DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1901.



Great Britain Answers State Dept's Communication.

LUTED STATES' NEXT MOVE

Att-mpis to Amend Clayton-Bitwer frait Just Come from American Government.

Fashington, March 11 .- The long exwited answer from the British governent to the state department's comnonication reciting the action of the Senate upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was returned at noon today. Lord pancefote, the British ambassador, had already acquainted Secretary Hay with the fact that he had received a communication from his government on the subject and it had been in his session for several days. Secretary Har had acquired a general knowledge of the character of the British re-

Lon Pauncefote came to the state deartment at noon by appointment. He trought the answer with him and handedit to Secretary Hay. It was in the fern of an instruction from Lord Lansdents, the British minister of foreign stein to Lord Pauncefote, and of the instructions he left a copy with the instructions he left a copy with Sentary Hay. The secretary and the ambassador were closeted for half an boar. At the conclusion of the confer-, it was stated that the instruction the long range of the traction was to notify he government of the United States that the British government did not see its way clear to accept the Senate amend.

The amendments were treated in de-The amendments were treated in de-tail at some length. In argumentive fashion, the purpose of the British gov-erament being to show that it had sound reason for declining to accept them. After disposing of the details, the note concludes with an expression of egret that such a course was forced upon the British government. There was nothing in the nature of a counter proposition nor was any opening left for further action by the British gov-ernment. It was stated that if there is o be a further attempt to amend the Bulwer treaty, so as to authorize the United States to construct a waterway across the isthmus, then it is for the United States to make the

The British government simply drops the matter at this point. Secretary Hay carried the communi-

cation to the White House to talk with the President as to future action of the department. The impression prevails that there will be no immediate action coking toward the negotiations of a

The belief seems to be warranted that there will be no further negotiations on the subject in the immediate as some event not now fore-

to Germany, France and other nations that were enjoyed by Great Britain. It was rather in the character of trustee for the maritime nations that the amended treaty was considered. Furthermore, an important considera-

tion was to the effect of the new instrument in completely wiping out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the rights which Great Britain claimed under that document. Some of the Brit-ish statesmen held that there should be a "quid pro quo," if British claims under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were surrendered. It was also held that Great Britain had certain vested rights in Central America, which had given place to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so that if the treaty was to be succeeded by something less substantial, then the old vested rights of Great Britain were

abrogated without any adequate return At the same time the understanding here is that the sentiment of British officals was to avoid a breach or issue with the United States, and if possible to arrange a common basis of agree ment. In some British quarters it was held that too much friction already had been caused by the canal issue, and that since the United States was will ing to invest the hundreds of millions of dollars required for the canal's construction, and then admit to it the commerce of Great Britain and the world at large, it was but just to give

the American government something, particularly when its political necessities required such authority. In this spirit and with these conflicting consid-erations the matter has been pending before the British cabinet as a result of the formal answer communicated by Lord Pauncefote today. The effect of the British answer can not be to restore the life of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, so far as now ap-

pears. That document had a distinct limitation within which it could be ratified and no doubt seemed to exist among officials that the period expired when the Senate adjourned.

The answer is chiefly important, therefore, as making clear the attitude of the British government alongside the attitude of the American government With the two positions thus clearly de. fined, it remains to be seen whether the United States government will carry on further negotiations as may recon cile differences and bring about a common ground of action.

SENATOR MORGAN TALKS.

New York, March 12.—Senator John T. Morgan, chairman of the committee on international canals, in an interview with the Washington correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser, says:

"If it is true, as I hope it is, that our canal rights in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, acquired last December by a compact between the United States and those republics, will not become the subject of negotiations, on the initiation of England we shall proceed quietly to construct, own and use the canal. and Great Britain will be left to make her objections in such form as she may

"Those agreements were made deliberately and with full knowledge that they were in diametric opposition to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. They were based on the principles of and adopted almost literally the regulations pre-scribed for the Suez canal by the treaty of Constantinople of 1888.

or constantinople of 1888. ¹ "The President recognized the right of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to quali-fy their agreement with the United States according to the plans and prin-

ciples of the treaty of Constantinople "Great Britain and the United States had agreed to the same declarations in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and in con-formity therewith had agreed to silence any objection that might arise out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the exclusive ownership and control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States.

"Great Britain did not urge any objections, but referred to them as be-ing possible only, and consented to remove them. Her honorable course at that time may not continue to animate her conduct under the reign of King Edward, but she must be aware that any money was raised by the so-ciety through the medium of whist that a covert threat of displeasure at our executing our agreements with Nicaragua will lose its moral force and its power to alarm the United States into another fit of paralysis. "Those agreements upon which the whole question of the canal now hinges, will be carried out ' in harmony and with the undivided sentiment of the American people. "If the conclusion that Great Britain is alleged to have reached had been given to the Senate ten days ago the Hepburn bill would now be the law of the land. All delay now is to the adthe land. All delay now is to the ad-vantage of Great Britain and to our terrible disadvantage, but she has gained another year on us. I how it will be the last. We contemplate no breach of the peace or of good feeling because we shall do, under our agree-ments with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, what we have accessed to do see those what we have agreed to do as those agreements are in line with the treaty of Constantinople, to which all Europe assets.

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state that I did not give Gunner Mor-gan or any one else a copy of my in-dorsement, nor did I permit any person to see it except those persons employed in the preparation of official correspondence in this office

"After having received my instructions in regard to the contents of the indorsement, my aide, Lieut, E. L. Bennett, dictated the indorsement to the second clerk, P. E. Walsh. The indorsement was then submitted to me signature and was then sent with the original letter through the mail clerk, Arthur F. Mackay, to the press to be copied, the latter mailing the correspondence. This is the usual routine with official correspondence of which the indorsement under discussion was considered a part. Both the letter and the indorsement were copied in the official press copy book, and in this shape were accessible to the above persons and Messenger Charles J. Thorn ton. The only other inmates of this office are Sergeant E. W: Thomas, U. S. M. C., and John Johnson, fireman, econd class. It would be impossible for either of these two to consult the press opy book before any of the clerica

orce arrived in the morning. It is unlikely, however, that either of these two knew that the letter of indorsement was in existence. "All the above mentioned people have been questioned and all deny emphatically that they were responsible in any way for the publication of the indorse

ment. I have to add that I am in no way responsible for its publication. "(Signed) W. T. SAMPSON, "Rear Admiral, U. S. N." GAMBLING AMONG WOMEN.

Society of New England Women Make a Formal Denial.

New York, March 12 .- At a meeting of the Seocity of New England Women the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Huntington on Sunday, when he inveighed

against the forms of gambling preva-

lent among women, was discussed with

some vigor. It was emphatically denied

FROM PORTO RICO.

Eighteen Hundred of the Inhabitants Leave for Hawaii.

MORE CONTEMPLATE GOING.

Coterie in the Island Circulating False Reports to Deter Intending Emigrants from Departing.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 5 .- (Correspondence of the Associated Press) .--The surplus labor population of Porto Rico is being gradually but permanently lessened by emigration. During the past few months over 1,800 men, women and children have left for Hawali and if the Hawalian sugar planters' association does not cancel its order with the local agent and if too much opposition is not raised here about 18,000 more will be sent to the far away islands. The local agents have been considerably handicapped by the publication of numerous scare stories in the local Spanish papers. These stories are written and circulated by a certain element by

means of newspapers and hand bills which have been distributed in the districts and from which the emigrants are being recruited. The ignorant would-be emigrants are led to believe that they are being sold into slavery and that their masters will subject them to all manner of torture and cruelty on the sugar plantations of Ha-

The last lot of Hawalian bound emlgrants sailed from Ponce on the 3rd The ship intended to sail on the 2nd but it was held up by the authorities on complaints from parents that their children were being taken away with-out their consent. Dozens of women also complained that their husbands were deserting them. The ship was detained over night and several of those intending to sail on her were taken off by the police. An unsuccessful attempt was made

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to the Cuban iron mines from Ponce. The steamer sent here by the Spanish-American Iron company was an Eng-lish freighter and not licensed to carry passengers. The boat was held up by the customs authorities, and the man in charge of the avendition dismissed the charge of the expedition dismissed the emigrants, saying that he was an irresponsible employe and not obliged to pay the four days' pay which the men claimed was due them while waiting to sail. He had entered into no contract with the people beyond a verbal prom-ise to give them work at \$1 a day. The disappointed men naturally felt that they had a grievance and a riot was imminent, when they were quited by the police, Seventy-five of them sailed the next morning on the Californian for New Orleans on route to Hawail, Other emigration agents are soliciting

men to go to Ecuador to work on the McDonald railroad contract. The Jamaican laborers which that company has taken to South America are reported to be troublesome and unsatis-factory, and the contracting company is anxious to engage 3,000 Porte Ri-cans. The first expedition will probably sail about March 15th. Small parties of fifty or one hundred are continually hearing the black

leaving the island. The emigration of her laboring class may be considered a blessing for Porto Rico. The Island is exceedingly over populated, and there is no work to be offered to the vast army of unemployed. Those who are left behind have more opportunity to better themselves and who go to Hawaii, will be given per-manent employment. They find the climate and style of labor the same as that which they are accustomed to here, and they are given free fuel, rent and schooling for their children,

JAPAN NOT ALARMED.

Rassian Movements in Manchuria Do Not Disturb Her.

London, March 11 .- The Japanese legation in London has received a bundle of advices from Tokio relative to Rusda's movements in Manchuria, but the lapanese minister is unwilling to admit that Japan is alarmed over the recent changes in the situation.

"Japan is still reluctant to believe," said an official of the Japanese legation to a representative of the Associated Press this evening, "that any power, even Russia, is acting outside the concert of powers. Apart from the inter-ests which all the powers have in a suc-cesful solution of the Chinese situa-tion, Japan would have special cause to be offended should the present har-mony be dsturbed by any individual arrangement between China and any other country.

'We don't desire to participate in the slightest way in disturbing the present united action. The war between Japan and China occurred at a time when Japan was just entering upon a new

stomach, make the liver lively, tone up the bowels, set the whole machinery going and keep it in order.

as military and naval prestige is con- | deterministic interior in cerned, we are naturally peaceful and do not desire hostilities."

It may be set down, therefore, that Japan will do her utmost to maintain peace and to insure a successful settle-ment of all question in China. This that we will submit to ment of all question in China. This does not mean that we will submit to any injustice, but the attitude of the Japanese government today is that it is unwilling to believe that Russia would defy the powers with secret ne-gotiations with China or that the pow-ers would allow any such procedure to ers would allow any such proceedure to proceed, to the manifest injury of Japan as well as themselves."

ENGLISH EXCHEQUER.

Fifty Million Pounds Extra Must be Provided For.

New York, March 12 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Questions of the hour take up much in the commons that only a small margin remains for general debate. This does not matter, since no import-

This does not matter, since no unport-ant work is cut out this year except financial business. While this is seri-ous enough the chancellor of the exchequor must provide for £50,000,000 deficit this year and anticipate a simi-lar one for the next, it is not likely to prove contentions unless sugar duties rove contentious unless sugar dutie levied or some new departure from the free trade system is ordered. Th ession will be fraught with uncertain

ty until the budget speech is made, but everything will go smoothly if Sir Michael Hicks-Beach resists pressure from his own side in favor of widen-ing out the area of indirect taxation and bleeding the income taxpayers as an advanced free tradat like Sir Wil. an advanced free trader like Sir Wil-ilam Harcourt would in his place.

GEN. COLVILLE'S CONDUCT.

Mr. Broderick Criticises Him Severely in the House of Commons,

London, March 11 .- In the house of of commons today Charles Mackinnon Douglas (liberal) moved for an inquiry regarding the retirement of Maj.-Gen. Colville, who was sent home from South Africa by Lord Roberts for inefficiency in the field,

Mr. Broderick, secretary of war, re-plied that the motion compelled him to say things he would prefer to leave unsaid, but that he would tell the whole truth. After declaring that he had nothing to apologize for in the course the war office has taken, he proceeded to criticise Gen. Colville's conduct.

conduct. "At Sannas Post," said the secretary of war, "Gen, Colville blundered or maneuvered about until his force was weary, while the Boers carried off guns unmolested. Lord Roberts thought Col. Broadwood did right, although Gen. Colville teck comparison to Col. Broad Colville took exception to Col. Broad-wood's behavior. Gen. Colville left Col Broadwood and his shattered force se An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 2nd instant to ship 400 emigrants while there is nothing to regret so far in another direction. He showed a lack

SHOES. These seamless shoes for boys. 'Cause there are no seams to rlp and let the storm in. It was a great thing for you when we discovered this scheme. It was a great thing for us too. 'Cause we've been selling more boys' shoes every day since. \$1.25 per pair and up. Good stormy weather stoes for girls too. \$1.25 per pair and up. ROBINSON BROS. CO., SHOE BUILDERS, 124 Main St. งรู้หาใหว่างรู้หาใหว่างรู้หาไหว้างรู้หาใหว่างรู้หาใหว่างรู้หาไหว้างรู้หาไหว้างรู้หาไหว้างรู้หาไหว้างรู้หาไหว้าง of enterprise, which lost him the confidence of Lord Roberts. "Lord Roberts, however, postponed his decision until he should be fully in-

STORMY WEATHER

formed. Then came the unfortunate Lumiey surrender, for which Gen, Col-ville was blameable, as he ought to have attempted to effect relief. "I consulted Lord Roberts regarding the Glusultar communic and Lord me

"I consulted Lord Roberts regarding the Gibralter command, and I had no alternative after the advice from Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood. I gave Gen, Colville an opportunity to resign, but he insisted upon being removed. "I consider Gen, Colville has been treated more leniently than if he had been court-martialed. Every possible

been court-martialed. Every possible pressure has been brought to bear in his favor, but so long as I hold office I shall not give way to such clamor." The debate was then adjourned. been court-martlaled.

Presbyterian Losses in China.

San Francisco, March 12 .- Rev. Arthur L. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, has arrived here from New York on route to the orient. Dr. Brown, who was pas-tor of the First Presbyterian church at Portland, Oregon, before he was appointed to his present position, six years ago, expects to devote fourteen months visiting Presbyterian missions and looking after mission affairs in China, Japan, Corea, the Philippine Islands, Siam, India and Syria, a con-siderable portion of which will be de-voted to work of straightening out the angled condition of missionary affairs n China. He estimates the loss of the resbyterian missions in China owing to the Boxer outbreak, at a quarter of million dollars and says that no ex-ortionate demands for the settlement of claims will be made.



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men by the officials causes a radical change in the situation.

For the present the text of the Britsh answer will be withheld from pub. lication, this side of the water at any rate although it is said that after the President has thoroughly considered he matter some general statement may te made as to the point developed. The British answer is long, as such documents go, and would make about two newspaper columns. The tone of the reply is distinctly friendly through-out particularly so in the concluding assurances of good will and a desire to co-operate in the realization of the unrtaking. Although the text is withheld, it is understood that the answer takes up the three amendments made by the Senate and presents the difficultles in the way of assenting to them, As to the amendment which struck out all that clause of the treaty inviting other maritime nations to concur in the neutralizing of the canal, the Brit-ish view is that while the United States and Great Britain can bind themselves by treaty to neutralize the canal, they cannot make this action binding on all other governments, unless these govnts consent.

As to the entire abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as provided by one of the Senate amendments, it ap-pears to be the British view that such a step is too far-reaching to be taken unli each side of the case is presented. The so-called Davis amendment appears however, to be the chief obstacle in the way of an agreement, and while the British answer makes no suggestion the britsh answer makes no suggestion of thy further negotiation, it seems to be a fait inference from its general tenor that if a modification of this ameniment could be secured, there could probably be an adjustment upon the other points of difference. A reading of the answer makes night

A reading of the answer makes plain that while it does not make counter propositions, or propose further action, pet it does not preclude such action by aying down a course which will be adhered to without the slightest devia-tion. On the contrary, the answer takes the form of an argument tending to show that the amendments proposed the Senate do not fairly consider the us British interests involved, and that for that reason they cannot be acgted in the form presented. . There is ing peremptory in the tone of the

Hay-Pauncefote negotiations ave been in progress for something over two years, and owing to the great sts involved they have constituted ional question at issue be for the state department. The treaty signed prior to the opening of the and Congress and was submit-of a Senate in December, 1993. It the store encountered opposition in that by it after some delay was finally may after several amendments had after several amendments had

chief issue was made on what he chief issue was made on what the known as the Davis amendment. When it terms this did not give the Unied States a right to fortify the tani, yet in general language it ex-Resed the right of this country to stop such measures in regard to the main as were deemed necessary for the paper maintenance of American au-therity.

extended debate in executive two other amendments were , and the treaty was ratified, as al. The other two amendments gated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ad struck out the provision of the traty which invited other foreign mernments to express their approval of

As the document created conditions which the British government had not encurred in when the original treaty encurred in when the original treaty was made, it was beccasary to present the instrument in its amended form to a understand the its approval. It suffers to the its approval. It is understood that one moving consid-cation in the minds of the British to be made, was that their determina-tion affected not only Great British the interests in the canal, but all be sured at large, as the complete neu-talizing of the canal under the terms of the treaty would have the effect of onferring the same rights and usage ferring the same rights and usage

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REPLY.

Tells Sec'y Long Who Were Acquainted With the Morgan Indorsement.

New York, March 11.—A special to the Times from Newport, R. I., says: The following is the reply sent by Rear Admiral Sampson to Secretary Long in regard to the matter of publi-cation of the letter sent by Gunner Morgan to the former: "United States Navy Yard, Boston,

Feb. 28. Sir-In replying to the depart-ment's letter of February 26, I have to

Young Mothers

Stand in special need of help while the baby is being nursed. Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription not only strengthens the woman for motherhood and makes. the birth hour practically painless, but it increases the nutritive secretions on which the child is fed. It soothes

the nerves, encourages the appetite and rapidly restores the mother to ro-bust health. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescrip-

tion," neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

Anarcolic. "I wish to let you know the reat benefit my wife derived brough taking your 'Favor-lie Prescrip tion," writes Mr, Robert Harden,of Bran-don, Mawitoba Box 236. "Il was a case of childbirth. We had heard se my wife decid. ed to try it. (1) may say my wife is thirty-three and this was be first child.) She commenced to commenced to take 'Favorite

The prescription' five months be-fore her child was born. We have a fine, healthy girl. and we believe and we believe that this was mainty owing to the 'Favorite Prescription taken faithfully according to instions. We directions. We shall certainly recommend it



games, though the meanum of whise games, though it was admitted that in some cases, tickets were sold and in this way money that otherwise would not be contributed was raised. The general opinion seemed to be that Dr. Huntington had taken a rather narrow view of the situation. To Improve Brooklyn Bridge. New York, March 12 .- The Brooklyn bridge' authorities are contemplating the entire remodeling of the bridge in order to allow of the manipulated elevated bridge trains. The cost, it was said, will be in the neighborhood of one million and the capacity for elevated track will be doubled. The improve-ments, if decided upon, will require a ments year's time to complete. HARVARDUNION SELECTS NAMES

Ten Will be Placed on Tablets for

New University Club Building. Cambridge, Mass., March 12 .- The

committee of undergraduates and graduates of the Harvard union has selected ten names for memorial tablets in the ten names for memorial tablets in the hall of the New University club build-ing. The names are: John Adams, 1755; James Russell Lowell, 1838; Louis Agassiz, 1840; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1821; Joseph Warren, 1759; Cotton Ma-ther, 1678; Joseph Story, 1798; Benja-min Pierce, 1828; Edward Everet, 1811; Asa Gray, 1844; Charles Sumner, 1830, and Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard college. of Harvard college.

MANCHURIA FOR AMERICANS. Treasury Figures of Importations

from this Country into That.

New York, March 11 .- The import. ance of Manchuria as a market for American goods is presented in some figures which the treasury bureau of statistics has compiled from the latest of the reports of the Chinese government, says a Washington special to the Tribune. The official figures of the Chinese government show the popula-tion of Manchurla is 7,500,000, or is less than 2 per cent of the total population

of China. The single treaty port through which foreign commerce enters is New Chwang. Its total imports "from foreign countries and Hongkong" in 1899, the latest date for which figures are available, were valued in the official re-turns at 5,279,185 kaikwan taels, and its turns at 5,279,185 kalkwan taels, and its imports of foreign goods brought from other Chinese ports is 16,566,413 halk-wan taels, making the total value of foreign goods received during the year 21,345,585 halkwan taels, or \$15,5947,500, the value of the halkwan tael, being of-ficially given as 73 cents American gold. The total important in the The total imports into all Onina in the same year amounted to 264,748,456 haik. wan taels, making a total of imports of foreign goods into New Chwang less than 10 per cent of the total imports of foreign goods into China in that yeth. "The entry of 584,877 pieces of Ameri-can drills, valued at 2.023,646 haikwan taels," says the report, "show the firm hold these goods have on the market, they having increased tenfold in as many years. American sheetings are even more sought after, over 1,100,000 pieces having come in. The importation of American cotton flannel quadrupled and American kerosene oil has nearly doubled in comparison with the totals for preceding years." The other exports from the United States to China and Hongkong amount-

States to China and Hongkong amount-ed to \$8,726,077, of which it is estimated that less than \$2,000,000 reached Manchuria, making the total value of American exports in 1899 to China and Hongkong which reached the markets of Manchuria, about \$5,000,000, or 22 per cent of the total of \$22,013,000 exports 1 from the United States to China and Hongkong in that war Hongkong in that year.





