TALKS TO THE END

Senate Dies With Its Jaws Still Moving.

ANOTHER BILL THUS KILLED

Bailey's Forlorn Hope Smothered in a Volume of Words—Mason Chokes It at the Last Gasp—Allison Sums Up Appropriations.

The Senate spent its last day in general debate on the pretext of debating the Sabine Lake improvement bill.

Allison opened the session with a statement of the appropriations made by the 57th Congress.

Bailey then called up the Sabine Lake bill and Hoar and Lodge discussed the Philippines and other Senators chimed in. Even then Bailey made a last effort, but Mason gave his bill a last stab.

A resolution of thanks to President pro tem Frye closed the proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate maintained its record for much talking and little action to the very minute of final adjournment today. After Allison had given a summary of the appropriations Bailey made a last effort to secure a harbor appropriation for Texas and secured an agreement to take up his bill. Then Senators, on pretense of debating it, talked about anything, from the Philippines to snuff boxes. The debate was cut short for the passage of a vote of thanks to President pro tem. Frye, and thus another bill was talked to death.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock for the last sitting of the Fifty-seventh Congress, but business did not begin until some time later. The delay was due to the absence of a quorum and to the fact that Senator Cockrell insisted upon the presence of the necessary number before taking up the work of the day.

President pro tem. Frye was, as usual, on the minute in ascending to the seat of the Presidency, but only about a dozen Senators faced him. The countenances of the most of them bore evidences of the two prolonged sessions of Monday and Tuesday, but the indications of fatigue soon vanished, and business proceeded as smoothly as it would have done if the Senate had adjourned at 6 o'clock yesterday instead of 2 o'clock this morning. It was noticeable, too, that the Senators who have been most busily and most continuously occupied in the closing days of the session were among the first to respond to their names.

Allison on Appropriations.

Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, made a statement regarding the amount of money appropriated by the present Congress, as compared with the appropriations of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The total appropriation by the present Congress, he stated, was $1,554,108,518, as compared with $1,440,489,438 for the Fifty-sixth Congress. It was a curious but necessary thing, he said, to make this comparison more in detail than by a mere statement of aggregates. The first and most important items included in this statement of the present Congress is the appropriation of $50,120,000 for the Panama Canal, which, he said, accounts for nearly one-half of the increase.

There is also, he said, an aggregate appropriation for the Postoffice Department of $153,401,549 for the next fiscal year, as compared with $138,000,000 for the current year, making a difference of more than $15,000,000 in excess of the appropriations of the last Congress for the postal service. This, he explained, arises from the enormous increase in expenditures caused by increased postal business. Then, too, he said, the rural free delivery service required large sums. There was, he said, a smaller deficiency than there had been in many years in the postal receipts as compared with the expenditures.

He called attention to the fact that the last Congress passed no river and harbor bill. In the first session of this Congress, he said, $27,000,000 was appropriated for rivers and harbors, in addition to which $20,000,000 was appropriated in the sundry civil bill for carrying out contracts. He said that while it appears that the appropriations of this Congress have been largely in excess of those of the last Congress, the increase is chiefly made up of three items—namely, the $50,000,000 for the Panama Canal, the increased appropriation of $15,000,000 for the postal service, and the river and harbor appropriations.

He concluded by saying that the people of the country had indorsed these items of increase, and the opposing political party concurred in them.

Bailey's Last Effort.

Bailey (Tex.) called up a bill amending the river and harbor act so as to provide that the $125,000 heretofore appropriated for certain river and harbor improvements in Texas shall be used for the construction of a channel in Sabine Lake, Texas. On an aye and no vote demanded by Mason the Senate agreed to take the bill up. The effect of the vote was to displace the Philippine tariff bill.

The Sabine Lake bill was then temporarily laid aside and Hoar spoke on the Philippine bill. The bill had been talked to death, he said. This was not in criticism of Senators who think that in the closing hours of the session this remedy shall not be dealt with in an hour. The point he made, he said, was that the Senate, the Executive, the House of Representatives and the public are not fit to govern the destinies of a people 8000 miles away, who have no voice in the government. "It is the first object-lesson," said he, "of the wretchedness, the iniquity, of what the American people did two years ago in regard to these people."

Lodge, referring to the Philippine tariff bill, said that its defeat was not through any fault of the committee nor of the House. From the beginning of the session down to the present time, he said, he had tried constantly to find an opportunity to pass this bill. He said that, as regards the bill affecting any industry in this country, it is absolutely impossible on the face of it. He then made a vigorous reply to Hoar, in which he said he did not agree with him in the view that the American people are not able to deal with the great problem in the East. "I believe they are thoroughly able to deal with it, as they dealt with greater and mightier problems before," said Mr. Lodge. Continuing, he said in these closing hours he could not undertake to argue that question. "It is a great misfortune," he said, "that the Philippine tariff bill has failed. It was the bill of the House, the committee and majority of the Senate. It has been defeated here," he said, raising his voice. "Senators have not hesitated to take the responsibility of killing it. It was their province to do so, and the country can judge. On their shoulders the blame will lie."

When he concluded there was loud applause in the galleries.

Acting upon a resolution, President pro tem. Frye appointed Allison and Jones (Ark.) a committee to meet a similar committee from the House and notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn.

Mason Talks to the End.

Mason (Ill.) took the floor and discussed the statehood bill and the Panama Canal treaty. Bailey (Tex.) interrupted and said it was apparent that Mason's object was to talk the Sabine Lake bill to death, and he would relieve him of the necessity of making this kind of valedictory. This Mason denied. He said that he had never enlisted under the banner of filibustering, and he resented the charge that even in the last moment he was endeavoring to delay legislation.

He injected some humor into the proceedings by saying that the statehood bill "has gone floating out on the isthmian canal." The Aldrich bill stands like the first mourner in the procession; the Philippine tariff bill, the pure food and pure drink bill are also marching in the funeral procession—"all of them going to an open grave, all of them marked for the deadhouse, because the Senate is afraid to trust its own majority to transact business." He then urged that the rules of the Senate be amended, and called attention to the ancient snuffboxes in the Senate. There was no more snuff on the Republican side than on the Democratic side. It goes with the rules, he said, because it is a part of the dignity of the Senate, and, he added, amid laughter, "like the rules, the snuffboxes are as unchangeable as the stars."

Patterson (Colo.) charged that Lodge himself had defeated the recommendation of the Philippine committee with respect to a tariff.

Mason, continuing, said the race of people never had been born that can govern another people without their consent and have peace. "Why not be honest with each other and say we have made a mistake?" asked he. Under the law of compensation, he said, we are settling for that mistake every hour.

While Mason was speaking, Secretaries Hay, Root, Hitchcock, Wilson and Cortelyou, Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Payne entered the chamber and occupied seats on the floor.

Allison reported that the special committee had waited on the President, who had said that he had no communication to make, and said, Mr. Allison added, "if it is in order, I would like to say that I congratulate the two houses of Congress upon the admirable work performed during this session."

As Mason had just been arraigning the Senate for its failure to pass necessary legislation, a titter went around the Senate, which broke out into laughter, in which everybody joined.

At 11:55, five minutes before adjournment, Bailey was recognized, and said that, strong as the temptation was to reply to Mason, he preferred to have a vote on his bill.

Instantly Mr. Mason was up. He remarked that he had "left out the most important part" of his remarks, which caused loud laughter.

Bailey made the point that, having spoken once on the measure, he could not again take the floor. He was overruled by the chair.

"Then," said Bailey, "I will at least force him to speak this session out."

Mason retorted: "The Senator from Texas could force me to no more pleasant duty. Like the Senator from Texas, nothing pleases me more than to hear the sound of my own voice." Again there was an uproar of laughter.

Thanks Voted to Frye.

Cockrell wanted Mason to yield to him to present a resolution of thanks to Frye, the president pro tem., when Bailey interrupted to say that under the rules of the Senate a Senator cannot yield without unanimous consent.

"The chair is of a different opinion," quickly replied Pettus (Ala.), who was temporarily occupying the chair. With only a minute or two remaining before adjournment, Cockrell (Mo.) arose and said it afforded him sincere pleasure to present to the Senate a resolution expressing the appreciation of the Senate of "the uniform courtesy, impartiality, ability and dignity with which our president pro tem. has presided over the proceedings of this Senate."

The resolution was agreed to, and after some handclapping Frye resumed the chair and thanked the Senate for its resolution, speaking as follows:

"I appreciate highly this expression of your confidence. I can only hope that in some regard, as your presiding officer, I have merited it. May God's benediction be with you all. Your presiding officer declares the Senate adjourned sine die."

The Senate thereupon at 12 o'clock adjourned.

ARMSTRONG TAKES OATH.

Former Newspaper Man Is Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Robert B. Armstrong, who has been private secretary to Secretary Shaw during the last year, took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed General O. L. Spalding today. The oath was administered in the presence of the chief officials of the department and a number of Mr. Armstrong's personal friends.

Robert Burns Armstrong was born August 19, 1873, near Des Moines, Ia., and was educated in the public schools. He completed his education in the Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., and entered newspaper work in 1892. After learning the printer's trade he took up the editorial branch of journalism, working on several Des Moines newspapers. In 1896 he became political writer on the Chicago Record, remaining in Chicago until the latter part of August, 1898, when he was sent by that paper to New York, to take charge of all Eastern editorial work, including the foreign service.

On the sale of the Chicago Record to the Times-Herald in March, 1901, he went abroad with his family. Returning later in the same year he accepted a position with the New York Herald, and was placed in charge of the Western office, with headquarters in Chicago, covering the territory from San Francisco to Pittsburg. In April, 1902, he became private secretary to Secretary Shaw.

OVER A BILLION AND A HALF.

Total Appropriations of Congress—Amount of Each Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The appropriations made during the session of Congress which closed today aggregated $753,484,019, as against $800,624,496 for the last session. The total for the entire Congress thus footed up $1,554,108,514, or something more than $100,000,000 in excess of the total appropriations for the 56th Congress. The total for that Congress was $1,440,489,438.

These figures were embodied in a statement presented to the Senate today by Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations. The statement also contained an itemized statement showing the expenditures for the past session by bills as follows:

Agriculture	$ 5,978,160
Army	78,139,757
Diplomatic and consular	1,963,820
District of Columbia	5,647,497
Fortifications	7,188,146
Indian	8,512,960
Legislative, executive and judicial	27,586,961
Military Academy	653,248
Navy	81,871,291
Pensions	139,847,000
Postoffices	153,401,549
Sundry civil	82,272,955
Deficiency	21,561,572
Permanent annual appropriations	132,589,830
Miscellaneous	3,250,000

Changes in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Captain Purnell Harrington, who is now Captain of the New York navy yard, has been appointed commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, vice Admiral Cotton, who succeeds Admiral Crowninshield in command of the European station. Captain Harrington becomes a Rear-Admiral by the assignment. Pending the arrival of Rear-Admiral Cotton on the European station the command of the squadron will devolve upon Captain James H. Dayton, commanding the cruiser Chicago.

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HOT SHOT FROM CANNON

FIRED AT TILLMAN'S LEGISLATIVE BLACKMAIL.

Congress Compelled to Pay $47,000 on a Claim for 34 Cents—Tyranny of Unanimous Consent.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The speech of Representative Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, delivered after 2:30 this morning in the House on the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill protesting against "legislative blackmail," and insisting on the right of a majority to rule in the Senate, in view of the fact that he is to be the Speaker of the next House, is regarded as foreshadowing a contest upon this question. The scene when Mr. Cannon delivered his speech was the most remarkable of this Congress in the House. Late as the hour was, the weary members were set on fire with enthusiasm, and they cheered his utterances until the great hall resounded with their shouts.

Mr. Cannon said:

"Gentlemen: We all know that under the practice of the House, and under the rules of the Senate the great money bills can contain nothing but appropriations in pursuance of existing law, unless by unanimous consent of both bodies. If any of these bills contains legislation it must be by unanimous consent of the two bodies, and the uniform practice has been—so far as I know, the invariable practice has been, with the exception of one amendment upon this bill—that when one body objected to legislation proposed by the other upon any appropriation bill, the body proposing the legislation receded.

"In this case the trouble in arriving at any agreement all clustered about one amendment. There were many amendments of a legislative character proposed by the Senate; there were many amendments covering hundreds of thousands of dollars of claims pure and simple, proposed by the Senate. One by one the legislative propositions and the claims disappeared, as the Senate receded, until we came to an amendment to pay the State of South Carolina $47,000. A word as to that.

"In May last, on the omnibus claims bill, a basis was fixed for the adjustment of the accounts of Virginia and Baltimore and South Carolina with the United States growing out of the War of 1812-15. The auditing officers of the Treasury, in pursuance of that law, adjusted the accounts of Virginia. An indefinite appropriation was made to pay the respective states whatever should be found due by the auditing officers. Upon that basis and under that legislation the sum of $10,000 in round numbers has been paid to the State of Virginia.

"Under the same law, which is the law today, the auditing officers in the adjustment of accounts of the War of 1812, found due to the State of South Carolina the sum of 34 cents. Now, the Senate of the United States, notwithstanding the law, proposed legislation on an appropriation bill to the extent of granting to the state of South Carolina, $47,000. The House conferees objected and the whole long delay has been over that one item.

"In the House of Representatives, without criticising either side or any individual members, we have rules, sometimes invoked by our Democratic friends and sometimes by ourselves—each responsible to the people after all is said and done—by which a majority, right or wrong, mistaken or otherwise, can legislate. In another body there are no such rules. In another body legislation is had by unanimous consent. In another body an individual member of that body can rise in his place and talk for one hour, two hours, 10 hours, 12 hours. It is a matter of history that a Senator on the Republican side in a former Congress talked to death a river and harbor bill. There comes a time constantly in the settling of bills when you must do so and so, or else your bill cannot pass, and this with reference to the great money bills.

"In my opinion such a condition existed as to this bill, and clustered about this one amendment. There was also an amendment put onto the bill in another body which involved legislation to the extent of granting the State of Vermont $150,000 in adjustment of her war claims. The Senate receded, but your conferees were unable to get the Senate to recede upon this gift from the Treasury against the law to the state of South Carolina. By unanimous consent another body legislates, and in the expiring hours of the session we are powerless without that unanimous consent.

"'Help me, Cassius, or I sink.' Unanimous consent comes to the center of the dome; unanimous consent comes through statuary hall and to the House doors, and comes practically to the House. We can have no legislation without the approval of both bodies, and one body, in my opinion, cannot legislate without unanimous consent. There was the alternative—in my opinion, this applied not only to the deficiency bill, but to the naval bill, or an agreement as to the naval bill. Your conferees had the alternative of submitting to legislative blackmail at the demand, in my opinion, of one individual—I shall not say whom—or one of these great money bills would fail. Now, what are we going to do about it? This bill contains many important matters—your appropriations for public buildings; legislation has recently been along the line of the public service to the extent of $10,000,000.

"Now, I have taken the House into my confidence touching this matter, as it is my duty to do. I am getting to be a somewhat aged man. I pray God that my life may be spared until an intelligent and righteous sentiment, North and South, East and West, pervading both the great parties, will lash anybody into obedience to the right of the majority to rule. Majorities and minorities shift back and forth. Ah, says somebody, did that work in reference to the matter of statehood, and did you believe in statehood? I did not believe in statehood, and I am putting now the strongest case against my own party, but a majority of the people, voiced in the Senate and the House, had the right to have its will expressed.

"Gentlemen, I have made my protest. I do it in sorrow and in humiliation, but there it is, and in my opinion another body under these methods must change its methods of procedure or our body, backed up by the people, will compel the change, else this body, close to the people, shall become a mere tender, a mere bender of the pregnant hinges of the knee to submit to what any one member of another body may demand of this body as a price for legislation." (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

OLD FACES WHICH DISAPPEAR.

Veterans of Senate Who Will Not Return Again.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The session of the Senate today was interesting not alone by the official proceedings on the floor of the chamber incident to the last day of Congress, but by many occurrences which were purely social in their character, due to the fact that the day marked the close of many careers in the Senate. Of the 30 Senators whose terms expired when the presiding officer's gavel fell at noon 13 failed to secure re-election either through defeat or through their own refusals to enter the contests in their various states.

Included in the number whose official presence in the chamber will no longer be noted are six Republicans and seven Democrats, but of the Republicans, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Wellington, of Maryland, have in recent years each supported for a time the National candidates of the opposing party. Two other Senators, Deboe of Kentucky and Pritchard of North Carolina are Southern Republicans, and both are succeeded by Democrats. The remaining two Republicans are Senators Mason, of Illinois, and Simon, of Oregon. Of the seven retiring Democrats, Harris of Kansas, Turner of Washington and Heitfeld, of Idaho were elected as Populists, and all are succeeded by Republicans. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, was elected as a Democrat, and while still classed as such has acted independently during the greater part of his term.

The three other Senators, Vest, Jones of Arkansas and Rawlins, have from first to last been in the Democratic ranks, and Jones and Vest have risen to places of conspicuous leadership. In Jones of Nevada the Senate loses one of the two men who have served in that body for 30 consecutive years, the other being Senator Allison. In Mr. Jones the Senate loses one of its most popular as well as one of its most unique members. He has not made a speech since the days of the silver debate in 1893, and he has not during his entire 30 years' service introduced to exceed half a dozen bills, yet his influence in shaping legislation has been exceeded by that of few Senators, and his great ability has been recognized from the beginning of his National career. With a few exceptions during his term the personnel of the Senate has changed many times over. Roscoe Conkling was at his best and James G. Blaine had not yet entered the Senate when Mr. Jones entered the Senate. Thomas F. Bayard and John J. Ingalls were leading figures at that time. Senator Jones from the first has been recognized as an authority on finance, and his vast store of information has ever been at the command of his colleagues.

Senator Vest belongs to the next generation of Senators. He entered the body in 1879, and has served for 24 years, winning a reputation for brilliancy of speech, classic learning and sharp repartee seldom excelled in the Senate. He has been in poor health for several years past, but notwithstanding he has been almost blind and has needed constant assistance in going into and out of the Senate chamber, he has continued to maintain his interest in the proceedings, and his prestige as an orator. He has made several speeches on current topics during the past session, and each time he has taken the floor he has been given the closest attention by both Senators and occupants of the galleries.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, came to the front during the consideration of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill on account of his knowledge of business details and his tact in dealing with men, and he has easily held his place as a party leader since that time. He has been chairman of the Democratic conference since the retirement of Senator Turple, and on this account and because of the fact that he is chairman of the Democratic National Committee has been regarded much of the time as the official head of the party in the Senate and in the country at large.

The retirement of Vest and the two Joneses will make three vacancies on the finance committee and also cause vacancies on many other important committees.

Senator Mason is chairman of the committee on postoffices and also a member of the committee on commerce.

Senator Pritchard gives up the chairmanship of the committee on patents, and also membership in a number of other important committees.

Senator Rawlins' retirement will cause a Democratic vacancy on the committee on foreign relations and also in the committee on Philippines.

Senator Turner retires from the judiciary committee.

Of the seven Democratic Senators who retire four are succeeded by Republicans, and of the six Republicans who go out four are succeeded by Democrats. All the changes in favor of Republicans are in the Northwest, and three are in favor of Democrats in the Southern or border states.

JOINT COMMISSION TO MEET.

Failure of Appropriation Does Not Prevent Negotiation With Canada.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The action of Congress in striking out in conference an item appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Joint High Commission, while regretted at the State Department, will not be allowed to prevent the reassembling of the commission next Summer. The President, it is held, is not obliged to look to Congress for authority to appoint commissioners to conduct negotiations for which he himself must assume ultimate responsibility.

The action of Congress, therefore, does not affect the official status of the United States commission headed by Senator Fairbanks. It does make necessary the adoption of a more economical programme for the future work of the commission than was originally framed, but it is found possible to reassemble the commission and pay the expenses out of the contingent fund of the State Department. Senator Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the latter the head of the Canadian commission, are accordingly in correspondence with a view of arranging a date for the reassembling of the commission.

PLANS OF NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Smaller Like the Massachusetts, the Larger of Connecticut Type.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There are no 13,000-ton battleships, such as provided for last night in the conference report on the naval bill, on the naval lists at this time. It is thought at the Navy Department that, instead of projecting a new type, which would consume a great deal of time, the Board of Construction will recommend a vessel of the Masachusetts type, with perhaps about five feet more freeboard, making her a better sea boat, but with about the same battery of four 12-inch guns in the main turrets, eight 8-inch guns in the corner turrets and about 12 7-inch guns in the side battery. These plans will be worked out in a few weeks.

As for the big 16,000-ton ships provided for, the department will adopt without change the plans of the Connecticut type, and the specifications and plans will be issued at once.

CUBAN TREATY FIRST.

Senate Will Dispose of It Before Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There is a probability that the Cuban reciprocity treaty will be taken up at the extra session of the Senate in advance of the Panama Canal treaty, but the order of business will not be determined for a day or two. When the Senate goes into executive session tomorrow the treaties will be referred to the committee on foreign relations, a proceeding which is made necessary by the expiration of the old Congress.

It is the desire of Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee, to have the Senate dispose of as many as possible of the pending treaties. These include not only the Panama and Cuban treaties but extradition treaties with Mexico and Guatemala, the reciprocity treaties and also some others of minor importance. It is generally believed that the extra session will continue for two or three weeks.

HOUSE CALENDAR NEARLY CLEAR.

Few Bills Left Without Action, but Many Died.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The number of bills introduced during the 57th Congress aggregated 17,500, of which 3948 were reported and more than 2000 passed. The House calendar is clearer at the close of this Congress than it ever has been before, only 78 bills remaining undisposed of. In the 55th Congress 2214 bills were reported and 1473 passed; in the 56th, 2787 were reported and 2204 passed.

The nearest approach to the number of bills introduced in the 57th was in the 56th Congress, when 14,329 were brought in, and the greatest number reported was in the 49th Congress, the aggregate being 4181. The number of private bills passed by this Congress has been exceedingly large.

Fifteen members of the House died during the Congress just closed, an unusually large number.

Have you friends coming from the East? If so, send their names to the Denver & Rio Grande office, 124 Third street, Portland, Or.

VENGEANCE ON INFORMER

MAN WHO BETRAYED CHINESE REBELS IS SLAIN.

Body Cut to Pieces and Mutilated—Conspirators at Canton Beheaded—Rebels Gain Victory.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 4.—Mail advices from Hong Kong tell of the horrible death of the informant who warned the police of the projected movement against Canton. He was paid 1000 taels for the information, but did not live long to enjoy them, for his body was found hacked to pieces, his ears being cut off and his body otherwise mutilated.

The men arrested at Hong Kong for complicity in the plot were released after being held for a week, owing to lack of evidence against them. At Canton the prisoners fared worse; several were beheaded and six men were subjected to prolonged torture. Canton was a city of alarm when the tale was dispatched, the gates being closed every night and gunboats patrolling the Shamien. The streets were filled with armed troops.

The Hong Kong Telegraph published a dispatch from Canton that 500 imperial troops recently dispatched from Canton to Teen Pak had met with a severe check from the rebels at a place called Yong Ning, in the province of Kwangsi. The troops carried a considerable amount of ammunition and military supplies for the garrison of Chi Yuen, which fell into the hands of the rebels. After the encounter with the rebels and the subsequent flight of the imperial troops, many of the soldiers deserted. It is also reported that the imperial government, on receipt of the news, summoned a hurried council and decided to send another contingent, 2000 strong. Chi Yuen is a city on the borders of Kwei Chow and Yun Nan Provinces.

As a result of leaving a candle burning all night, the Japanese barracks was destroyed by fire at Pekin. The loss was 60,000 yen. Eight men were injured, four being Germans and Italians.

TO WIPE OUT FOREIGNERS.

Plans of Plotters Who Are in League With Tung.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Rumors are again prevalent of approching trouble in China, says a dispatch from London to the Tribune. An anti-foreign movement within the next few months is declared to be inevitable. The Standard correspondent at Tien Tsin says the entertainments which are being prepared at the palace for members of the legations are like the treacherous friendliness that preceded the Indian mutiny.

Tung and Tuan are declared to be the villains of the plot, and the Standard correspondent thinks that the idea once again will be the powerlessness of the court to check rebellion. The northern hordes will come down under the two exiled leaders and nominally overpower Pekin and at the same time swell their following with all the forces in the capital and begin a grand march of extermination against everything foreign. This time, however, the Yangtse region and every port must rise simultaneously, and for this purpose all of the Yangtse defenses are being brought to highest state of effectiveness.

Russia is very much alive to the situation. The latest information received at St. Petersburg from the secret emissaries of the Russian Legation at Pekin indicates that nearly the whole Celestial Empire is ramified by a huge network of secret Boxer committees which only await an opportunity and a given signal to sweep the detested white barons out of the country.

FAMINE IN NORTHWEST JAPAN.

Failure of Rice Crop Causes Thousands to Starve.

YOKAHAMA, Feb. 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The practically complete failure of the rice crop last year has caused widespread distress in Japan, culminating in famine in the northwestern provinces. From an official report it is learned that the destitution is much greater than supposed. The number of starving, so far as officially known, is 147,688, with the possibility of these figures being greatly added to.

The foreign element is now beginning a movement to supply food to the starving thousands, and subscription lists have been opened for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the distress.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT LOSES.

Elections Indicates Success of Opponents of Land Tax.

TOKIO, March 4.—The general elections passed off calmly. The returns received up to the present show that 123 members of the Soiyukai (the constitutional political association formed by Marquis Ito) 92 Progressives, 14 Imperialists and 14 members of the independent party have been elected. This gives the opposition already 275 members.

Join in Monetary Conference.

TOKIO, Feb. 14, via San Francisco, March 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—It is said that the finance department will dispatch a representative to attend the international monetary conference proposed by the President of the United States. To what extent the Japanese government will favor measures for the rehibilitation of silver is not known, and it is believed there will be found nothing feasible in that direction.

CAR SMASHED TO ATOMS

Rock Island Trains Collide and Injure Thirteen Persons.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—Outgoing Rock Island Texas train No. 23, which left the Union Station at 10:30 o'clock tonight over the Union Pacific tracks, which the Rock Island uses out of here, crashed into the smoker of Rock Island trains Nos. 12 and 22, which were made into one, but were late and trying to make a siding at the Rock Island Junction, just outside of the Kansas City yards. The smoker was thrown from the track, turned over and smashed into kindlingwood and the dozen or more persons inside all sustained injuries, but no one was killed. Injured:

L. A. Bunn, Preston, Idaho, internal injuries, probably fatal.

— Crawens, hurt about head, left leg badly wrenched.

Horace Walford, Seattle, head cut and bruised about body.

G. W. White, left arm and leg badly sprained.

William Russell, leg wrenched and bruised about head.

Mrs. Jackson, hip strained and internal injuries.

H. E. Odell, arm and leg sprained.

George Jacobs, Boulder Creek, Cal., bruised.

Patrick Beener, Chicago, bruised.

Gus Morlin, left hip injured.

Frank Purcell, hip badly wrenched.

Frank Rooney, conductor of incoming train, bruised.

H. P. Campbell, Franklinville, N. J., slightly hurt.

Two other cars, immediately after the smoker, were derailed, but the sleepers stayed on the track. The Texas train was on time and running rapidly and the collision came with terrific force. Some of the people in the derailed coaches were injured, but neither their names nor the extent of their injuries is known.

The first news of the wreck was brought by George Jacobs, Boulder Creek, Cal., the newsboy of the Colorado train. He was in the smoker and was thrown under the wreckage, but managed to crawl out and came to the city on the mail car of an incoming train. He was badly bruised and has a bad gash over his left cheek, but is not seriously injured. Jacobs, who came to the city for medical attention, could give few details of the wreck, but said it was impossible that any of the passengers in the smoker had escaped injury.

May Result in Two Deaths.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 4.—The north-bound Seaboard Limited, leaving Jacksonville at 1:10 P. M., was wrecked this afternoon at Evergreen, two miles south of the Georgia line, fatally injuring Engineer Pierce and his colored fireman and seriously injuring six other members of the crew, one of whom probably will die, and injuring one Pullman passenger. The wreck was caused by an open switch.

Two Killed in Texas Wreck.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 4.—The westbound Southern Pacific train was derailed at Allenton, one coach going over. Two colored passengers were killed and several others hurt. Engineer Pickern and Fireman Roberts were hurt, but not fatally.

VERMONT GROWING WET

Many Cities and Towns Vote to License Liquor Trade.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., March 4.—Of the 246 cities and towns in Vermont which yesterday voted on the license question, all but 12 have reported, indicating that 87, including all the six cities, went for license and that 147 clung to prohibition. The vote was exceedingly close.

Old Officials Renominated.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The Republican City Convention today renominated Mayor Julius Fleischmann and all the other Republican city officials elected two years ago, with the exception of Colonel Paul M. Millikin, City Auditor, who has been appointed Chief of Police. For Auditor, W. T. Perkins was nominated. Lieutenant-Governor Gordon was nominated for the recently created position of president of the Council and Vice-Mayor.

Kansas Will Not Object to Smoot.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 4.—The Senate has tabled the concurrent resolution instructing the United States Senators from Kansas to use their influence to prevent the seating of Reed Smoot, Senator-elect from Utah.

A Favorite Fallacy

That beauty of design and consummate craftsmanship can only be displayed in silverware of an elaborate and expensive character. This fallacy has been disproved by the

GORHAM CO.

the veriest trifles proceeding from whose workshops are designed with the same artistic feeling, wrought with the same technical skill as are the costliest and most important. All bear the same guarantee of excellence, the Gorham trade-mark.

STERLING

All responsible jewelers keep GORHAM silver

100 Doses For One Dollar

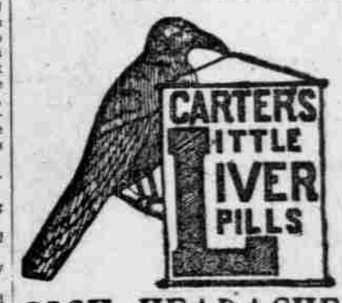
Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." MISS EFFIE COLONNE, 1535 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Satisfies taste and appetite

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Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation; elevators run day and night.

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AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Ia.	502-503
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Mgr.	502-503
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BERNARD, G., Cashier Pacific Mercantile Co.	211
BINSWANGER, OTTO S., Physician and Surgeon	407-408
BROCK, WILBUR F., Circulator Oregonian	501
BROWN, MYRA, M. D.	313-314
BRUERE, DR. G. E., Physician	412-413-414
CAMPBELL, WM. M., Medical Referee Equitable Life	700
CANNING, M. J.	602-603
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CHICAGO ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.; W. T. Dickson, Manager	601
CHURCHILL, MRS. E. J.	716-717
COFFEY, DR. R. C., Surgeon	408-409
COGHLAN, DR. J. N.	713-714
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY	604-605-606-613-614-615
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CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon	306
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager	415
CROW, C. P., Timber and Mines	515
DAY, J. G. & I. N.	318
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OREGONIAN BARBER SHOP; Marsch & George, Proprietors	129 Sixth Street
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