

CHINA WOULD HAVE US STAY

General Regret Over Withdrawal of American Troops.

PRINCE CHING INTERVIEWED

Wants United States to Take Initiative in Restoring to China District Now Allotted to It—Change of the Capital.

YOKOHAMA, May 14, via Victoria, B. C., June 5.—Business conditions here show no improvement, though the panicky feeling has passed away in a great measure. In Yokohama there is a notable decrease in the number of foreign residents and real estate and rents are at a low ebb.

Affairs in China seem to show in a remarkable way the solid influence which America is there acquiring, largely attributable to the favorable impression made by General Chaffee and the troops under his command. Something like consternation prevails at the present prospect of the withdrawal of these and of the Japanese, these two nationalities having alone been competent to keep order and gain the confidence of the natives.

One of the papers here publishes the following from an interview with Prince Ching:

"I think the United States will do a wise thing if it restores to China the district now allotted to it, simultaneously with the withdrawal of its troops. If it takes the initiative in this matter the other powers will follow the example set by it and the City of Peking will then be placed in the control of the Chinese government. Such a step, I think, is an urgent necessity for the restoration of order in Peking. I judge that the imperial court will not be able to return to Peking before the coming fall. As for the existing relations between the emperor and empress dowager, I may say that even should the de facto right of governing the country be restored to his majesty's hands, it is not likely that he will be able to make use of it in carrying out all the schemes of reform he may be cherishing at heart."

Every one here scouts at the idea that the Chinese government will ever return to Peking, not being impossible to conceive of its doing so and at the same time preserving an atom of self respect. It is possible that it will make a show of return to satisfy the present demand of the allies, but it will be pretense and there is nothing in the negotiations to prevent immediate subsequent change of capital, making all the present military precautions and preparations abortive. The universal impression is that in this matter the allies have not only overreached themselves but have played directly into the hands of Russia.

BESIEGED WITH INQUIRIES.

Americans Anxious for News of Relatives in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Consul-General Stone, at Cape Town, is overwhelmed with work growing out of the Boer war and is particularly beset by inquiries from friends and relatives of Americans who have drifted into the country and become involved in the war.

He has found it necessary to write the state department on account of the difficulties he is having in answering the many letters of inquiries, which in the past three months numbered over 700. Most of these relate to American boys who went to Cape Town as muleteers on cattle trails and drifted into either the Boer or the British army. Many of these are now prisoners of war and are very urgent for discharge and a free passage home, as they are

An Old Friend

The front, and is now known in every city, town and hamlet in the country. Its staunchest friends are those who have known it longest and have witnessed its wonderful curative powers in their own families or among their friends and acquaintances. Grateful patients in all parts of the country tell of their restoration to health and happiness, and the testimony of these is the highest evidence of the medicine's worth. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever in its history—no other remedy stands so high, has ever given such perfect satisfaction or is so reliable in the cure of Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Acne, or any disease that originates in the blood. Being strictly a vegetable preparation, you will find it agrees with you much better than a drug store concoction or any of the widely advertised potash and mercury remedies, which affect the bones, muscles and stomach, causing Rheumatism or Dyspepsia. If you have never tried S. S. S., you will be surprised at the immediate good effects, but for no sooner does it get into the circulation than the appetite increases; you grow stronger, and gradually but surely it drives out the poisons and restores the blood to a healthy condition. If there is a sore or ulcer on the body, it begins to heal around the edges, the discharge finally ceases and the place gets well; muscular and bone pains vanish, and the skin is relieved of all itching, irritating eruptions. Nervous, run down and anemic people will find S. S. S. just the medicine they need, for blood poverty and ill nourished nerves are responsible for their condition. For old people and children S. S. S. has no equal; being free from all minerals, it does not nauseate or have any injurious effect whatever, and keeps the blood in good condition, thus fortifying against disease. Experience teaches what is good and what is not good; this applies particularly to medicine, and S. S. S., a remedy that has retained the confidence of the people for nearly 50 years, must have merit—it cures, is the secret of its success. When you call for S. S. S., don't be persuaded to accept something else—there is no substitute for S. S. S. It is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier, and the safest and best for all blood and skin troubles. Do not let them force an inferior mineral remedy on you because there is a larger profit in it. If you have any blood or skin disease, don't hesitate to write us about it; our physicians will carefully consider your case and advise you just as it is. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

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nearly all without money. The consul-general says:

"I want to assure friends that the men who are at the prison camps (Simons-town, Durban, St. Helena and Ceylon) are well cared for and actually fare as compared with the British soldier, much better."

The consul finds further trouble in the prevalence of the plague which retards mails and closes railroad lines.

THE RICE WILL CASE.

The Sick Valer Not Yet Able to Give Testimony.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Another fruitless attempt has been made by the lawyers interested in the wills purporting to have been drawn by William Marsh Rice to take the testimony of the sick, Jones, who is now in a private hospital at Forty-fourth street. Jones, who is said to be suffering from ulceration of the stomach and in a very nervous condition, has been in the hospital for about six weeks under guard.

On the application of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller and Potter, attorneys for Captain Baker, of Texas, who is an executor under both wills, Surrogate Thomas on May 12, granted an order for the taking of his testimony before Edward H. Whitney as referee in case he should not be able to appear before the surrogate.

Three attempts have been made to examine Jones, but he had caused them to be postponed on the plea that he was not strong enough to answer questions. The attorneys representing the various interests involved gathered in the sick chamber, but Jones told his counsel, George Gordon Battle, that he felt he was unable to go on.

TO LEASE ATCHISON ROAD.

Rumor That Union Pacific People Have Made That Proposition.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A special from Boston to the Times quotes the Journal of that city as saying: It comes from excellent sources today by way of explaining the present active demand for the Atchison securities and the strength characterizing the same, that influential directors of the road, including President Ripley, have been in conference in New York for two or three days past with representatives of the Union Pacific and its allied lines that a proposition has been made by these people for a lease of the Atchison property on a gradual guaranteed rental.

The plan contemplates, it is said, a lease for a term of a hundred years, graduated guarantee of 4½ per cent on the common stock for a period of ten years, five per cent for the next ten years, 5½ for the third ten years and six per cent the remainder. The preferred stock and bonds will also get a guarantee on the present basis.

Officials have thus far failed to confirm the report.

DENOUNCED THE WAR.

John Morley Attacks British Government in Speech at Montrose.

NEW YORK, June 5.—John Morley, says a Tribune dispatch from London, has always been noted as one of the best platform speakers in Great Britain and he has worthily upheld his reputation in this respect at Montrose. While Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a few days ago at Edinburgh, was content to hint the government, with sending a lot of money in order to bring the hostilities in South Africa to a successful conclusion, Mr. Morley denounced the war and the policy of the British government that led up to it in no uncertain terms. Nothing, perhaps, serves to illustrate more forcibly the almost hopeless division on this question in the ranks of the Liberal party.

ARRIVED AT NAGASAKI.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The war department has been informed that the transport Thomas has arrived at Nagasaki on her way to San Francisco with volunteer troops from the Philippines.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOR.

One-Half the Operatives in Some Southern Mills Said to Be Children.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Direct responsibility for the trouble with labor existing in Southern mills is charged by an English woman, who has been investigating the subject for some time in New York and other Northern cities. The woman is Mrs. Irene Ashby, and she recently visited Alabama and other Southern states on a tour of investigation. In speaking of her experience before the Social Reform club, she said: "I found that in many mills in Alabama and Georgia one-half of the operatives were children and in some cases the percentage ran as low as six or seven. Their ages ranged from five to seven and of course beyond."

"The mill owners and proprietors said in extenuation that they had taken these people from their little farms where they were living in conditions of the utmost poverty and brought them together in communities of and made out of them an industrial people. But the children I saw living on the little farms had bright cheeks and round limbs, while those I saw in the mills were haggard and wan."

"Having seen these conditions as they exist today throughout the South, I went to the capital of Alabama and with others tried to get bills through the legislature prohibiting the employment of children in these mills. We learned that all had been cut and dried before us. We had the bill introduced. In answer they put up the manager of a mill entirely controlled by Northern labor, a mill that moved to the South from the heart of New England."

"There also was before the legislature a Northern man. In rebuttal he spoke of the lace curtains in the windows of his operatives, of their neat houses, but never a word of child labor. The bill was defeated. We learned later that it is the truth that the new South is depending upon the capital of the North to bring about the industrial development and boom that has been so long impending. In defeating the bill they cried, 'do anything that is going to hurt the industrial development of the South.' 'The North has said to the South 'we will bring our capital, but you must allow us to take advantage of the labor movement as we find it. We must have your child labor.' So dividends are built up out of sacrificed lives of babies. There are men who, living here, are known in the North as philanthropists who earn their incomes through the employment of babies in their Southern investments."

AGAINST SUNDAY PAPERS.

Yonkers Minister Would Have All Business Suspended on Sundays.

NEW YORK, June 5.—John A. Havemeyer, of Yonkers, whose sermon in the Central Methodist church of that city on Sunday caused something of a sensation, has issued a statement containing what he says is a correct account of parts of his address on Sunday practices. He says in part: "I have been asked concerning the bearing of some of my views upon certain Sunday practices. Let us first take the Sunday newspapers."

"There is work during the late hours of Sunday in connection with preparation of material with typesetting and press work. There is also business connected with the folding, wrapping and distributing of the papers, and men and boys are employed to deliver them. 'What do the newspapers contain?' Are they prepared with a view of affording the people a proper and profitable occupation for the day? Are not the contents made up largely of sporting chronicles, the acts of prizefighters, rowdies and other criminals?"

"Then there is the question of riding on the railroads and trolleys. Surely the modern and convenient cars and trolleys and the various men connected with a railroad train disobeys this law which would seem to be their duty to obey. Is it not their duty and privilege to have the day for rest, worship, Bible reading and serious reflection and for communion with and the enjoyment of their families? Does not the man or woman who uses the trolley express practical approval of it in this infraction and if there is guilt, do they not share it?"

TO REPAIR THE SUPPLY.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The navy department is considering an extensive overhauling of the supply, with the view of making that vessel an unusually efficient station ship at Guam. Extensive quarters will be provided for the governor of the island and his staff with the expectation that the entire governmental party will live aboard the steamer instead of occupying the primitive quarters available on the island.

HER DEATH PREDICTED.

Minnesota Woman Told of the Day of Her Death.

ST. PAUL, June 5.—A special to the Pioneer-Press from Duluth, Minnesota, says:

Mrs. C. J. West, aged 34, wife of C. J. West, of the Duluth Iron and Metal Company, while in Chicago about six weeks ago visited a palmist with a party of friends and was startled to be informed that she had but 30 days to live. She laughed the matter off and made light of the prediction but evidently it made considerable impression upon her.

After a visit of two weeks in Chicago, Mrs. West went with her friends to a

small town across the Indiana border, where a party was given in her honor. One of the ladies with whom Mrs. West had been playing cards proposed to tell her fortune. Again the fateful prediction was made that Mrs. West had but two more weeks of life. Two days later Mrs. West complained of feeling ill and returned to her home in Duluth. Eminent physicians were gathered in consultation, but despite their best efforts she died last Thursday, the last day of the fatal two weeks. She said that the fortune telling undoubtedly exerted an influence to produce the woman's death.

CONSIDERED CONTAGIOUS.

Immigrants With Tuberculosis Will Hereafter Be Deported.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The order of Superintendent of Immigration T. V. Powderly received by Thomas Ritchie, the commissioner of immigration for this port, that tuberculosis of the lungs is to be considered a dangerous contagious disease, is expected to result in a large decrease in the number of immigrants admitted to this country.

Heretofore immigrants having tuberculosis of the lungs have been admitted unless the disease was in an advanced stage. The new ruling makes the deportation of all immigrants having tuberculosis of the lungs compulsory. It will necessitate a more strict examination for the disease by the surgeons at Ellis Island and the steamship companies will have to make examinations in Europe before accepting steerage passengers.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 5.—Mr. Reed, the contractor, consents to surrender the telegraphs to the government and agrees to revise his land grants so that the rights of other holders will be protected. He will undertake to allow the colony to purchase back from him the ownership of the railway at the end of 50 years by compensating him for the value of the property.

On these conditions if the minor details are adjusted, the government will agree to the transfer to a limited liability company as Mr. Reed desires.

CROWD OF CELEBRITIES.

LONDON, June 5.—The reception tendered last night by Mr. Chateaux to the delegates of the New York chamber of commerce drew a crowd of celebrities to Carlton House Terrace. Leaders of the bar, finance, diplomacy and politics attended to do honor to the Americans. Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary as the chief representative of the British government; J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie and Maitre Labori, the distinguished French advocate were centers of admiring groups through the evening.

ORDERED TO MANILA.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Orders have been given for the headquarters of field staff and band of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, together with all officers of that regiment on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and a detachment of sixty unassigned recruits for the Second battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, to proceed to San Francisco in time to take passage on the army transport sailing on the 25th inst. for Manila.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following assistant surgeons of the army have been honorably discharged as majors and surgeons in the volunteer army only:

Captains H. C. Fisher, E. I. Swift, John S. Kuhl, F. P. Reynolds, M. W. Ireland, William F. Lewis, Paul Shillonek, A. N. Stark, P. C. Farnham, Charles Wilcox and Henry A. Shaw and First Lieutenant George W. Matthews.

MAKES ANOTHER PURCHASE.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: "The Marquis de Ballester has sold to J. P. Morgan four large tapestries after Boucher, from the Chateau de Palermy for \$400,000. At the same sale of the Louvre library at the Hotel Drouot a richly illuminated book of Hours, a French fifteenth century manuscript, was sold for \$250."

WANT AMERICAN ENGINES.

LONDON, June 5.—"The United States will supply electrical engines," says a dispatch from Vienna to the Daily Mail, "for the mountain railway between Zinal and Zermatt."

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, June 5.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 50¢. SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Wheat, December, 103½¢; cash, 103½¢. CHICAGO, June 5.—Wheat, July, opening, 76½¢; closing, 75¢. LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Wheat, July, 117½¢.

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soap is not only the best in all the world for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving stick soap.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

WANTS HER ANTIQUITIES.

Mexican Government Objects to Their Being Taken to United States.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico to the Herald states that the Mexican government has declined to permit purchased antiquities for the Museum of Natural History, in this city, to be taken from the country, has been called to the attention of Marshall H. Saville, the assistant curator of the museum. He dug out many specimens in Mexico and according to the museum's contract with the government, it was entitled to one or all the specimens of which there were duplicates.

There were many other antiquities which Mr. Saville purchased and these were left at Mexico City, pending the granting of permission to take them out of the country.

Mr. Saville said when interviewed: "Why the Mexican government should do this I am at a loss to understand. I imagine the new minister has exceeded his authority, for when I left I received assurances that permission had been granted for the antiquities to be taken out of the country and it is only our contract which allows us to do it."

"There were no ideals among the collection, only pieces of pottery and stone. Of course I purchased many specimens that I believed would be of value and in these I understand that are held. But I do not think there will be any difficulty in getting them to the museum. The matter will be settled without much trouble. I can do nothing as yet for I am going back to Mexico in September and the matter can rest until I get on the ground."

THE DUTY ON COAL.

English Mining Men Said the Miners Would Be Justified to Strike.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Secretary James J. Low, of the National Miners' Federation, of Great Britain, has arrived here from Glasgow. He is on his way to Scranton on business connected with the federation and will return home in a few days. In speaking of the export duty of a shilling a ton on British coal, he criticized the tax and said that the miners would be perfectly justified in taking drastic steps even to a national termination of mining operations. He continued:

"The workmen generally in various districts show that they are strongly in favor of taxing the mining royalties on the total production of the country, say 200,000,000 tons of coal produced year by year. This really belongs to the nation, and if this were done at least four times the maximum duty on the exported tonnage could be obtained. As to the wage aspect of the case, the men declare that the cutting of prices in the foreign trade has in the past done much to reduce the scale in the home market, and in this way the tax would eventually have to be borne by the workers. A decrease in the coal exports—which have been swelling so in recent times—would certainly also ensue and a large augmentation would be made to the labor ranks of the men thrown idle by the increased demand for the shipping vessels."

MOTHER'S HORRIBLE CRIME.

Illinois Woman and Her Son Threatened With Lynching for Murdering Her Daughter.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A special to the Tribune from Aurora, Mo., says:

A woman and her son, accused of murder, will be burned at the stake if the plans of a mob in Stone county are not frustrated. The charge is that they killed Alice Stallion, 16 years old, the woman's daughter. They lived near Cape Hair and the girl's body was found in the river by fishers. The supposition was that she had committed suicide on account of a love affair which her mother opposed. Last night, however, a seven-year-old child of Mrs. Stallion confessed, claiming that while Mrs. Stallion held the girl her mother broke her neck with a poker. Afterwards they wrapped the body in a comforter and threw it in the river.

RUMORED RAILROAD SALE.

Evansville & Terre Haute Said to Be Purchased by Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The chairman of the board of directors of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad denies having any knowledge of negotiations for the sale of the Evansville & Terre Haute property to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. He said that he knew nothing to indicate the transfer of control within the near future.

Wall Street rumors in close touch with the directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois assert that there can be no doubt that the control of the Evansville & Terre Haute has been acquired and some of them are in accord with the writers of dispatches from the West who seem to think that action looking to a merger of the two properties is likely to be taken at the annual meeting of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois today.

COTTON DUCK TRUST.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—The United States Cotton Duck corporation with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000 has been incorporated, which company is formed to manufacture and deal in cotton and duck goods of all kinds. Of the capital stock one-half is to be preferred with six per cent cumulative dividends and the other half common stock. The incorporators are Robert S. Greene, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Edward S. Miller, of New York; and Albert C. Walls, of South Orange.

SILVER MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Silver, 59¢.

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