

STARTLING STORY.

A New Crisis in Oriental Affairs Is at Hand.

ENGLAND IS AROUSED.

Is Said to Have Asked Uncle Sam to Aid Her.

TO THWART CZAR'S PLANS.

The Occupation of Manchuria by the Russians Is Said to Be Regarded by English Statesmen as Dangerous to the Other Powers.

London, March 9.—A crisis has arisen in far eastern affairs, which, in the opinion of the British government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the Orient. In this crisis negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese empire.

The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaraguan canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation." What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that Great Britain was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lamsdorf, and asking the United States if it is prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.

Almost simultaneously the United States government instructed its various ambassadors to take similar steps.

The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated by the United States.

Japan is relied upon to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain.

Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the czar. France, of course, will side with her ally.

The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the hitherto lethargic attitude of the British government regarding Russian action in China. Within the last few days all this has changed. What a week or two ago was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs."

Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the powers into line, in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

What prompts the British foreign office to take such an alarmist view of circumstances usually looked upon as fatalistic sequences, is the apprehension that Russia, having held her own in spite of the protest of the Chinese government, and having put herself on record as determined on at least a temporary occupation of Manchuria, will refuse to back down.

That she must do so Lord Lansdowne considers vital both for the future of China and for the continued existence of the concert of powers.

A feeling pervades inner circles here that if Count Lamsdorf's explanation is accepted by the powers, Russia will be accorded a free hand to take all she pleases, and the door will be opened to any other power aggressive enough to step in and annex Chinese provinces, under the pretext of temporary occupation.

Berlin, March 9.—The German press believes that Russia's assurances regarding Manchuria to Sir Charles Scott are insincere and intended to blind the world.

The National Zeitung frankly asserts that this is their object.

"Emperor Kwang Su opposes the Russo-Chinese agreement as to Manchuria," says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Express, "and has instructed Li Hung Chang to refer Russia to the other powers."

Liu Kun Yi, the viceroy of Nankin, has appealed to Great Britain, Japan and the United States, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, to assist China to resist Russia's designs in Manchuria.

Death of a Missouri Croesus.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 9.—William Wyeth, for 30 years one of the most prominent promoters and manufacturers of the state, died at his home here Friday. He was many times a millionaire.

A Riot at San Juan.

San Juan, P. R., March 9.—A riot occurred here Thursday. At 6 p. m. five artillerymen and a corporal of artillery, named Hiseock, left their guard post without orders and charged across the plaza into a street in which a mob had assembled. The soldiers fired a volley into the air, dispersed the mob and rescued School Superintendent Armstrong, who was besieged by the mob in a house. For hours previous to the rescue of Armstrong the city had been overrun by a riotous crowd of 1,500 persons, who shouted "Down with the Americans" and other similar cries.

HAWAII'S LEGISLATURE.

Holds Its Sessions in the Former Home of Kings and Few of Its Members Can Talk English.

Honolulu, March 1, via San Francisco, March 8.—The first territorial legislature of Hawaii began its sessions in Honolulu, February 20, and has been in session since.

J. A. Akina, independent, a Hawaiian-Chinese member from the island of Kauai, was elected speaker of the house, and Nicholas Russell, of Hawaii, a white man, was chosen president of the senate.

With both houses in control of the independent home rule party and containing a majority of native Hawaiians, the legislature has already been the scene of some remarkable proceedings and the end of the session promises to see many very radical measures adopted, among those to which the controlling party is committed being a liquor dispensary law, a taxation system that will be a combination of single tax and income tax doctrines, an election law based on proportionate representation, and a law excluding from the territory all persons who may arrive here afflicted with consumption or leprosy.

The question of languages is another source of trouble. The organic act says that all proceedings of the legislature shall be conducted in the English language. Half of the members cannot speak English, and Hawaiian interpreters have been employed in both houses. It is the opinion of some lawyers that this will invalidate all proceedings, and this matter will come before the courts when some laws have been passed.

Chief Justice Frear and Gov. Dole, who were members of the commission that adopted the rule in question, have expressed the opinion that it intended to provide that no language but English should be spoken. The independents claim that laws and resolutions, etc., shall be in English. Every measure and every speech is being given in both English and Hawaiian.

The house meets in the throne room of the old palace building, now occupied by government officials. The speaker's chair is the former throne of Hawaiian monarchs.

The steamship Zealandia has arrived here with 769 Porto Ricans from Port Los Angeles. Three of the immigrants died on the way. The immigrants are being sent in steamers to various plantations. It is reported that the Zealandia is to make several trips as a carrier of Porto Ricans, and that at least 5,000 more will be brought here by her in the near future.

The Inter-Island Telegraph Co. has given formal notice of the opening for business of the wireless telegraph system between Honolulu and the island of Maui.

TWO DEAD, SEVEN INJURED.

A Frightful Accident in an Elevator at Moline, Ill.—Occupants Halted by Falling Weights.

Moline, Ill., March 8.—Two men were killed and seven injured yesterday by the fall of an elevator in the works of the Moline Plow Co. The dead:

Arvid J. Burgston, back of head crushed by falling weight, dead resulting instantly.

E. D. Swanson, internal injuries; died at hospital.

The most seriously injured are: Herman Anderson, left arm and elbow fractured; left hand crushed; amputated at wrist.

John Apen, knee and ankle hurt.

A. W. Brunstrom, left arm broken in four places and badly mangled.

Gustav Mordstedt, left arm broken.

The accident occurred while the men were going to work. Twenty-five workmen crowded upon the 9x12-foot platform. The elevator ascended a few feet when a drum gear gave way, letting the cage fall from the first story to the basement.

The iron counterbalance weights shot up to the top of the shaft and four of them, each weighing 100 pounds, became disengaged by collision with the framework of the shaft and crashed down four stories upon the men below.

One weight struck Burgston, crushing his head and spattering his brains over the faces of his companions. Swanson at the moment was engaged in a friendly scuffle with Burgston and was struck by another weight that injured him fatally.

The elevator was warranted to carry 4,000 pounds. An inquest was held and a verdict was returned exonerating the plow company.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

Circumstantial Evidence was Against a Long Island Man.

New York, March 8.—Chauncey F. Glover, a wealthy resident of Cutchogue, L. I., was yesterday found guilty in the supreme court of Suffolk county on the charge of forging a will purporting to be that of her father. Glover was sentenced to four years and four months imprisonment. He fell in a faint as the judge passed sentence upon him. The older Glover died in 1890 and the son contested the will which was produced at that time. In 1900 Glover offered for probate as the will of his father a document which gave him practically all of his father's estate, the paper being dated 1890.

The stationer who manufactured the paper on which the alleged will was written testified that the paper was not manufactured until 1897, and upon this evidence Glover was convicted.

A Huge Purchase of Glass.

Pittsburg, March 8.—James A. Chambers, president, and William Loeffler, vice president, of the American Window Glass Co., returned from New York last night, where with officials of the International Glass Co. they met the executive board of the National Window Glass Jobbers' association and took an order for 1,000,000 boxes of glass. The price to be paid for this immense order is 25 per cent. higher than the present price. The glass is to be delivered in March and April. The order is worth \$2,000,000.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Experts of Agricultural Department Claim to Have Devised a System that Is Almost Perfect.

Washington, March 8.—Since last autumn the navy department has suspended the experiments in the employment of wireless telegraphy as a means of communication between naval vessels and between vessels and the shore. Up to this time none of the warships have been equipped with a permanent plant. While it may be true that Marconi, who is in the United States, may, while here, communicate to the navy department some proposition looking to the installation of his own system of telegraphy on our naval vessels, the navy department has not yet engaged him.

Rear Admiral Bradford, the chief of the equipment bureau, which naturally would install any such means of communication, has had conferences with some of the most eminent electricians in the United States as to the availability of the wireless telegraph for naval use, but so far nothing like the ideal system has been found.

The latest proposition has been broached by the department of agriculture. Secretary Wilson, hearing that the navy was casting about for a serviceable system of telegraphy, has written Admiral Bradford to notify him that the agricultural department has been experimenting for some time with wireless telegraphy and has attained remarkable results. His experts assert with the greatest positiveness that they have evolved a system radically different from Marconi's and of far greater efficiency. For obvious reasons the details of the process are kept secret, but it is probable that within a short time a practical exhibition will be made on board of a naval vessel.

The bureau of equipment has a considerable sum at its disposal to cover the expenses of installing all kinds of electrical appliances, aside from those connected with the mechanical department of the ship, and when Secretary Long gives the order a part of this will be spent in trying Secretary Wilson's experts' device. The outcome will be watched with the greatest interest by all naval men, particularly in view of the announcement that not only Great Britain but Germany and the other European maritime powers already have ordered the installation of wireless plants in their navies.

REFUSED TO BE BRIBED.

Navy Yard Officials Cause the Arrest of an Alleged Dishonest Contractor.

New York, March 8.—B. C. Anderson, proprietor of the Jefferson brass works, of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on an indictment handed down by the federal grand jury, charging him, on two counts, with attempting to bribe officials at the Brooklyn navy yard to pass bills rendered by him for goods not delivered. He was held in \$7,500 bonds.

The first indictment against Anderson charges him with having attempted to bribe Lieut. Wilfred V. Powelson, who is in charge of the department of electrical equipment of the navy yard and a member of the board of inspection of that department. Anderson, it is alleged, made a specific order of \$2,000 to Powelson if he would audit and certify a bill for goods and materials which Anderson never delivered.

The second indictment is based upon similar testimony from A. J. Porter, chief clerk of the department, who alleges that Anderson placed on his desk an envelope containing a roll of bills, and which were rejected.

Anderson holds a contract with the government for the supply of certain brass castings for use in the navy. In fulfilling this contract with the government it is alleged that he sought to secure payment for large quantities of goods through false vouchers and which he did not deliver.

CONSERVATIVES WIN.

Scored a Victory in the Cuban Constitutional Convention.

Havana, March 8.—The Cuban constitutional convention met Thursday afternoon for a formal discussion of the Platt amendment. The conservative element scored a victory. It was decided to continue the sessions of the convention and to refer the amendment to the special committee on relations, with instructions to bring in a report.

Gen. Sanguilly contended that the intention of the original call was annulled by Gov. Wood's instructions at the opening of the convention, when delegates were asked to give only an opinion.

The radical element did not flock to Sanguilly as had been expected, and the convention's action in referring the question to the special committee on relations indicates a willingness to recede from the former attitude. It is evident that many of the delegates still hope the amendment will be changed, but there is no bitter feeling now apparent. It is doubtful whether the convention will ever agree to accept the amendments. It is generally believed that the crisis, if any existed, is passed and that by the time the committee reports the present excitement will have died out.

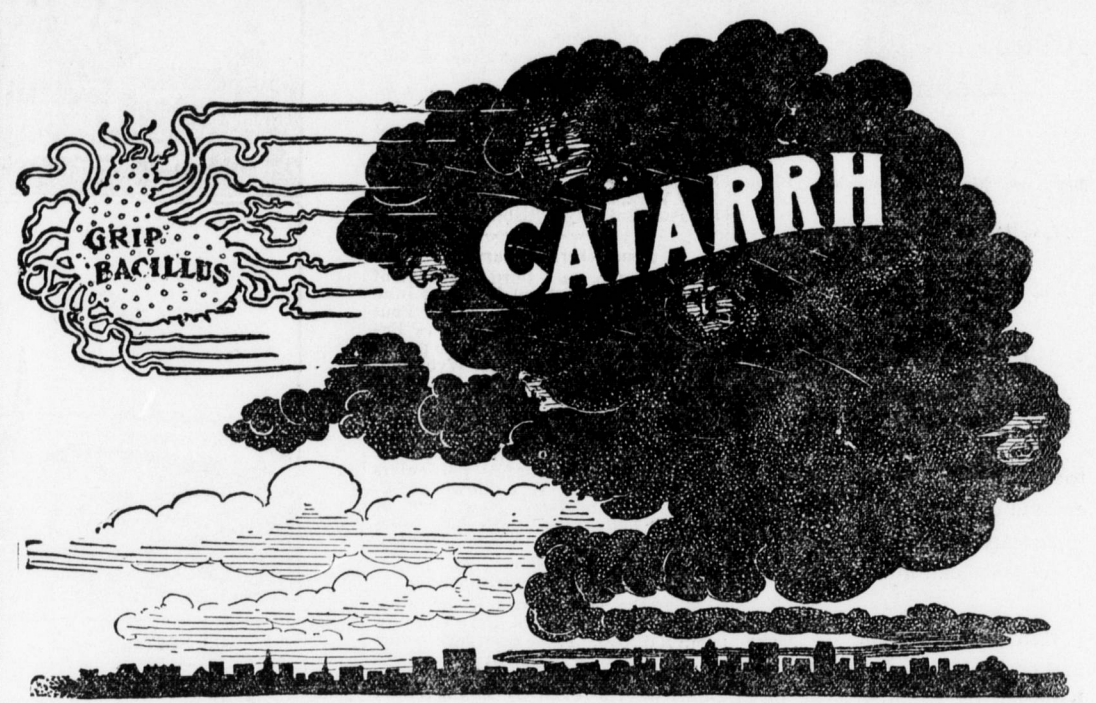
A Will from England.

London, March 8.—The Board of Trade Journal warns British manufacturers that the reports of a British commercial agent in the United States show that American boots and shoes are capturing markets where British goods ought to have a monopoly.

Passed a Parole Bill.

St. Paul, Minn., March 8.—The house yesterday passed the Deming parole bill allowing prisoners sentenced for life to be paroled after serving 30 years. The bill was introduced in the interest of the Younger brothers, who are serving life sentences for participation in the famous Northfield bank raid in September, 1876. The bill was amended so that it will require the written consent of each member of the pardon board before a life prisoner can be paroled. This practically leaves the matter as it is at present.

AFTER THE GRIP COMES CATARRH.



LIKE A TERRIBLE CYCLONE grip bacillus has passed over our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving behind it a dark cloud of anguish and despair.

Catarrh follows grip as effect follows cause. A multitude of catarrh victims will spring up in the trail of the awful epidemic of grip that has just passed over our fair country.

The hope to these people is Peruna. Most people know this already. Everyone who has had the least touch of grip, should not fail to take a course of treatment with Peruna.

Peruna eradicates every vestige of the disease and leaves the system in a normal condition.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After giving Peruna a fair trial I can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with coughs, colds, the grippe and all catarrhal complaints."—J. B. Crowley.

Hon. George H. White, Congressman from North Carolina, writes:

"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White.

Hon. J. P. Megrew, Superintendent U. S. Capital Police Force, of Washington, D. C., says:

"Having suffered from the grip, I was advised by a friend to use your Peruna. I also used it for my catarrh, and I can now cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who is suffering from the grip and catarrh."—J. P. Megrew.

Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Counselor, Loyal Mystic Legion, 203 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"For years I have unfortunately found my system in a peculiarly receptive condition for catarrh when I was exposed in any way to inclement weather. At those times I would be severely afflicted with the grippe and its unpleasant consequences."

"Now for the past year and a half I have used Peruna in such cases and have found that it not only cures me quickly, but it also cleanses my blood and renders me less liable to catch cold. It is the finest preventive of colds that I know of and a very superior tonic."—Anna Russell.

Miss Alice Dressler, 1313 North Bryant avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from the grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after-effects remained through the summer, and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. In the fall I caught a cold after getting my feet wet and attending a lecture in a cold hall, and I suffered a relapse. An unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat followed, and as I was in a weak condition physically previous to this, it took but little to break me down completely."

"One of my college friends who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna, and I did so and found it all more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system, and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Miss Alice Dressler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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