

ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

Emperor's Yacht Comes in One Day Ahead of Time.

DID NOT STOP AT BERMUDAS.

Encountered Heavy Weather in Southern Waters - Logged 16 Knots an Hour - Admiral Baudissin Welcomed by a Civic Committee and a Naval Officer - Wallace Downey Called.

New York, Feb. 12. The imperial German yacht Hohenzollern sent here for the use of Prince Henry of Prussia during his forthcoming visit, has arrived from Kiel. She was not expected for she came by the southern route and it was calculated that she would take at least one day more than it did. It had also been thought that she would touch at Bermuda and that place had reported her as two days overdue. The weather she encountered was unfavorable for a call at Bermuda, and at sea Admiral Count Von Baudissin abandoned the party formed plan and shaped his course for New York.

The yacht had some heavy weather in southern waters, but for the most part was fair and when it was at its best she logged 16 knots an hour. She was in sight off Sandy Hook a few minutes before the noon hour and an hour later was in quarantine. She got the courtesy of the port from federal officials and came on through the narrows and up into North river without delay.

Passing craft gave her a noisy welcome with their whistles and the man at her jackstaff was kept busy dipping her big naval flag with its field of white, black Prussian eagle and black cross. She stood high out of the water and looked impressive beyond her real size. She was painted white all over, save touches of gold astern and a long streak of red that showed below her water line. She has a ram bow and in general type resembles a modern man-of-war.

The North German Lloyd pier at Hoboken, where she is to be overhauled, was not ready for her reception and she dropped anchor in mid-stream until a float of tugs cleared a berth for her.

German flags floated above the docks and warehouses of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American line piers and the ships of those two companies in port were dressed. The bands of the latter assembled on quarter deck and serenaded the yacht as she lay at anchor.

Admiral Von Baudissin was formally welcomed to New York by a civic committee, a representative of Mayor Low and an officer of the United States navy. The civic committee was headed by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, and his associates were Emil S. Boas, Gustav H. Schwab, Captain Jacob S. Miller, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., George H. Boldt, Colonel Whelan and Commander Rodgers.

Captain Mahan spoke briefly, greeting the admiral and his officers and ship in the name of the people of the city. The admiral thanked the committee and through its members the citizens of New York. Private Secretary James Reynolds left the card of the mayor and Captain Converse of the battleship Illinois made the formal call in behalf of the navy. Wallace Downey, builder of the yacht for the German emperor, for the launching of which Prince Henry is coming to the United States, also called. The officers of the Hohenzollern said it would be impossible for them to accept formal entertainment until the arrival of the Prince of whose suite they are members. They can and will do so in their private and individual capacities, but when they come ashore it will be in civilian attire. Admiral Von Baudissin will return the calls of those who called or left cards for him and it was expected last evening that he would visit the city hall some time today. He will also call upon Consul General Ebnzer, representative here of the German Government. After formal greeting the admiral talked with the newspapermen as to his voyage across.

"We had a very pleasant trip, thank you," he said. "There was some heavy weather, but nothing very serious. We are glad that it is over. We all feel very grateful for the kindly welcome you have given us. Everybody aboard is well and there is really nothing much to say about the voyage over the Atlantic. We shall lie here at this dock until February 21, when we cross to the other side of the river. The yacht is to be given a general overhauling while here."

What Became of Securities. Detroit, Feb. 12. The Journal says: "Elliott C. Stevenson and J. W. Beaumont, F. C. Andrews' attorneys, who have been checking up Mr. Andrews' affairs, have proceeded far enough to be able to answer the question of what became of the securities Andrews took up when he deposited among five local banking institutions the \$662,000 worth of over-certified checks. They were either sold and the proceeds applied to indebtedness at the banks or were deposited with them to cover obligations already incurred by Andrews. The attorneys have already traced the disposition of these securities with such accuracy that they feel authorized in saying not a single piece of security now remains in Andrews' possession."

Horticultural Society. New York, Feb. 12. The sixth annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural society, which will be during two days, was opened in the rooms of the American Institute.

EDUCATED SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Stanton Demands Educational Qualification For Voters.

Washington, Feb. 12. The first international woman suffrage conference and the 31th annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association was begun here with an unusually large number of delegates in attendance. The convention was presided over by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its president. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Henry D. F. MacFarland, president of the board of district commissioners. A strong plea for educated suffrage was made in an address prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and given by her inability to present it, it was read by Rev. Olympia Brown of Wisconsin. Mrs. Stanton is the only living woman who signed the call for the first woman's rights convention ever held in the world. This convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 18 and 19, 1848. She and Miss Susan B. Anthony have battled together for woman's rights for the past 50 years. Mrs. Brown, who read the address, has been for many years president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage association and was the first woman in the United States to be ordained by a regularly constituted ecclesiastical body. Mrs. Stanton said:



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Living woman who signed the call for the first woman's rights convention ever held in the world. This convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 18 and 19, 1848. She and Miss Susan B. Anthony have battled together for woman's rights for the past 50 years. Mrs. Brown, who read the address, has been for many years president of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage association and was the first woman in the United States to be ordained by a regularly constituted ecclesiastical body. Mrs. Stanton said:

"While we should not allow our country to be a dumping ground for the refuse population of the old world, we should welcome all hardy, common sense laborers here. The one demand I would make for this class is that they should not become a part of our ruling power until they can read and write the English language intelligently and understand the principles of Republican government. This is the only restrictive legislation we need to protect ourselves against foreign domination.

"With free schools and compulsory education no one has an excuse for not understanding the language of the country. As women are governed by a 'male aristocracy' we are doubly interested in having our rulers able at least to read and write.

"The great political parties fear to propose this measure lest it should insure their defeat.

"Some say that the ignorant classes need the ballot for their protection more than the rich. Well, they have had it and exercised it and what have they done to protect their own interests? Absolutely nothing, because they did not know in what direction their interests lay or by what system of legislation they could be lifted out of poverty, vice and ignorance into liberty, justice and equality.

"A republic based on the theory of universal suffrage in which a large class of educated women, representing the virtue, intelligence and wealth of the nation, are disfranchised is an anomaly in government, especially when all the men, foreign and native, ignorant and educated, black and white, vicious and virtuous, by their votes decide the rights and duties of this superior class.

"As women have no voice in the laws under which they live they surely have the right to demand that their rulers, foreign and native, shall be able to read and write the English language.

"The popular objection to woman suffrage is that it would 'double the ignorant vote.' The patent answer to this is, abolish the ignorant vote. Our legislators have this power in their own hands. There have been various restrictions in the past for men. We are willing to abide by the same for woman provided the insurmountable qualification of sex be forever removed. Some of the opponents talk as if educated suffrage would be against the best interests of the laboring masses, whereas, it would be most beneficial in its ultimate influence."

The foreign delegates, who were seated on the platform and who took great interest in the proceedings, listened to words of greeting from May Wright Sewell, Clara Barton, Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Madame Sofka Levona Fricland of Russia fittingly responded, saying in part that Russia had been the friend of America during the civil war and that close ties of friendship exist between the two countries. America she said, had more than once displayed friendship toward Russia and had sent her ships there to protect her people from American trade embargo.

Revision Committee. Philadelphia, Feb. 12. The Presbytery revision committee considered the third and fourth articles of the new brief statement of faith for popular use and came to a final decision on the third article. This article touches on creation.

Weather Indications. Clearing and slightly colder Thursday; Friday probably fair; fresh north west winds.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Death Caused By An Automobile In New York.

WAS ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Was Struck by Motor Carriage Occupied by Edward R. Thomas and Three Friends. Machine Was Known as 'White Flyer.'

New York, Feb. 12. Henry Thies, a 7-year-old boy, was struck and killed by an automobile occupied by Edward R. Thomas, son of General Samuel Thomas, and three friends. Thomas was arrested, charged with homicide and was released on bail. The automobile, which struck the boy, is known as the "White Flyer," because of its great speed. It formerly belonged to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Edward R. Thomas was elected president of the Seventh National bank of this city at the time of the Marquand failure last June, but he served only one day, the comptroller of the currency having ordered the bank's suspension.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. Secretary Long Spoke at Boston, Senator Dewey at New York and Minister Wu at Grand Rapids.

Boston, Feb. 12. As a fitting observance of the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, the Middlesex club gave a banquet at Hotel Brunswick. The guests who addressed them were Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Major General Daniel E. Sickles, Captain John D. Ford, U. S. A., and Roscoe Conkling Bruce, colored student and orator at Harvard college.

Secretary Long was in a very humorous vein as the result of his flattering welcome.

Mr. Long said he brought good news from Washington where every department was carrying out the ideals of the best sentiments of Massachusetts. The work of the government was going on in all its varied ranges and all its trusts were being administered in the interests of the people. The navy department, he said, was so sure. The state department had covered itself with distinction in having won for us the open door, and there seemed to be almost a rivalry among the nations of the world to assure us of their kindly disposition not only now but in the past. Coming to the war department and the Philippine question the secretary said: "The war department is dealing with the great interests which are committed to its hands and if Secretary Root were here he would assure you that the administration in the Philippines is not a failure but is advancing every day toward the pacification and good government of those islands."

Observance of the Day in New York. New York, Feb. 12. There was a general suspension of business in the financial district of this city in honor of the 93d anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Many mercantile houses also closed and flags were generally displayed.

There were a number of banquets, the principal one being that of the Republican club. More than 500 were present in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. President Louis Stern presided. To his right sat Senator Dewey while to his left was seated Lieutenant Governor Woodford.

The banquets and those responding were: "Abraham Lincoln," James Willis Gleed of Topeka, Kan.; "A Tribute to McKinley," Senator Chauncey M. Depew; "The Republican Party," Lieutenant Governor Woodford; "The Conquerors," Cresswell MacLaughlin.

A number of letters of regret were read, the first being from Robert T. Hanna and Governor William H. Taft of the Philippines.

Mr. Gleed was the first speaker and he was followed by Senator Depew.

Minister Wu Speaks. Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 12. The Lincoln club of this city celebrated the birthday of Lincoln with a banquet. Congressman William A. Aldrich presided, a number of guests from Washington.

The principal guest was Minister Wu, who was warmly welcomed when he arose to respond to a toast.

Makers of Waste and Shoddy. New York, Feb. 12. Representatives of a number of firms engaged in the manufacture of waste and shoddy in the United States met here to confer regarding the state of the trade, and to form a permanent organization. The call for the meeting was sent out by J. J. Ryan of Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Ryan said that the trade had never had an organization and that it was felt it was time to have one. It is not the purpose to fix rates at the present meeting, but merely to set a general understanding about the whole subject of the trade.

Lockout and Strike. Providence, Feb. 12. The lockout in the five mills of the American Woolen company at Quineyville, due to a strike of 150 weavers against the so-called double lock system, was suspended by a general strike of the weavers, many of whom are sympathetic with the weavers who participated in the lockout with the company. The lockout began Feb. 3 and was in effect until a general strike set for a later date.

FEDERAL PARTY.

Memorial Presented to Senate Asking Statehood.

Washington, Feb. 12. The memorial of the federal party of the Philippine Islands was transmitted to the senate by the secretary of war, together with a letter of transmittal by Governor Tatt, in whose charge the document was given. It was adopted at an extraordinary session of the federal party held in November.

The memorial proper is divided into two parts. The first of these is a petition for annexation and a presentation of the form of government desired in this sub-divisor (the federal party) is forth that it is made an exhaustive study of both the Filipinos and the Americans and concludes that from the mass of data collected it is the "intention of the two peoples that they should never be reunited." The memorial announces as principles for this union the formation of "a more perfect union, establishment of justice, the insurance of domestic tranquility, promotion of the general welfare and the securing of the blessings of liberty."

The memorial proceeds: "To make of the Philippines a colony of the United States or to grant independence to the Philippines would be to hand the islands over to disorder and to anarchy, to destruction and to chaos. In effect the colonial system involves the principles of difference of citizenship, inequality of rights and other consequent abuses and injustices, of all which we Filipinos were afflicted under the Spanish government, and for this reason we reject everything which tends towards a colony. Philippine independence with or without a protective means a holding of power by all the terrible elements of the sects which predominate and would predominate still for some years, until the anger of the Filipinos toward Filipinos shall have been completely calmed, education become general and the fanaticism we have inherited from Spanish exile, Federation of annexation would settle all these difficulties by concentrating the interest of the Filipino people upon education and labor."

The memorialists then "pray a declaration by the congress of the United States to the effect that the Philippine Islands as they are described in the treaty of Paris and the subsequent convention with Spain are an integral part of the United States, the said Philippine Islands constituting a territory with the rights and privileges which the constitution of the United States grants to the other territories, such as that of becoming a state of the union."

A preliminary form of government similar to that of the territories of the United States is outlined as suitable for the Philippines. The plan provides for a governor and four executive secretaries to be appointed by the president of the United States and for a territorial senate in addition to a house of representatives, consisting of 30 members, 16 of whom are to be elected by the people and the others appointed by the governor. The memorial asks that the islands be represented in the United States House of Representatives by two delegates.

Employers' Liability Bill. Albany, Feb. 12. Representatives of every organized labor body in the state were present at the hearing given by the senate judiciary committee on the Employers' Liability bill. This is the measure which has received the endorsement of the State Workmen's Federation and in response to the call of its legislative representatives, James A. Lavery of Poughkeepsie, all the state organizations, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and various trades unions whose members are employed in mills and manufactories, sent delegations.

Police Want to Ride Free. Troy, Feb. 12. Twenty-three conductors and motormen of the United Traction company were arrested by the police because they refused to allow policemen to ride free on passes issued by Mayor Conway. The arrests were in development of the controversy between the company and city officials over the right of the police and firemen to ride free on street cars.

St. Valentine. Not rose nor tender sentiment. Not lily nor the columbine. But from the prairie's rolling mead I send a spray of ironwood. To greet you as my Valentine.

Blue-eyed the birds are, I know. And dapple red the roses glow. But I have sent the ironwood. Careful and harsh, whose dusky head The pains of unrequited love show.

Not rude my sentiment, if you find My meaning true, though cold and cutting. For struck from sudden flash of thought No bird's eye can be so true.

Thus flew the word of mind to mind. Nay, as you touch it time shall bring A glimpse of low horizon ring.

And dreamy eyes of dawn have seen That twilight of a sunrise seen. The rustle of the wind's broad wing.

From my rough hand to lay in thine I send this offering, 'tis a sign of love and love's latest truth. Of iron faith that holds through death - A suburban western Valentine.

-Ernest Merritt in February Woman's Home Companion.

FIGHT IN MOUNTAINS.

Battle Between Officers and Outlaws.

SIX MEN DEAD, AS MANY DYING.

Mules Which Had Been Levied on For Debt Were Retaken by Owner Sheriff and Poise Attempted to Recover Them and Desperate Fight Followed - Many Murders.

Middlesboro, Ky., Feb. 12. Six are dead and as many more are dying as the result of a battle between Middlesboro officers and mountaineers which occurred at Lee Turner's saloon, three and a half miles from Middlesboro last month. Turner had some mules and other goods levied on in payment for a debt and a few nights ago, it is said, he with others went to Virginia where the property had been taken secured what was formerly his and returned to his house.

Deputy Sheriff William Thompson summoned a posse of 10 or 15 men for the purpose of arresting Turner. Turner's transportation was refused, the officers and they footed it through the mountains. Turner had heard that an attempt would be made to arrest him and he and his men, 15 in number, were prepared. The saloon is built of huge logs and is surrounded by a 30-foot fence in which loop holes were cut. Turner's surrender was demanded. His reply was a round of shots.

Charles C. Cecil of Middlesboro was riding a horse in plain view of the Turner gang. Some one believed to have been Mike Welsh, Turner's bartender, fired through a window, killing Cecil. Instantly the murderer fell back pierced by a half dozen bullets. The officers scattered, hiding behind trees and rocks. In the shooting that followed John Doyle, a former railroad man, was badly wounded perhaps fatally, and Simon Bean, an other ex-railroad, was shot.

A torch was applied to an exposed side of the building and in a few minutes the building was in flames. Several of the mountaineers came to the window and were immediately shot down. Lee Turner and several of his friends, however, escaped. Several of his men perished in the flames. Many rumors are reported one being that five of the Turner gang were killed and that five more perished in the flames.

It is also believed that the deputy lost several men. Some of the deputies came in and stated that half of the men are still at the saloon and that they will return with reinforcements. Turner, it is said, graduated from a college at Roschill, Va. His saloon is known for the difficulties that have occurred there.

Placing the day's number of death at only six 59 have been killed there and twice that number wounded. TRAIN WRECKED. Passenger Train on the Erie Derailed and Many Injured. Cleveland, Feb. 12. A passenger train on the Erie road, leaving Cleveland at 1 p. m. for New York, was wrecked between Mahoning and Phalanx, O., about 40 miles from this city Wednesday afternoon.

The whole train left the tracks and ran on for 20 car lengths, finally toppling over in a ditch. Twenty-one persons are reported injured, but it is believed no fatalities occurred. As the train is made up in this city, most of the injured are probably residents of this city. The train consisted of a buffet car, two sleepers, chair car, coach, baggage and express cars. Physicians were called from Warren and Youngstown and left at once for Leavittsburg, where some of the injured had been taken.

The cause of the wreck is not known and the officials are not able to explain it, unless by a broken wheel or axle. Some of the more seriously injured were taken to Youngstown. The wrecked train is one of the finest on the Erie road and is vestibuled.

Twenty-five people were injured, but none of them seriously except George Thomas of Cleveland, who will probably die.

The cause of the wreck is said to be spreading rails. Most of the injured were in the coach next to the last, that being the private car of Joseph Ramsay, president of the Washburn railroad who was on the train.

Mr. Ramsay had an emergency case with him and did heroic work in assisting the injured. His car did not topple over but the car in front did.

Sale of Street Car Lines. Canton, O., Feb. 12. It is stated by an authoritative source that the North Ohio Traction company, the Everett-Moore syndicate and Henry Everett have disposed of their interests in the Canton-Akron street railway line now being constructed between Akron and Canton and the Canton and Massillon city street car systems, as well as the Canton-Massillon inter-urban line now in operation, with the extension to Navarre, five miles south from Massillon. The purchasers are the banking house of Taylor & Anthony of Boston, E. E. Myers of Chicago and eastern capitalists. The transaction will include something over \$2,000,000.

Freed to Death. Fred J. ...

NEW COMMERCE BILL.

The Elkins Pooling Measure Not Warmly Indorsed.

WENT PASS DURING THIS SESSION.

President Annoyed by Territorial Officers - Tillman and Foraker (Clink-Senator Patterson a Shrewd Lawyer).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. [Special.] - The Elkins interstate commerce bill is fairly hunched and is receiving criticism and occasionally a few commendations. Senator Elkins did not expect that it would be indorsed very fully because as a compromise measure it was neither satisfactory to the railroad men nor the shippers and the interstate commerce commission. The railroads, or some of them, like the provision for pooling, but do not like granting authority to the commission to prevent discrimination and power to fix rates. The commissioners like the latter feature, but do not like the pooling provision. "As my friend Senator Allison once remarked," said Senator Elkins, "I am doing a little for both sides. I did not expect either to be pleased, but I have tried to frame a bill which will be satisfactory to all. It is a mistake to think that all the railroads want a pooling law. Some of the biggest roads in the country oppose it. In my opinion, a pooling arrangement with the contract open and known to the public will be beneficial to the small roads." It is expected that the various interests will be heard by the interstate commerce committee while the bill is being considered, and the virtues and evils of the Elkins bill will be discussed at length. No one could predict that it will receive favorable consideration in this congress.

Territorial "Scrapers." Grover Cleveland once said, "Is it possible that nobody but rascals inhabit the territories of this country?" The remark was made because of the charges that were made against every applicant for office and countercharges that were made by applicants against the men who were opposing them. President Roosevelt is having the same experience with his territorial appointments. He has not made the same weary query as Mr. Cleveland, but he has made an attempt to stop so much airing of dirty linen in Washington. These men from the territories are persistent. Even after all the charges have been considered and determined to have no weight with the president the appointments, when made, are followed to the senate and the whole matter gone over again. As a matter of fact, there are some mighty good men in the territories and some others who have good records in the territories, but whose pasts in the states are just a trifle shady.

"Barred at the Red River." In this connection I wish to recall territorial days in Dakota. Major A. W. Edwards was running the Fargo Argus and making a mighty bright paper of it too. He employed some talent well known in the newspaper world, which included Frank Irons, Pat Donan and "Bob Ingersoll" Plummer, so named on account of his resemblance to the famous agnostic. Some one proposed that Edwards should have an office, whereat a newspaper opponent launched a tirade against the major, making many allegations about his record "back in the states." Major Edwards referred to the attack, and all the reply he ever made was, "George, don't you know that all records are barred at the Red River of the North?"

Foraker and Tillman. Senator Foraker had said that the utterances of Senator Tillman in any other place than the United States senate would be treasonable. The debate ran along for nearly an hour, and Tillman broke in, and this colloquy ended:

Tillman - The senator said a few minutes ago that if I were not here in my official capacity I would have laid myself open to the charge of treason.

Foraker - You have not been thinking about that all this while, have you? [Laughter.]

Tillman - I have been thinking about that, and the senator throws so much additional light upon my pitiable condition that if I should happen to go into this new possession of ours I would be really alarmed. [Laughter.]

Foraker - Then I made more of an impression upon the senator than I supposed I had. [Laughter.]

Patterson as a Lawyer. I heard about a feature of Senator Patterson's successful law practice the other day. It was told by a Colorado man who knows him well. He said that Patterson worked with Judge, attorneys and witnesses like a steam engine, and in about three or four weeks he had everybody tired out. Then he was just in prime condition and able to make the greatest exertion in the case. Fresh, vigorous and intellectual, he appeared in court sweeping everything before him. Another feature he described was Patterson's way with a jury. In every jury case he made it a point to find out something about each individual juror, something personal, something about his past, something that he could appeal to in his argument. Then when addressing the jury he would bring in something bearing on the case which would appeal to each juror or would in some way make the individual juror feel that the lawyer was stating the case as it affected him personally. My informant said this was one of the reasons why Patterson had so much business before him. His addresses to the jury.

Postmaster Dead. Newburg, Feb. 12. Captain James E. Munzer, postmaster of Fishkill Landing, died at that town after a long illness of consumption. He was a postmaster for many years, serving the town of Fishkill in the Dutchess county for many years and several terms. He was born in New York city in 1821 and was one of the first postmasters on the Hudson.

Report of the ...

Report of the ...

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - I felt very discouraged two years ago. I was suffering so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.



MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; all bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."

-Mrs. Louise Gibson, 4813 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill. - \$20000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine. If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

Florida Georgia and All Southern Winter Resorts. VIA SAVANNAH LINE FOUR SAILINGS EACH WEEK FROM NEW YORK. SHORT, INEXPENSIVE SEA TOURS. EFFICIENT MODERN STEAMERS. Superior Service. Low Season Rates. Full information and attractive Advertising - Liberal Terms to Agents. W. T. CHARLTON, G. F. & P. A., 120 N. 5th St., North River, New York.

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ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY. Most important Move in Eastern Politics Recently.

Peking, Feb. 12. - The news of the signing of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance became known to a few diplomats here and was an absolute surprise. The treaty is regarded as the most important move made in Far Eastern politics of recent years. The Japanese minister, Uchida, visited Prince Ching, president of the foreign office, and gave him a copy of the treaty.

It is not doubted among the diplomats here that the no alliance will effectually veto the signing of the Manchurian treaty.

The British minister, Sir Ernest M. Satow, the Japanese minister, Uchida, and the United States minister, Mr. Conger, have recently been pressing Prince Ching to postpone signing the Manchurian treaty and obtained a promise to defer so doing until fresh representations could be made, which representations were made in the form of a copy of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The Chinese officials who were informed of the signing of the treaty expressed the greatest satisfaction. They said British prestige in the Far East had been given a tremendous advancement.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

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