals in supporting the Democratic party, cater to the lowest passions, and are insidiously corrupting and debasing American youth and womanhood? Is it not because the moral natures of their proprietors have become so stunted by long partnership with fraud, defiance of law and the Tillman sand cure that the next

#### YOU CANNOT AFFORD

To affiliate with that party as at present constituted. 

to the financial stress to which the country has been subjected by repeated calamity, neither government nor private enterprise could invest much capital in railway extension, and there is a heavy drop in railway materials.

There has been much discussion, says

Mr. Fee, of the relative merits of the British and American locomotives which have been supplied to the railroads of In-dia. According to information obtained dia. According to information obtained from railway men and engineers, the Consul is unable to discover any of the dis-satisfaction with the American locomoitives which newspaper articles have asserted to exist. He declares rather that they have been "fully up to expectation." Consul Bairdan, of Batavia, reports a notable increase in the imports of American goods into Dutch India. Our canned spods are advancing streadly and are accepted. node are advancing steadily, and are ac-mowledged to be superior to this line of node from Australia. The contract for roviding new water worke for the City of perabaya has been gained by an agency or machinery in Central Java under the management of a pushing American, Com-mercial travelers from the United States are visiting Dutch India in increasing numbers, and the results have been saits-

-Consul Taylor, of Teheran, says our clocks, watches, jewelry, phonographs electric fans and other curiosities of use-ful or ornamental kind always are salu-ble in Persia. Good American padlocks are in demand, Stationery commands a good sale, as does wall paper, and canned goods, whether meats, sweets or pickles,

find a ready market. Some air motor pumps have been im-ported from America and erected in varilistant past, and there is a disposition at the present time among landowners to try the simpler methods of our machinery and appliances. The Persian Government has given a practical proof of its interest by cetablishing an agricultural seminary in The institution is under the management of a Belgian who has spent some years in the United States and is onsequently well acquainted with the details of modern agriculture. He thinks that if some enterprising firm should send a complete threshing machine to be worked by four animals as a specimen and advertisement, it would lead to the ntroduction of others and the undertakng would be a commercial success.

## TO FIGHT MEAT TRUST.

Jewish Women of New York Organ ize For It.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Five hundred East Side Hebrew men and women met today and formed Ladies' Anti-Beef Association. They elected Mrs. Caroline Schatzborg, president, and she appoints Mrs. Pauline Frickel, treasurer. A con Mrs. Pauline Frickel, treasurer. A committee of seven women was appointed and the members instructed to visit all the tenement houses on the East Side to persuade the Hebrew women not to buy meat until the price shall be reduced to the point of a year ago, that is 10 and 12 cents per pound. They are not to create any disturbances, but when they see Hebrew women coming out of a butcher shop with means they are a butcher shop with meats, they are to argue with them. If the women be unwilling to throw the meat away, but willing to join the organization, the committee of women are to buy it from them and throw it into the street. Together with this committee, another of nine men was appointed as an auxiliary

After the work of placing the boycott throughout the East Side shall be completed, the committee will continue its missionary work in other parts of the city, visiting the labor and benevolent societies, Jewish and other labor union meetings and lodges. They are to se-cure the co-operation of such bodies and ecure delegates to attend the meetings of the association. The association, which had a temporary organization before, has expended \$500 in paying fines

up to date.

The secretary said he was unable to state how much money the organization has as it is coming in from collections taken up in different parts of the East Side. "Unless the price of meat comes Side. "Unless the price of meat comes down," said Secretary Kirschberg, "we will start co-operative stores, buying meat in Philadelphia, where the beef combination does not control the mar-

## Value of Tissue Paper.

The tissue paper in which parcels are rolled up should never be crumpled and thrown away, but carefully smoothed out, rolled up and laid away in some drawer or handy place where you know where to find it when you want a nice, soft, clean

to find it when you want a nice, soft, clean piece of paper.

A few drops of eau de cologne on a soft pad of tissue paper will give a brilliant polish to mirrors, the glass of pictures and crystal. The pad of tissue paper without the cau de cologne is also used for burnishing steel, rubbing grease stains off grates or furniture, polishing silver and innumerable other things.

For packing glass ornaments and fine china that are not in daily use a roll of soft tissue paper is simply invaluable.

All upstanding ends of ribbons, ospreys and wings on millinery should have a wisp of tissue paper twisted around them to prevent crushing, and in the same lattile Liver Pills.

Despite the denials of the labor leaders, the members of the Civic Federation and the coal operators, all of whom have thus far rigidly adhered to the policy of absolutely refusing to anticipate any movement in connection with the strike, it is believed here that the federation is quietly preparing to receive any proposition that might possibly be offered by either aide. This belief is attengthened by the fact that only 24 hours had elapsed from the time the conference was held at Washington between Senator Hanna, President Gompers, of the American Feedration of Labor, who is also a member of the Civic Federation. Labor, who is also a member of the Civic Federation, and Mr. Easley, and the lat-

ter's arrival here.

Absolute quiet reigned at headquarters and throughout the Lehigh Valley. Cler-gymen of nearly all denominations today their sermone touched more or less on the strike. The trend of remarks was that of forbearance, frugality and temperance; the great struggle was generally deplored, and the hope was held out that, though the strike may cause much that, though the strike may cause much suffering for a time, it may in the end result in great good for both capital and labor. There was an impressive scene at each of the masses at St. Garbriel's Roman Catholic Church, in this town. This is the church of which the late Rev. E. S. Phillips, the miners' champion in the strike of 1900, was the rector.

Following out President Mitchell'e request that all mineworkers abstain from visiting calcons, Rev. James V. Hassie in the church of "doubtful expediency" I bave carefully examined the corresponding of the commissioner and the treaties, and have come to the comclusion that if some of their provisions are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the positive benefits to be derived to make the conclusion that if some of their provisions are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the positive benefits to be derived to make the conclusion that if some of their provisions are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the positive benefits to be derived to make the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the positive benefits to be derived to make the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the positive benefits to be derived to make the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the conclusion that if some of their provisions are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the positive benefits to be derived to make the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the conclusion that if some of their provisions are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the conclusion are objective benefits to be derived to make the conclusion are objectionable, they are greatly overlagenced by the conclus

visiting saloons, Rev. James V. Hassie asked all the members of the parish to take an oath abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors during the period of the strike. Few, if any, refused. At the principal service at 10.30 A. M. every person in the church, which was crow stood up and took the oath. At ves oath was administered to those who were not present at the morning services. Father Hassie delivered a strong sermon to the mineworkers. He told them that, now that they have struck, they must stand together for the cause.

The etrike now enters upon its second week. The week just ended was the first, it is said, in the history of the hard-coal trade that no coal was mined in any part of the region. No disturbance of any

of the region. No disturbance of consequence has been reported anywhere, President Mitchell will establish headpusrters at the Hotel Hart, at Wilkesparre, tomofrow afternoon or evening where he will probably remain until the strike shall be ended.

strike shall be ended.

President Mitchell said today that he could not yet say when the special National convention to be called for the purpose of considering the advisability of involving the bituminous miners in the anthracite strike will be held. He has not yet received the consent of the two dis-tricts silli needed to make up the five necessary under the rôles to call a con-All the local trades-unions in this region met today and decided to stand by the

miners in their struggle.

## ROUGH SEA OFF CATALINA One Man Swept Overboard, Another

Leaped, but Was Saved. LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 18.-The LOS ANGELLES, Cal., May 18.—The roughness of the sea, caused by a gale which prevailed all day, caused a panic among the 150 paseengers on the steamer Warrior which was returning from Santa Catalina Island to San Pedro this evening. During the excitement, S. S. Knight, a conductor in the employ of the Salt Lake Railroad, was washed overboard and lost. K. C. Herrick, of Spokane, Wash, jumped overboard, under the impression jumped overboard, under the impression that his wife had been ewopt into the sea. He kept affoat until rescued by a boat's

#### ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPING. Sam Hewitt, of Portland, Detained at Woodburn.

WOODBURN, Or., May 18.-Sam Hew itt, of 185 Third street, Portland, with his sister, Mrs. Ellison, were arrested today under a warrant issued from Judge Hoverton's court for kidnaping little Alice Hewitt, 5 years old, at the home of Joseph Van Cleave, near Woodburn. Sam Hewitt was divorced from his wife. Mrs. Hewitt, about one year ago, and the court awarded the child to the wife. Hewitt came to visit the child today, accom-panied by Mrs. Elison, and, finding the child among strangers, he took her and

the arrest at Hubbard, and the trial will be held tomorrow. May Now Punish Crimes on Sea. MANILA, May 18.—The United States Philippine Commission has passed an act conferring marine jurisdiction upon the courts of first instance, which permits courts of first instance, which permits the courts to punish crimes on the sea. The military orders and acts of the pro-

started for Portland, Marshal Black made

## **EQUITY OF THE CLAIMS**

EQUITY OF THE CLAIMS OF THE SMALLER BANDS.

Special Commission Ceased in 1851-Since Matter Has Rested With Interior Department,

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolu-tion offered by Senator Platt, of Con-necticut, has forwarded to Congress ar extended report on treaties negotiated with tribes of Indians in Oregon, and giv-ing considerable information as to the of Oregon Indians for lands which have been taken from them from time to time The bulk of the data submitted shows conclusively that there is considerable justice in the claims of these Indiaes.

Under an act of June 5, 1859, the President appointed a commission to negotiate with the several tribes of Oregon for the relinquishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and, if practicable, to persuade the Indians to remove to the east side of the mountains. The object of that legislation was to leave the rich lands west of the mountains free for settlement by the whites. The Commissioners were successful in

negotiating six treaties before their funtions were cut off. Under these treaties the Indians agreed to relinquish title to their lands, in consideration of stipulat-ed payments to be made them in 20 annual installments, of which the major portion was to be in merchandise and the bal-ance in cash. Four of these treaties were with bands of the Callapooya tribe, as follows: The Sanliam band, for a consideration of \$50,000; the Twalaty band, for \$60. 000; the Luck-a-mi-ute band, for \$29,000, and the Yamhili band for \$28,000. Another treaty was made with the Mollai-le tribe for a consideration of \$22,000, and a sixth treaty with the Santiam band of Milial-les

The functions of the commission ceased early in 1851, and officers of the Indian Department in Oregon Territory were in-structed to continue the negotiation of treatles. November 7, 1851, Auson Dart, superintendent of findian affairs for Ore-gon, sent to the Indian Office 13 treatles. ceding more than 6,000,000 acres of land lying on both sides of the Columbia River, upon the Williamette River and upon the Pacific Coast, in each of which was inserted a provision that the amounts to be paid for the lands should be apportioned in to amount installinguish the greater porin 10 annual installments, the greater por-tion being in merchandise, as in the other treaties. These treaties were as follows

With the Claison tibe, for a considera on of \$15,000; Nasiera band of Tillamooks tion of \$15,000; Naslein band of Tillamooks, \$10,500; Tillamooks, \$10,500; Nuo-que-clah-we-wuc Iribe, \$1500; Wau-ki-kum band of Chinooks, \$7000; Konnaack band of Chinooks, \$10,500; Kathlamet band of Chinooks, \$10,500; Wheelnpa hand of Chinooks, \$20,000; Kintskania-na hand of Chinooks, \$20,000; Kintskania-na hand of Chinooks, \$20,000; Ta-su-chah-bans, \$3500; To-totan, You-quee-chae and Qua-tou-wah bands, \$35,000, and the Clackamas tribe, \$5000.

The then Commission of Indian Affairs transmitted these treaties to the Secretary transmitted these treaties to the Secretary of the Interior, with the opinion state-ment that he was not prepared to recommend their rejection, although he believed

all but one contained provisions of doubt-ful expediency. July 30, 1852; Alex H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, pre-sented the 19 treaties to the President for consideration. In doing so he stated: I have carefully examined the correspond

vantageous to the United States.

The provisions referred to by the Commissioner as being of "doubtful expediency" I understand to be those relating to the reservations of particular districts for the residence of of the Indians, near the settlements of the the country. It will be seen, however, that these reservations are of limited extent, and in lopez-ded, the future settlement of the country. They bers were, moreover, indispensable features in the treaties, because the Indians were un to negotiate on any other conditions. manifested a strong attachment to the gravof their fathers, and refused to listen to provisions which contemplated their re-to more remote districts of the territory. alternative was, therefore, presented of not treating at all or of setting apart small tracts of country, embracing the habitations of the Indians, for their future abode. It is proper to remark, also, that the tribes with which these treaties have been negotiated are small in number, and that they are harmless in their disposition, with a strong desire general ly to adopt the customs and habits of the whites. Many of them are now employed by

whites. Many of them are now employed by the settlers as laborers on their farms, and they are represented as faithful and efficient in the performance of the ordinary duties of farmhanda. Under these circumstances, while the price of labor continues as high as it now is in Oregon, I am inclined to the opinion that the interests of the settlers would be in-jured rather than benefited by the withdrawai of the Indian possibility from arous them. of the Indian population from among them.
Upon a full review of the treaties in al
their bearings on the public interests, I deen
it my duty to recommend that they be ratified The treaties not having been ratified by the Senate, the Indian Office in 1852 sug gested the colonization of the Indians in different parts of the territory, although such a plan would entail the expenditur of a large sum of money. July 31, 1854, an appropriation of \$08,000 was made for nerotisting treaties with the Indian tribes gottating treates with the tablan tribes of Oregon Territory, and a year later a treaty was concluded with the various tribes inhabiting the Pacific Coast from the mouth of the Columbia southward to the California line. This treaty included the Tillamooks, Coos Bays, Coquilles, Too-too-to-neys, Chetcos, Siuslaws, Clat-sops and Lower Umpquas. One of the stipulations of this treaty was the reservation of a certain quantity of land for the occupancy and use of the Indians along the Oregon coast. The treaty was never ratified. Before this treaty was received in Washington, the President, by executive order, set aside a reservation known as th Coast reservation. Under the terms of the above-mentioned treaty there were collected on this reservation all the tribes party to said treaty except the Tillamooks, Nehalems and Clatsops.

The records of the Indian office show that five treaties with various Indian tribes in Oregon for the cession of lands west of the Cascade Range have been ratified. The treaties are with the Ross River Indians, \$75,000; Cow Creek band of Umpquas, \$12,000; Quil-si-i-ton and Na-al-ye band of Scotons and Grave Creek band of Umpquas, \$30,000; Umpqua and Calapoola tribes, \$30,000, and the Willamette Indians, including numerous bands, \$300,000. The things stipulated to be done on the part of the Government in these

ratified treaties are believed to have been carried out in good faith, as the Indians are making to claims under them. Careful investigation of the records of the Indian Office has failed to indicate that any payments have been made in conformity with the stipulations of said unratified treatles other than the payment of \$10,500 to the Naalem band of Tiliamook Indians, authorized by the act of June 7, 1897. It is quite possible that presents were made to the Indians at the time the treatles were negotiated, and that they were supplied with provisions at sundry times, but beyond that it is thought that the Indians, with the exception of the Naalem band of Tiliamooks, have not been compensated in any way for the lands relinquished by them.

It is presumed that the lands agreed by the Indians in the unratified treatles to be ceded to the United States have been occupied as public lands, but whether or not ment of \$10,500 to the Naalem band cupied as public lands, but whether or not such was the fact can be determined only by the General Land Office, and then only, it is thought, by the survey of the several ceded tracts in the field. Whether the Indian tribes who were

parties to the unratified treatles are now in existence, and, if so, the numbers of Indians belonging to said tribes, respectively, and their present location, are questions that may not be answered with absolute definiteness.

In concluding his report to the Secre tary, Indian Commissioner Jones says: As to whether the Government is equitably bound to compensate said tribes, or any of them. I can only state that if the Nasier band of Tiliamooks were entitled to the money paid to them by Congress—and I have no reason to doubt that they were then the other tribes or bands who were negotiated with a the same time by the authorized agents of the Covernment, and who did not response. the Governments and who did not subsequently become parties to ratified treaties, viz., the Clatsops, Tillamooks (proper), Chinooks and three other tribes, now probably extinct, are equitably entitled to renuneration. The sam might be said of those tribes who were par-ties to the unratified treaty of August 11 1835.

It is probably the fact that had these tribe consented to relinquish all their lands of Pacific Coast and remove to localities of the Cascade Range, no objection would been presented to the ratification of the trea-ties of 1851 and 1855, and the Indians would long ago have received the sum stipulated to

#### THE DRY SUNDAY.

It May Be a Source of Trouble to New York Republicans.

Chicago Tribune.
"Dry" Sundays in New York City prinarily concern only pollcemen, saloon Reepers, and thirsty souls. Persistence in the policy of dry Sundays may, however, be fraught with the most serious political consequences as regards the stat and the Nation. It may lose the Repub lican party the State of New York. I may bring down upon the party a Na tional defeat two and a half years hence It is not difficult to see that the question s to who shall be the next President of he United States may be wrapped up in the decision of the purely local question as to whether saloons shall be open or closed in the City of New York on Sundays. The saloons were not closed last Sunday under a municipal ordinance, but under a state law. The Legislature, which under a state law. The Legislature, which is Republican, has refused to modify that law so as to allow of a partial Sunday opening. The Governor, who is a Republican, has declared himself hostile to any modification. Therefore the legal responsibility for "dry" Sundays inevitably will be fastened upon the Republican party. The political consequences are the more likely to be serious because there is an element of had faith in the New York.

element of bad faith in the New York Sunday dryness. This is the worst fea-ture of the case. The saloonkeepers of New York and those of their constitu-ents who wish to drink on Sunday will consider that in this instance they have been fooled, tricked, lied to. They will resent the bad faith quite as much as they will the actual closing of the saloons. The public was given to under-stand quite distinctly before the election of Mayor Low that, in the event of his success, the saloonkeepers would be let alone on Sunday, provided they carried on their business quietly and decently.

On the strength of the understanding Mayor Low was elected. Now the implied agreement has been violated apparently at the instance of fanatics reckless of consequences, always ready to do what seems to them right, though fully aware a great evil may follow the doing of it.

The Sunday closing question is one not proving by the of proving by the formal contents. of principle, but of expediency. There is no more reason why the saloons should be closed Sunday, except during church hours, than there is for closing them on other days. Certainly the English people, who lay claim to as high a degree of civilization as any other people. ilization as any other people on earth, and to superior morality, allow their saloons to be open during certain hours of Sun-

It seems as if the Sunday closing of the saloons in New York is a concession to extreme and ultra fanaticism in some quarters, and hypocrisy in others. By truckling to the fanatic the municipal authorities of New York City violate prom isses of a mature which gentlemen and astute politicians always look on as binding. These municipal authorities also violate reason and logic. If it is expedient that the saloons should be closed on Sunday, it is expedient that they should be closed every day in the week it is be closed every day in the week, manifestly more expedient that they closed on Saturday e

on Sunday. There is to be a Gubernatorial election in New York next Fall. At that time the Republican party may gather the bitter first fruits of the impolitic, promise-break. ing municipal authorities of New York ity. The man deprived of his Sunday eer in that city may, in the words of the political song of 1849, "raise a great commotion-motion-motion, the country through.

## DOMINATED BY NEW YORK German Hourse Was Quite Without

Initiative Through Week. BERLIN, May 18 .- During the past week the Bourse was quite without initi-ative and wholly under the influence of New York and London. Transactions con tinued to shrink, and quotations were unsmallest buying and selling orders. This inactivity, it is explained in the financial reviews, is due to the waiting attitude of London regarding peace negotiations in South Africa, and particularly to the uncertainty concerning the future movement of Wall street. The writers in the financial reviews continue their gloomy forebodings as to an American crash, which they say has already had a paralyzing effect on the Bourses. The continuance of stiffer money rates is partially explained as resulting from the American situation, and the immediate cause is the heavy offerings in bills for discount, much of which is being done for foreign account.

Canadian Pacifics were the most active situation. railroad shares during the past week, but were bought wholly for London and New York account. Industrial securities were without uniform tendency during the week. Coal shares were mostly higher, while irons were lower. A good American report buyered the quotations of the latter. report buoyed the quotations of the latter. but this was offset by the publication of a plan for the reorganization of the Dort-mund Iron Company by which two-fifths of the company's capital is written off and lost. The exception of the shares of textile concerns, brewertes, and those of some chemical companies, almost all the other industrials were fractionally lower. The shares of machinery concerns had a downward tendency. The shares of Luddownward tendency. The shares of Lud-wig Lowe & Co., rifle and machine tool manufacturers, lost 12% points, Shares of electrical companies had a varied tendency during the week, and those of the Schukert Company, of Nuremburg, again lost 514 points.

## New Biography of Corbin.

Kansas City Star. Corbin, Henry Clark, Adjutant-General of the United States, and best known as "The Ningara of the Army," owing to his appalling magnificence. Born in Ohlo, but has won his way to public preferment in spite of this. Is 50 years of age. Served in Civil War and on the plains. Also at the White House. Has endured perils of Washington life since 1877. During the Spanish War was unusually active in defense of the real frontier line extending from the banks of the Potomac on one side, three times around the Washington monument an thence to the Baltimore & Ohlo ra way station on the other. Is known as "The Man of Wire."

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Blynature of Chat H. Hetcher

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Ayer's Hair Vigor doesn't make every one's hair grow to a remarkable length. But it does sometimes produce the most marvelous results. This is because it is a hairfood. It feeds the hair, nourishes it; hence stops falling of the hair and always restores color to gray hair.

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the central office of the army telephone system. Has a brow of marble, the figure of Adonts, a nerve of brass, and the ear of the War Department. Is our chief defense in time of trouble, and can make a General out of a deserving primake a General out of a deserving private in five minutes. Was Secretary Alger's right and left hand man, and showed unusual ability in keeping his right hand from knowledge of what his left was doing. His most valuable serfice to the country was in assisting Rear-Admiral Evans in piloting Princo Henry from the terrapin of Chesapeake Bay, through the perlis of Virginia ham, served at Chicago, to the haven of safety and canvashack at the Waldorf-

Astoria New York. His present rank in the Army is that of Major-General, in which high office he carries off his uniform and responsibilities with a dignity comparable to that of a past grand master of ettquette. Has a supurb digestion and fears neither criticism nor gout. His trained stomach obeys the slightest orders of its chief on the instant, show-

Has been mentioned as probable "Duke Has been mentioned as probable "Duke of Easy Street," in American peerage. Is not a graduate of West Point, and as such is regarded as an inspiration to those who hope by personal pulchritude and assiduity and cultivation of the beautiful quality of friendship, to work their way into a position of power and conspicuity. Is hard worker along his own lines, and has never shirked a difficult problem. In spite of criti-isms has probably earned present posi-tion on basis of hours of effort. Is reputed author of a poem beginning: cannot help my beauty-since Nature gave it.

sure.
I think but of my duty and seek no sinecure,
I know my own position, and I shall never

allow my own position, and I shall never shirk, Whatever the attrition, what I consider work. There may be folk who know not the troubles of my past. I tell them now, I'll go not! no matter what they ask;

For I've been delegated to rule the Army set, And they'll be relegated to strictest etiquette; And if they do not like it, and go to rebel-ling, Why, let them go and strike it—and do the other thing.

#### CAPITAL CITY ATHLETICS Field-Day Baseball Games and Ten-

nis Matches to Be Held, SALEM, Or., May 18 .- In the failure of the Capital City Amateur Athletic Club to reorganize its football team last Fall, Interest in local athletic sports disappeared in a large degree. Athletics at Willamstie Laiversity, however, have been alive all Winter, indoor baseball, basket-ball and handball engaging the attention of athletes in addition to provid-

ing interesting entertainment.
Great preparations are being made by
Willamette University students for the
annual field-day meet to be held Friday afternoon, June 8. The membership of the university has been divided into two sections. The "cardinals" are captained by E. K. Miller, and the leader of the "old-golds" is R. B. Wilkins. The competitive fair grounds, and great interest has al-

eady been aroused in the coming meet. Willamette University this season has two newly organized baseball nines, and while this is their initial season, both eams are playing, good ball. May 24, the first team plays the Oregon Agricultural College nine at Corvallis, and Decoration day is scheduled for a game with the University of Oregon at Eugene. Return games will be played with both teams at Salem.

Interest in the invigorating outdoor game of tennis has been greatly revived in Salem this year. The Salem Tennis Club has a membership of over 50. The campus, and may arrange a tourent with tennis clubs from other Willamette Valley points,

## A Well-Developed Case. Baltimore Herald. "Hello, Jinks! Why, I haven't seen rou for several weeks. How's your lealth?"

Poorly; every little thing-hong seems to affect me lately. Well, at any rate, you are looking like a king-kong." "Feeling that way, except for a slight touch of Spring fever."

"Yes, spring-sprong always affects me, to: makes my head ring-rong."
"What in thunder is the matter with ou, ald man, the way you've got to talk-"Nothing-thong," said Jinks, making a

swinging movement of his arm through empty air, as his friend backed away in maxement and alarm. "I hear that you have become a great devoter to the fashionable fad of table

"Yes," he said wildly, "I like to have my fling-flong and enjoy the banjo sing-song of the game of ping-pong at every racquet's swing-swong, while the cellu-loid sphere is on the wing-wong-I know that game's the thing-thong-" Gently the keepers from the asylum led him away to his padded cell, the first victim of the omnipresent game of ping-

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