IMPORTS WILL BE HEAVY

FOUR VALUABLE FOREIGN CARGOES WILL ENTER THIS MONTH.

Steamships Indravelli, Cymbeline and Oceano Due Next Week—Flour Trade Shifted to South Africa.

The Portland & Asiatic liner Indravelli is due at Victoria today with about 450 Chinese passengers which she will discharge before coming around to Portland. The steamer brings a pretty good sized cargo of freight for Portland, and as she is slightly behind her schedule, will be given very quick dispatch. The Indrapura, which is following her, will sail from Yokohama today, and is due at Portland about June 23. This will enable her to get out on her schedule the last of the month. In addition to these two big liners which will enter with valuable cargoes from the Orient, there will be at least two other cargoes of high valuation enter during the month. One of these is coming on the Cymbeline and the other on the British ship Sierra Estrella from Liverpool, the total valuation of these four cargoes being considerably in excess of $500,000. June is usually a very dull month in shipping, but this year is promises to be an exception, for there will be at least four steamships enter and clear and one or two sailers. The Indravelli and Oceano will reach Portland about the same time, and both will reach Portland before the Cymbeline gets away. The latter steamer sailed from San Francisco last evening, and will be here in two or three days.

FIFTY SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

Salmon Combine's Annual Report Makes Imposing Showing.

The official report of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company for the year ending December 31, 1901 (earnings partly estimated), as computed by the Audit Company, of New York, shows:

Actual profit to December 31, 1901, including earnings of ships and certain other property operated from August 19, 1901, was $465,430; estimated additional profit in the operation of all properties for the full 12 months, $344,067; making a total estimated profit of the 12 months ending December 31, 1901, of $809,497. Benefits to accrue from consolidation (estimated) will amount to $200,000. Total net earnings estimated as above, $1,009,497. Interest on bonds, one year ($180,000), and sinking fund requirements, one year ($300,000), $480,000. Surplus applicable to dividends, $529,497.

Treasurer Frederic F. Carey, in his report, says in part:

"The company's authorized capitalization consists of: Bonds, $7,000,000; 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $12,500,000; common stock, $12,500,000. The present issue is: Bonds, $3,000,000; preferred stock, $6,100,000; common stock, $6,150,000. The tangible assets, aside from working capital, aggregate over $5,000,000, exclusive of patents, franchises, trade marks, fishing rights and privileges, brands, etc., which are extremely valuable. The company has acquired valuable water front property at San Francisco and at Seattle. It also owns three ocean-going steamers and over 40 smallers steamers and seven sailing vessels, and has valuable mail contracts on the Alaska route. The company is a combination of the following 16 companies and firms, chiefly located on Puget Sound and the coast of Alaska, engaged in the business of catching and canning salmon, and also operating a line of passenger and freight steamers to Alaska, namely: Pacific American Fisheries Company, Ainsworth & Dunn, Seattle Fish Company, Hume Bros. & Hume, Icy Straits Packing Company, Chilkoot Packing Company, Boston Fishing & Trading Company, Taku Fishing Company, Pacific Steam Whaling Company (salmon properties), Fairhaven Canning Company, Quadra Packing Company, Chatham Strait Packing Company, Western Fisheries Company, Taku Packing Company, Thlinket Packing Company and Arctic Oil Works, San Francisco."

ORIENT TO AFRICA.

Flour Trade of Pacific Northwest Has Temporarily Shifted.

The British ship Tweedsdale, reported chartered on Puget Sound for South African loading, is the 21st vessel engaged to load wheat or flour at a North Pacific port for the Dark Continent this season. In addition to this fleet there are four large steamers under charter to take oats to South Africa. The Speke, now loading in Portland, will take the largest cargo that will be cleared for the Cape this season, and the Oceano from Portland will take the largest cargo of oats. The Tweedsdale is loading flour, and three or four other ships will follow her during the Summer. This business coming at a time when the Oriental flour trade has fallen to small proportions has been of great assistance to the mills in Oregon and Washington. It will last probably through July and August, and by that time some improvement is expected in Oriental business. At present there is not much doing across the Pacific.

Hong Kong advices to May 12 report stocks of 843,000 sacks of Oregon and Washington brands, and 250,000 sacks of California brands. This shows quite a reduction from former reports, but the statement is accompanied by the news that large dealers are not in the market, and that the recent good deliveries have been made at a sacrifice of prices, sales being made at from 10 per cent to 15 per cent under the prices at which the stock could be replaced at tidewater on this side of the Pacific. Japan advices to May 21 report the market in a demoralized condition, owing to the liberal offerings of native wheat and flour at prices materially lower than can be met by Pacific Coast shippers. A reaction is expected later in the season, however, and by the time the demands of South Africa have been met the Orient will probably figure again as a buyer.

COAL FROM NEWCASTLE.

Low Grain Freights Have Not Increased Cost of Bringing in Coal.

Low grain freights usually mean high rates for inward cargoes of coal and other merchandise, but this year the rule is not holding good, and coal is being brought from Australia at very low rates. The British ship Brambletye sailed Monday from Newcastle for Portland with a cargo which is said to be coming at a rate under $2 per ton. The oil business in California has been a factor in cutting down these rates, and in a review of the situation J. W. Harrison's latest circular says:

"During the week there have been three arrivals of coal from British Columbia, 13,530 tons; two from Oregon, 560 tons; one from Washington, 3500 tons; two from Australia, 6066 tons; total, 23,656 tons. The quantity delivered here this week is fully equal to any demand that may spring up in the next few weeks. The complaint from domestic and foreign importers is very general; that is, that it is difficult to find buyers at covering prices. Services of steamers and sailers for coal carrying are being very freely offered by owners at very generous rates, lower than heretofore known for years, still at the reduced rates, very few engagements are being made. Freights from Australia in this direction are exceedingly low, in consequence of the comparative failure of the grain crops throughout the Colonies. On arrival here owners will find very little remuneration for their property, in the present schedule of outward grain freights. The coal strike in the East only affects this market as far as hard coals are concerned, of which but very little is now being used here. Fuel oil continues to be the favorite fuel with steam producers. It is both effective and economical. The unpleasant weather so far this Spring has helped to increase the sale of coal for household purposes."

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Cunard Line Figuring on a Plan That May Trouble Morgan.

LONDON, June 5.—The negotiations of the British and the Canadian Governments and some of the other Colonial Governments with the Cunard Line and other lines comprising what is now termed the Liverpool syndicate, which is opposing the Morgan shipping combine, contemplate, according to the Westminster Gazette, both a fast service of mail and passenger steamers, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and a fleet of fast freight steamers. The mail steamers which it is proposed to build will be of enormous size, capable of steaming 25 knots an hour, and will be fully equipped for use as armed cruisers, carrying eight quick-firing six-inch guns, forward and aft, and broadsides of three 4.7-inch guns. The freight steamers will be 16-knot vessels, carrying 6000 to 7000 tons dead weight. The Westminster Gazette thinks it probable that Milford Haven will be the port of departure of the fleet. The scheme contemplates a line of steamers running to China, Japan and Australia, from Vancouver, B. C. Canada and Australia are expected to join in paying the subsidies.

A draft of the scheme involves the home government guaranteeing a small interest on the capital involved. This will have to be ratified by the House of Commons, "where," says the Westminster Gazette, "it will probably be met with opposition."

LONDON, June 5.—According to the Shipping Gazette, J. P. Morgan is not concerned in any way in the proposed Cunard scheme, which the same authority understands will be an "all British" project. The Gazette says:

"The Cunard Line, having finally determined not to enter the Morgan combine, deems the time opportune for the creation of a fast Atlantic service, which shall be entirely British owned, and is now taking steps to ascertain from the government how far the active interest which the Ministers recently expressed in the welfare of the British mercantile marine is likely to assume a concrete shape."

American Line Will Not Join.

LONDON, June 5.—According to the Daily Mail, the American Line will not join the British shipping combination, but will remain an active competitor on the outside. London shipping circles are skeptical as to the success of the Canadian service, unless it receives heavy subsidies. It is believed that such a line could only hope to pay by attracting American trade, and that this would only be possible by running the newest and best boats on the Atlantic, costing £1,000,000 apiece and managed on the most sumptuous scale. In an editorial the Daily Mail exhorts the government to adopt measures to protect and encourage British shipping, instead, as has hitherto been the case, of rather striving to hamper the industry by the application of restrictions which were not enforced upon alien shipping. The Daily News, in its financial article this morning, says it is believed that the bulk of the shares of the Cunard Company is now in American hands.

With Oats and Hay for British Army.

TACOMA, June 5.—The British ship Ganges, Captain Walker, sailed today for South Africa, with a cargo of oats and hay for the British Army, valued at $117,776. The cargo was cleared by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and included $85,800 worth of oats shipped from Tacoma, the remainder from Vancouver.

New Tug for Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., June 5.—Crawford & Reid, of Tacoma, have been awarded the contract to build a tug for Charles Simpson, for service on Puget Sound.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, June 5.—Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather clear.

Newcastle.—Sailed June 2—British ship Brambletye, for Portland.

San Francisco, June 5.—Sailed at 5:30 P. M.—British steamship Cymbeline, for Portland.

New York, June 5.—Arrived—Laurentian, from Glasgow; Koln, from Bremen.

Tacoma, June 5.—Arrived—Steamer Eureka, from Honolulu; steamer Valencia, from San Francisco; bark Richard II, from Alaska; schooner Emily F. Whitney, from San Francisco; bark Coloma, from Everett. Sailed—British steamship Ganges, for Cape Town.

Seattle, June 5.—Sailed—Steamer Oregon, for Nome; steamer Al-Ki, for Skagway; steamer Farallon, for Skagway. Arrived—Steamer Edith from San Francisco.

New York, June 5. — Arrived — Germanic, from Liverpool. Sailed—Grosser Kerfurst, for Bremen; Columbia, for Hamburg; L'Aquitaine, for Havre.

Coronel.—Arrived—Hazelbranch, from Liverpool, for San Francisco.

Liverpool, June 5.—Arrived—Numidian, from Montreal; Westernland, from Philadelphia; 4th, Ivernia, from Boston. Sailed—Commonwealth, for Boston.

Naples, June 5.—Arrived—Aller, from New York, for Genoa.

Havre, June 5.—Arrived—La Savoie, from New York.

Antwerp, June 5.—Sailed—Netherland, for Philadelphia.

Queenstown, June 5.—Sailed—Teutonic, for New York; Rhynland, for Philadelphia, both from Liverpool.

San Francisco, June 5.—Arrived—Steamer Arcata, from Coos Bay. Sailed—Steamer Umatilla, for Victoria; schooner Emma Utter, for Coos Bay; schooner Bella, for Siuslaw River; schooner Jennie Stella, for Gray's Harbor; schooner Lizzie Prien, for Coquille River; barkentine Arago, for Willapa Harbor; steamer Tellus, for Ladysmith; steamer Cymbeline, for Portland.

New Cardinals to Be Named.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The pope will hold a consistory on June 9 when cardinals' hats will be conferred upon Archbishops Skrebensky, of Prague, and Puzzani, of Craznow, and Monsignore Martinelli, formerly papal delegate at Washington, cables the Rome correspondent of the Herald. There will be no additional cardinals nominated at the consistory, but among other nominations will be that of Monsignore Messner, of Green Bay, as new archbishop of Manila. The new archbishop of New York will also be nominated. Monsignor Falconi, papal delegate in Canada, will be transferred to Washington, as previously announced.

The nomination of an archbishop for New York next week, as stated here, seems to foreshadow the transfer of some prelate, possibly Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, Ia., to another diocese to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Corrigan, because the local nominations of bishops have not yet been officially made.

Crown Jewel Missing.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A sensation has been created in court circles, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the American and Journal, by the discovery that one of the crown jewels is missing from the royal treasury. It is a beautiful ruby of 255 karats, and is a historic gem that formed part of the royal regalia.

His Last Hope Realized.

From the Sentinel, Gebo, Mont.

In the first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1889, the editor of this paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the big race one fine day in April. During his traveling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water, which, together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhoea which it seemed almost impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one of his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony, and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medicine was soon noticed, and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep for a fortnight. That one little bottle worked a complete cure, and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggests this item. For sale by all druggists.

MONEY FOR KITCHENER

PARLIAMENT VOTES HIM A GRANT OF £50,000.

Irish Members of the House of Commons Oppose the Motion—William Redmond Howled Down.

LONDON, June 5.—In accordance with King Edward's message to the House of Commons yesterday the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House this afternoon asked for a vote of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener. As a remarkable coincidence, Parliament June 5, three years ago, voted its thanks and £30,000 to the same General for his services in Egypt.

Mr. Balfour in supporting the motion referred to Lord Kitchener's rapid promotion. He said it had been given to few public servants to compass so much work for their country in so short a time as Lord Kitchener, who was Commander-in-Chief in South Africa and was Commander-in-Chief designate of India. He found the army in South Africa in a state of disorganization consequent on the ill success that attended the British Army at the early stage of the campaign, and he executed his duty with admirable energy and skill.

But it was not until Lord Roberts left that the claims of Lord Kitchener to the gratitude of his countrymen reached their present magnitude. Lord Kitchener had to meet with unique difficulties. He had erected no fewer than 4000 miles of blockhouses, and in the conduct of the campaign had the fertile mind of his resources, boundless courage, energy and resolution, and to these qualities Great Britain owes the termination of the war. Few English Generals had contended with greater difficulties and few had emerged from them in a more triumphant and brilliant way. Mr. Balfour concluded with formally moving the vote of £50,000.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who seconded the motion, paid a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener as a soldier and statesman.

John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, led the opposition in behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Dillon said he and his friends absolutely objected to the vote because they were opposed to the policy of the war in South Africa and the conduct of the campaign, which involved wholesale devastation of the country, the burning of farms and sacrifice of life.

William Redmond, Irish Nationalist, caused a scene of great disorder by remarking that Lord Kitchener would go down to history as a General who had "made war on women and children." This remark called for loud cries of "withdraw" and appeals to the chairman to call Mr. Redmond to order. The chairman said the expression used was not disorderly, but a majority of the House refused to listen any further to Mr. Redmond and interrupted him with all kinds of shouts.

During his speech, Mr. Redmond indulged in much violence of language and had to be refreshed by a drink brought in by a friend. He said that an additional reason why he objected to the vote was because Lord Kitchener had violated the tomb of the Mahdi at Khartoum, and he asserted that Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, during the South African War, had been guilty of more disgraceful conduct than any of the other generals. Then, turning to the ministerial benches, Mr Redmond shouted:

"You allow the women and children of soldiers to starve, in order to honor the favorites of your corrupt society."

This statement was greeted with shouts of "sit down," "name him," and "divide," while the Irish members jeeringly advised the ministerialists to call in the police. Amid the din, Mr. Redmond was heard to say that the House was disgracing itself in compensating the commander of the British forces in South Africa, while allowing the men who had fought under him there to drift into the workhouse, and that the House was making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world by a motion pretending to celebrate some great feat of arms. Groans and persistent yells drowned any further attempt at speaking, upon which the closure was voted.

The closure was adopted by 273 to 138 votes, and the grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener was carried by 330 to 44 votes. The minority consisted of Irish Nationalists and two or three Radicals.

The Prince of Wales and many peeresses were present in the House of Lords when Lord Salisbury moved a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial forces in South Africa. The motion specially mentioned the Colonial Premiers and paid a tribute to the splendid qualities of the troops, who, he said, contended, under no ordinary difficulties, against an enemy which had accumulated vast stores of munitions of war and had the advantage of fighting in a peculiar country with which they were thoroughly familiar. The premier also said he thought the House had never before thanked, nor had such good cause to thank, the colonial troops for their assistance. Not long ago many people in Europe thought that the time of the downfall of the British empire had arrived. But the colonial troops came brilliantly to Great Britain's assistance and the more Great Britain's difficulties increased, the more colonial loyalty had manifested itself in aiding the empire to defy the hostility and bitterness of all its opponents. Great Britain had the assistance of a force which a few years ago was not dreamed of and which was the subject of exultation in England. It was shown that when the country was denuded of troops, her naval supremacy was sufficient to protect her, and Great Britain was never safer than during the period of war.

Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, added his tribute to the British forces in South Africa, and Lord Salisbury's motion for a vote of thanks was carried unanimously.

LORD KITCHENER.

What It Means to the Boers.

LONDON, June 5.—In a dispatch from Pretoria on the terms of peace, the correspondent of the Times says he believes the fact that the Boers, who are a very law-abiding people, have, through their leaders, formally acknowledged the sovereignty of King Edward, may mean a great deal. The terms of peace concluded are best described as generous in all personal matters, but firm on the main political issues affecting the future government. The grant of £3,000,000 is equal to about £100 to each farmer in the two colonies.

It is important to remember that the Cape rebels may still continue operations in the Northwest, but neither these nor irreconcilable Boers are likely to give much trouble.

Reconciling the Boers.

LONDON, June 6.—In a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Pretoria, Bennett Burleigh, the correspondent, expresses the opinion that if the British authorities display tact and forbearance the reconciliation of the Boers will not prove difficult.

"Lord Kitchener's admirable conduct of the negotiations," says Mr. Burleigh, "has done much to create and encourage a spirit of mutual trust and friendliness. I have talked with many of the Boer leaders, including Generals Botha and Dewet. They all assured me that they had submitted in good faith, and that with tolerant administration Great Britain could hereafter depend upon the loyalty and fidelity of the Boers."

The British Casualties.

LONDON, June 5.—An official statement issued by the War Office this evening shows that the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa up to May 30 of the present year was 97,477. This includes killed, wounded, prisoners, deaths from disease and men invalided home. Of these, many have recovered and are joining their regiments, leaving 28,034 dead or permanently incapacitated. The total number of troops killed in action or who died of wounds is 7792, while the total number of deaths from disease is 13,250.

Preparing for Surrenders.

CAPE TOWN, June 5.—Reports which have been received here from all quarters indicate the greatest relief and satisfaction at the conclusion of peace. The Boer delegates are all in the field to bring in the various commandoes, and most of the latter have been ordered to converge on the railroad lines and surrender to the nearest British officer. Commandant Fouche, the only rebel whose surrender was doubtful, has already come in. Preparations are being made to resume the night train service to all points.

Congratulations to Kitchener.

PRETORIA, June 5.—Lord Kitchener has received the following message from Lord Salisbury:

"My hearty congratulations on the brilliant achievement which brought the war to so satisfactory a conclusion."

Lord Kitchener is the recipient of hosts of similar messages from prominent people in all parts of the British Empire.

Ordered to "Stand Fast."

PRETORIA, June 5.—All the British columns have been ordered to "stand fast" until the surrenders of the Boers are complete.

Kruger's Health Good.

THE HAGUE, June 5.—There is no foundation for the reports that Mr. Kruger is ill. On the contrary, he is enjoying good health.

POLISH ENCROACHMENT.

Theme of the Kaiser's Speech at Martenburg Castle Ceremony.

MARIENBURG, West Prussia, June 5.—A unique and picturesque spectacle was witnessed here today, when, in the presence of Emperor William and the Empress, many diplomats, members of royalty and nobles, the work of restoring the ancient castle of Marienburg was officially completed. The castle, in the Middle Ages, was the seat of grand masters of the Teutonic Order of the Knights of St. John. The ceremonies today were rendered remarkably brilliant by the revival of the ancient costumes of the Knights of St. John.

His Majesty stood at the gate of the castle while the Knights of St. John and other deputations filed through, with the churchbells ringing and the choir raising a song of thanksgiving. The Emperor afterward proceeded to the Chapter Hall, where he held a brief reception. The consecration of the building followed. Later there was a banquet at which the Emperor and other royal personages were present. Speaking at the banquet, Emperor William thanked the Order of the Knights of St. John for what it had accomplished, and referred to the history of the order. Continuing, His Majesty said:

"I have once before, on this spot, emphasized the fact that ancient Marienburg was the starting point of the civilization of the countries east of the Vistula. Marienburg most always remembers the symbol of Germany's mission, and once more it has come to this. Polish arrogance is resolved to encroach upon Germany, and I am compelled to summon my people to preserve its national possessions here in Marienburg. I express my expectation that all the brothers of the order of St. John will always be at my service when I call upon them to guard German manners and customs."

New Spanish Loan.

MADRID, June 5.—King Alfonso has signed a decree authorizing the loan of 23,000,000 pesetas at 3 per cent internal redeemable bonds.

FRENCH CABINET-MAKING

SENATOR COMBES AGREES TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY.

Delcasse, Andre and Leygues Will Be Retained—Other Members Will Be Chosen From Deputies.

PARIS, June 5.—M. Henri Brisson, the ex-Premier, who is a Radical Republican in politics, went to the Elysee Palace today, as a result of President Loubet's summons, and was asked to form a new Cabinet, but declined. Later in the day Senator Combes, Progressist Republican, and ex-president of the Senate, accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

After leaving the Elysee Palace M. Combes conferred with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the ex-Premier, and the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. He will begin his negotiations for the formation of a Cabinet at once, and expects to be ready to announce his Ministry in Sunday's issue of the official gazette.

It seems that M. Combes will be Premier and Minister of the Interior of the new Cabinet; M. Delcasse, General Andre and M. Leygues, ex-Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and Public Instruction, respectively, will be retained, and Deputies Trouillot (Republican), Dubief (Radical Republican), Etienne (Republican), Rouvier (Republican) and Doumergue (Radical Republican) will also be given portfolios. While the appointments of most of these last named are considered certain, there is some doubt regarding the selection of M. Rouvier, who is slated for the post of Minister of Finance. This doubt arises from M. Rouvier's position on the income tax question. In any event, M. Combes seemed determined to fulfill his mission, as failure would be interpreted as meaning that the Radical party is incapable of assuming the responsibility of power.

In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Delarchante, a reactionary deputy from the Cotes du Nord, exclaimed: "Yes, you Republicans are swindlers and traitors, and in a way foreigners."

A number of Republican deputies retorted hotly, whereupon M. Delarchante added excitedly: "And your President of the republic is a thief."

A scrimmage, during which fisticuffs were exchanged, ensued, half a dozen deputies, including the Marquis de Dion, M. Millevoye and M. Meslier, taking part in the fighting. The fight occurred in the room of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which was engaged in the verification of the recent elections. The dispute which caused it arose over Nationalist posters in which the Republicans were attacked in violent language. Several of the Nationalist Deputies today approved these expressions, and in a row which followed the participants freely exchanged insults, such as "blackguard" and "thief." It is reported that M. Delarchante will be prosecuted for insulting President Loubet.

RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

Protests Against the Commercial Use of Society's Symbols.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The International Red Cross conference has adjourned. The conference passed resolutions urging all countries to prohibit the use by manufacturers for commercial purposes of the Red Cross symbols, and to give manufacturers six months' notice of this decision.

After relating instances in which the Red Cross privileges had been abused, the Belgian International Ambulance Corps resolved that every state is bound to exercise strict supervision over the private relief expeditions organized in its territory; that no such organization should leave the state without authorization from the Government and that such expeditions should not be allowed to use the Red Cross unless they have been recognized by some Red Cross Society.

The Belgian International Ambulance Corps recommended the establishment of international bureaus to supply information concerning prisoners of war, aid societies, etc.; that the maritime Red Cross stations should agree to receive all the wounded and sick persons gathered by hospital ships without distinction of nationality; that it was desirable for the Red Cross Societies to prepare for relief in time of war by active service in time of peace, and finally that the powers take steps to bring about the execution of article 10 of The Hague convention, which has not yet been ratified.

At the last dinner given in honor of the delegates to the conference, Professor Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, referred in glowing terms to the humane arrangements which exist in American cities for the care of the public. Mrs. W. P. Foster replied to Professor Martens in a graceful address.

Colonel Lynch's Opportunity.

PARIS, June 5.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns that Colonel Arthur Lynch has decided to go to London early next week. He will go straight to the House of Commons, attempt to take his seat there and abide the consequences.

LONDON, June 5.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, in a letter to William Court Gully, Speaker in the House of Commons, in which he announced his intention of taking his seat in the House, says the end of the war in South Africa opens a new era, that he anticipated a general amnesty and that he would say to those hostile to him, "Do not strike me, but hear me."

Jeanne Langtry to Wed.

NEW YORK, June 5.—It is announced that Miss Jeanne, daughter of Mrs. Langtry, will be married shortly to Ian Z. Malcolm, M. P., cables the Herald's London corespondent. Miss Langtry, who came out a year ago, has been, during the present season, taken up by the smartest set and had the honor of being presented at court.

Mr. Malcolm was private secretary to Lord Salibury. He was born in Canada and educated at Oxford, and has been attached to the Berlin, Paris and St. Petersburg embassies.

Killed in a Landslide.

ROME, June 5.—Signor Rivera, a professor in the University of Rome, and Count Cino Prinetti, a cousin of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, were killed in a landslide while ascending Mount Grigna, near Lake Lecco, Switzerland, yesterday.

Persian Decoration for Kaiser.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Shah of Persia, who is now here, has bestowed upon Emperor William a decoration of the highest Persian order. The insignia presented to the Emperor is set with diamonds valued at 22,000 marks.

Germanization of Poland.

BERLIN, June 5.—The bill providing for the Germanization of the German provinces of Poland passed its second reading in the lower house of the Prussian Diet today.

Degree for Whitelaw Reid.

LONDON, June 5.—It was announced today that Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, will have the honorary degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him by Cambridge University at the same time that this degree is given to Professor H. W. Parker, professor of music at Yale University.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

REFUSES A PENSION.

Gomez Will Not Take Money Until Other Cuban Soldiers Are Paid.

HAVANA, June 5.—General Maximo Gomez has published an open letter here, in which he refuses to accept the annual pension of $6000 provided for him in a resolution which is now before the Cuban House of Representatives. General Gomez asks his friends to defeat this resolution, saying it would be unfair to him to accept money so long as the other Cuban soldiers have not been provided for. General Gomez asserts that he has a bill against the Government for war services which some day will have to be paid, but that he is willing to wait until such time as Cuba can pay all her soldiers.

Walla Walla Brevities.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., June 5.—A movement is on foot to move the postoffice from its present location in the Baker Estate building to the new building being built by O. P. Jaycox on Alder street. The present quarters are too small.

The report of city business for the month of May reported to the City Council last night shows the following: Warrants to the amount of $637 35 were issued, 134 arrests were made by the police, and the bonds forfeited amounted to $287; $6678 96 was received from all sources. There were 19 births and 13 deaths. Scarlet fever was the most serious disease during the month.

Final arrangements for a grand Fourth of July celebration have been perfected. The Commercial Club has the work in hand, and assures the citizens the grandest celebration in this city in years.

Fruit Union's Manager Resigns.

SALEM, June 5.—J. M. Kyle, who was recently elected manager for the Salem Fruitgrowers' Union, has tendered his resignation. The board of directors of the organization will meet Saturday afternoon, when the resignation will be accepted and a successor to Mr. Kyle elected. The union expects to employ a competent person, who shall receive, pack, ship, sell and have general supervision of the work of marketing the crop of the union.

Trouble About Checks.

R. A. Suitor was arrested yesterday by Policeman Roberts, charged with passing bogus checks for $5, on the complaint of Gus Routh, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Heart Beats

that are too fast or too slow, too strong or too weak, are not the kind that come from a healthy heart. Remember, every heart that pains, flutters, palpitates, skips beats, and every heart that causes fainting spells, shortness of breath or smothering, is weak or diseased, and cannot keep the blood circulating at its normal rate.

"My heart was very weak and kept skipping beats until it missed from one to three beats a minute. Well knowing what the result would be if this trouble was not stopped, I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and two bottles brought the heart action to its normal condition."
D. D. HOLM,
Huntington, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

never fails to benefit weak or diseased hearts, when taken in time. Don't wait, but begin its use at once. Sold by druggists on guarantee.
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