BRITAIN IS AWED

Chamberlain's Policy Takes Its Breath.

A DISSOLUTION IS FEARED

Press Considers the Fate of the Empire at Stake.

ANXIETY ABOUT AMERICA

Prospect of a Tariff War Is Not Relished—Chamberlain Denies That He Has Designs on the Premiership.

LONDON, May 29.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's protectionist policy is the all-prevailing topic of discussion here. His masterful assertion that he would make reciprocal trade between the mother country and her colonies the question of the hour has been sensationally fulfilled. Columns of comment fill the papers, and every one is asking, "Does it mean dissolution?" Some people maintain that the government contemplates appealing to the country on preferential trade and old-age pensions immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament, at the beginning of August, while others maintain that the government has not the slightest intention of giving up its unexpired term of office. The Telegraph, generally semi-inspired, says:

"The issue could not be voted on for at least 18 months, but in the meantime the government will give the country and Parliament every opportunity to discuss it.

"A definite decision will probably be arrived at shortly, and will depend almost entirely on the result of the propaganda now undertaken by the press and the members of the House of Commons. If the indications show that Mr. Chamberlain is likely to have the country at his back, a general election at the end of this year is extremely probable."

The Telegraph opens the discussion on the proposed policy with a special two-column article, headed, "Will America Retaliate?" in which it analyzes the trade between Great Britain and the United States, showing that in 1901 the British exports to the United States amounted to $91,900,000, while America's exports to England were $54,000,000. The article declares that a tariff war with the United States is inconceivable. It would create such a financial and industrial crisis in the United States as has never been. America's answer to imperial reciprocity, therefore, would not be retaliation, but an offer to trade under more favorable terms.

The Colonial Secretary himself, the Associated Press learns, is doubtful if he could win out just at present, but he is enthusiastically positive that without political agitation the constituencies can be brought to see the wisdom of his policy. Those who have discussed the preferential scheme with its author say he never exhibited such keen interest in any topic.

In the crusade the Colonial Secretary is absolutely in harmony with Premier Balfour, and harbors no designs on the Premiership. If a general election occurred tomorrow and Mr. Chamberlain's programme were carried out, Mr. Balfour would again take the reins of government. The only practical development likely to occur in the near future is a series of political speeches from the leaders on both sides. The opposition is almost solidly opposed to a modification of free trade, and will endeavor to arouse that public ferment which was associated with corn-tax days. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and such Unionists as agree with them, will try to extract from the public that degree of support which they may interpret as a popular mandate.

All signs point to a long campaign on the lines of protection versus free trade, which is likely to destroy party lines almost as much as did the home-rule question. In all the arguments the example and probable attitude of the United States will largely figure. The opponents of the scheme point out that the comparative immunity of the American from taxation precludes his prosperity under protection being applicable to the Britisher, who as even the government organs admit is already so heavily taxed that the initial years of protection, with higher-priced food, would be a severe strain on him, and possibly create bitter dissatisfaction among the poorer classes.

BALFOUR COMPLETELY WON OVER.

The London Press Is a Unit as to the Conversion of the Premier.

LONDON, May 29.—All this morning's papers published editorials commenting upon the importance and far-reaching consequence of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons. The Liberal papers point out that while Premier Balfour professed to regard the subject as only one for discussion and without immediate purport, Mr. Chamberlain treated it as a burning question of moment. No paper, however, doubts that Mr. Balfour has been practically converted.

The Conservative organ, the Standard, says point blank that the speeches of the two Ministers were evidently prepared in concert, and other government organs recognize the same thing. Little attempt is made at the present stage to discuss the intrinsic merits of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Attention is rather directed to the possibility of such a political revolution which is calculated to effect a new cleavage of parties at home with unforeseenable developments abroad.

The Morning Press remarks that the British electorate is asked to make a decision such as can come once in a century—a decision which must govern for better or for worse the fate of the empire, and through it the future of the world.

The sugar convention bill, enabling the British Government to carry out the provisions of the Brussels sugar convention, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons Thursday, is taken by the Liberal papers to be an important feature of Mr. Chamberlain's "attack on free trade." The text of the bill issued today provides for the prohibition of the import bounty on sugar, that the origin of imported sugar be proved, and that these be proven by the customs or internal revenue officers of all British refineries, which must be worked only by persons authorized by the commissioners.

IMPRACTICABLE, SAYS PAYNE.

Postmaster-General Doubts if the "Open Door" Can Be Abandoned.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Washington, says:

"Logical, but a bit impracticable," was the way Postmaster-General Payne last night characterized Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for English tariff retaliation, as outlined in his speech yesterday. The Postmaster-General seriously doubts the feasibility of England's abandonment of the "open door."

"This is only another recognition by England," said Mr. Payne, "that the United States is her keenest commercial rival. Mr. Chamberlain's utterances show that the American invasion has aroused British statesmen to the fact that they are face to face with a commercial crisis, and his plan for a tax on foodstuffs is proposed in the hope that it will alleviate the situation. It is not the speech of a moment. It bears every evidence of careful thought upon the tariff question from an international standpoint, and for this reason I am inclined to believe it forecasts a radical change in England's tariff policy."

Holds England Don't Dare Do It.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from New York says:

"A shrewd election move," was what Senator Chauncey M. Depew styled Mr. Chamberlain's announcement. "She can't do it," said Mr. Depew, speaking of England. "She would not dare try it. The trouble with Great Britain and with Mr. Chamberlain is that only about 25 per cent of her trade is with her colonies, while 75 per cent is with the rest of the world, and her colonies have not the market nor the consuming power, if they should give Great Britain the whole of their trade and shut out all other countries to offset the trade Great Britain would lose by transferring her trade with the world to the trade with her colonies."

GIRLS SOLD TO GET FOOD.

Famine Situation in China Is Appalling—Many Are Dying.

HONG KONG, May 15, via Victoria, B. C., May 29.—Consul McWade, of the United States, writes that the famine situation in Kwansi is appalling. Agents from Canton are buying up hundreds of women and girls for Canton, Hong Kong and elsewhere in the famine-stricken districts, where they are sold to secure food. Hundreds are dying. The people are uttering many anti-foreign threats, and much alarm is felt in the district.

Plague has recurred at Yokohama. A stoker of the steamer Kagoshima Maru, from Bombay, was quarantined with the plague on May 4, and on May 14 two fatal cases occurred in Yokohama. The area in which the plague victims lived has been quarantined.

Military forces in Formosa have commenced an expedition against bandits. In a severe fight one Japanese soldier was killed and several wounded. Six bandits were killed, and a large number wounded and captured.

A thousand blacksmiths are on strike at Nagasaki, and the iron works have been closed.

The Canadian exhibition at Osaka was awarded the first prize. The exhibition still attracts great attention.

CELEBRATE FOUNDING OF CITY.

Russians Observe Bicentenary of St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The celebrations of the bicentenary of the foundation of St. Petersburg were inaugurated auspiciously today with salutes and a procession from Peterhouse, in the Fortress of Saints Peter and Paul, to the Cathedral of St. Isaac, which was reached amid the tolling of many bells and the chanting of hymns. At the cathedral a great assemblage of dignitaries, diplomatists and representative bodies awaited the arrival of the Czar and Czarina.

During the procession to the cathedral the Troitski (Trinity) bridge was christened in the presence of the Czar and Czarina, who drove to the imperial tent erected in front of the Peter-the-Great monument near St. Isaac's. After the arrival of the ecclesiastical procession a te deum, written for the occasion, was sung, and the prefect handed their Majesties commemorative medals. After a parade of the troops, the Czar and Czarina proceeded to the Winter palace. They were acclaimed by immense crowds of people.

GROUND OF CITY IS SINKING.

Subsidences Are Attributed to Coal Mines.

GLASGOW, May 29.—Alarming subsidences of the surface of the earth have occurred at Motherwell, which has a population of 20,000 and is the center of the Lanarkshire coal and iron district. The county hospital has been badly damaged, necessitating its partial abandonment; the High School has a wide rent in one of its walls, and the street-car power-house and many other buildings have been damaged. The subsidences are attributed to the mines beneath Motherwell.

Americans Presented at Court.

LONDON, May 29.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held their fourth and last court but one of the season at Buckingham Palace last night. The members of the royal family were more fully represented at the function than on previous occasions. The general attendance also was larger than usual at a May court, and there was a full list of presentations, including the following American ladies: Mrs. Sohier and Miss Alice Sohier, of Boston; Miss Mary Bigelow and Miss Helen Fost, the daughter of Lady Barrymore.

Tolstoi Holds Russia Guilty.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Philadelphia says: The North American sent Count Tolstoi a cablegram asking him if the Russian Government can be held guilty of the massacres of the Jews in Kishinef. He replied:

"Moscow, May 28.—Guilty is the government. First, for excluding the Jews from common rights, making them a separate caste; second, for inculcating by force in Russians an idolatrous faith instead of Christianity. TOLSTOI."

Rights of Croatians Violated.

VIENNA, May 29.—The Croatian members of the Reichstag and the members of the Croatian diet have published a joint manifesto attributing the popular excitement in Croatia to what they describe as the sad condition of affairs in that province, the national rights of which they declare have been violated.

Prince Is in Fear of Assassination.

BERLIN, May 29.—According to a dispatch from Vienna, Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is in fear of assassination, having received many threatening letters. He has ordered his body guard to be trebled.

Russia Expels Newspaper Man.

LONDON, May 29.—The Russian government has expelled the London Times correspondent at St. Petersburg. He has been given three days' grace through the good offices of the British Ambassador.

NOT FOR ENTRY.

(Continued from First Page.)

the withdrawn area will not be disturbed in the perfection of their entries.

In all cases of this kind the withdrawal in no way affects the rights of persons who have initiated rights to the lands under any of the public land laws. The withdrawals merely prevent the initiation of new entries and are made principally to forestall speculative entries which would be made if the lands were not protected, and it should become known that forest reserves were to be created.

Numerous inquiries have recently been received at the department from settlers who had initiated entries within the limits of forest reserve withdrawals, many of whom feared that their rights would be forfeited under the withdrawal.

RESERVE IN MORROW.

Sixty Thousand Acres on Grant Border Withdrawn.

THE DALLES, Or., May 29.—(Special.)—Instructions were received at the local Land Office today to withdraw from settlement townships 6 and 7 south, range 26 east, and the north half of township 8 south, range 26 east. These townships are situated directly south of Heppner, on the borders of Grant County, and cover an area approximating 60,000 acres.

NAVY BAN STANDS

Bremerton Promises Are Regarded as Worthless.

ACTS, NOT WORDS, WILL COUNT

Department Does Not Propose to Be Deceived Again and Will Order No Ships to Northern Yard Until Saloons Are Closed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 29.—Assistant Secretary Darling took occasion today again to express his determination to withhold work from the Puget Sound navy-yard until the unsatisfactory surroundings of the yard have been removed. "While present conditions continue at Bremerton," said he, "no more ships will be sent to that navy-yard."

Secretary Darling is not satisfied with mere promises of the Mayor and other city authorities that no more licenses will be issued. "If they are acting in good faith," said he, "let them close up the saloons and dives and keep them closed. When we see what they have done we can then continue work, but we want stronger assurances than promises."

Secretary Darling is still quite angry to find that the former promises of the Mayor and town council were not kept, and thinks a renewal of such promises no better than the original.

POSTAL SALARIES ARE CUT.

Excessive Allowances Made by Bearers Are Corrected.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—As a result of the thorough overhauling of the rosters of the postoffices throughout the country, Postmaster-General Payne today announced his approval of instructions reducing the salaries of Assistant Postmasters at 14 second-class postoffices to 50 per cent of the salaries of the respective postmasters. Among these are Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico, and East St. Louis, Ill. He has found 36 officials on the postal service who held office under designations not authorized by law, and directed that their positions be changed to conform to the law governing them. They were in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Washington, Louisville, Los Angeles and Chicago, and eight other offices.

Among those designations not authorized by law are "Superintendent of Stations," "Auditor of Stations," "Inspector of Stations," etc. Violations of the law which fixes the minimum salary of clerks in second-class postoffices at $1000 a year, except in the case of Assistant Postmasters, will be corrected at Leadville, Colo., and three other places.

The investigation disclosed eight postoffices at which in all 13 clerks are receiving more than the salary to which their designated position as "assistants" entitled them, and in these cases the Postmaster-General has directed that the salaries be accordingly reduced. Most of these excessive allowances were made during the administration of George Beaver, who suddenly resigned as superintendent of salaries and allowances immediately after the investigation of the affairs of the Postoffice Department began.

Samuel A. Groff, who was arrested Wednesday for complicity in the Machen bribery case, appeared today before United States Commissioner Taylor and renewed his bond of $5000 for his appearance June 8, when he and his brother will be given a hearing.

The rolls of the third-class postoffices are now under investigation, and the authority for the compensation of the employes of every third-class postoffice in the country are being carefully examined. Postmaster-General Payne made the following statement regarding the changes announced today:

"In the case of the 14 offices where the assistant postmaster is paid in excess of 50 per cent of the salary of the postmaster, the action was taken to secure uniformity and better administration. The law provides that in first-class postoffices the assistant postmasters' salary shall be not to exceed 50 per cent of the salary of the postmaster, but these does not apply to assistant postmasters in offices of the second class. It is believed the basis of compensation should be uniform in all offices of the first and second class, hence this order. The total amount saved to the Government by this order will be $2500 a year. In seven offices where there appear to be eight persons who were receiving more than the law allows for the positions which they occupy, there may be some explanation of this fact, but in any event an order has been issued reducing the compensation to the amount authorized by law. In other offices there are persons employed under designations not known to the law.

"There is no doubt of the activity and efficiency of these persons, and they are properly employed but wrongfully classified on the payrolls, and the postmasters have been instructed to change their designations to the proper title."

HE MAKES COUNTER CHARGES.

Ex-Postmaster Merritt Replies to Accusations of Tulloch.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The reply of Postmaster Merritt, of this city, to the charges of ex-Cashier Tulloch was given out today. It contains some serious counter charges.

"Before I became postmaster," says Mr. Merritt, "one of the employes of the Postoffice was suspended from duty May 5 to June 3, 1892, without pay, without any reason of record, so far as I have learned, and without any departmental authority. Mr. Tulloch, the cashier, retained the man's pay for the time stated, amounting to $140, against his protest, I am told, obtaining his signature to the customary form of payroll, however, and then sent the accounts to the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, as though payment had actually been made. The cashier probably had the postmaster's orders to do this, and it seems he did not make personal use of the money."

Postmaster Merritt, then, speaking of his removal of Cashier Tulloch almost at once after he became postmaster, declares the removal was no mistake, and says Tulloch was irregular and unbusinesslike in his bookkeeping, arbitrary in manner, and occupied much of the time with important private business and "a venturesome man in the field of speculation."

Mr. Merritt denies that either the Postmaster-General or First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, directly or indirectly, influenced Tulloch's removal. The reply of Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith will be given out Sunday.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's reply, which will be made public later, according to Postmaster-General Payne, denies that he ever asked investigation of the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

It is probable that some temporary arrangement will be made with the cancelling machine contractors in case the investigation continues beyond July 1. The contracts had been held up and the manufacturers are making inquiries on the subject.

OREGON BOY MAKES WEST POINT.

James A. Gallogley Qualifies for Admission in June.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following candidates have qualified for admission to the Military Academy, June 15, 1903:

California—W. B. Geary, R. S. Woodward, T. H. Bane, Donald J. McLachlan.
Colorado—John W. Jones.
Oregon—James A. Gallogley.
Utah—Eugene Sentsohl, Jr.
Wyoming—Charles H. Rice.

Will Be Surrendered to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The State Department today issued a warrant for the surrender to the Mexican government of Leslie E. Hurbert, alias C. T. Richardson, and Willis Meredith, alias Mason. These men are wanted on the charge of murder committed in Chihuahua, Mexico. They are now held under arrest at Fecos, Tex. The third of the alleged murderers, Dr. Harle, was surrendered to Mexico several weeks ago. The men are charged with insuring lives, and committing murder for the insurance money.

Excess in Treasury Receipts.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The excess in Treasury receipts over expenditures for the first 11 months of the fiscal year amounts to $38,946,616, and treasury experts estimate that for the year the surplus will be about $44,000,000. The total receipts for the year to date are $510,533,471, and the total expenditures $471,584,855. The surplus for the present month is $3,528,920.

Dumont Out in His Airship.

PARIS, May 29.—During the play on the polo grounds in the Bois de Boulogne yesterday Santos-Dumont and his dirigible balloon No. 9 appeared unexpectedly over the palaces and descended in front of the club. He reascended later, and after executing a number of maneuvers at a height of 500 feet he returned to the balloon shed at Neuilly.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Groton School.

GROTON, Mass., May 29.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her sister, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, arrived at Groton School today, having come from Washington to attend the annual exercises of the school and to spend a few days in visiting Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt, who are pupils here.

NOTED MAN, NOW ILL, REFUSES TO TAKE FOOD OR MEDICINE.

—From his latest photograph.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 29.—The condition of George Francis Train, who is suffering from smallpox, while not alarming, is such as to cause his physician much uneasiness. Mr. Train announced to Health Officer Borden, who is attending him at the isolation camp, that he would hereafter take nothing more to eat, and would refuse medicine.

After laboring with him for a long time, however, his physician and nurse finally induced him to reconsider his determination. In doing so, the patient imposed as a condition that his daughter and her child must abstain from all animal food. Mr. Train's daughter agreed to follow the wish of her father. The patient was at last reports said to be a trifle more quiet. The crisis of the disease has not yet been passed.

WAR ON MORMONS

Presbyterians Want Smoot Ousted From Senate.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Utah Churchmen Alleged to Have Violated Their Oaths to the Government—General Assembly Is Brought to a Close.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 29.—The 115th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States came to a close late this afternoon, Moderator Coyle pronouncing the formal words dissolving the gathering of churchmen that had sat in session since May 20.

The 115th General Assembly has been one of the most important in the history of the Presbyterian Church, in that it has disposed of many subjects of denominational interest, and, as a commissioner expressed it, "cleared away all points of disagreement, and put the church in the van of a great forward movement."

Strong resolutions against Mormonism were passed immediately after the assembly was called to order this forenoon. The resolutions were introduced by Rev. Dr. W. W. Halloway, chairman of the standing committee on home missions, who stated that the question of presenting resolutions to the assembly on this subject had been referred to his committee, and, after long deliberation, the following had been prepared:

"Whereas, This hierarchy, known as the 'Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints,' persists in the active encouragement and practice of the crime of polygamy, in disregard of their own pledges and oaths to the contrary; in contempt of the ethical convictions of the American people, and in defiance of the laws and constitutions of the State of Utah and the United States; and,

"Whereas, This hierarchy recently, January 29, 1903, through the Utah Legislature, has had elected to the United States Senate a high ecclesiastic, one of its chief authorities, the apostle, Reed Smoot, in direct violation of its pledges to the Nation to refrain from interference with the affairs of state; and,

"Whereas, This apostle, Reed Smoot, is a direct representative of polygamy; born of its system, and in cordial sympathy with it as a divine institution, revealed as a law of primary obligation, and made mandatory by the most solemn sanctions, and encourages its practice by his personal influence as an apostle; and,

"Whereas, In thus doing the apostle Senator aids and abets criminals, menaces the American people, is unfaithful to the laws and Constitution of the United States; pays his first allegiance to the first presidency and apostolate, to which he belongs, and is a reproach to the honor and dignity of the American Senate; therefore,

Expulsion of Smoot Asked.

"Resolved, That this Assembly most respectfully but earnestly calls upon the people of the United States to use their utmost endeavor, employing all honorable means, to secure the expulsion of Apostle Reed Smoot from the halls of the Senate, and urges the Senate itself and each member thereof to exhaust all legal means to this end, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

"This Assembly also calls upon the people and Congress of the United States, in both Houses, and each member of each House, to employ and exhaust all legal means to secure such an amendment to the Federal Constitution as shall define legal marriage as monogamic, and make polygamy, under every guise and practice, a crime against the United States, punishable by adequate penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification to vote or hold office in the United States or in any state or territory under the jurisdiction of the United States."

The resolutions as read were adopted by the unanimous vote of the assembly.

Relief of Indians Urged.

Dr. Van Dyke, from the committee on bills and overtures, reported a resolution submitted by the committee on home missions regarding the alleged pitiable condition of Indians on the Maricopa and Pima reservations, in Arizona. It urged some action by the Secretary of the Interior looking to the construction of a reservoir for their relief. This was adopted.

Reports were read by the chairman of the committee on temperance and theological seminaries, and they were adopted without debate.

The routine business, the closing up of the numerous committee reports of the present assembly, occupied the attention of the commissioners during the afternoon session until 4:45 o'clock, when the moderator pronounced the formal words declaring the 115th General Assembly dissolved. Resolutions were passed to enable the stated clerk to carry on the business of the assembly after its dissolution.

The report of the special committee to nominate delegates to the Liverpool Council of Reformed Churches was read and adopted.

The report of the special committee on sustenation was received and adopted without dissent. There being no further business in the hands of the stated clerk, Moderator Coyle pronounced the closing address of the assembly.

RUSSIA MOVES FOR WAR

Preparations in Manchuria Presage Hostilities.

LONDON, May 29.—According to a dispatch to the Times, the situation in Manchuria is unchanged, and all accounts agree that Russia is preparing for contingencies. A well-qualified military officer on the spot reports that Russia is making extensive preparations, including the placing of orders for 250,000 tons of coal, which betray a warlike attitude. Steamers, says the correspondent, are constantly unloading coal and breadstuffs at Port Arthur. M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, is expected to arrive in Pekin tomorrow.

RUSSIAN TROOPS STILL REMAIN.

Japan Is Indignant at the Delay in Completing the Evacuation.

TOKIO, May 16, via Victoria, B. C., May 29.—The invasion troops have not been withdrawn from Manchuria, and the Japanese press shows deep indignation at the delay. While deprecating any hostile counter-demonstration, the leading papers commend the United States' attitude in the matter and assert the necessity of making China insist on the impromenting of the Manchurian convention.

On the 11th inst. a Pekin dispatch said that Russia had "modified" her famous seven demands to three, as follows:

First—The powers shall be prohibited from interfering with Manchurian affairs.

Second—No foreign troops shall be allowed to enter Manchuria.

Third—The mines and forests in Manchuria shall be protected by Russia and China.

It is said now that Russia will not take any decided action until after the arrival at Pekin of ex-Minister M. Lessar, but who comes straight from St. Petersburg. The Russian fleet, which arrived recently from Cronstadt, is also said to need refitting.

In the meantime Russia has been making various mysterious movements of troops and warships, which by some critics are considered demonstrations to intimidate China into granting her demands.

The majority of the Russian ships which have been staying in the various waters of the far East are now assembled in the Gulf of Pechili. The center of the Russian naval strength is, of course, Port Arthur, where there are over 30 ships of various classes.

It is not known whether Russia has voluntarily designed a demonstration concerning the Manchurian question or whether this is a curious coincidence of arrangements for the reported grand naval maneuvers with the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble. At all events, the Russian navy is active in North China waters. Russian supplies have also been hurried forward from the West in large quantities.

The latest rumor of Russian movements is that 30,000 Chinese are engaged in timber-cutting for Russian concessionaires on the Yalu, and Russian troops have been sent to protect them. It is telegraphically reported from Moji to a Japanese paper that troops belonging to the Twelfth Army Division in Kokura and Kitagata Katagata are engaged in maneuvers every night, and that employes in a military establishment at Moji are working overtime.

The American Consul in Niu Chwang visited Pekin on the 14th inst. to hold a confidential conference with the United States Minister. It is not said from what protection is necessary. Commercial houses in Japan state that their Corean correspondents report that there is no cause for anxiety in the Corean situation.

JAPAN WILL BE READY FOR WAR.

Emperor Informs Diet of Urgent Orders to Complete Defenses.

TOKIO, May 16, via Victoria, B. C., May 29.—The 18th session of the Imperial Japanese Diet was personally opened by the Emperor on May 8. His Majesty said:

"We have already arranged that the expenditure and revenue for the 36th year of Meiji 1903-4 should be in accordance with the budget for the previous year. Yet we have instructed Ministers of State to introduce some urgent supplementary estimates and projects of law, with regard to the completion of the country's defense, and the promotion of the national prosperity."

Of the House of Representatives, 188 members belong to the Sei-Yukai, 85 to the Progressives, 17 to the Imperialists and 25 to the Chusei Club, while 61 are Neutrals.

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, Sei-Yukai, introduced a set of queries to the House in consideration of the existing situation in the far East. He asks:

First, whether it is not necessary that the Imperial Japanese government, with a view to maintaining friendly relations, endeavor to induce Russia to concede a similar recognition, by pacific means, as manifested in the Anglo-Japanese agreement, with regard to the Japanese political potision in Corea, and, second, whether present actions of the imperial government, in reference to the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, was calculated to promote Japanese interests and friendly Russo-Japanese relations in the future."

The Foreign Office will probably give an evasive reply.

While the prevailing tone in Japan has been calm and resolute, it is noticed that there have been many signs of activity on the part of the naval and military authorities. Pigiead and shoe-leather have been steadily imported from America by the government for some months, and the naval yards, arsenals and barracks throughout Japan have been quietly manifesting renewed life.

A Japanese paper says that on the 10th three suspicious foreigners put up at a hotel in Yokohama. They have since been changing their place of residence every day, sometimes appearing at Kanagawa and another time at Yokosuka. They seem to be paying special attention to the movements of warships. Early on Monday morning one, carrying with him an excellent photographic instrument, went to Yokosuka, where he is reported to have taken photographs within the fortified zone.

TO REJECT CANAL TREATY

Colombia Is Opposed to Panama Measure in Its Present Form.

COLON, Colombia, May 29.—From a most authentic and semi-official source from Bogota, the capital, it has been learned that the Colombian Congress is almost certain to reject the Panama Canal treaty in its present form. It is added that open opposition to the measure is encountered everywhere. Senors Herrera, Fabrega and Teran, the representatives of Panama in Congress, are now on their way to Bogota. The other representative will follow next week.

MARS MAY BE INHABITED

Conclusion Drawn by Cambridge From Discovery of Scientist.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 29.—Regarding the announcement from Professor Percival Lowell, of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., that a brilliant projection has been discovered on the planet Mars, the general belief in Cambridge is that Professor Lowell saw a cloud. If this were true it would indicate an atmosphere, and this in turn would make it possible for Mars to be inhabited.

CITY TURNS WATER ON MEN

Riot Follows an Attempt to Stop Laying of Railroad Track.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 29.—A riot occurred here today when the city officials tried to prevent a construction gang from laying tracks in the city. When the fire department turned a stream of water on the workmen, the superintendent of the gang cut the hose and bricks and pickaxes mingled in a lively mixup that followed. A riot call was sounded and 60 of the workmen and two attorneys for the road were arrested.

Engineers Will Change Stations.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The War Department today relieved Major Josh Willard of the charge of river and harbor works at Chicago, and ordered him home, to take station at Los Angeles, Cal., relieving Captain Edgar Jadwin. Captain Jadwin will be transferred to Galveston, Tex., relieving Captain Charles S. Miche, who is ordered to relieve Major Willard at Chicago. Major Willard is in delicate health, and is now at Los Angeles on leave of absence.

GAVE AID TO INSURGENTS

Prominent Filipino Arrested on the Charge of Brigandage.

MANILA, May 29.—Following the seizure and examination of the books of the Democratic Labor Union, the Government today arrested President E. Dominador Gomez on charges of misappropriation of funds, brigandage, fraudulent sales of stocks and organizing an illegal association. Over 100,000 pesos were collected, in duties and contributions. The books show a deficit of 20,000 pesos. It is believed that part of the amount was stolen before Gomez was elected President. The Government charges that part of the fund was used to furnish arms and food to the insurgents of Rizal Province. This, with Gomez' correspondence with Guillermo and other leaders in the field, forms the basis of the brigandage charge.

The union has a membership of 15,000, is closely affiliated with the Nationalist party, and is strongly in sympathy with the insurgents. The arrest of Gomez has excited the natives, and will increase the feeling of unrest in Manila, which has been disturbed lately by reports of the landing of arms. The situation, however, is not serious.

Philippine Church Affairs Taken Up.

ROME, May 29.—Rev. Edward J. Vattan, chaplain of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, has arrived here from Manila, and has already had long interviews with the members of the Sacred College and prominent officials of the Vatican about his report on Philippine affairs.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

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Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

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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.

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