

## EXPLOITATION OF CHINA'S RESOURCES

Committee of Ministers Devise Means to Raise Taxes.

THEY CAN BE TREBLED

China's Resources Brought on the Market—Germany's Damages Placed at Eighty Millions.

Peking, March 25.—A special committee of ministers, appointed to consider the ability to meet the indemnity claims, is well forward with the work of investigating the resources of the empire. Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the imperial maritime customs, has been examined, as have also the heads of representative Chinese industries, many pawnbrokers and other Chinese financiers. The committee has reported that the resources of the empire are not so great as was supposed, and that the indemnity claims will be a heavy burden on the country.

It is estimated that the total increase in the annual revenue of the empire, if the land tax, the opium tax, and the salt tax, the three main sources of revenue, were trebled, would be \$100,000,000. This would be a great improvement on the present revenue of \$30,000,000. The committee is of the opinion that the indemnity claims will be a heavy burden on the country, and that the government must find other means of raising revenue.

WANTS PRESSURE ON RUSSIA.

London, March 25.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen, Lo Feng Lih, called at the foreign office today and urged the British government to bring pressure to bear in order to prevent Russia from securing the necessary signatures to the Manchurian agreement. The foreign office is still in the dark as to whether the agreement will be signed or not, and the time expires March 26. The Chinese minister is of the opinion that the agreement will be signed, and that the British government should bring pressure to bear on Russia.

The situation is still more complicated, owing to the fact that the Chinese minister is of the opinion that the agreement will be signed, and that the British government should bring pressure to bear on Russia. The Chinese minister is of the opinion that the agreement will be signed, and that the British government should bring pressure to bear on Russia.

It is expected that the foreign office here that it would be a dangerous and useless breach of diplomatic procedure to endeavor to enter upon negotiations with Russia, which would only be based upon information supplied by the Chinese. The Chinese minister is of the opinion that the agreement will be signed, and that the British government should bring pressure to bear on Russia.

GERMANY WANTS \$80,000,000.

Washington, March 25.—Mr. Rockhill, our special commissioner at Peking, has been heard from further regarding the conditions there, and it is said that his report is confirmatory of the latest press advices.

Touching the question of size of the indemnity, it is pointed out that the United States was the first of the powers to reduce her military force in China to the status of a legation guard, and now our guard is of the proper proportion, namely, two companies. The European powers in some instances have in contemplation several

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How will your cough be to-night? Worse, probably. You can stop it any time. Then stop it tonight. You will cough less and sleep better, and by tomorrow at this time you will be greatly improved.

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cures night coughs, day coughs, all kinds of coughs. Help Nature a little and see what she will do for you.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us \$1.00 and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

times this number for their own guards, and it is that fact that leads to the conviction that the Chinese court will not return to Peking unless all powers reduce their contingents to the proportions of our legation guards.

The advice from Peking and other quarters are beginning to clear up some misapprehension of the indemnity claims. The Chinese court will not return to Peking unless all powers reduce their contingents to the proportions of our legation guards.

MacArthur's Casualty List.

Washington, March 25.—The war department has received the following casualty list from Gen. MacArthur:

KILLED.

At Mount La Salowat, Marinduque, Second Infantry, Bert Mason.

San Luis Isabel, Sixteenth Infantry, Corp. Alonzo G. Hooker.

Buena Vista Marinduque, Second Infantry, Alfred W. Jones.

WOUNDED.

Corp. William G. Alfred, leg above knee, serious; James Brinkerhoff, buttock, moderate; Thomas Sparrows, arm, serious; Nemo Sivar, Company D, First Infantry, Jesse L. Gray, leg above knee, slight; Caluan, Luzon, Company N, Eighth Infantry, First Sgt. James Delaney, leg above knee, serious.

Students in Korea Collide.

London, March 25.—At Intschau, Korea, collisions have occurred between the resident and missionary students, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, and several students have been killed or wounded.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says a collision occurred there Sunday afternoon between the military and a body of factory hands. There was much bloodshed and many arrests were made.

Cruiser Philadelphia Arrives.

San Francisco, March 25.—The cruiser Philadelphia has arrived from the South American station. She will be overhauled and repaired at Mare Island.

This battleship Iowa will today sail for Port Richard, where she will go on the dry dock.

## ENGLAND STATES HER OBJECTIONS

To Senate Amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES ARISE

Great Britain Would Be Greatly Handicapped in Use of Canal Where Other Nations Would Not.

Washington, March 25.—The answer of the British government expressing its inability to accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the form amended by the United States Senate, was made public today. It is in the form of a communication from Lord Lansdowne, British minister of foreign affairs, to Lord Pauncefote, and asks the latter to read the dispatch to the secretary of state and to leave a copy in his hands.

Lord Lansdowne begins by showing that there was no desire on the part of the British government to change the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But some of its provisions, he says, had been regarded with disfavor by the government of the United States and in the President's message of December, 1898, it was urged that the national policy called more imperatively than ever for the control of the projected highway by the government of the United States.

Lord Pauncefote made inquiry of the secretary of state as to this attitude of the President, the result being summarized by Lord Lansdowne as follows: "In reply, the views of the United States government were frankly and openly explained. You were most emphatically assured that the President had no intention whatever of ignoring the Clayton-Bulwer convention and that he would loyally observe treaty stipulations. But in view of the long national feeling in favor of the construction of a Nicaragua canal and of the improbability of the work being accomplished by private enterprise, the United States government was prepared to undertake it themselves upon obtaining the powers from Congress. For that purpose, however, they must endeavor by friendly negotiations, to obtain the consent of Great Britain to such a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as without affecting the general principle therein declared, would enable the great object in view to be accomplished for the benefit of the commerce of the world."

The result, however, of the discussions, Lord Lansdowne says, was the treaty which Mr. Hay handed to Lord Pauncefote in January, 1899. The British government was not yet prepared to accept the treaty, as serious difficulties had arisen in seeking to arrange affairs then pending before the joint high commission and Lord Salisbury "did not see how her majesty's government could sanction any convention for amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as the opinion of this country would hardly support them in making a concession which would be wholly to the benefit of the United States at a time when it appeared to be so little inclined to come to a satisfactory agreement in regard to the Alaskan frontier."

Later the introduction of the Nicaragua canal bill in Congress revived at once the question of the treaty. "Her majesty's government," after due consideration, determined to accept the convention unconditionally, as a signal proof of their friendly disposition and of their desire not to impede the execution of a project declared to be of national importance to the people of the United States.

Lord Lansdowne then discussed the right of the United States to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, saying: "The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an international contract of unquestionable validity, a contract which, according to well-established usage, ought not to be abrogated or modified save with the consent of both parties to the contract."

Lord Lansdowne then considers the Senate amendments, declaring that the convention under consideration has been persuaded, "opposing this contention, He lays most stress, however, upon the other Senate amendments and says they present more formidable difficulties. On these he says: "The first of them, which reserves to the United States the right of taking

any measures which it may find necessary to secure by its own forces the defense of the United States appears to her majesty's government to involve a distinct departure from the principle which has until now found acceptance with both governments. The principle, namely, that in time of peace, as well as in time of war, the passage of the canal is to remain free and unimpeded and is to be so maintained by the power or powers responsible for its control.

"Were this amendment added to the convention, the United States would, it is presumed, be within their rights if, at any moment when it seemed to them that their safety required it, in view of warlike preparations not yet commenced, but contemplated or supposed to be contemplated by another power, they resorted to warlike acts in or near the canal—acts clearly inconsistent with the neutral character which it has always been sought to give it, and which would deny the free use of it to the commerce and navies of the world."

He takes issue with the proposition that the Senate amendments are a necessary provision of the Suez canal convention, and he also points out some of the articles in the Suez convention which would be affected by the amendments.

Proceeding, he says: "If the new clause were to be added, the obligation to respect the neutrality of the canal in all circumstances would be far as Great Britain is concerned, remain in force; the obligation of the United States, on the other hand, would be essentially modified. The result would be a one-sided arrangement under which Great Britain would be debarred from any warlike action in or around the canal, while the United States would be able to resort to such action to whatever extent they might deem necessary to secure their own safety."

Regarding the contention that there is a specific prohibition in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty against the erection of fortifications, and that the United States is bound by the treaty to refrain from the erection of fortifications, Lord Lansdowne says, "This contention is one which his majesty's government are quite unable to admit."

After calling attention to the dangerous vagueness of the language employed in the amendment, he says: "Even if it were more definite, it would be impossible to determine what might be the effect if the clause permitted defensive measures and another forbidding fortifications. The United States government would be allowed to stand side by side in the canal, and his majesty's government, it seems, as I have already said, that the amendment might be construed as leaving it open to the United States at any moment, not only if war existed, but even if it was anticipated, to take any measures, however stringent or far-reaching, which in their own judgment might be presented as suitable for the purpose of protecting their national interests. Such an enactment would strike at the very root of that general principle of neutralization upon which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was based and which was reaffirmed in the convention as drafted."

The third Senate amendment struck at the very root of the treaty, the adherence of other powers. As to this, Lord Lansdowne says: "The amendment not only removes all prospect of the very guarantee of the neutrality of the canal, but places this country in a position of marked disadvantage compared with other powers which would not be subject to the same restrictions. It is desired to accept, it would follow, should his majesty's government agree to such an arrangement, that while the United States would have a treaty right to interfere with the canal in time of war or apprehended war, and while other powers could, with a clear conscience, disregard any of the restrictions imposed by the convention, Great Britain, in spite of her enormous possessions on the American continent, in spite of the extent of her Australian colonies and her interests in the east, would be absolutely precluded from resorting to any such action, or from taking measures to secure her interests in and near the canal."

Having thus expressed his objections to each of the three Senate amendments, Lord Lansdowne concludes as follows: "I request that your excellency will explain to the secretary of state the reasons as set forth in this dispatch, why his majesty's government feels unable to accept the convention in the shape presented to them by the American ambassador, and why they prefer, as matters stand at present, to retain unmodified the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. His majesty's government have, throughout these negotiations, given evidence of their earnest desire to meet the views of the United States. They would on this occasion have been ready to consider in a friendly spirit any amendments of the convention not inconsistent with the principles accepted by both governments, which the government of the United States might have desired to propose, and they would have sincerely re-



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## An Excellent Combination.

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In the process of manufacturing Figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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gretted a failure to come to an amicable understanding in regard to this important subject."

## ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Senator Hanna Tells Why He Opposes the Method.

New York, March 25.—The Times says: United States Senator Hanna was interviewed last night on matters of public interest. He said: "I am personally concerned, I am opposed to the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. Still, I can see that the method of election by the people is a step in the right direction, and I should be glad to see it adopted."

"So far as I am personally concerned, I am opposed to the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. Still, I can see that the method of election by the people is a step in the right direction, and I should be glad to see it adopted."

The deadlock in Nebraska makes every Republican indignant. The party there is clearly divided, the legitimate rights of its voters, all that I have done as chairman of the national committee in both Delaware and Nebraska has been to favor the election of two Republican senators.

"It has been stated in the Philadelphia papers that I was using my influence in favor of Mr. Addicks in Delaware. The statement was untrue. I have said nothing of the kind. I have exerted no influence in favor of any person or faction, as against another. As my action was in Delaware, so it has been and still is in Nebraska."

"The time for the election in Nebraska will expire during this week and I hope something will develop tomorrow favorable to breaking the deadlock."

## DIRECT SERVICE WITH MANILA.

Steamers Are to Go from San Francisco, Beginning April 10.

San Francisco, March 25.—San Francisco is to have direct steamship service with Manila. Its urgent need has been voiced in meetings of local business bodies, and to supply it the Oriental Steamship company has decided to place two of the vessels on the route. These are the Monmouthshire and the Carmarthen, steel ships of 3,000 tons burden of thirteen knots speed. The Monmouthshire is scheduled to start on her first trip on April 10th and will be followed by her consort about May 10th. It is expected that the time occupied between this city and the Philippine port will be twenty-one or twenty-two days, and the intention of the company is to provide thirty day service.

The route of the steamers will be Yokohama, Nagasaki, Manila and Hongkong.

## SEMBRICH MAY SING NO MORE.

Advised to Cancel Engagements and Return to Dresden.

San Francisco, March 25.—Madame Sembrich may never sing in public again. Her physician has advised the famous operatic soprano to cancel all her engagements and to retire to her home in Dresden for a rest. She leaves tomorrow for New York. Manager Graff has disbanded the company and the entire organization will return to New York.

Madame Sembrich was attacked with severe throat trouble in Salt Lake and on her arrival in this city there was no improvement. She insisted in appearing on the opening night, however, and since that time has been confined to her rooms at the Palace hotel, and has been gradually growing worse. Her voice is said to have been over taxed.

## PASSION PLAY PROCEEDS.

The Surplus, 228,000 Marks, Awarded for Communal Purposes.

Berlin, March 25.—The surplus proceeds of the presentation of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau last year, amounting to 228,000 marks have been awarded for communal purposes, including sewerage and water supply and for conserving the stage.

Preparations for the representation in 1910 will begin this year.

## NAVY TABLET TO RAMSDEN.

Memory of British Consul-General at Santiago to be Perpetuated.

Washington, March 25.—The handsome bronze tablet, to be set up by the navy department at Santiago, in memory of the late Frederick Woolaston Ramsden, has just been finished at the Washington navy yard, and is now ready for shipment. As consul-general of Great Britain, Mr. Ramsden rendered conspicuous aid to Hobson and his little band of heroes, by way of alleviating their sufferings during imprisonment. His work, together with other deeds of unselfish devotion told on Ramsden's health and caused his early death.

The tablet, which is chaste and simple, was designed by Mr. Robert G.

Sherrett of the navy department, and bears the following inscription: "Here lived during the Spanish American war, Frederick W. Ramsden, consul-general of Great Britain. He died at Jamaica, August 10, 1898. 'The navy department of the United States in token of his humanity to American prisoners, erected this tablet to his memory.'"

## VERDICT OF SUICIDE.

Such Judgment of Jury in the Case of Ex-Mayor W. S. Gilbert.

Chicago, March 25.—A special to the Record from Niles, Mich., says: The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged in the case of ex-Mayor W. S. Gilbert. Bank Examiner Sider testified that Gilbert visited the suspended First National bank frequently and always appeared nervous and excited. Sider further said Gilbert owed the bank a small amount, but he knew of no reason why Gilbert should have been worried.

## TWO BOYS BLOW UP.

Stole a Stick of Dynamite and Hammered it for Fun.

Chicago, March 25.—As a result of stealing a stick of dynamite two Polish boys of Hawthorne received probably fatal injuries and several others were burned and bruised, but not seriously. The seriously injured: Stephen Kawozinski, 3 years old; one eye thought to be gone, dangerous wound on head and breast; may die. Harmon Lowinski, 3 years old; scalp wound and internal injuries, condition serious.

The accident happened as the children were going home from school. Thirty of them stopped to see the men putting in the Hawthorne sewer. The children watched the men blow up some hard pan and some of the boys thought it would be fun to get some of the sticks and see what they could do with them. No one saw the boys take the stick of dynamite, but the crowd of children went down the street to a sand pile and commenced to experiment with the explosive.

Kawozinski stood on two bricks, between which was placed the dynamite. After trying divers other methods to produce an explosion, he pounded the brick with a piece of iron. There was a report. Kawozinski and Lowinski received the worst injuries, while all the others were more or less burned and bruised.

## FLAGSHIP HARTFORD.

After an Absence of Twenty-six Years Again in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York, March 25.—After an absence from these waters of twenty-six years, the famous old warship Hartford is again at the Brooklyn navy yard. It was in 1875 that Admiral Farragut's old flagship was laid in this port. The Hartford was laid up for years at the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, until it was decided to remodel her and fit her out for service as a training ship. The vessel is now on a training cruise, with a crew of 400 men and boys, most of them apprentices. She will remain at the Brooklyn yard for a week undergoing some repairs and then will resume her cruise.

The Hartford sailed from San Francisco about a year ago. Her cruise extended to Boston. She left that port in July of last year on another cruise, going first to England, then to Holland, Belgium, France and Portugal. From European ports she went to the West Indies. While there she was ordered to Venezuela. Returning from southern waters, she stopped at Washington and from there went to Boston, coming to Brooklyn from the latter port.

When the Hartford leaves here she will go on another European and West Indian cruise, returning to Hampton Roads on October 1. While the historic ship is at the navy yard a company of her blue jackets will take part in the military tournament in Madison Square garden.

It troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, lacerations, bites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, granular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25c. and 50c.

## "DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOLIO

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

## "I am not Well enough to Work."



How often these significant words are spoken in our great mills, shops, and factories by the poor girl who has worked herself to the point where nature can endure no more and demands a rest! The poor sufferer, broken in health, must stand aside and make room for another.

The foreman says, "If you are not well enough to work you must leave, for we must put some one in your place." Standing all day, week in and week out, or sitting in cramped positions, the poor girl has slowly contracted some deranged condition of her organic system, which calls a halt in her progress and demands restoration to health before she can be of use to herself or any one else.

To this class of women and girls Mrs. Pinkham proffers both sympathy and aid. When these distressing weaknesses and derangements assail you, remember that there is a remedy for them all. We have on record thousands of such cases that have been absolutely and permanently cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, restoring to vigorous health and lives of usefulness those who have been previously sorely distressed. Here is one of them.

## Miss Junglas' First Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—As I have heard and read so much about your wonderful medicine I thought I would write to you and tell you all about my sickness. I have been sick for four years with womb trouble, have whites, sick headache, pain in my back, and in right and left side of abdomen, feeling of fullness in vagina, am dizzy, weak and nervous. I have used many patent medicines, but found very little relief. Please give me your advice."—Miss KATIE P. JUNGLAS, New Salem, Mich. (May 4th, 1898).

## Miss Junglas' Second Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to thank you for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sensitive Wash have done me. It is now six years since I was taken sick. I had falling of the womb and ovarian trouble. I suffered untold pains, sometimes was so bad that I thought I could not live. I used the Vegetable Compound faithfully and am now well. If you like, you may use my letter for the benefit of others."—Miss KATIE P. JUNGLAS, New Salem, Mich. (May 12th, 1900).

On the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank of New York, \$100,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM, MANCHESTER, N. H.



Bound hand and foot to household drudgery, scrubbing and rubbing day in and day out, doing your cleaning in the hard old fashioned way—woman, why do you do it? Break away and use

## GOLD DUST Washing Powder

This famous cleanser has proven the emancipation of thousands of other women—why not yours? Let GOLD DUST do more of the work, you do more of the play. For greatest economy buy our large package.

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