# RAILROAD HAS LOST

## Patents to Disputed Oregon Land Are Set Aside.

### RIGHTS OF SETTLERS UPHELD

**Supreme Court Affirms Decision Against Oregon & California's Claim to Land Between Jefferson and Roseburg.**

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 6.—The Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which affirmed the judgment of District Judge Charles B. Bellinger, setting aside the patent issued by the Secretary of the Interior to the Oregon & California Railroad Company on February 20, 1893, covering a large area af land within the indemnity limits of its grant, an in effect upholding the title of settlers now upon these lands or establishing the rights of settlers to hereafter acquire title to the same.

All of the lands affected by this decision are more than 20 and within 30 miles west of the railroad, between Jefferson in Marion County and Roseburg in Douglas County.

At the time the road was completed the lands within the indemnity limits were insufficient to make good the losses within the primary limits of the grant. The company maintained that upon the acceptance by the President of the last portion of the constructed road, it was the duty of the land officers to immediately issue patents to the company for all lands within the place and indemnity limits of the grant.

When in 1892 plats of survey of the lands in dispute were filed in the Roseberg Land Office the railroad company filed lists selecting the same as indemnity lands. Later in that year, so the company alleged, numerous settlers filed applications for homesteads on these lands. Lists filed by the company August 16 and October 19, 1892, were approved by the Commissioner of the Land Office and Secretary of the Interior and patent issued the following February to the railroad company for all lands now in dispute.

In October, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior changed his mind and declared that the patents issued in February had been erroneously made, and accordingly demanded a reconveyance of said land to the Government. This demand was then refused by the railroad company and has ever since been refused. The decision today is final, and under its terms title to all disputed lands again rests with the Government.

**Moffit to Be Extradited.**

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 6. — The State Department today issued and placed in the hands of the British Ambassador a warrant for the surrender of Robert Percy Moffit, a supposed British subject, now under committment at Portland, by Commissioner J. A. Sladen. Moffit, according to advices before the department, is charged with embezzling about $12,000 from a local dairy company in Hong Kong, by whom he was employed as a clerk. It is alleged that of $12,000 of the company's money turned over to him to deposit, but $10,000 went to the bank, and $2000 in his pocket. At other times, from April to September of last year, he is alleged to have appropriated smaller sums from funds given him to deposit for the company, bringing the aggregate up to $12,000. The British Ambassador will at once forward the warrant to the British authorities at Portland, when it is expected Moffit will, under the terms of our extradition treaty with Great Britain, be returned to Hong Kong for trial.

## MATERIALS FROM ABROAD

**They Constituted More Than Half Total Imports in February.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Manufacturers' materials formed more than half of the imports into the United States in the month of February. This is the first time in the history of our importations that manufacturers' materials have constituted more than half of the total imports. In 1882 manufacturers' materials formed 33.9 per cent of the total imports; in 1892, 34.2 per cent; in 1902, 46.1 per cent; in the eight months ending with February, 1903, 46.98 per cent, and in February, 1903, 51.3 per cent of the total imports into the United States. Meantime importations as a whole have greatly increased and seem likely in the fiscal year which ende three months hence to reach, for the first time, the $1,000,000,000 line. Yet the growth in manufactureres' materials has been even more rapid than the general growth of imports, as is indicated by the above figures which show that the percentage which manufacturers' materials form of this increased total has grown from 33.9 per cent in 1882 to 51.3 per cent in February, 1903.

These facts are disclosed by the advance sheets from the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It further shows, regarding this increase of manufacturers' materials, that the total value of manufacturers' materials imported in the eight months ending with February, 1903, exceeded by $56,000,000 that of the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the month of February alone, the importation of manufacturers' materials was $42,000,000, against $32,000,000 in February of last year, an increase of nearly one-third. For the last fiscal year, ending with June 30, 1902, the imporations of manufacturers' materials for the first time passed the $400,000,000 line, having grown from $343,000,000 in 1887 to $378,000,000 in 1892, and $415,000,000 in 1902. The figures for the eight months of the fiscal year justify the assertion that for the 12 months ending June 30, 1903, the total value of manufacturers' materials imported will exceed $450,000,000, and will far surpass that of any preceding year in the history of our import trade.

The principal articles which are classed as manufacturers' materials are: Chemicals, copper, cotton, fibers, furs, hides and skins, India rubber, silk, tin, tobacco, wool, and the bulk of the iron and steel imported, which comes in a partially manufactured state, but for use in manufacturing. Of these articles, the importations in the eight months ending with February, 1903, show, in every instance, an increase over the eight months ending with February, 1901. Considering these articles separately it may be said that the value of the importations of chemicals, which are chiefly for use in manufacturing, was, in the eight months ending with February, 1903, $40,000,000, against $34,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1901. Comparing the same periods, copper shows an increase from $11,000,000 to $14,000,000 in the value of its imports; cotton, from $4,500,000 to $7,500,000; fibers, from $13,500,000 to $22,500,000; furs, from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000; hides and skins, from $23,500,000 to $27,500,000; rubber, from $16,000,000 to $19,000,000; iron and steel, from $12,000,000 to $34,000,000; silk, unmanufactured, from $15,000,000 to $28,000,000; tin, from $12,750,000 to $12,750,000; tobacco, from $9,750,000 to $10,500,000, and wool, from $7,000,000 to $12,750,000.

The table which follows shows in precise figures the value of the importations of these principal articles of manufacturers' materials in the eight months ending with February, 1903, compared with the eight months ending with February, 1901:

| Articles. | —1901— | —1903— |
|---|---|---|
| Chemicals, etc. | $33,910,353 | $40,008,600 |
| Silk, unmfd. | 15,967,490 | 28,042,597 |
| Hides and skins | 28,626,462 | 27,550,700 |
| Iron and steel | 12,279,674 | 34,558,064 |
| Fibers | 13,414,958 | 22,575,472 |
| Rubber, gutta percha | 16,316,806 | 19,000,008 |
| Wood, unmfd. | 10,292,745 | 15,206,827 |
| Tin | 12,801,128 | 13,855,601 |
| Wool, unmfd. | 7,292,134 | 12,802,966 |
| Copper | 11,779,580 | 14,009,079 |
| Tobacco | 9,872,290 | 10,756,686 |
| Cotton, unmfd. | 4,543,581 | 7,347,772 |
| Cocoa, crude | 3,934,043 | 5,954,242 |
| Furs, undressed | 3,256,046 | 4,586,964 |
| Total manufacturers' materials | $213,077,923 | $319,897,012 |

## STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

**Possible That All Men Employed on Construction May Quit.**

CHICAGO, April 6.—Frank Buchanan, who is to lead the bridge and ironworkers in their struggle with the United States Steel Corporation, predicted a general labor war throughout the country in an address made last night before the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"I hope and expect that the labor organizations of the country will soon concentrate an open war against the rapidly growing combinations of capital," he said. "The American Bridge Company is trying to break up our National union. From press reports builders of iron and steel work have formed an organization to rectify certain evils. What these evils are I do not know, unless they consist of demands for higher pay and better working conditions.

"The struggle we are waging against the Bridge Company is likely to spread. It is possible we will call out all our men on construction work, and if we are forced to do so, then we will tie up the industry and force an enormous number of men out of work."

Mr. Buchanan is in Chicago to look after the western end of the strike, and will return to New York within a few days, for the general strike will be managed from that city.

## TO GRIND DOWN THE FINNS

**Russian Governor Invested With Power of Dictation by Czar.**

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—A dispatch from Helsingfors to the Aftonblad says the Czar on March 26 signed a decree investing Governor-General Bobrickoff with dictatorial powers in Finland and declaring him to be the supreme power among all the Finnish authorities. Governor-General Bobrickoff has already begun the exercise of his authority by ordering the arrest and trial of a number of men who have evaded conscription.

**Resigns Under a Cloud.**

LONDON, April 6.—As a result of his connection as a director with a financial syndicate of which the affairs are now before the court, William Hay Fisher, M. P., Financial Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to announce his resignation of the Ministerial position tomorrow.

**Bribery to Save Chartreuse Monks.**

PARIS, April 6.—The opposition papers recently have been hinting that a person or persons in close relations with the government had offered to secure an authorization to remain in France for the Monastery of the Grand Chartreuse if the latter paid $200,000.

**Race for $2,000,000 Mine.**

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 6.—Attached to the regular train that arrived at Douglas this evening was a private car carrying a party of millionaire mineowners from Indianapolis, Ind. Thomas Taggart, Mayor of Indianapolis, and Dr. Frank Jameston, were at the head of the party. The Taggart party had a special train awaiting it here and as soon as it reached Douglas was transferred and proceeded toward Fairbanks at the rate of 60 miles an hour, in order to catch the train for Nogales, which takes it to Hermosillo. The party is making fast time in order to get to Hermosillo in time to serve an injunction on Phelps, Dodge & Co., who claim to have bought certain copper mines in Sonora. The Taggart party claims the sale was illegal. Both sides are preparing for a fight, which will probably drag along in the Mexican court. The sale claimed to have been made to Phelps, Dodge & Co., involves $2,000,000.

**Open Door to Manchuria.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It was practically admitted here that the new commercial treaty between the United States and China has been in one phase especially designed to test the soundness of Russia's promise to maintain the open door in Manchuria. Ever since the Russian occupation in 1900 the province has been practically governed by Russians, who have regulated all external trade. American exports of great value have entered Manchuria and, as the State Department had no mind to lose the trade of any other nation, it challenged Russia's intention and received specific promise that the open door shall be maintained.

The provision in the treaty now under negotiation declaring Moukden and its port, Takushan, at the mouth of the Yalu River, open to foreign trade, affords the opportunity for the test.

**Negro Lynched in Arkansas.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 6.—John Turner, colored, was lynched at Warren, Ark., last night for an attempted assault on Mrs. W. H. Neely, a white woman, who resides about seven miles west of town. The attempt occurred last Friday and the negro was arrested Saturday and taken before Mrs. Neely, who positively identified him. Turner denied his guilt to the last.

**American Colony for Mexico.**

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 6.—Within 30 days another large colony of Americans will arrive in Mexico. A company, composed of 200 Kansas families, purchased 200,000 acres of land near Rascon, San Luis Potosi, and preparations for settlement have already been made. The colonists will operate a store on the co-operative plan.

**All Quiet in Honduras.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A brief dispatch was received today by the Navy Department from Admiral Coghlan, who some time ago was sent with a squadron to look out for American interests in Honduras. Today's report was to the effect that everything in quiet. It is expected that the Admiral will soon return to Porto Rico or some other United States port.

**Date Set for Tillman's Trial.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 6.—It was announced today that the case of James H. Tillman, charged with the killing of Editor Gonzales last January, will be called on April 13.

**Danish Commission Going Home.**

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 6.—The Royal Danish Commissioners arrived here today from St. Thomas, on their way back to Denmark via New York.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

## MONUMENTS AT SHILOH

**COMMEMORATE DEEDS OF INDIANA MEN IN BATTLE.**

**State Intrusts to Government's Care Regimental Monuments—Assistant Secretary Sanger Speaks**

SHILOH BATTLEFIELD, Tenn., April 6.—The State of Indiana today presented to the United States Government, the 22 monuments, erected at a cost of $35,000, in honor of the 22 Indiana regiments that participated in the battle of Shiloh. General Lew Wallace presided, and in his address he said the Army of the Tennessee had no commander at Shiloh, and was needlessly surprised by General Albert Sidney Johnston.

The monuments were presented to the state by Colonel James Wright, of the Indiana Commission, which has had charge of their erection. Governor W. T. Durbin then presented the monuments to the Government, and they were accepted by William Carey Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, in the following speech:

"In the absence of the Secretary of War it is my privilege to receive on behalf of the United States these monuments which have been erected to perpetuate the heroism of the soldiers of Indiana. It is fitting that the state should make enduring record of the part which her sons took in the battle and of the courage and devotion with which they poured out their life's blood.

"The Federal Government, in accepting these monuments, becomes charged with the duty of guarding them and keeping fresh in the memory of the people a record of the deeds which they commemorate. In creating and keeping these National parks, the country is not merely perpetuating the fame of brave men; it is not merely recording with landmarks of granite and bronze the part which the gallant soldiers on both sides took in the awful contests of the Civil War; it is not only emphasizing the fact that a united country thinks with pride of the valor of all the heroes who fought in that struggle, but it is putting in visible form the conviction of the people that examples of brave and faithful performance of duty should be ever honored throughout our land.

"We should never forget that the lessons of war are but imperfectly learned if we think of them as only helping us to bear ourselves bravely in the face of an armed enemy. In times of peace there are battles to be fought and victories to be won, the effect of which upon the destinies of mankind are as far-reaching as the results of an armed conflict. Honor, courage, integrity, devotion to principle and the faithful performance of duty are just as essential to the greatness of a free people as courage and self-sacrifice are to the success of a fighting army.

"The principles upon which our Government rests do not of themselves insure good government; they merely give to the people the power to have the kind of government which the people desire, and they can make it as good or as bad as they wish. As patriotic Americans we should not be discouraged because there is need in so many directions of faithful and effective work in improving existing conditions. From these impressive scenes we can draw inspiration and help for the better performance of the duties which crowd upon us as American citizens. The memory of the brave soldiers who fought on this and other battlefields will never die, for so long as the country endures their example will help the men and women in the years yet to come to strive courageously toward that high standard to which every American should aspire."

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, followed. He said:

"Since all must die, how fortunate to die for an undying cause and under the approving eye of history. So fell those who fought upon this field. For they gave their lives to save the life of the Nation; and history recites no nobler story than the story of their sacrifice. Their blood was shed to make the American people a single Nation and not for any lesser purpose. All other results of the Civil War were incident to that.

"What great purpose they accomplished! Devotion to the Nation is today the first principle of all Americans. It is now the idea and ideal of all Americans. It is now the idea and ideal of us all, men and women, of North and South alike."

James W. Riley recited "Old Glory." Several thousand persons, including many thousand Confederate veterans, were interested spectators. With the Indiana party was Miss Nellie Grant, of San Diego, Cal., granddaughter of General Ulysses Simpson Grant. When the fleet of boats this morning passed the Cherry homestead, which was General Grant's headquarters at Shiloh, the boats landed to allow Miss Grant to go ashore for a few minutes.

## WANTE, DFOUR MIDDIES.

**Examinations to Be Held for Admissions From Oregon to Annapolis.**

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 6.—There are, at the present time, four vacancies from Oregon at the Annapolis Naval Academy, one for each of the Senators, one for Representative Williamson, and the fourth to the credit of the First District. There are five in Washington, where each member of the delegation is entitled to one appointment. The unusual number is due to the special legislation enacted at the recent session, providing for additionel cadets to meet the existing emergency and to make up the shortage in naval officers. There is a desire on the part of the department to have these appointments made as soon as possible, for cadets, or 'midshipmen, as they are now known, will enter the Academy immediately upon passing the physical and mental examinations. Under the law each Senator and Representative is asked to name a regular appointee and four alternates, who will be examined in order, in the event of the regular failing to pass.

The law requires that cadets shall be between 15 and 20 years of age, and for two years a citizen of the state from which they are appointed. It is left optional with Senators and Representatives to appoint arbitrarily, or after competitive examination open to all aspirants. Either method is acceptable, and both are used. The first examination this Spring will be April 21, to be general in character, and held in the several states. For this reason it is the most desirable one for appointees, as it saves them the expense of a trip to the East. The next examination will be held in Washington, D. C., only, and occurs May 12, the final examination for this year's entries being June 16, at Annapolis only. Appointees who are examined at Washington or Annapolis are required to pay their own traveling expenses to the East, and in case of failure, are out just that amount.

Up to the present time no appointments have been made in either Oregon or Washington, although urgent letters have been written to the Senators and members, asking them to submit names at an early date, so that arrangements can be made for the examinations. Two weeks' notice is required before each examination. In recent years Oregon has been unfortunate in its representation at the Naval Academy, the appointees in several cases failing to qualify. The selection of good men is the only assurance of prompt appointments.

The course at the Academy is now four years, but two years' sea service follows before the young men are commissioned and before full-fledged naval officers. Once in the service, they remain during good conduct, and are always in line for promotion when vacancies occur. They are, in other words, assured of life positions, with occasional advancement, which accounts for the great demand for the appointments.

**Tobacco-Growing a Failure.**

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 6.—The Department of Agriculture has reached the conclusion that tobacco-growing in Eastern Washington is not a success. Over a year ago, at the request of Senator Foster, the department sent to a number of farmers living in the vicinity of Spokane assortments of tobacco seed for experimental use. Since then no comprehensive reports of the experiments have been received, but enough has been said to show that the climate and soil are apparently not suited to the growing of this plant. Had the experiments been successful, or reasonably so, the department would have been glad to have further co-operated with the farmers and lend them additional aid. As it is, however, the matter is to be dropped, so far

## WILL CASE IS SETTLED.

**Young Stratton Compromises on Fraction of Father's Fortune.**

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 6.—A compromise has been agreed to by both sides of the litigation to break the will of the late W. S. Stratton. By its terms I. Harry Stratton, who is contesting the will, receives $350,000. This sum includes the $50,000 bequest given him in the will by his father. Stratton must also pay his attorneys and all costs connected with the litigation out of the $350,000.

The offer to compromise came from the attorneys for the claimant and was immediately taken up by Senator Patterson and counsel for the executors under the will. The conference began early this morning and at 1:30 o'clock today the attorneys appeared before Judge Orr, of the County Court, to secure the court's approval of the settlement, presenting a petition for an order to probate allowing the settlement of the estate on the plan outlined in the compromise. All of counsel agree that the settlement is legal and have submitted numerous authorities in support of their position.

Judge Orr took the matter under advisement, stating that he would render his opinion at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Should the petition be granted, the order will be issued at once and the case now on trial in the District Court before Judge Seeds will be terminated by the court instructing the jury to return a verdict in favor of the proponente of the will. Attorneys for the contestant will unite with counsel for the proponents in the request for instructions along this line.

The petition alleges that the preparations for trial have been so extensive, the duration of the trial is uncertain, as great numbers of witnesses will be examined on behalf of the contestant, among them experts, and the expenditure will be very heavy, and the court is asked to sanction the agreement entered into so that the will can be immediately probated and the executors empowered to proceed in the building of the millionaire Stratton home for the poor. The court costs will reach $3000 and the amount of cash Stratton will receive after paying his lawyers will be $172,000, as it is understood that the fees of his attorneys aggregate half the amount received. Young Stratton expresses himself as very well pleased with the outcome.

The compromise came out of an informal talk between the attorneys for both sides as they were returning last night on the train from Denver. They began bantering each other and from joking the talk became serious and resulted in a definite proposition and the selection of Attorneys Whitten and E. O. Wolcott to arrange the matters.

## MOROS NOW FLY THE FLAG

**Become Loyal to United States—Traction Engines for Lake Lanao.**

MANILA, April 6.—Major-General Davis has left for Jolo to have a conference with the Sultan and also to inspect the Lanao military roads. He has planned to operate traction engines between Ilican and Lanao.

Two Sultans, one being the Datto of North Lanao, recently requested that they be furnished with American flags. They were supplied by the military authorities, and the Moros are now floating them over their settlements.

**Hunting Down the Bandits.**

MANILA, April 6.—The pursuit of the bandits who raided Surlago, on Mindanao recently continues spiritedly. The constabulary overtook and defeated the band Saturday, killing five of them. Three of the constabulary were wounded.

**Sentence on Defaulter Wilson.**

MANILA, April 6.—William R. Wilson, ex-disbursing officer of the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation here, who defaulted and was arrested at Montreal and who was brought back to this city March 16, was today sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

**Active in Two Generations.**

Eugene Guard.

Mayor George H. Williams, of Portland, will be requested to declare the afternoon of the day President Roosevelt is to be in Portland—Thursday, May 21—a half holiday. Let us see. Mayor Williams was Attorney-General under President Grant in 1871, nearly 32 years ago. It is not often a man retains prominence through two generations. President Roosevelt was but 6 years of age when Williams first took his heat in the United States Senate, and but 13 when the latter was appointed Attorney-General by President Grant. Two distinct generations will meet when they clasp hands on the occasion of the President's visit.

**Smashed in Collision at Jennings.**

JENNINGS, Mont., April 6.—An eastbound passenger train today crashed into the private car of Superintendent Kennedy, wrecking and setting it on fire. The car and the three coaches ahead of it were totally destroyed. Mr. Kennedy was in the car opposite the end struck when the collision occurred, and his escape was almost miraculous.

**Northwest People in New York.**

NEW YORK, April 6.—(Special.)—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today are:

From Tacoma—S. D. Smith, at the Navarre.

From Spokane—B. E. Barids, at the Hoffman.

From Seattle—A. B. Ernest, at the As-

**Dr. Lorenz Is Coming Again.**

VIENNA, April 6.—The report that Professor Lorenz had received an invitation from J. Ogden Armour to go to Chicago and visit his child, Lolita, which has not completely recovered from the operation performed upon her by Professor Lorenz last October, is confirmed. Professor Lorenz will probably leave for the United States next week.

**Farmers Organize a Union.**

ELKTON, S. D., April 6.—Farmers to the number of 150 gathered here and organized a local union of the American Society of Equity of North America. This is the first organization in the Northwest and the enthusiasm is high. The next meeting will be held during April, when the membership will undoubtedly reach 400.

**King Edward in Lisbon.**

LISBON, April 6.—King Edward and King Carlos, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, Don Alphonso, the King's brother, and their suites, attended a bull play called a "Tourada," in the Campo Pequeno this afternoon.

**No Cigarettes for Children.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6.—The Governor today signed the act of the Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper to any person under 21 years of age. The penalty for violation is $100 to $300.

**Hymelia Crevasse Still Open.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—During the day the river guage here showed 20.4. The outlet at Hymelia has not yet been closed

## REBELLION IS ORDERED

**MACEDONIANS WILL RISE IN MASS AGAINST TURKS.**

**Their Committee Has Arms and Dynamite Bombs for 100,000 Men—Albanians Massacre Christians.**

LONDON, April 6.—According to a news agency dispatch from Constantinople, advice has been received there from Monastir that the Macedonian revolutionary committee intends to proclaim a general insurrection in the European provinces of Turkey about April 20, when there will be more than 100,000 men armed with rifles and dynamite bombs in the field.

**MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.**

**Albanians Take Bloody Revenge for Outbreak in Okhrida.**

SOFIA, April 6.—A newspaper states that the Albanians, during the nights of Saturday and Sunday last, massacred the Christian inhabitants of Okhrida, where an outbreak of Bulgarians recently was reported.

A three days' engagement between a Turkish force accompanied by German officers and a band of insurgents under the command of the Macedonian leader Captain Stoyanoff has occurred 65 miles north of Salonica. The band suffered heavy losses.

**REVOLT ON ADRIATIC.**

**Catholics Rebel Against Turkish Exactions at Durazo.**

LONDON, April 7.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Constantinople telegraphs that a serious disturbance has broken out among the Catholics at Durazo, 52 miles south of Scutari, on the rocky peninsula of Pella, in the Adriatic, as a result of Turkish exactions. Several houses have been burned and some persons killed. A general insurrection in the valley is feared.

**Servia Awaits Developments.**

BELGRADE, Servia, April 6.—The Cabinet has decided to refrain from calling out the reserves until the necessity for strengthening the frontier guards becomes more apparent.

**STRIKE RIOT IN SWITZERLAND.**

**Masons Stone Police and Troops Are Put on Guard.**

BASLE, Switzerland, April 6.—Two thousand five hundred masons and their assistants, who are on strike here, made a demonstration today and endeavored to prevent nonunion men from working. The police interfered, but were stoned by the strikers, many of the policemen being injured. The government has ordered a battalion of troops to be mobilized in order to assist the police. Seven companies of soldiers are now picketing the city.

**American Treaty With China.**

SHANGHAI, April 6.—The American commercial treaty negotiations with China are making headway. The terms are regarded as more simple and more workable than the British, but it is still uncertain whether the Chinese will accept this treaty.

Tich Liang, an unknown Manchu of Pekin, and an official who has never before held a provincial post, has been appointed Viceroy of Foo Chow. The appointment has caused discontent among the Chinese and some uneasiness on the part of the Europeans.

**Will Allow Automobile Race.**

NICE, April 6.—Yielding to the representations of the Automobile Club, the authorities have reconsidered their decision to prohibit the mile automobile race on the Promenade des Anglaise, which was taken in consequence of the fatal accident to Count Zaborowski, and will now permit the race to take place tomorrow morning.

**Fatal Riot in Belgrade.**

BELGRADE, Servia, April 6.—The gendarmes had to be called out to suppress the rioting which took place here yesterday, the outcome of a demonstration against an objectionable police regulation. In the riot two rioters and two gendarmes were killed and many wounded on both sides. One hundred and thirty arrests were made.

**Rival Sultan of Morocco.**

TANGIER, April 6.—The Sultan's brother Mulai has been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco by the Riff tribes.

**CUTICURA SOAP**

**The World's Greatest Skin Soap.**

**The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.**

**Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.**

**Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.**

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair."

Mrs. Weisslitz, president of the German Womans' Club of Buffalo, N. Y., after doctoring for two years, was finally cured of her kidney trouble by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that dreaded disease, **woman's** kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.**

**Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicines, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—MRS. PAULA WEISSLITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Proof that Kidney Trouble can be Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel very thankful to you for the good your medicine has done me. I had doctored for years and was steadily growing worse. I had trouble with my kidneys, and two doctors told me I had Bright's disease; also had falling of the womb, and could not walk a block at a time. My back and head ached all the time, and I was so nervous I could not sleep; had hysteria and fainting spells, was tired all the time, had such a pain in my left side that I could hardly stand at times without putting my foot on something.

"I doctored with several good doctors, but they did not help me any. I took, in all, twelve bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** five boxes of **Liver Pills,** and used three packages of **Sanative Wash,** and feel like a new woman, can eat and sleep well, do all my own work, and can walk two miles without feeling over tired. The doctors tell me that my kidneys are all right now. I am so happy to be well, and I feel that I owe it all to your medicine."—MRS. OPAL STRONG, Dalton, Mass.

**Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.**

**$5000** FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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