

SIGNS OF CHANGE

Czar Summons Ministers to Consult With Him.

MAY BOW BEFORE STORM

Grant Limited Expropriation of Land—Radicals Force Issue in Parliament on Death Penalty, but Are Small Minority.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The popular expectation that a change of Ministry is imminent is fostered by the simultaneous departure of Premier Gorevnykin, several leading members of the Council of the Empire and other trusted advisers of Emperor Nicholas for a conference at Peterhof this afternoon, though the connection of this conference with the tenure of office of the Ministry remains to be proved.

The Associated Press learns that it is true that the government is seriously considering bowing to the storm so far as to adopt to a limited extent the principle of expropriation. In this programme, forced expropriation will be granted only in exceptional cases. This slight concession is a definite step toward opportunity.

It is doubtful if the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats dare abandon a lot of the programme drafted at the last congress of the party.

The rejection of the demand of the workman-peasant group for immediate consideration of the death penalty abolition bill, in defiance of the Ministry, furnished a test vote of its strength in the lower house of Parliament today, but it was able to muster only a scanty one-fourth. The leaders had intended to force another test vote on the subject for the immediate formation of local agrarian commissions, which would serve as a thousand little parliaments in organizing and arousing the people, but defeat was so plainly forewritten that they acquiesced in shelving the project in committee, though only after venting their feelings in another passionate debate.

No progress was made today in the general debate on the agrarian question. The radical tactics are now apparently to take advantage of every opportunity for making campaign speeches for circulation in the provinces, where full reports of parliamentary proceedings are widely spread.

SPLIT AMONG THE DEMOCRATS

Radicals Demand Immediate Action on Abolishing Death Penalty.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The storm produced by overnight developments broke as soon as the Lower House of Parliament opened today, exposing the split between the radical and more moderate elements of the opposition and proving that the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats will be unable much longer to hold their extreme allies of the peasant workmen group, who openly favor Parliament's shaking off all governmental control and proceeding independently.

The former attitude of the government, as foreshadowed by yesterday's decision to demand a month's time for consideration of the law providing for the abolition of the death penalty, was further emphasized by the Government's reply to an interpellation on the subject of the Black Hundred publications, which was communicated in writing. It practically amounted to a flat refusal to give any explanations, basing his refusal on the ground that Parliament was exceeding its rights, as under article 40 of the regulations of the Duma, no member is empowered to "examine or question" subjects submitted directly for explanation.

After reading this communication, President Mourmissef announced that he had officially written a letter to the Premier, insisting upon a reply, maintaining that the publications directly affected the dignity of the House as a body, and upon a motion of M. Petrunkevitch, the president's action was unanimously approved. When the government's decision to insist on a month's delay for the death penalty bill, contained in the form of a communication from the Ministers of War, the Navy and the Interior, was immediately brought to the House, M. Naboukoff, in behalf of the Constitutional Democrats, offered a resolution accepting the government's decision, but in the meantime demanding the suspension of all death sentences, contending that the government must accept the notice of the bill as a stay of execution. This was the signal for violent protests from the Socialistic and peasant-workmen group.

M. Annitin, Takobson and Alladin successively mounted the rostrum, insisting that it was useless to parley with the enemy and that acts and not words were necessary. The bill abolishing the death penalty should immediately be passed. Several times President Mourmissef was compelled to call M. Alladin to order, as the latter continued his denunciation of the government, but the course of his remarks M. Alladin said:

"As soon as the reign of liberty began the government commenced to publish Black Hundred pamphlets," continued Alladin, "but it has been proved to the satisfaction of the whole Russian people." With cheering from the left greeted this statement of the minister. He then turned to M. Siplaguine, of Sevastopol, a nephew of the late Minister of the Interior of the late Emperor, who had been expelled from the House of Representatives. He called attention to the situation at Sevastopol, where, he said, he was a recent innocent prisoner of war. He was about to be executed by participation in the bomb outrage of May 27. After an exciting debate, the House rejected M. Siplaguine's proposition, although it was strongly supported by Professor Maxim Kovalevsky, and passed the Constitutional Democratic resolution offered by M. Naboukoff.

WILL UNHORSE GOREMYKIN

Czar Disgusted With Premier and Enemies Are Busy.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—According to reliable reports from Peterhof, Emperor Nicholas has about decided to unhorse Premier Gorevnykin. From the first it was apparent to outsiders that M. Gorevnykin did not possess the force, capacity or skill necessary to steer the ship of state in the present crisis, and the Emperor, who is extremely dissatisfied with the Premier's sorry failure to make any headway toward a rapprochement with the lower House of Parliament, is now ready to sacrifice him.

The Emperor, however, seems to be torn by conflicting counsels. The Cabinet itself, under the leadership of M. Kovalevsky, the Minister of Finance, and M. Stichinski, Minister of Agriculture, the rivals of M. Gorevnykin, is in open rebellion, and, with the support they are receiving

from the court, the rebels are confident of being able to unhorse M. Gorevnykin. Dispatches from the interior continue gloomy, and show that the gradual extension of the agrarian disorders and partial strikes now affect 12 provinces. The latest disturbances reported are at Kieff and Pever. Numerous collisions between peasants and rural guards have taken place, but nothing in the nature of a mass movement has yet occurred.

PLOT AGAINST PARLIAMENT

Army Officer Reveals Military Plan to Restore Despotism.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The People's Messenger, the social revolutionary organ, today publishes a letter signed by Sappe, an army officer, purporting to give details of a military conspiracy, which is alleged to be preparing a coup d'etat for the disposal of Parliament. The writer claims that the conspiracy is the culmination of a movement begun in 1904 to produce a military dictatorship, and that the leaders of the movement are Generals Saranoff and Orloff, the former of whom was a leader in the suppression of the Moscow revolt. The writer also asserts that in preparation for the coup d'etat, St. Petersburg already has been divided into four districts, for which troops have been specifically assigned and their commanders designated, but in this the author is revealing nothing but the plans for dealing with a possible revolt in the capital, which were long since elaborated under the supervision of Grand Duke Nicholas and General Trepoft.

REBELS DRILL FOR REVOLT

Army Reserve Men Train Them in Use of Rifles.

MOSCOW, June 8.—There is a noticeable increase in revolutionary activity here, and it is evident that the leaders are preparing to take advantage of the first opportunity to start an armed uprising. The workmen of the factories and mills are being systematically armed with the latest rifles. Under the supervision of army reserve soldiers, Revolutionary emissaries have been sent in all directions into the country to incite the land-hungry peasants to appropriate land and stock on the big estates.

Finland Must Not Admit Arms.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, June 8.—The Finnish Senate has received an imperial order to frame a temporary regulation prohibiting for a year the importation of rifles or revolvers into Finland.

POLICE SHOOT STRIKERS

Revolver Shot Signal for Volley, Which Wounds Eight.

INDIANA, Pa., June 8.—The new mining town of Ernest, on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, five miles from here, was the scene early today of a conflict between a detail of state constabulary and striking coal miners, in which eight strikers were wounded, three of them fatally.

Shortly after daylight a body of strikers, headed by a brass band, marched from the Anita mines, in Jefferson County, to receive one of the mine officials expected from Punxsutawney. On the way to the station, the marchers encountered a detail of 12 members of the state constabulary. As they passed a member of the band fired his revolver at the troops. No one was struck, but the constabulary immediately retaliated with a volley from their carbines.

When the smoke cleared eight strikers were lying on the ground and the others had fled precipitately down the hill. The wounded miners later were removed to Adrian Hospital. Sheriff Westling has ordered the arrest of the leaders of the strike, and the men have been no more trouble at this time is apprehended.

The mines at Ernest are owned by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company. On April 1 a strike was inaugurated and the men have been on ever since. Three weeks ago this plant was started nonunion, and a detail of the state constabulary has since been guarding the coal company's property.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Captain John C. Brown, commanding the state constabulary, tonight denied that his men had fired into the strikers' party at Indiana. He declared that the shots came from the Sheriff's deputies.

INDIANA COAL STRIKE ENDS

Operators and Miners Adopt Joint Scale Committee Report.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 8.—The strike in the Indiana coal fields ended practically today, when the joint committee of operators and miners voted unanimously to adopt the report of the joint scale committee. Work will be resumed at once. The agreement is for two years, and embodies the main points in the 1905 agreement, with a few changes in the conditions governing mining.

THANKS UNIONS FOR HELP

Miners Pass Resolutions and Welcome Butte Delegation.

DENVER, June 8.—The Western Federation of Miners today adopted resolution thanking the various labor unions of the country for the financial assistance given the Federation to aid in the defense of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and G. A. Pettibone, under arrest in Boise, charged with the assassination of ex-Governor Steiwer.

The morning session was adjourned early and the delegates marched to the depot to meet the incoming delegates from Butte, who had been elected to take the place of those who bolted the convention early in the session.

The afternoon session was given to the consideration of questions of jurisdiction and constitutional amendments. Secretary Kirwin said tonight he thought the convention would close next Tuesday, unless there is a demand for a place of meeting and headquarters chosen.

More Carpenters Locked Out.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The lockout of the Brotherhood of Carpenters extended yesterday to the carpenters employed in the shops of the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association and to the carpenters employed by the Master League of Cement Workers. The members of the latter employ about 700 men to make the wooden frame used for cement construction, and the cement workers will be the first to be made idle by the lockout. By tonight, there is a change in the situation, in many mechanics in other trades will be idle.

Southwest Coal Strike Ended.

KANSAS CITY, June 8.—The strike of the Southwestern coal miners was settled at a conference ending at midnight, in which President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, secured the final concessions from the Missouri operators. The agreement renews the 1903 scale of prices for the period ending March 31, 1906. It affects approximately 32,000 miners in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkansas. The strike has been in effect since April 1.

KILLED AT PRAYER

Worshiper Shot Dead at Church Door in New York.

POLICE SUSPECT SEXTON

Factional Division in Providence of God Lithuanian Catholic Congregation Has Denouement in Murder.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Murder came today as a denouement to the troubles at Providence of God Lithuanian Catholic Church, West Eighteenth and Union streets. Anthony Leitich, 30 years old, was shot and killed at the very entrance of the church. The shooting occurred about daylight, and John Bendzal, janitor of the church, is John Bendzal, janitor of the church, is the one declared by police to be the one who fired the fatal bullet. Leitich was on his knees at the church door, his hands raised above his head in prayer when the shot was fired which ended his life. A policeman found him dying.

MONEY LUST IS SATIATED

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., OF CHICAGO, TO QUIT.

Members of Big Mail Order Firm Sick of Never-Ceasing Stream of Profits.

UNCLE SAM AS TIMBERMAN

Rapidly Extending Sale of Timber on Forest Reserves.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 8.—A natural feeling among lumbermen toward the Government is not in the lumber business and cannot, therefore, take the lumberman's business point of view. Yet a greater misconception could scarcely exist. As a dealer in stamptage the Government is the largest lumber dealer in the country. Further, it applies to its own practices the same sort of instructions which it advises for private operators. Thus the Forest Service, in its reserve work, is given an object lesson on a huge scale to enforce its teachings that conservative management and profit may go hand in hand. In the year 1905 the total sales reached a value of \$273,658.82.

The policy upon which these reserves were to be administered is indicated by the following extracts from the letter written February 1, 1905, by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Forester:

"In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people, and not for the benefit of individual persons or companies. All the resources of forest reserves are for use, and this must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources."

"You will see to it that the water, wood and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home builder first of all. In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds; where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run."

The principal object of the forest reserves is use. The policy governing these great storehouses of timber wealth is not one of locking up and rendering inaccessible their resources, but of conserving and multiplying them and making them available to consumers.

That a Government bureau can actually thus subserve the interests of users is at first a matter of some skepticism. The fact, however, is that such work will be conducted from a remote Government office by men unfamiliar with local needs.

It has remained for the Forest Service practically to demonstrate the groundlessness of these fears. To this end it has rapidly developed an organization. At the opening of the present fiscal year the employees of the Forest Service numbered 821, of whom 153 were professional, trained foresters. The field force of the Forest Service contains the grades of forest inspector, forest supervisor, forest assistant, and forest ranger. In so far as possible the administration of the reserves takes place on the ground and with the promptness that is supposed to characterize private business.

One of the most important aspects of forest administration is the sale of timber. All timber on forest reserves which can be cut safely and for which there is actual need is for sale. Applications to purchase are invited to the Green timber may be sold except where its removal makes a second crop doubtful, reduces the timber supply below the point of safety or injures the streams. All dead timber is for sale. The cutting of this timber is done under the local supervision of the Forest Service and in accordance with very clearly defined and practical rules.

The restrictions governing the timber sales, while effective, are simple. Application is made to the forester in charge of the reserve from which the timber is desired, who executes small sales on the ground. In case of large sales, the application is forwarded to the Forest Service, from which the advertisement of the sale is made. Applicants for timber are required to submit a bond to the Forest Service. Small bidders are given exactly equal opportunities with large, and monopolization is effectively forestalled. The highest bid fixes the price. Should the first applicant desire to begin cutting immediately he may (except in California) do so, on condition that he pay in advance at a price already fixed by the Forest Service, and that he obligate himself to pay the full amount named in the highest bid. Thus delay is avoided and the Government is protected. Speculation in reserve timber is made impossible by the provision that the timber must be removed within a specified time, and that when a contract ex-

tends over several years a proportionate amount of timber must be removed each year. Five years is the extreme limit of a sales contract.

That these restrictions are not onerous is shown by the numerous sales made under them. A single sale of 89,000 feet of lodgepole pine for railroad ties is pending on the Montana division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. It is estimated that 165,000 feet of lodgepole pine can be taken from one watershed in the Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, still leaving a large percentage for future crops. Much timber is sold in small lots; fifty applications for such sales are made to each single application for 1,000,000 board feet or more; the prompt businesslike consideration accorded such applications standing in marked contrast with the slow methods once prevailing, when all applications had to be made through Washington.

MONEY LUST IS SATIATED

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., OF CHICAGO, TO QUIT.

Members of Big Mail Order Firm Sick of Never-Ceasing Stream of Profits.

CHICAGO, June 8.—(Special.)—A plethora of money, made in such quantities that all ambitions were satisfied and the accumulation of an idea of more became a tedious occupation, is believed to be one reason for the rumored dissolution of the present firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., probably the largest mail order business in the West. Its members are considering the proposition of a New York syndicate to transform the Chicago company into a \$40,000,000 corporation and make it a joint stock company. Eleven years ago the firm had a capital of \$150,000. It is said its business today amounts to \$5,000,000 per month in goods handled.

Richard W. Sears, head of the concern, was 15 years ago a poor telegraph operator on a railroad in Minnesota. He conceived an idea of a mail order business in that region and started it. His success was such that he moved to Chicago 11 years ago. The growth of the house has been almost magical.

The banking-houses of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman & Co., of New York, are the authors of the reorganization scheme.

Notified of Filibusters Sailing.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The State Department has been advised from Panama that the steamer Empire, flying the American flag, is reported to have sailed from the port of Colon, Panama, for San Jose, Guatemala, carrying arms and ammunition for the revolutionists, who are threatening the overthrow of President Cabrera. As yet Guatemala has not made any representations to this government concerning the vessel.

Old Age Pensions for Miners.

LONDON, June 8.—The Miners' International Congress held its closing sitting today under the presidency of J. P. White, president of the American Miners' Association. Resolutions were adopted in favor of old-age pensions and the nationalization of mines. The Americans and Germans remained neutral during the discussion of the nationalization resolution. The Congress will meet next year in Salzburg, Austria.

Killed on Her Own Doorstep.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Mrs. Alice Kinman, a widow, 40 years old, living at 264 Washington avenue, the Bronx, was killed at her home tonight. The woman responded to the doorbell and was struck down with a blunt instrument. She died shortly afterward at the hospital. The police have no clue to her assailant, who is known.

French farmers are glad to get \$1.93 for 100 Hect. (about 25 acres) of common red wine.

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SAN FRANCISCO LOSSES amount to less than one-quarter of the Corporation's Cash Assets, and, under Head Office instructions, the same will be paid without drawing upon the Corporation's Fund in this country.

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SHOULD ELECT BOURNE

GEARIN DECLARES THAT DUTY OF LEGISLATURE.

Expects to See Choice of People Made Senator—Statement No. 1 Binding, Says Loser.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 8.—"The Senatorial fight in Oregon is over," said Senator Gearin today. "Mr. Bourne was chosen by the people, and under the primary law, he will be elected by the Legislature. He is entitled to the election, and I expect to see him sent to Washington."

"An observance of Statement No. 1 makes it incumbent upon the Legislature to ratify the will of the people. I telegraphed my congratulations to Mr. Bourne from New Haven. "Had I received a larger vote than Mr. Bourne on Monday," added Mr. Gearin, "I should have expected the Legislature to elect me, for Statement No. 1 would have been just as binding under those circumstances as it is today in the case of Mr. Bourne."

SIR THOMAS TO RESCUE

Lipton May Establish Packing-Houses at Cary, Ind.

CHICAGO, June 8.—(Special.)—A report was circulated in Chicago today that new stockyards, rivals to the present industries, are to be founded by Sir Thomas Lipton, near Cary, Ind. Real estate agents are declared to be now obtaining options on large tracts of land there. This new site, rumor goes, is to be the headquarters of large independent companies that will be furnished ample facilities for enlarging their business and entering markets as active rivals of beef and hog houses.

One part of the plan is said to be the construction of a canal to the Little Calumet River for the purpose of carrying off refuse. At the Union Stockyards the report is discredited. It is pointed out that to establish a new shipping point the railroads must be largely considered, and the Vanderbilt and other railroad magnates are too closely allied with the Armour, Swifts and Morrises to entertain dealing with a rival institution.

GUARDING NEGRO FIEND

Iowa Sheriff Protects White Girl's Assailant From Mob.

SIoux CITY, Ia., June 8.—(Special.)—Anticipating an attack on the county jail at LeMars, the Sheriff of Floyd County has doubled the guard and notified the citizens that the guards are armed with loaded rifles. He is determined to protect an unknown negro who has been arrested on a charge of assaulting Miss Josephine Wilmes, 19 years old. Publication of details of the brutal assault has inflamed the populace to an alarming extent. The negro waylaid the girl at 10:30 o'clock, as she was returning from a special meeting and confessional at the Catholic Church, of which she is a member. He placed a revolver at her temple, threatening to blow out her brains if she made any outcry.

She swooned and he dragged her a block to a secluded spot, where the assault was made.

NO MORE SUNDAY BALL

Police Commissioner Makes Ruling for Greater New York.

NEW YORK, June 8.—There will be no more Sunday baseball where admission is charged or any contribution taken up in Greater New York until the courts decide the question of its legality. This announcement was made by Police Commissioner Bingham today.



Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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In such cases a little Cascaret in time is worth fifty dollars worth of Treatment later on, to say nothing of the suffering, discomfort, loss of Business Energy, and loss of Social Sunshine it saves.

Want of Exercise, Indoor Employment, weaken the Bowel Muscles, just as they weaken Arm and Leg Muscles. The Muscles lose tone, tension, strength, to force the food onward.

And the longer they stay in that state the weaker they become, because the less exercise they get through the slow passage of food.

Cascarets contain the only combination of drugs that acts on the Muscles of the Bowels and Intestines, just as Cold Water, or Exercise, act on a Lazy Man. They act like Exercise.

When you have Heartburn, Colic, Coated Tongue, Suspected Breath, Acid-rising-in-throat, Gas-belching, or an incipient Cold, take a Cascaret.

Remember, all these are not merely Discomforts, but indications of a serious Cause. Nip them in the bud—eat a Candy Cascaret. Cascarets don't purge, nor punish the stomach like "Bile-driving" or "Physics."

They act like Exercise on the Bowel-Muscles that propel Food, and that squeeze the natural Digestive Juices of the body into Food. Cascarets ward off, or cure, the following diseases: Constipation, Bad Breath, Biliaryness, Diabetes.

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