

RUSSIA WROTH

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES RESENTED WITHOUT DELAY.

Decree Issued by M. De Witte that May Be the Beginning of a Commercial War.

TARIFF RATES INCREASED

IN RETALIATION FOR SECRETARY GAGE'S RECENT ORDER.

Additional Duty of 30 Per Cent. Net Imposed on Many Articles of American Manufacture.

OPERATIVE ON FIRST OF MARCH

PROPOSED DUTY IS REALLY AN INCREASE OF 50 PER CENT.

Evidence that Russia Does Not Intend to Wait for a Test Case on the Sugar Duty Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, this afternoon received a cablegram from the Russian Foreign Office, stating that a decree had been issued imposing increased duties on certain American imports into Russia, and he took steps to inform the State Department accordingly. The text of the Russian order follows:

"An order of the Russian minister of finance directs additional tariff of 30 per cent. net, imposed on articles included in Paragraphs 150, 151, 152, 153, 154 and Section 2, discriminating tariff, upon American machinery, iron, steel, castings, tools, gas and water meters, dynamo, sewing machines; Paragraph 157 of the Russian laws, when such articles are of American manufacture. This includes motors and machinery of all kinds."

It is realized here that a grave crisis has been reached in the trade relations between the United States and Russia. The immediate effect of the Russian decree, when it becomes operative on March 1, will be to increase by 50 per cent. the duties on American machinery, steel and iron goods. These goods already enjoy two separate reductions, 30 per cent. being taken off from the general and 20 per cent. from the conventional duties. The articles referred to in the Russian decree are machinery and tools of every kind, manufactures and products of cast iron and steel. Roughly stated, the United States is said to have exported goods of this description to Russia last year to the amount of about \$30,000,000. The addition of 50 per cent. duty, if it is thought, prove practically prohibitory.

The action taken to-day means that the Russian government will not concern itself with a test case in the sugar duty question, nor await the issue of such a case. However, there is an expectation that American importers of Russian sugar will make a fight in their own interest. Some cargoes of Russian sugar are now afloat and on their way to the United States, where at least one is due to arrive in the next ten days. It is not doubted that the consignees in the United States will, rather than pay the countervailing duty, which would make it impossible to compete with other sugars, make up a test case. If the ruling favors the Russian side, then the obnoxious decree will be amended, though it is not denied that the Russian government feels offended.

The Belgian minister, Count Liechtelvelde, has taken notice of the reported action of the treasury in applying the discriminatory duty to Belgian sugar; also upon the finding that this sugar bounty aided, and the State Department has heard from him on the subject.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The finance minister, M. De Witte, has proved his ability to hit quick and hard. He was evidently prepared for reprisals before Secretary Gage took final action. M. De Witte sent to the Senate on Wednesday for publication an ordinance levying 30 per cent. increased duty on the most important American imports into Russia. The ordinance was published to-day in the Official Messenger, and becomes effective March 1.

This action is greatly regretted by Americans, who anticipate much harm therefrom. Well-informed Americans do not believe the Supreme Court will sustain the claim that Russia pays a sugar bounty, directly or indirectly, and regard the action taken as hasty, though not unexpected by those knowing how he felt on the matter. It is believed that little harm would have resulted to Russian interests if the action of the court had been awaited. The German press naturally has taken the role of Tertium Gaudens, believing the measure will transfer American commerce to Germany. The ordinance requires that the articles affected be accompanied, upon importation, by a certificate of origin. The ordinance affects the articles named in Paragraphs 150, 151, 152, 153, 154 and 157 of the second part, including all sorts of iron and steel goods, from unwrought iron castings to sewing machines. Locomotives with complicated thrashers attached and steam plows and fire engines are excepted.

PROTEST BY SOCIALISTS.

Germany's Proposed Prohibitive Agricultural Duties Denounced.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Mass meetings called by the Socialists throughout Germany this week passed strongly worded resolutions against the proposed prohibitive agricultural duties, branding them as the most unjust and most onerous burden for the working part of the nation, and dictated by the "brutal class of the empire and the lowest agrarian selfishness." They not only protest against increased duties, but demand their entire abolition.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten (Conservative) has printed an article making a strong argument that Germany has no need to fear a tariff war with the United States, even if large agricultural duties are

imposed, because American imports here are two and one-half times those of Germany to the United States. It cites a dispatch saying the Treasury Department at Washington is overwhelmed with telegrams on the subject of additional sugar duty, adding: "This shows that American business interest is opposed to a possible tariff war with Russia. How much more will it oppose a tariff war with Germany, whose business is worth ten times to the United States than that of Russia."

American Motors and Slates. LONDON, Feb. 16.—Due probably to the severe wear and tear of its rolling stock, upon which there has been much comment in financial circles recently, the Central London Railroad, better known as the "Tuppenny" tube, has decided to try American motors instead of the heavy electrical engines now employed, and has ordered from the licensees here of an American company three small motors, mounted on bogie-trucks under the carriages. If the experiments are successful the old locomotives will be abandoned. The idea is due to a trip to the United States just made by the company's engineer.

Another American advance is the arrival at Barrow of 200 tons of American slates, used for roofing. It is said these can be imported cheaper than they can be bought at the quarries, only seven miles distant from Barrow.

ACCIDENT ON WARSHIP.

Thirteen-Inch Gun on the Kearsarge Explodes Off Key West.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 16.—A big thirteen-inch gun exploded on the battleship Kearsarge while the ship was at target practice off Key West. The gun itself and its super-imposed turret were badly damaged. The battleship is at present at anchor here, awaiting orders from Washington.

The ship's officers are in a quandary as to what will be the outcome of the accident, whether the Kearsarge will be ordered home for repairs or whether the captain will be instructed to proceed on her cruise in Southern waters without the gun. The general impression here is that the Kearsarge will be directed to continue on her cruise.

CHINESE TOO SLOW

LATEST IMPERIAL EDICT NOT SATISFACTORY TO ENVOYS.

Hopes Entertained that After the New Year Festes the Demands Will Be Compelled With.

INDEMNITY NOT DECIDED ON

QUESTION THAT CANNOT BE SETTLED AT THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

Decapitation of Eight Alleged Boxer Leaders by Order of the Viceroy of Han-Kow.

PEKING, Feb. 16.—A message was delivered to the foreign ministers before the meeting this morning of the Chinese peace commissioners, which contained the wording of an edict, dated yesterday, sentencing Prince Chung to commit suicide and Yu Hsien, former Governor of the province of Shan-Si, to be executed, both in the presence of a high government official, in order to satisfy the foreigners. Chi Shin and Hin Cheng Yu will have their cases investigated by Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, whose report the Emperor will take before execution is pronounced. Gen. Tung Fu Siang is deprived of his rank and will receive further punishment afterward. Yang Nian and Chao Su Kian are imprisoned. Sentence of death is suspended on those culprits who are already dead, but all their honors are cancelled, also the posthumous honors granted their families.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the translation was made the ministers did not consider the matter this morning, leaving it until Monday. But they scarcely consider the repetition of this edict a proper answer to their demands, as it means only one head, instead of those demanded. Still, they think that after the Chinese New Year, if insistence is made, the reply will be as required.

The ministers have considered the plans for a legation settlement, with fortifications, and also the question of indemnities. They have decided that the jurisdiction at present held covered only the local losses of citizens, and that the home government must assume the expense of their military expeditions.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

No Prospect of Satisfactory Settlement at Peking.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Minister Wu, the Chinese minister, called at the State Department to-day and spent nearly half an hour in close conference with acting Secretary Hill. He had no late news from China, but was seeking to assist, as far as he could, in the pursuit of some agreement that will settle the question of indemnity for the losses suffered by the foreigners in China from the Boxer movement. It has been for some time realized that there was little hope for the envoys at Peking attaining any agreement upon this important subject, and Mr. Conner's reports must be clearly indicated that the subject must be dealt with elsewhere than in Peking if any concert of action is to be maintained between the powers. It is presumed that the foreign offices in Europe and Japan are also being approached directly by the Chinese government on this subject, and if success is had in reaching the outline of a common understanding something in the nature of a joint report is expected to follow and conclude the negotiations on this point.

Eight Boxers Beheaded.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16.—Eight alleged Boxer leaders, after trial by officers of Chang T'ung, the viceroy of Han-Kow, have been decapitated at that place.

W. T. and Alfred Stead Delayed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The steamship Pretoria, on board of which is William T. Stead, and Mr. Conner's reports must be clearly indicated that the subject must be dealt with elsewhere than in Peking if any concert of action is to be maintained between the powers. It is presumed that the foreign offices in Europe and Japan are also being approached directly by the Chinese government on this subject, and if success is had in reaching the outline of a common understanding something in the nature of a joint report is expected to follow and conclude the negotiations on this point.

Senator Hanna gave a dinner to the President last night at his residence. Those present were President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss and Senator and Mrs. Hanna.

Yesterday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$50,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, showed: Available cash balance, \$14,235,297; gold, \$3,084,408.

Max Adler, the vice consul of the United States at Kehl, Germany, has called the State Department that the consul there, Alexander Wood, has become insane. He has been taken to the asylum at Strasburg, where the physicians give hope of his ultimate recovery.

The opinion was expressed by several senators yesterday that, although the river and harbor bill would be reported from the commerce committee, it could not pass the Senate. One Republican senator said that, while he had not yet determined to conduct a fight against the bill, it could not be passed at this session.

Senator Heffelford, of Idaho, yesterday proposed an amendment to the ship subsidy bill giving the Interstate-commerce Commission power to fix the rates of freight and passenger charges on all ships receiving subsidy under the act; also, an amendment excluding from subsidy all tank ships and vessels carrying petroleum in cases of barrels.

General Bates, commanding the depart-

EXTRA SESSION

NEXT CONGRESS PROBABLY WILL BE CALLED TO MEET MARCH 15.

President McKinley Thinks Prompt Consideration of the Cuban Constitution Necessary.

CONGRESSMEN SO INFORMED

NO OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTION AT THE PRESENT SESSION.

And the Chief Executive Is Anxious to Dispose of the Cuban Question as Speedily as Possible.

OPPOSITION OF THE SHIP BILL

AFRAID ITS FRIENDS WILL REVIVE IT AT THE EXTRA SESSION.

Measures of Interest to Indianapolis—Action of Congressional Committees on Bills.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President is quoted as saying to persons who spoke to him to-day about the prospect of an extra session of Congress, that if the conclusion of the work of the constitutional convention of Cuba was reached and the documents communicated to this government within the next two weeks or so, he would call an extra session of Congress, to convene on the 15th of March. Though the opposition to an extra session is still strong among members of the House and Senate, the belief that it cannot be avoided is quite general. Both senators and members of the House, who have talked with the President within twenty-four hours, are impressed with his unyielding determination that the Cuban question shall be met promptly and properly settled, and that he will adhere to his purpose to call upon them to act in the matter. Since it is recognized that there is no chance for action at this session, the hope of avoiding an extra session is abandoned by most of those who are opposing it.

The President is quoted as being peculiarly emphatic in speaking with those who saw him this morning. Some of these, though reluctant to come to the President's conclusion in the matter, admit that his reasoning in the matter is really unanswerable. That the situation will demand well-considered action as soon as the Cubans have promulgated their constitution is not controverted and the chief contention is in favor of the President taking the grave responsibility on his own shoulders. One feature of the opposition to an extra session in addition to consideration of individual bills, is antagonism to the shipping bill, which some would be passed at the special session, having failed of action at the present.

It is announced that an effort will be made not to have any of the House committees appointed for the Fifty-seventh Congress at the extra session except that having to deal with insular affairs and those on mileage and contingent expenses, so that other legislation may not receive consideration. The speaker would control this matter and might not agree to the plan. It is believed, however, that he would accede to the wishes of the President in this regard.

Representative Griffith to-day introduced a bill to pension Elihu Wheeler, of Brown county, late private Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, at \$20 monthly.

Representative Miers to-day introduced a bill to increase the pension of William H. Adams, Company F, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, to \$30 monthly.

The Senate to-day passed a bill to remove the charge of desertion against Gustavus Adolphus Thompson, Company B, Ninth Indiana Infantry, and grant him an honorable discharge dated July 12, 1865.

This bill has passed the House, and now goes to the President for his action.

The Senate also passed a bill granting an honorable discharge to William T. Platt, Company A, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

Representatives Crumpacker and Miers were among the members who, this afternoon, delivered eulogies on the services of the late Representative John H. Hofferker, of Delaware.

M. C. Garber, postmaster at Madison, was a visitor at the Capitol to-day, calling on the Indiana senators and representatives. Mr. Garber, it is said, desires to succeed himself as postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Capt. C. W. King Discharged—Whereabouts of Kemp's Warships.

The President nominated Lieutenant Commander Theodore Porter to be a commander in the navy.

The Senate committee on appropriations yesterday completed the fortifications bill. It carries an increase over the House bill of \$11,400.

Senator Hanna gave a dinner to the President last night at his residence. Those present were President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss and Senator and Mrs. Hanna.

Yesterday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$50,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, showed: Available cash balance, \$14,235,297; gold, \$3,084,408.

Max Adler, the vice consul of the United States at Kehl, Germany, has called the State Department that the consul there, Alexander Wood, has become insane. He has been taken to the asylum at Strasburg, where the physicians give hope of his ultimate recovery.

The opinion was expressed by several senators yesterday that, although the river and harbor bill would be reported from the commerce committee, it could not pass the Senate. One Republican senator said that, while he had not yet determined to conduct a fight against the bill, it could not be passed at this session.

Senator Heffelford, of Idaho, yesterday proposed an amendment to the ship subsidy bill giving the Interstate-commerce Commission power to fix the rates of freight and passenger charges on all ships receiving subsidy under the act; also, an amendment excluding from subsidy all tank ships and vessels carrying petroleum in cases of barrels.

General Bates, commanding the depart-

ment of southern Luzon has named the military camp on the Luneta, Manila, now occupied by the Thirty-seventh Infantry, "Camp Wallace," in honor of the late Robert Bruce Wallace, who while colonel of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, died of wounds received in action in the Philippines islands.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that bank checks drawn by sheriffs in disbursing private funds are not exempt from tax. He has also decided that deeds of building and loan associations conveying real property to a nonshareholder are taxable. Likewise that leases embodying powers of attorney must pay the tax required for both instruments.

Secretary Long, accompanied by Mrs. Long and Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, left yesterday in the private car "Riva" over the Southern Railroad for Pensacola, where they will inspect the navy yard at that point and participate in the Mardi Gras celebrations. The party will remain there about one week and return to Washington by way of New Orleans.

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, chairman of House committee on library, yesterday introduced in the House a bill to appropriate \$125 for the purchase of a replica of the bronze statue by Ferdinand Hamar, lately erected at Vendome, France, of Come de Rochambeau, who commanded the forces sent by Louis XVI to the assistance of this country during our war of independence.

According to an order issued at the War Department to-day, Capt. Cyril W. King, assistant quartermaster, United States volunteers, has been discharged from the service of the United States by direction of the President, to take effect Feb. 15, 1901. "His services being no longer required."

This action indicates that Captain King will not be court-martialed for alleged misconduct involving the alleged acceptance of a bribe from a contractor for work at Fort Morgan, Alaska, and that further proceedings under the charge on which he was arrested will be left to the determination of the civil officers.

The conferees on the war reduction bill held a meeting yesterday, which lasted for an hour and a half. Nothing was accomplished. No vote was taken. It is understood the conferees on the part of each

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 3.)

NOT ONE LIFE SAVED

ALL THE MINERS ENTOMBED AT UNION BAY, B. C., ARE DEAD.

Twenty White Men, Thirty-Two Chinese and Nine Japanese Either Asphyxiated or Burned.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 16.—At No. 6 shaft of the Cumberland mine, where over three score miners are entombed, the colliery management is now fighting fire with hand gas, which is coming from Union Bay late this afternoon says that No. 5 shaft is closed. Fire hose streams are pouring water into No. 6 gutter, constructed to carry water of an eight-inch main into the mine. All the unfortunate miners are entombed. Pending the flooding no further action can be taken. All hope has long since been given up that any of the men in shaft No. 6 are still alive. The fire continues to burn fiercely. No man could approach within 100 feet of the place where the explosion occurred at the bottom of the shaft. The cause of the explosion is still unknown, or at least unannounced. The names of the white miners who are now in No. 6 shaft, with one name lacking, are: W. J. KILMER, the overseer, leaves a widow and his daughters, his sons George and William having been killed with him.

JOHN WHITE, leaves a widow and five children.

THOMAS LORD, unmarried.

JAMES HALL, unmarried.

DUNCAN MONROE, leaves widow and large family.

W. S. NEDEFF, leaves widow and large family.

PETER BARDESON, leaves widow and two children.

C. BONO, unmarried.

P. FLEICK, married.

L. SIMON, married.

ANDREW SMITH, single.

D. M. DAVIS, single.

A. M. AFOO, single.

M. G'NNIS, single.

JIM CORSETTO, single.

JOSEPH ALLISON, driver of first shift, single.

GEORGE TURNBULL, timberman, leaves widow and two children.

Hon. James Dunsmuir, premier of British Columbia and president and principal owner of the Union Colliery Company, went over to Union this afternoon, inasmuch as a telegram report addressed to him from the superintendent of the mines at Union. This report reduces the number of miners counted dead from sixty-five to sixty-one and corrects all previous information regarding the position of the missing shift, inasmuch as it states that the Chinese are the chief contributors to the loss of life. The report is dated to-day and says:

"After consultation, I decided to try to get the air from No. 5 shaft, using No. 6 as upcast. We tried that until 4 o'clock this morning, when she exploded again, not heavily. Then all said it would be better to flood No. 6 about the doordash at once, and afterward try to work through from the fire. All hope of finding any of the men living was given up before we reached here. As near as I can get at the number of men there were twenty whites, nine Japanese and thirty-two Chinese below. I cannot tell how long it will take to fill the shaft to the roof at the bottom. No. 5 shaft and works are all good. Both shafts are covered until the water 'sets up. There appears to be considerable fire in No. 6."

Inspired for Four Hours.

CANAL DOVER, O., Feb. 16.—News reached this place to-day of the terrible experience of forty miners who were imprisoned for four hours last evening in a burning mine at Lindentree, nine miles north of here. The fire was started by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline, which set fire to the timbers in the mouth of the mine. The miners were terrorized when they found egress from the mine cut off and the mine filling with smoke. The calmer ones set about to extinguish the flames, however, and for four hours the forty men carried water in their tin buckets and threw it upon the flames. In the meantime a rescue party had been organized in the village and fought the flames from the outside. None of the imprisoned miners were injured, but all showed the effects of the terrible ordeal when they emerged from the mine after their four hours' battle.

Seven Miners Killed.

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 16.—Seven miners, including the superintendent, were blown to atoms at the Commerce mine in Graham county to-day by the explosion of the company's magazine.

RULE OR REIGN

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS BRITONS ARE ASKING ABOUT THEIR KING.

Wondering Whether Edward Will Copy After the Kaiser or Follow Victoria's Example.

ANXIOUS AS TO THE FUTURE

OWING TO VIRTUAL ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Edward and Wilhelm Likely to Meet Again Soon at the Deathbed of Empress Frederick.

ONE RESULT OF THE ENTENTE

MUSTACHES OF WEST-END LONDONERS NOW CURLED UPWARD.

Irish Members of Parliament Threatening to Obstruct Legislation—Anglophobia in Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—"Our grandmother is dead. Comfort my mother. WILHELM." This is the telegram Emperor William sent the Empress a few minutes after King Edward's death. It explains better than could columns of German and English editorials the feelings which exist among the reigning families of those countries.

This close tie may shortly bring about another death-bed meeting of King Edward and his imperial nephew. English court rumor gives Empress Frederick but a short lease of life, and King Edward will no more allow his new duties to interfere with his desire to be at her bedside than did Emperor William consider the Berlin celebrations when he went in haste to Osborne.

Thus, once more, the two rulers who are riveting the attention of the world may be brought together under circumstances in which human emotions have the strongest place. That meeting, apart from its sad domestic cause, is bound to have an important moral effect both in Great Britain and Germany and the rest of the world. The feeling of Germany on the subject of Emperor William's pro-English tendencies, known throughout the world, thanks to the antagonistic comments of portions of its press, finds its counterpart in England, though it is not so fully developed or freely expressed. Now that the Emperor is gone, many people are asking: "Is the King going to follow Emperor William's example and be an Emperor in the true sense of the word?"

CONFIDENCE IN EDWARD.

The recent kindly functions, with all the outward signs of power, have made Great Britain realize for the first time in many years that it is still a country under a monarchy. Indeed several papers are urging the King to exert pressure on the ministers to eradicate the abuses in the army and push the war in South Africa. Many persons are seriously pondering whether King Edward is going to rule or reign. There is all confidence in his tact and common sense. But the sudden restoration of monarchical splendor and power and the keen sympathy between the German Emperor and King Edward make many loyal subjects anxious about the future. The first sign of this is the suggestion of an increase of the King's income. Mr. Henry Labouchere and many others have no hesitation in openly opposing it. Reference is frequently made to the small incomes of the Presidents of the United States and France. There is little doubt that Parliament will grant larger supplies; but this action will not serve to reconcile the country to its new conditions.

"The English people," bluntly says this week's To-day, "would not tolerate a King who sought to rule as well as reign." To those who have only read the King's utterances and have not seen the recent functions the cause for any such remark is hidden. The functions attending the new reign have been so spectacular that the quaint rights of the people, handed down from commonwealth times, escape notice.

Former members of the House of Commons were called to the House of Lords on Thursday the clerk of the House mumbled a bill for the better preventing of certain clandestine outlaws. This bill was invariably read for hundreds of years before a King's speech was heard, in order to assert the right of both houses to transact business without reference to any authority but its own organization.

A GOOD OMEN.

The court is watched with keen interest. No one desires the King to forget old favorites, yet there is a clearly expressed wish that some of these be not rewarded with official positions. The appointment of Sir Francis Knollys (who was secretary to the King while the latter was Prince of Wales) to be secretary of his Majesty meets with universal approval and is taken as a good omen. Sir Francis is the son of the King's former tutor. They were play-fellows together.

Sandringham is likely to be to the King and Queen what Osborne was to Queen Victoria. Barracks will shortly be erected at this royal residence, so long connected with the name of the Prince of Wales, where household troops will be accommodated. Osborne, however, will not be neglected, for the King intends to make it his headquarters when gratifying his keen taste for yachting.

One of the most interesting features of King Edward's coronation will be the probable appearance of the King's champion, who, in the presence of the assemblage, rides forth, throws down his gauntlet, and challenges all to dispute with him by personal conflict the right of King Edward to reign. The present King's champion is a hard-working young farmer, who glories in the name of Dymoke. He lives in Lincolnshire, is of a modest, retiring nature, and is much exercised at the prospect of the greatness which is likely to be thrust upon him. Neither in his figure, which is small, nor in his appearance, which is that of the typical Lincolnshire farmer, is he out for such martial duty. Since the times of the Norman Kings, the Dymokes have been champions. Several rulers, notably Queen Victoria, held their coronation without the appearance of the inevitable

Dymoke, but it is thought King Edward is likely to revive the duty so long developed upon the ancient family.

CURLED LIKE THE KAISER'S.

A humorous result of the British-German "entente" is evident in the mustaches of the inhabitants of the west end of London. That upward and outward twist so associated with Emperor William's mustache has been extensively adopted, especially by those having pretensions to military appearance. Interviews with West End barbers reveal the trouble they are encountering in transforming life-long droops into upward curls.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York and other members of the royal family have gone to Windsor.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it understands King Edward will leave London privately to visit the dowager Empress Frederick. This trip is intended to be of an exceptionally private character.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the colonial tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The steamer Ophir is being fitted out with the greatest luxury. Her deck cabins have been removed and suites of royal apartments have been substituted. Accommodations for 500 persons are being provided. Besides the large royal suite there will be representatives of the Admiralty and army. The navy officers and crews will number 20, selected from the royal yachts and the navy.

An item in the civil list, £15,000 for the King's buck hounds, arouses the most intense opposition in many quarters. The humanitarian league has memorialized the King in opposition, declaring that the growth of humane sentiment has rendered the sport as obnoxious to the more refined spirit of the present age as bull and cock baiting were in the past century. They suggest that instead of hunting animals which are liberated in a mutilated state to facilitate their capture drag hunting be substituted.

WILL MAKE MISCHIEF.

Irish M. P.'s Have Adopted a Policy of Obstruction.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald, from London, says: "The first Parliament of King Edward VII promises to go down in history as 'the gag Parliament,' if the programme of the Irish members is carried out, since the various factions have united and a plan of parliamentary campaign has been adopted which is likely to make the present session one of the liveliest on record. Every piece of government legislation is to be opposed up to the point where closure is necessary and all private bills are to be talked to death. With eighty determined Irishmen, combined into relays and committees for

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 3.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—At the conclusion of the morning hour in the Senate to-day, when the unfinished business—the shipping bill—was laid before the body, Mr. Spooner moved to proceed to consideration of the oleomargarine bill. By a practically unanimous vote—only two senators voting in the negative—the motion prevailed. Thus the subsidy bill was displaced as the unfinished business and the oleomargarine bill was placed in that order. After little over an hour's consideration of the measure it was laid aside in order that unobjectioned bills on the calendar might be considered. Nearly three hundred bills, including 197 private pension bills, were passed during the day.

In the absence of Mr. Frye (president pro tem.), who is confined to his apartments by illness, Mr. Perkins occupied the chair at the opening of the session.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, offered a resolution discharging the committee on judicial reform from consideration of the so-called anti-trust bill and providing that it should be considered by the Senate. The resolution went over until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate decided to consider until 1 o'clock unobjectioned bills of the calendar. Under that order the following bills were passed: Referring to the Court of Claims the claim of William E. Woodbridge for compensation for services rendered by him in connection with the Carolina Northern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Lumber river, at Lumberton, Robeson county, North Carolina; permitting the transportation by steam vessels of gasoline and other products of petroleum when carried by motor vehicles known as automobiles when used as a source of motive power; providing that it shall be a misdemeanor for a civilian to refuse to appear and testify before a military court-martial; authorizing the board of supervisors of Pima county, Arizona, to issue fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds to redeem certain bonded indebtedness, not exceeding \$147,500, but to include only legal bonded indebtedness.

BY A VOTE OF 70-2.

At 1 o'clock the shipping subsidy bill, as the unfinished business, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Spooner demanded recognition to consideration of what is known as the oleomargarine bill. The motion was agreed to—45 to 2—Senators Chilton and Vest casting the only votes in the