GREAT PAGEANT AT THE FUNERAL

Veterans of Three Armies Pay Tribute to Brigadier-General Wheeler.

HEADS BARED ON STREETS

Services Are Held in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, and the Body Starts to Last Bed in Arlington Cemetery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—An imposing military pageant passing across Brooklyn bridge, brief services at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, on Fifth avenue, and an escort across the North River ferry to Jersey City, where the body was placed on a train to be taken to Washington for interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington, marked the funeral in this city this afternoon of the late Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler, one of the most prominent Generals of the Spanish-American War.

The body of the dead soldier was wrapped in the flags under which he had served with almost equal vigor and distinction—the stars and bars of the Confederate States and the Stars and Stripes. Veterans of the Southern and Northern armies mingled today in paying tribute to General Wheeler with the younger veterans of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns of 1898 and 1899. The route of the funeral cortege was lined with great crowds, most of whom stood with bared heads as the procession passed.

Placed on Artillery Caisson.

The funeral took place from the home of General Wheeler's sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, in Brooklyn, where the General died Thursday of pneumonia. The body was borne from the house by noncommissioned officers of infantry, and placed upon a flag-draped artillery caisson.

Squadron C and a detail of the Second Battery of Artillery escorted the body, and on the Manhattan side of the bridge the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, in full-dress uniform, was drawn up. The Seventy-first, commanded by Colonel W. G. Bates, served under General Wheeler in Cuba, and today was given the post of honor. Infantry from Governor's Island, headquarters of the Department of the East, U. S. A., also joined the procession on this side of the river.

Horse Without a Rider.

From Brooklyn Bridge the line of march led across town to Washington Square, and thence up Fifth avenue from Eighth street to Fifty-third street, to St. Thomas Church. A riderless horse, with boots reversed in the stirrups and a cavalry sword dangling from the saddle, was led just behind the caisson.

The church edifice was thronged. Seats had been reserved for members of the Southern Society, the Confederate Veterans' Association, the Society of the War of 1812, several other organizations, and the personal friends of the family. Reservations also had been made for the honorary pallbearers, the staff of General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., and the officers of the escort. The altar of the church was almost hidden beneath the floral offerings, one among them a great wreath sent by President Roosevelt.

Noted Men Do Dead Honor.

The brief services were conducted by the Rev. Ernest Stirres, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who, meeting the body at the door, led the way to the chancel. They were followed by the church vestry, consisting of D. O. Mills, George McCulloch Miller, J. Atterbury, J. P. Morgan, A. R. Flower and Charles H. Stoul. Following these came the honorary pallbearers:

Colonel J. J. Astor, R. T. Wilson, F. Smith, Dr. John Wyeth, John McKesson, S. R. Bertron, Dr. William M. Polk, Commander Parker, U. S. N., Archer Huntington, General J. H. Wilson, General Kent, Senator Clark of Montana, Charles F. Fairchild, General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, General Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. Ogden Doremus and Dr. Parrius.

After the casket had been placed on the pedestals the full choir of St. Thomas entered the church singing as a processional hymnal, "Lead, Kindly Light." Dr. Stires in his sermon said:

"This is one of the great occasions of our lives. For we are met to honor the memory of a rare man. I do not speak to you of him principally as a citizen, statesman or soldier, for the mere record of his deeds is far more eloquent than any praise could be. It is of the man I think at this hour. Was he entitled to be called great? It is not difficult for you to decide.

Honored in North and South.

"He was distinguished by courage without rashness, by wisdom without pride, by gentleness without weakness, by patience without heedlessness, and by justice which always leaned toward mercy. He honored man, he trusted man, and to every man he was ready to give his time, his substance, his heart.

"The North gives him unstinted honor. The South, even in her grief, is proud of her son. Cuba, for whose freedom he fought, sobs other grief across the waves, and the whole world pauses for a moment today to declare that this was indeed a man."

Following the church services the body was escorted to Jersey City, where it was placed on board a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left for Washington shortly after 4 o'clock. Funeral services there and the interment will be made in Arlington, the last military honors being presented at the grave.

Services at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Brief funeral services over the body of the late General Joseph Wheeler, supplemental to those today in New York, will be held at St. Johns Episcopal Church here tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. This is a modification of the military funeral here, which contemplated simply that the body should lie in state at St. John's until 2 o'clock tomorrow and to be taken immediately to Arlington attended by a military escort.

The change is made in accordance with the wishes of the family, and will give opportunity to many of his comrades who desire to do so to honor the dead General. Following this the body will be taken to Arlington.

Body Arrives at Washington.

The body of General Wheeler arrived here at 10:55 o'clock tonight, and was taken at once to St. John's Church. A detachment of Spanish War veterans of this city formed an escort from the station and constituted a guard of honor at the casket. This detachment will remain as guard until the Regular Army guard takes its place at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

WILL TEST DRY FARMING

Government Experiments Designed to Test Its Limitations.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—While the Department of Agriculture does not deny there is merit in what is known as the Campbell system of dry farming and while it is willing that all credit for that comparatively new system shall go to its instigator, there is a strong belief in the minds of irrigation officials of that department that the system should be carefully studied by the Government in order that its limitations as well as its benefits may be laid bare to the farmers of the semi-arid regions. Bills are now pending in Congress authorizing Government experiments under the Campbell system in various states and under all manner of conditions prevailing in the semi-arid country.

It has come to the attention of Congress that some farmers, having only a general knowledge of the Campbell system, have undertaken the cultivation of crops that can not be grown except with an abundance of water; in other instances farmers have undertaken cultivation in soils not adapted to dry farming. In consequence there has been some loss and there will be more until the farmers fully realize the limitations of dry farming and come to know when and where it can be used, and what crops it will produce under various climatic and soil conditions.

To that end it is probable that an appropriation of $20,000 will be made in the agricultural appropriation bill for just this sort of experiments. Such an appropriation would be expended in localities where irrigation is not practiced and where it is not likely to be undertaken, but where conditions are favorable to dry farming. Once the Government ascertains what crops will grow by this method and what will not, farmers can safely undertake farming by this method. The Government experiments are in no way a reflection on the promoters of the Campbell system, but will aid them, inasmuch as they will tend to reduce the number of failures and be a guide to those who are earnestly striving to get crops with a limited amount of water. Once this appropriation is made, it is apt to be continued from year to year, until the Government shall have demonstrated the possibilities of dry farming all over the West. It is a good work; it costs but little and its benefits will be greatly in excess of the cost.

DUNNE SIGNS ORDINANCE

Confident Chicago Will Soon Own Its Street-Car Lines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—"I have appended my signature to the municipal ownership measure recently passed by the City Council and am resting confident that my plans for the municipalization of the Chicago street-car lines will be realized before my present term of office is ended."

Mayor Dunne made the foregoing statement tonight. He said he had signed the so-called $75,000,000 ordinance last night, while lying ill at his home, in the belief that it was necessary for him to sign the ordinances within ten days of passage, in order that they might become legal under the provisions of the city charter. That legal obstacles will be placed in the way of the consummation of his plans is anticipated by Mayor Dunne.

"I believe that after the election there will be another attempt to test the Mueller law certificates, and in fact the validity of the act itself," he said. "That, however, is a thing to be desired. We wish to have it done as quickly as possible and I believe we should get a decision within three months at the minimum and 12 months at the maximum."

The Mayor declared that the defects of the ordinance, if any, could and would be remedied, and that it was drawn to achieve a general purpose and would be regarded as valid by the courts. Questioned as to his plans for early municipal ownership, Mayor Dunne replied:

"Circumstances will largely settle that question. If we win at the polls we will ask the companies for a valuation of their properties. We will demand a quick reply and if we get it we can proceed at once toward taking over their lines. If we are given no satisfaction we will have to contract for a system. We could throw a large force of men into the work and under a competent contractor whose plans had been agreed upon by the city the system could be started."

For the first few miles to be operated by the city the purchase of power in lieu of the establishment of power-houses was suggested. The Mayor said that he would have no further plans to offer for the furthering of municipal ownership until after the voters have made known at the April election whether or not they want municipal ownership.

RIOTING IN VLADIVOSTOK

Loyal Troops Said to Be Far Outnumbered by Revolutionaries.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, 7:30 P. M.—(Special.)—Desperate rioting is going on in Vladivostok, where the troops have again defied their officers and such few regiments as remain loyal, and are trying to capture the city. Meager details have sifted through, but these indicate that the present riots far eclipse in the number of men engaged those of two months ago when more than 2000 were killed and wounded.

All the hospitals are filled with wounded men, while many others are lying uncared for in the snow-covered streets.

The rioters far outnumber the loyal soldiers and are well supplied with arms and ammunition, but apparently lack competent leadership, and the latter are still in possession of the fortresses. The last report from the city places the number of killed and wounded at 2000, but these figures are being added to momentarily as there is no cessation of hostilities.

Five armored trains which were sent, manned with troops, to take part in an expedition to attack the mutineers in the rear, were derailed by powerful explosives and many of the soldiers killed and wounded.

NO MONEY ON THE BODY

W. C. T. U. Woman Robbed and Thrown in the Ohio.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 28.—The body found in the Ohio River last Thursday was identified today as that of Mrs. Rosa Mangrum, of Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Mangrum disappeared from her home in Nashville on December 14. She took with her a large sum of money and valuables and was bound for Chicago by way of St. Louis on business for the W. C. T. U., being connected with that organization.

No valuables whatever were found on the body, and it is supposed Mrs. Mangrum was murdered and robbed and her body thrown into the river.

Victory With the Americans.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28.—The Americans won from the Canadians today at the San Pedro Golf Links by 14 strokes. Percy Barrett and three local amateurs defended Canada. Bernard Nichols and three local amateurs defended America.

Milwaukie Country Club.

Los Angeles and Oakland races. Take Sellwood and Oregon City cars, First and Alder.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Balance Favors the United States by $6,000,000.

TOTAL IS ONLY $28,800,000

Foreign War and Unsettled Conditions at Home Caused a Considerable Shrinkage in 1905 Compared With 1904.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Trade of the United States with Russia, including the Asiatic part, during the fiscal year of 1905, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, amounted to $28,800,000, of which $11,800,000 represented imports into the United States and $17,000,000 the exports of the United States to Russia. The figures are somewhat lower than the figures for the preceding year, when the total trade figures were in excess of $31,300,000 (of which $11,900,000 were imports and $19,400,000 were exports). The shrinkage is due largely to the war and the unsettled condition of the country.

These figures do not include the entire trade movement between the countries. Goods shipped from this country and ultimately reaching Russia, and vice versa, are often consigned to ports of intermediate countries and trans-shipped, particularly raw cotton, the largest item of American exportation to Russia.

As a matter of fact the officially recorded imports of American cotton into Russia during the five years' period ending December 31, 1904, were 319,524,000 pounds, while our exports to that country during the five-year period ending June 30, 1904, are stated in official reports of the Bureau of Statistics to have been 266,006,000 pounds, or less than 30 per cent of the direct imports recorded by the Russian customs authorities.

Furthermore, beside $19,500,000 worth of raw cotton credited to the United States, imports of cotton to the amount of $34,300,000 are credited to Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, France, Sweden and Norway, all countries which do not produce cotton, but receive the greater part (about 75 per cent) of their supply from the United States.

Allowing for these additional figures, it is said that a conservative estimate of the total value of the commerce, both direct and indirect, would place the value at not less than $55,000,000 to $60,000,000, of which $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 represents the value of goods shipped to Russia from this country and about $10,000,000 to the value of goods shipped from Russia to the United States.

The principal imports from the United States consist chiefly of raw material, such as is not produced there at all (jute, manila, hemp, etc.), or produced in insufficient quantities.

The principal imports into Russia from the United States for the calendar year 1903, the latest year for which complete returns for the entire empire are available, are raw cotton, valued at $24,338,000, which includes the value of direct imports only; machinery, chiefly agricultural machinery of the more complex type, which aggregated $2,584,000 in value; iron and steel, copper, dyes, etc. The annual imports from the United States for the year 1894-1898 is $24,771,000, while the average imports for the period 1899-1903 are $23,276,000, these being exclusive of the indirect imports, which, as in the case of cotton, reach considerable proportions.

The principal imports into the United States from Russia are raw materials—principally raw wool and hides and skins—whose combined value constitutes nearly 80 per cent of the total imports credited to that country as a whole. The imports of sugar, which in 1901 were valued at $718,518, have since ceased.

Of the total imports into Russia over the European frontier in 1904, the share credited to the United States constitutes 10.7 per cent, while of the total imports into this country during the fiscal year 1905 the share credited to Russia is 1.5 per cent.

LIGHT ON BOYCOTT.

Chinese Opposition to Be Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate will begin the week with the consideration of the Chinese boycott. The question will come up in connection with a resolution offered last week by Senator Tillman, directing the committee on immigration to investigate the reports concerning Chinese opposition to American manufactures.

When the question was presented Mr. Tillman asked for immediate consideration, but Mr. Aldrich objected. It is understood that he and other Republican Senators dislike the preamble to the resolution, which assumes as a fact the reported leadership of ex-Minister Wu Ting Fang in the boycott movement.

Mr. Tillman is disposed to insist upon the retention of this phraseology. If he does not change his mind the resolution doubtless will lead to a considerable airing of the Chinese question.

Senator Gallinger will make an effort Monday to secure further consideration of the shipping bill, and it is his purpose to press that measure upon the attention of the Senate as insistently as the circumstances will permit. In this policy he will be supported, at least for the present, by many Republican Senators. It is suspected by some of the friends of the shipping bill that there is a disposition to keep the measure in its place for the purpose of holding off the statehood bill, but they say that while they are not prepared to let go of the shipping bill for the present, they can displace it whenever so disposed with the statehood bill. The antagonists of statehood do not admit this, and it looks as if the fight over the admission of new states might be initiated in this way. It is not probable, however, that this stage of the contest will be reached for some time.

Mr. Gallinger will offer further amendments to his bill Monday, and either then or later in the week he and Senators Lodge and Penrose will make speeches in support of the bill. There will then be an effort to get the opponents of the bill either to agree to a vote or give their reasons for opposition. There will be no attempt to prolong sessions, but the bill will be held in its place as steadily as possible in the hope of getting action before it becomes necessary to crowd the measure out in the interest of other bills.

The statehood bill will be reported by Senator Beveridge from the committee on territories Monday. The committee having given no instructions to him as to bringing the bill up in the Senate, he will press it as rapidly as he can without prejudice to other party measures. The friends of the bill expect very determined opposition and a long contest is among the strong probabilities.

The principal point of controversy is the union of New Mexico and Arizona, and an especial effort will be made to secure the adoption of Senator Foraker's amendment giving the people of Arizona an opportunity to vote separately on the proposition.

Senator Heyburn has given notice of a request Monday for unanimous consent to fix a time for voting on the pure-food bill, but he will not succeed. Mr. Heyburn has also given notice of a speech tomorrow on the question of forest reservations.

The indications are that there will be very little if any more discussion of the Moroccan question, but there will be additional speeches on the status of affairs in Santo Domingo.

The Isle of Pines treaty will be reported early in the week. Mr. Foraker will have charge of it and try to secure an early vote on it. There will be an effort to amend the treaty so as to protect the rights of Americans on the Island.

In the House the Hepburn railroad rate bill, indorsed alike by Republicans and Democrats of the Interstate and foreign commerce committee, is to be the legislative feature of the week. The bill is to be brought in with absolutely no restrictions as to debate or amendment. Its consideration will begin Tuesday, according to the present plan, and indications are that a vote will hardly be reached by the end of the week.

"We are to give the House a new sensation," said one of the members who has a hand in making the programme of legislation. "It is seldom that the House can indulge itself in unrestricted talk and unhampered opportunity for amendment on any given subject of legislation."

On the railroad rate bill with a unanimous report from the committee this is for once to be changed. The bars are to be left entirely down. Of course, if it should transpire that this privilege is to be abused in any way should an attempt be made to run away with the opportunity, a rule can at any time be brought in and adopted which will put an end to the fun. This, however, would result only when it became apparent that dangerous amendments were threatened. There will be no restrictions as to speech-making.

Monday, under the rule, is District day, and there are six bills on the calendar relating to the District of Columbia which will be considered. Should time remain, it is not unlikely that the pension appropriation bill will be put through. This bill is ready for action. It is a short measure and there is a disposition to get it to the Senate speedily.

NO RELIANCE IN CONGRESS

Germans Believe Some Other Way Out of Difficulty May Be Found.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Baron Van Bussche-Haddenhausen, the Counsellor of the German Embassy, in an interview with a Post reporter, today expressed the opinion that the tariff problem between Germany and the United States would eventually be solved. The Baron desired it understood he was giving his personal views and was not speaking officially. He said:

"Germany and Germans believe that although the American Congress will always be antagonistic to a reciprocity treaty—as past Congressional legislation seems to show—it will find a way out of the present difficulty. It must be remembered that the American Congress alone is slow—if I may use that word—to act, but the Reichstag and the German Senate both have their way of going about things.

"Germany views the question of tariff with a sentiment purely commercial with the Americans. "All business is business."

Asked what would be done in case the American Congress fails to take action by March 1, when the present arrangement between Germany and the United States terminates, Baron Haddenhausen said:

"The German maximum tariff will go into effect at once. Before one single penny is taken off the authority of both the German House and the Senate is required. It is obvious, therefore, that its members will no longer stand for a condition of affairs which has given the greatest benefit to this country. They demand only equality, a guarantee that German products exported to America will receive the same consideration as American exports to Germany."

Asked if he thought it possible that the Franco-German troubles may seriously affect the German-American tariff, he said:

"Hardly, inasmuch as the Franco-German trouble is not so very serious, after all, when it is seen from the inside. Germany wants the open door in Morocco, just as Uncle Sam wants it. If it cannot have it, Germany will be satisfied with what it can get, provided no favoritism appears, in which case that country will naturally not like it.

"In the present situation we find nothing but a keen competition, instead of being between private parties, it rests in the hands of two governments. But fortunately there is no danger, and there will be found a way out of the present embroglio."

Stokes Had a Pleasant Visit.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Jan. 28.—Governor Stokes arrived home from Washington today, after a lunch with the President and his family yesterday and a talk with the Chief Executive. He refused absolutely to be interviewed on the subject of their conversation, but expressed himself as highly appreciative of the President's cordial welcome.

When asked if the President would take any part in New Jersey political affairs, he replied that he had no knowledge of any such intention on the part of the President.

A HEALTHY OLD AGE

OFTEN THE BEST PART OF LIFE

Help for Women Passing Through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.

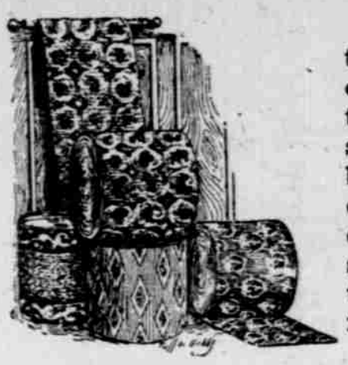
Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth.

When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspiration easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary L. Koehne, 371 Garfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years in my family and it never disappoints; so when I felt that I was nearing the change of life I commenced treatment with it. I took in all about six bottles and it did me a great deal of good. It stopped my dizzy spells, pains in my back and the headaches with which I had suffered for months before taking the Compound. I feel that if it had not been for this great medicine for women that I should not have been alive to-day. It is splendid for women, old or young, and will surely cure all female disorders."

Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick and ailing women to write her for advice. Her great experience is at their service, free of cost.

JANUARY SALE OF CARPETS AND RUGS



The value-giving special prices which throughout this month has been applied on our extensive line of floor coverings is limited to the three remaining days. Not only has the extensiveness of our carpet stock been a great feature, but the fact is that the patterns in all the different weaves are of the most recent designs and colorings, and the workmanship attending the sewing, laying and lining of these fabrics is of the very best. Special prices also include sewing, laying and lining.

	Yard.		Yard.
Tapestry Brussels	73¢	High-grade Body Brussels	$1.42
All-wool Extra Super Ingrains	77¢	Axminsters	$1.30
Extra Tapestry Brussels	86¢	Wilton Velvets	$1.54
Double Extra Tapestry Brussels	98¢	Savoniere Axminsters	$1.62
Roxbury Tapestry	$1.10	Bigelow Axminsters	$1.78
		Wool Velvets	$1.30

RUGS IN AVERAGE ROOM SIZES

Axminsters from	$23.90 up	Tapestry Brussels from	$14.40 up
Body Brussels from	$23.10 up	Wilton Rugs from	$32.40 up

$1.00 DOWN $1.00 PER WEEK

JANUARY SPECIAL TERMS ON

BUCK'S RANGES

Another liberal offer which during this month has been the means of installing in many homes this most satisfactory range of 60 years' standing. To all intending purchasers of such a range, this special inducement is worthy of consideration, and we will take in exchange your old stove or range, giving you most liberal allowance for same.

LOOK FOR THE CREDIT IS GOOD — TULL & GIBBS COMPLETE HOUSE-FURNISHERS — MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS

BOMB DRIVES INSANE.

Sick Woman Roused From Sleep by Deafening Explosion.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 28.—A dynamite bomb hurled through a second-story window of the house of Paul Moszynski, 32 Union avenue, at an early hour this morning, exploded and tore away the rear part of the house, blowing out the floors and rear wall. Twenty-two persons were asleep in the house.

The wife of one man who was ill, was rendered insane by the explosion. She was taken to the hospital tonight. The cap of the bomb went through the wall of the house.

Miss Valaska Buroyvics, aged 22, who was asleep in the room adjoining where the explosion took place, was buried under debris, but not seriously hurt.

A second bomb, eight inches long, made of two-and-a-half-inch gaspipe, was found in the yard and is in possession of the Chief of Police.

The police are looking for Frank Czbybonski and his wife, formerly part owners of the building, from possession of which they were evicted by mortgage proceedings.

FINDS AN ANCIENT CITY

French Archaeologist Will Explore Guatemalan Ruins.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28.—Count Maurice de Peregny, an old French archaeologist, has discovered in the Peten District of Guatemala an immense ancient city of the Mayais, which will take months to investigate properly.

The explorer will return to this continent next year to complete investigations of the ancient city whose ruins are of the utmost archaeological interest.

Flint Is Made General Agent.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28.—D. W. Flint has been appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Pan-American Railway, and will assume his duties on February 1.

BIBLES ARE GIVEN MIDDIES

Donation of Seamen's Friend Society to Graduating Class.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 28.—Copies of the Bible were presented to the members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy during chapel services this morning by the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Indoor Meet to Raise Funds.

Those who have charge of raising funds that will go to defray the expenses of the All-American athletes who will take part in the Olympian games meeting that will be held at Athens, Greece, are arranging for a big indoor meet. The meet will take place the last Saturday in February, and crack athletes from the M. A. A. C., Milwaukie Athletic Club, Y. M. C. A., Columbia University, Portland High School, Portland Academy, Hill Military Academy, O. A. C., Eugene and Albany will take part. There will also be a special event for the members of the local military organizations.

Many persons keep Carter's Little Liver Pills on hand to prevent bilious attacks, sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need.

CONFUSION IN COREA

JAPANESE SEEM AT A LOSS HOW TO PROCEED.

Protectorate Has Been Established, and Resident-General Is to Rank Everyone.

SEOUL, Corea, Dec. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The political situation here has been one of extreme interest. It seems to be undoubtedly true that the Japanese have been able to put through their programme with greater celerity than they had expected and that once their protectorate has been established they are rather at a loss how to proceed.

There is really no head to anything. The Cabinet Ministers are afraid to leave their houses, and they do business when necessary by telephone. The Emperor refuses to see any one, and Mr. Morgan, the American Minister, left without a farewell audience, because His Majesty wished to avoid seeing the Japanese Minister, as he would have had to do in case he had received the American representative.

The Japanese have created a protectorate and provided that there shall be a Resident-General, who shall outrank every one and replace the legation and the Minister, and that he shall attend to all diplomatic affairs. The provisions would seem to necessitate the abolition of the Foreign Office, as it has already entailed the withdrawal of several of the foreign Ministers.

Mr. Hayashi is supposedly acting Resident-General, although still holding his position as Minister, as no notification has been sent to the foreign legations of the change in his status. While nominally supreme, he is ranked by the Commander-in-Chief, General Hasegawa, and while invested by the treaty with the control of "diplomatic affairs," he still permits the Foreign Office, now under the direction of Mr. Stevens—for no Corean will accept the billet of Minister for Foreign affairs. His Majesty still fails to grasp the situation and continues to seek the advice of any one who will tender it.

The problem which the Japanese have in working out the establishment of a protectorate over Corea in all its details is a difficult one. The feeling between the two races and the keen competition between the lower orders of the two peoples complicate matters and increase the difficulties of the already delicate situation, for it must be solved not only from the standpoint of the Japanese but of the Corean people as well.

WAS IN BATTLE OF MUKDEN

Russian Deserter Obtains Employment in Oregon City Mill.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Frank Millatski, an escape from the Russian army, through the assistance of Russian-speaking people in this city, today secured a situation in the local woolen mills. Millatski claims to have taken part in the battle of Mukden, sustaining three wounds during the 42 hours' fighting, and he bears the scars to corroborate his story.

Badly wounded, he was left as dead on the battle-field at Mukden. He was taken to a hospital and afterwards placed aboard a Russian vessel, from which he deserted to an American ship bound for the United States. Millatski cannot speak a word of English.

Ex-Policeman Is Arrested.

Ex-Policeman Lee, who attracted some attention, a short time ago, through a trial before the Police Commissioners, was arrested at 1:30 o'clock this morning by Policeman Humphreys, on a charge of violating the 1 o'clock closing ordinance. Lee, who went into the saloon business before he was discharged from the force, has arrested many saloonmen on the same charge for which he was arrested this morning. He was compelled to put up $50 bail for his release.

Club Committees Will Banquet.

The board of trustees and members of the various committees of the Multnomah Club will give a dinner at the Oregon Grill Wednesday evening. The dinner will mark the closing of the year's work, and the committee in charge of the affair has urged that all members be present.

Pears'

A soap is known by the company it keeps. Pears' is found in good society, everywhere.

The use of Pears' Soap betokens refinement.

Scented, or not, as you prefer.

Twenty Years of Success

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

Chronic Diseases of Men and Women

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His new pamphlet on private diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS CURED AT HOME. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

DR. WALKER, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland, Oregon

FOR $15.50

We will treat and cure all cases of Gonorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea and Vital Weakness.

This offer is extended to all who are suffering from the above ailments for one month only, from January 17 to February 17, 1906.

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