Hosiery

Ladies' Black Lisle thread Hose, lace striped and lace ankles; per pair 25c and 50c

Misses' and Boys' Cotton Ribbed Hose, high spliced heel and double knee; per pair 65c and $1.25.

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THE OPEN DOOR FULLY ASSURED

Correspondence Between Hay and European Powers.

THEIR CONSENT IS GAINED

Equal Rights for All in the China Trade Secured Through the Tact and Ability of the United States Department of State.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Hay today submitted to congress the correspondence had with the governments of other nations respecting the maintenance of an "open door" in China.

The correspondence extended over a period of time from September 6 last to the 20th inst., the last date marking the successful completion of the undertaking. The nations addressed on this subject were Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan.

On September 6th the state department addressed to our ambassadors at London, Berlin and St. Petersburg copies of a "formal declaration," setting out the desires of our government in the matter of the "open door." Italy and Japan were similarly addressed about a month later. While the "formal declarations" sent to the ambassadors were similar in each case, yet each of the officers adopted a different phraseology in addressing themselves to the governments to which they are accredited, the dominant note being best set forth, perhaps, in his note to the British government which was as follows:

"My Lord—I am instructed by the secretary of state to present to your lordship a matter which the president regards as of great and equal importance to Great Britain and the maintenance of trade and commerce in the East, in which the interests of the nations differ, not in character, but in degree only—and to ask for action on the part of her majesty's government, which the president conceives to be in exact accord with the uniformly declared policy and traditions, and which will greatly promote the welfare of commerce.

"He understands it to be the settled policy and purpose of Great Britain not to use any privileges which may be granted to it in China as a means of excluding any commercial rivals, and that freedom of trade for it in that empire means freedom of trade for all the world alike. Her majesty's government, while conceding by formal agreements with Germany and Russia the possession of 'spheres of influence or interest,' in China in which they are to employ special rights and provisions, particularly in respect to railroads and mining enterprises, has, at the same time, sought to maintain what is commonly called the 'open door' policy, to secure to the commerce and navigation of all nations equality of treatment within such 'spheres.' The maintenance of the policy is alike urgently demanded by the commercial communities of our two nations, as it is justly held by them to be the only one which will improve existing conditions, enable them to maintain their positions in the markets of China, and extend their future operations.

"While the government of the United States will in no way commit itself to any recognition of the exclusive rights of any power within or control over any portion of the Chinese empire, under such agreements as have been recently made, it cannot conceal its apprehensions that there is danger of complications arising between the treaty powers which may imperil the rights insured to the United States by its treaties with China.

"It is the sincere desire of my government that the interests of its citizens may not be prejudiced through exclusive treatment by any of the controlling powers within their respective 'spheres of interest,' in China, and it hopes to retain there an open market for all the world's commerce, remove dangerous sources of international irritation and thereby hasten united action of the powers at Pekin to promote administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which it believes the whole western world is alike concerned.

"It believes that such a result may be greatly aided and advanced by declarations by the various powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China as to their intentions in regard to the treatment of foreign trade and commerce therein, and that the present is a very favorable moment for informing her majesty's government of the desire of the United States to have it make on its own part and to lend its powerful support in the effort to obtain from each of the various powers claiming 'spheres of interest' in China a declaration substantially to the following effect:

"(1)—That it will in no wise interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called 'sphere of interest' or leased territory it may have in China.

"(2)—That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are in such 'spheres of interest' (unless they be 'free ports') no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so levied shall be collected by the Chinese government.

"(3)—That it will levy no higher duties on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'spheres' than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'sphere' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationalities transported over equal distances.

"The president has strong reason to believe that the governments of both Russia and Germany will co-operate in an understanding as is here proposed. The recent ukase of his majesty, the emperor of Russia, declaring the port of Talien Wan to the merchant ships of all nations during the whole term of the lease under which it is to be held by Russia, removes all uncertainty as to the liberal and conciliatory policy of that power and justifies the expectation that his majesty will accede to the similar request of the United States now being presented to him and make the desired declaration.

"The recent action of Germany in declaring the port of Kaio Chou a 'free port' and the aid which its government has given China in establishing there a Chinese custom house, coupled with oral assurances given the United States by Germany that the interests of the United States and its citizens within its 'sphere' would in no wise be affected by the occupation of this portion of the province of Shan Tung, encourage the belief that little opposition is to be anticipated to the president's request for a similar declaration from that power.

"It is needless also to add, that Japan, the power next most largely interested in the trade of China, must be in entire sympathy with the views here expressed and that its interests will be largely served by the proposed arrangement; and that declarations of its statesmen within the last year are so entirely in line with it that the co-operation of that power is confidently relied upon.

"It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that I present this matter to your majesty's attention, and urge its prompt consideration by her majesty's government, believing that the action is in entire harmony with its consistent theory and purpose, and that it will greatly redound to the benefit and advantage of all commercial nations alike. The prompt and sympathetic co-operation of her majesty's government with the United States in this important matter will be very potent in promoting its adoption by all the powers concerned."

Just a week after the receipt of this important communication, Lord Salisbury acknowledged its receipt in a note, promising to consult his colleagues on the proposition and in the meantime assuring Mr. Choate "that the policy consistently advocated by his country is one of securing equal opportunity for the subjects and citizens of all nations in regard to commercial enterprises in China and from this policy her majesty's government has no intention or desire to depart."

A month later came the formal answer o fthe British government, under date of November 30, 1899, in the following language addressed to Mr. Choate:

"I have much pleasure in informing your excellency that her majesty's government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your government in regard to the leased territory of Wej-Hai-Wei and all territory in China, which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain, by lease or otherwise and all 'spheres of interest' now held, or that may hereafter be held in China, provided that similar declaration is made by other governments concerned."

A note of acknowledgement was the remaining letter in the British series, Mr. Choate expressing the gratification of the secretary of state at the cordial acceptance by the British government of the proposals of the United States.

In the case of Germany, while forwarding the same 'declaration' as was submitted to the British government, the phraseology was somewhat varied. In this case Mr. Hay refers to assurances given by the Berlin government through our ambassador, when Germany leased Kiao Chou and adjacent territory in Shan Tung, that our treaty privileges conferred by China would not be infringed on or impaired. Still as the exact nature and extent of certain railway and mining privileges in that country made the subject of a treaty between Germany and Great Britain had not been defined, the declaration is presented for approval by Germany "because it is possible that serious conflicts of interest may at any time arise, not only between British and German subjects within said area, but that the interests of our citizens may also be jeopardized thereby."

The German government is also reminded that the emperor of Russia has made a declaration of his purpose to open Talien Wan and the co-operation of Great Britain and Japan is confidently expected.

"Under date of December 4, Charge Jackson, at Berlin, cabled the first German response as follows:

"I have just had a conversation with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, who stated that the politics of Germany in the extreme Orient are de-facto, the politics of the 'open door' and Germany proposes to maintain this principle in the future. Germany does not wish the question to become the subject of controversy between the different powers engaged in China. She thinks it would be advantageous for the United States government to confer with other European governments having interests in China. If the other cabinets adhere to the proposal of the United States government, Germany will raise no objection and Germany is willing to have the government of the United States inform these other cabinets that no difficulty will come from her if the other cabinets agree."

It was February 10 before the formal answer of the German government came, based upon a promise that satisfactory written replies had been received by the government of the United States from all the other powers addressed. Complying with the wish to give its answer in writing, Count Von Buelow wrote as follows:

"I have the honor to inform your excellency, repeating the statements made verbally, as follows:

"As recognized by the government of the United States of America, according to your excellency's note referred to above, the imperial government has, from the beginning, not only asserted but also practically carried out to the fullest extent, in its Chinese possessions, absolute equality of treatment of all nations with regard to trade, navigation and commerce. The imperial government entertains no thought of departing in the future from this principle, which at once excludes any prejudicial or disadvantageous commercial treatment of the citizens of the United States of America, so long as it is not forced to do so, on account of considerations of reciprocity, by a divergence from it by other governments.

"If, therefore, the other powers interested in the industrial development of the Chinese empire are willing to recognize the same principle, this can only be desired by the imperial government, which in this case upon being requested will gladly be ready to participate in an agreement made upon these lines, by which the same rights are reciprocally secured."

The invitation to Russia to subscribe to the agreement was prefaced by a recital of the Russian assurance that American interests in that part of China would not be affected by the lease of Port Arthur, Talien Wan and adjacent territory, and a statement that however gratifying such an assurance might be, the business world of the United States much desired a further, clearer and moral definition.

The Russian answer, reciting the promises to Dainy (Talien Wan) which it had redeemed by opening that port, pledges itself in the following language:

"As to the ports now opened, or hereafter to be opened to foreign commerce by the Chinese government and which lie beyond the territory leased to Russia, the settlement of the question of custom duties belongs to China herself and the imperial government has no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of foreigners. It is to be understood, however, that this assurance of the imperial government is given upon condition that a similar declaration shall be made by other powers having interests in China.

"With the conviction that this reply is such as to satisfy the inquiry made in the aforementioned note, the imperial government is happy to have complied with the wishes of the American government, especially as it attaches the highest value to anything that may strengthen and consolidate the traditional relations of friendship existing between the two countries."

The French note was exceedingly brief. It was received December 16 last from M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs by Ambassador Porter and is as follows:

"The declarations which I made in the chamber, on the 24th of November, and which I had occasion to recall to you since then, show clearly the sentiments of the government of the republic.

"It desires throughout the whole of China and with the quite natural reservation that all the powers interested give an assurance of their willingness to act likewise, is ready to apply in the territories which are leased to it, equal treatment to the citizens and subjects of all nations, especially in the matter of custom duties and the navigation duties as well as transportation tariffs on railways."

Italy was addressed on the subject November 17, "in view of the important and growing commercial interests of Italy and Eastern Asia."

January 7th of the present year, after the Italian government had been duly informed that all the other powers had given a favorable reply, Count Venosta pledged Italy in this language:

"I take pleasure in saying that the government of Italy adheres willingly to the proposals set forth in said note of December 9."

The correspondence of Japan was made up of two notes, the invitation and the answer.

The pledge was put by Minister of Foreign Affairs Siuzo Is, as follows:

"I have the happy duty of assuring your excellency that the imperial government will have no hesitation to give their assent to so just and fair a proposal of the United States, provided that all the powers concerned shall accept the same."

The last act in the negotiations, that which clinches the agreement, was the dispatch to our diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the several countries concerned of identical instructions, couched in the following terms:

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1900.

"Sir:—The ——— government having accepted the declaration by the United States concerning foreign trade in China, the terms of which I transmitted to you in my instruction No. — of ———, and like action having been taken by all the various powers having leased territory or so-called 'spheres of interest' in the Chinese empire, as shown by the notes which I herewith transmit to you, you will please inform the government to which you are accredited that the condition originally attached to its acceptance—that all other powers concerned should likewise accept the proposals of the United States—having been complied with, this government will therefore consider the assent given to it by——— as final and definite.

"You will also transmit to the minister of foreign affairs copies of the present enclosures and by the same occasion convey to him the expression of the sincere gratification which the president feels at the successful termination of these negotiations, in which he sees proof of the friendly spirit which animates the unanimous powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire and a source of vase benefit to the whole commercial world.

"I am, etc., JOHN HAY."

I do not believe anything great is ever effected by management.

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ASTORIA, Oregon, March 22, 1900—Sealed proposals will be received at this building until 2 o'clock p. m., April 9, 1900, for furnishing fuel, lights, water, miscellaneous supplies, washing towels, hauling ashes, and sprinkling streets for this building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, or such portion of the year as may be deemed advisable. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the treasury department. JOHN FOX,

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HAVE YOU DYSPEPSIA?

[SCIENCE CALLS IT CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.]

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Miss Dade Stegeman, Superintendent of the Chicago North Side Woman's Club, of Chicago, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Pe-ru-na as follows:

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Dr. S. B. Hartman—Dear Sir: I had been troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion for many years, and was very much reduced in flesh. I could not eat anything without the greatest distress afterwards. My food would come up and my stomach became very weak from fasting, as I preferred to go without food rather than suffer the consequences. I could get no rest by day nor sleep by night. I tried every remedy advertised for the cure of dyspepsia without the least benefit. At last I got a bottle of Pe-ru-na. I confess I had no faith in it, as I had been so often disappointed; but in a day or so I felt much improved. Food did not distress me as before. I continued its use, and, after using a dozen bottles, I was a well woman. I can eat anything without the least distress, sleep well, and, instead of the living skeleton I was, I am now a healthy, fleshy woman. This was in 1889, and I have continued well ever since. I have not been without your remedy in the house since my recovery. I advise all sufferers to do as I did and be cured.

Mr. John F Schmidt says: "Pe-ru-na has saved my life. For five years the best doctors had pronounced me incurable. I suffered with a complication of diseases—palpitation of the heart, nervousness, weakness and dyspepsia. A few bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin cured me. Pe-ru-na cannot be beaten. I give your medicine to my children for the various little ailments which annoy little ones, and the result is that they are never sick, but always strong and healthy. I have gained forty pounds since taking Pe-ru-na."

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