applaud. He is also in trouble with the Orangemen. Some wanted him to deliver an oration on July 12, others opposed it, and the leading clergy declared that they would never willingly appear on the same platform with him.

But whether Martin has the labor party behind him or not, he has a strong following of all sorts and conditions of men in the province, men who like the fighter, who desire to buck the Dominion, whose vote is generally "agin the government." This party Martin expects to lead to the promised land of the premiership. To become premier, as well as attorney general of British Columbia, is his ambition. He has angled for it for months without success. He will resume his old Manitoba tactics and fight for it.

The rational result of the present crisis should be that the coalition form of government will be killed in British Columbia and party lines will be drawn, and that will mean a common sense government at last.

MARTIN TALKS PLAINLY.

Says the Effort to Oust Him Is a Political Conspiracy.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 5.—The announcement that Joe Martin, attorney general, had been requested by Premier Semlin to resign, has caused great political excitement here, and was the sole topic today. Semlin absolutely declines to talk, but Martin in an interview this forenoon was outspoken in his criticism of his colleaues. Martin says he will not resign, and as the office of premier is not recognized by the constitution he can only be forced out of the cabinet by the lieutenant governor's dismissal, or by Semlin resigning and dissolving the cabinet in that way. Mr. Martin said:

"If any one ought to resign it ought to be Mr. Semlin, for he has not the confidence of the whole of his cabinet or the members of the party in the house. Mr. Semlin did not consult his colleagues. He acted on his own responsibility, or rather on the advice of Mr. Cotton (the finance minister), as Mr. Semlin is a weak man, and is governed by what Mr. Cotton says. The whole thing is a conspiracy between Mr. Semlin and Mr. Cotton. Cotton is one of those men who would rather stand behind a tree and push some one forward to do his work."

Martin says Semlin never asked him for an explanation of the charges at all, and that the whole affair is a conspiracy to oust him and take Higgins and Harry Helmcken, of Victoria, into the cabinet. Higgins is the former speaker, who deserted the Turner party for the present government in the hope, it is said, of getting a cabinet position, while Helmcken is a prominent member of the present opposition. Martin defies Semlin to show that the attorney general's department was neglected, and says Semlin is so incompetent that he had to be relieved from the department of works and be made provincial secretary, and even then is incompetent to fill this office. Semlin, he says, was made premier only because the party had a majority of but one and threatened that if he did not get the position he would "upset the whole apple cart." Martin says:

"I never gave away any cabinet secrets, but when I found Mr. Cotton making statements outside that were falsehoods, I was forced to set myself right."

It is understood that the opposition will not consent to a coalition, and consequently in any case the present government seems doomed.

The rumor that Sir Hibbert Tupper, now on his way from Ottawa, is coming to lead the opposition party was denied by his partner today, who says private business only is the reason for his coming.

WILL TEST A CANADIAN STATUTE.

Purchasers of Timber Land Attack Law Forbidding Export of Logs.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

OTTAWA, July 5.—The Michigan lumbermen who own timber limits in Ontario, and who have been prevented, under the provincial statute, passed last year, forbidding the exportation of sawlogs, from taking them over to the United States to be sawn, were some time since advised by eminent law counsellors of the province, Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and H. J. Scott, Q. C., that the law did not apply to their limits, as such an application of it would be retroactive.

With the permission of the local government, which must be first secured before any action at law against the crown can be taken, the Michigan lumbermen have caused a suit to be entered, claiming that the law diminishes the value of their property, and is a virtual breach of the contract under which they purchased their limits. The Ontario government, on the other hand, holds that the limits were sold and licenses to cut lumber were granted, subject to this or any other change in the regulations under which timber is cut on crown lands. The case will first come before the Ontario courts and will then be carried in due course to the imperial privy council, which will finally decide the question.

Meanwhile Hon. Don M. Dickinson, United States counsel for the Michigan lumbermen, has filed the bill of damages against the Ontario government. It amounts to the large sum of $936,500. The chief item is loss consequent upon the shutting down of the mills in Michigan by being deprived of the logs hitherto secured in Ontario under crown licenses. This claim has been filed with the state department at Washington, and has reached Ottawa through the colonial office in London.

In the Dominion senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell, leader of the Conservatives, who are in the large majority in that chamber, claimed that the American lumbermen had two well-grounded grievances. First, that they leased limits without any conditions being attached, and the Ontario government now brought in restrictions which amounted to a limitation of exportation; the second was that this limitation, acting as an embargo on exportation, whilst the province had no power to impose an export duty, virtually infringed the Dominion's right of imposing such duty.

It is understood that the proceedings in the test case will be so far advanced that the case will reach the judicial committee of the privy council in England by November next. As it is admitted that until this phase of the lumber question is in a fair way of settlement no conclusion can be reached on the trade question by the Anglo-American commission, it is thought here that, in consequence, the commission may not meet again until early winter.

WELBURN WILL GO FREE.

District Attorney Recommends That the Cases Be Dropped.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The recent disagreement of the jury in the case of O. M. Welburn, formerly collector of internal revenue for this port, charged with fraud and embezzlement, has convinced the department of justice that a conviction is impossible, and District Attorney Coombs has written to the attorney general at Washington recommending that the case be nolle prossed. On the first trial Welburn was acquitted, but further indictments being recorded against him, a second trial was called for.

Six-Story Building Destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A six-story building at the corner of Chambers and Washington streets was destroyed by fire. The building, which was valued at $600,000, was occupied by Mansfield Bros., produce merchants; W. H. Cummings, rubber merchant; the American Wood Decorating Company, and L. F. Barry, printers, whose joint loss is estimated at $100,000.

CANES
THE LATEST ..EASTERN.. FADS.
Graham & Moore,
JEWELERS,
705 Second Av.

DR. CLARK ELECTED AGAIN

ALL THE FORMER OFFICERS CONTINUED FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

Father Clark Addressed the Members of the Legal Organization, Going Over the Work of the Year, and Describing the Good Showing.

DETROIT, July 5.—The afternoon of the preliminary day of the eighteenth annual international conference of the Christian Endeavor was showery, but toward evening the sun broke through the clouds and the travel from all parts of the city to the Christian Endeavor grounds began. Soon after sun down, the great tents, capacity of 10,000, were filled; after that a crowd of outsiders obtained sight and hearing through the dropping of tent walls at either side.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock the comparative silence was broken by the swelling strain of "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," followed by "There Shall Be Showers of Blessing," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," etc., in all of which all the great crowd joined.

The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington.

The welcome of the local committee was extended by W. C. Strong, its chairman.

Rev. Charles B. Newman spoke on behalf of Detroit pastors.

Mayor Maybury, in his welcoming speech, praised the work of the Endeavorers, and declared that all Detroit joined in the welcome to delegates and visitors.

There were encores of applause when Secretary Baer read the following telegram from the president of the United States:

"Rev. Dr. Francis Clark, Detroit.—On the occasion of the eighteenth international convention of your society I desire to express my cordial interest in its work, my best wishes to those assembled with you in convention, and my earnest hope of the continuance and increase of great results which the efforts of the Christian Endeavor Society have achieved.

"WM. McKINLEY."

Next on the programme came responses in behalf of the Endeavorers from foreign lands. As Rev. Wm. Patterson, of Toronto, came forward to speak for Canada some one struck up "God Save the Queen." The Canadians on the platform took up the strain, and in a moment the huge tent was reverberating with the swelling chorus of the British anthem. The friendly relations between Canada and the United States, especially with reference to religious matters, formed the burden of Dr. Patterson's address.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Tremider, secretary of the London Council of Christian Endeavor, answered the greetings in behalf of Great Britain. "Perish the mad dream," said he, "that a conflict should ever come between our two countries. It is the work and the duty of the Christian Endeavorers to make impossible such an idea."

For Australia, responses were made by Rev. Joseph Walker, of Queensland; for China, by Rev. Elwood G. Tewkesbury, a missionary in the vicinity of Peking; for Turkey, by Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, for many years a missionary in that country; for Japan, by Rev. Otis Carey; for Mexico, by Rev. C. Scott Williams, and for the United States, by Rev. Arthur J. Smith, of Georgia.

At the close of the big meeting the crowd thronged to the platform to be presented to the mayor and the officers of the United States. This closed the first day of what promises to be one of the most notable gatherings in the history of the organization.

At 11 o'clock Dr. Clark called the meeting to order at the Hotel Cadillac. Dr. Clark addressed the members of the legal organization in part as follows:

11 o'clock Dr. Clark called the meeting to order at the Hotel Cadillac. Dr. Clark addressed the members of the legal organization in part as follows:

"The past year of Christian Endeavor work has been a year of remarkable prosperity, a year signally marked by the favor of God. Christian Endeavor has now so largely occupied the field that the phenomenal growth recorded in the early years of the movement cannot be expected.

"Nevertheless the growth has been very considerable, and the accession of a hundred thousand to our ranks within the last twelve months is no small addition. I recently made a journey to the West Indies, which was full of encouragement and hope. I found in the island of Jamaica very deep and intelligent men in the movement. In Cuba, too, I found the beginnings of Christian Endeavor and a very hopeful spirit and outlook for the future. In other lands Christian Endeavor seems to be obtaining a constantly firmer foothold.

"Our British fellow Endeavorers are looking forward with great anticipations to the next year's exodus to London. In Germany and France and Scandinavia we have considerably advanced. In Spain, in spite of the distraction of war and natural antipathy to things American, the societies have held their own, and have even increased their number. Russia, which a year ago was the only country without Christian Endeavor, has now been invaded by the movement, and we hear of our society almost within the czar's household. Our efforts in behalf of universal peace and international arbitration have been a great success. The spirit of brotherhood, of national and interdenominational fellowship, of seeking for God and not things that pertain to office and station, will, I believe, characterize this eighteenth annual convention, and I pray God that His spirit may pervade every future gathering of Christian Endeavorers and the whole movement, in all its phases, and for our work the world over."

Business Quickly Transacted.

The business before the united society was quickly transacted. Treasurer Shaw's report showed expenditures during the fiscal year of $9,678 and $352 now in the treasury. The report of George B. Graff, of Boston, agent of the publishing department showed cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, June 1, 1898, of $1,110; receipts during the year, $87,585; expenditures, $86,628; cash on hand, $2,439. The Western office of the publishing department, located at Chicago, reported expenditures of $12,564 and $664 now in the treasury.

In accordance with the report of the nominating committee the following were elected trustees for four years:

Rev. C. I. Brown, Pennsylvania; Prof. H. L. Willett, Chicago; Rev. Samuel McNaugher, Boston; Rev. A. O. Crews, Toronto; Rev. H. J. Walker, D. D., Los Angeles; Rev. J. W. Chapman, D. D., New York; Rev. G. E. McManiman, Ohio.

The foregoing were elected trustees for one year upon the reorganization of the united society a year ago. Robert E. Speer, of New York, was elected a trustee to succeed the late Rev. J. C. French, D. D., of Newark, N. J., and Rev. N. B. Grubb, D. D., of Philadelphia, was made an additional trustee to represent the Mennonites, which denomination has heretofore been unrepresented on the board.

The present officers of the united society were unanimously re-elected upon recommendation of the nominating committee as follows:

President, Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark; secretary, John Willis Baer; treasurer, William Shaw, all of Boston.

Representatives on the board of trustees of the united society were elected from each state, territory and the provinces of Canada.

C. P. TRAIN DERAILED.

A Number of Passengers Are Hurt, Two Women Quite Seriously.

ELKO, Nev., July 5.—A very serious railroad accident occurred three miles from here today, when the east-bound passenger train No. 1, of the Central Pacific line, was derailed and badly wrecked by the spreading of the rails. The train was bowling along at a speed of forty miles an hour when the postal car jumped the track, followed by a baggage car, a first-class day coach, a second-class car, the smoker and three tourists cars. Five

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE.
The Best Obtainable.
We make it a point to always have on hand an extra fine quality of imported Swiss cheese.
In our cheese department you will find New York full cream, Wisconsin full cream, young American, English Stilton, Holland Edam, Roquefort, De Erle, Cammembert, Menanta, Parmesan, Schloss, German Breakfast, Sage, Limberger, MacLaren's "Imperial," etc.
Louch, Augustine & Co.
815-817 First Av.

of the cars toppled over, and the rest were thrown some distance from the track into the sage bush. The cars were well filled with passengers, but no one was killed.

Following are the injured: Mrs. C. Lawson, Grass Valley, Cal., bad scalp wounds, severe nervous shock; Mrs. Frank A. Cleland, San Francisco, cut badly on the head, severely shaken up; Mrs. M. E. Hassell, Pacific Grove, Cal., severely bruised about the body, neck badly wrenched; Nelson Moore, Butte, Mont., arm hurt and cut over the eye; C. A. Lynch, Denver, porter tourist car, right leg badly wrenched, hip to knee; Mrs. M. S. Endress, Coloma, Cal., head cut and right shoulder considerably bruised; E. D. Armstrong, Butte, Mont., face badly bruised; J. D. Irving, Oakland, Cal., badly bruised; James Barnett, Milwaukee, left leg cut, side of head bruised; W. E. Whiting, San Bernardino, Cal., left arm bruised and badly shaken up; Miss Marian Amy Treriso, San Francisco, left hip bruised; John W. Grant, San Francisco, postal clerk, right foot cut, left wrist sprained and bruised in breast. Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Cleland are the worst injured.

After receiving medical attention and resting several hours, the passengers, injured and unscathed, left tonight for their respective destinations. All the injured are doing nicely. Mrs. C. Lawson, who received the severest injuries, was taken to the railroad hospital at Ogden for treatment and Mrs. M. S. Endress will return to her home at Colma, Cal.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE TROOPS.

San Francisco Will Celebrate When the Oregon Boys Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The United States transports Ohio and Newport with members of the Oregon volunteer regiment on board are due here within the next two weeks and preparations for the reception of the returning soldiers are being made. The Merchants' Exchange has volunteered to notify the residents of this city as soon as the transports are sighted, so that the people will know exactly when to expect the vessels.

The shipping houses will be notified in time to have their vessels decorated with flags and to prepare chartered vessels for excursions to the heads to receive the volunteers. Already many vessels have been chartered and a large fleet of tug boats will escort the troopships to their anchorages. The same reception will be accorded the Nebraskans and Utah volunteers, who are now on the way to this city on the transport Hancock.

Delegations from the states named will visit this city in time to participate in the reception.

MORE CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

Disease at Santiago de Cuba Seems on the Increase.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 5.—Ten new cases of yellow fever and seven deaths were officially reported today. All the victims of the disease were soldiers, except one, an American blacksmith.

A new fever hospital has been established near Bonita camp, north of El Caney.

The war department has received a dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, stating that Surgeon Glendenning died July 4 of yellow fever.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received cable advices from Maj. O'Reilly, chief surgeon at Havana, giving the yellow fever situation:

"Harry Harvard, chief surgeon at Santiago, telegraphed today the total cases at about 100, with twenty-one deaths. Surgeon Clendenning died today. Other medical officers are sick and three nurses. Of our two camps, one is safe and the other located in the foothills, miles away, and will probably be moved in a few days."

DEATHS AT MANILA.

ALLEN, JAMES, Company G, Third artillery, variola, June 30.
ARMSTRONG, JAMES, Company L, Ninth infantry, accidentally drowned, June 22.
CONNERS, THOMAS, Company M, Twelfth infantry, tuberculosis, June 24.
FRITZON, FRED C., Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota, typhoid fever, June 28.
HOLZMAN, JOHN, Company H, Seventeenth infantry, dysentery, June 22.
HUSSEY, WILLIAM, Fifteenth infantry, pneumonia, June 30.
KOCH, ALFRED H., Company F, Twenty-first infantry, accidentally drowned, June 22.
LAPP, WILLIAM A., Company L, Twelfth infantry, from wounds in action, June 29.
LOWE, HARVEY J., Company A, Fourteenth infantry, from wounds in action, June 25.
PREZEILLAKA, FRED, corporal, Company H, Ninth infantry, typhoid fever, June 29.
PUGH, PAUL, Company L, Fifty-first Iowa, typhoid fever, July 1.
RHODE, PAUL J., Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota, typhoid fever, June 28.
STREATOR, HERBERT, Company C, Thirteenth infantry, typhoid fever, June 28.
TROGGATT, ARTHUR, Company H, Ninth infantry, typhoid fever, June 28.

DISORDERS AT BARCELONA.

Police and Soldiers Battle Desperately With the Mob.

BARCELONA, July 5.—There was a renewal of the disorders here last night. A band of rioters attacked the church of San Matrona and the Jesuits' school. The police charged, and the mob pelted them with stones. Later the police were reinforced by gendarmes and infantry, and finally scattered the mob. Many conflicts took place, and many people were wounded. The theaters are closed.

The disorders were renewed this evening when the workmen were leaving the factories. Several persons were wounded in charges by the mounted gendarmes. The violence of the mob continued to be directed against the churches and the priests. Trade is suffering severely. It is stated that martial law will be proclaimed.

NAVAL COMMANDERS CONFER.

Will Endeavor to Reduce Friction on the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 5.—The conference between Commodore George A. Giffard, in command of the British Newfoundland station, and Commodore Henrique, commanding the French flagship Isly, has resulted in an agreement to attempt to minimize the friction along the treaty coast as much as possible. The colonial government expects to receive tomorrow a copy of the report of the royal commission with definite proposals for colonial action respecting the settlement of the whole controversy.

THE NEWARK COMING NORTH.

She Will Receive Orders to Go to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The cruiser Newark, whose arrival at Valparaiso was yesterday reported to the navy department, is going to Callao, Peru. That is as far as her present orders carry her, but it is said at the navy department that at Callao she will get orders to proceed northward to San Francisco.

Papal Ablegate for Canada.

MONTREAL, July 5.—Cardinal Rampolla has announced to Archbishop Bruchesi that the new papal ablegate, who will permanently reside in Canada and be the direct representative of the Holy See, will be Mgr. Falconia, titular archbishop of Acerenza and Materia.

Lieut. Col. Wagner Returns.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, of the Fourth cavalry, having reached the age of 62 years, has been placed on the retired list.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA

AMERICAN DELEGATES SCORE A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Hague Conference, at Their Request, Resolves in Favor of a Special Conference of Nations, to Adopt the American Plan.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—The American delegates scored a great success today in obtaining from the peace conference a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea in time of war dealt with at a special conference, to be summoned hereafter.

Much diplomatic management was necessary, and many obstacles had been surmounted before this result was reached.

The second committee met this morning, and Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, broached the subject. The question of its admissibility under the conference mandate was discussed. No vote was taken, but an agreement was arrived at to allow the Americans to put their case in full this afternoon. Had a vote been taken immediately the Americans would doubtless have carried their point by a majority of one or two, and to avoid this a resolution was proposed recognizing the importance and complexity of the question and recommending the summoning of a special conference.

At the afternoon sitting of the committee the successive clauses of laws of war having been adopted, M. DeMertians, of the Russian delegation, moved a resolution to that effect. Mr. White seconded it. In the course of a clear and eloquent statement of the American case, he said the United States government had accepted the invitation to participate in the conference with alacrity because of the opportunity it was expected the conference would afford for preaching the truth with regard to the immunity from capture of private property at sea. He admitted, however, that the government, recognized it would be hopeless to expect any decisive result from this conference, owing to three causes—the absence of instructions or power from the governments; second, doubts as to the competence of the conference, and, third, the length of time necessary for a discussion of all the bearings of the case.

Mr. White frankly admitted the difficulty involved in deciding what constituted contraband of war, but insisted that this supplied one of the best arguments for a full and prominent discussion. The suffering and losses which seizures entailed were immense, while the effect upon the ultimate result of war was almost nothing.

Referring to the experience of the United States in the war of the rebellion, he said that only three Confederate cruisers did anything of importance, but they captured 169 vessels, quadrupled the rate of insurance between America and Great Britain, and caused the transfer of a half million tons of American shipping to British bottoms. The final result was that the whole American marine was virtually swept out of existence.

"If that resulted from the operations of three poorly equipped little steamers," he continued, "what would have happened with the means at the disposal of the greater nations of today? Yet everybody knows that this privateering had not the slightest effect on ending, or even shortening the war, nor would it have had any, even if the losses had been ten times greater. The only real effect is gained by warships in maintaining a blockade. Nowadays the transfer of goods by land is so general that interruption by sea as a rule does nothing to promote the ending of war, but that interruption may destroy accumulations of human wealth and skill requiring a generation to make good, while the losses cannot be confined to belligerents alone, but must affect more or less directly the whole world."

Mr. White warmly repudiated the supposition that the Americans were animated by selfish considerations. They were eminently practical, he said, but not less preeminently devoted to great ideals. This he illustrated by pointing to the enormous sacrifice made during the civil war and the devotion of Americans to arbitration. But the question he was urging upon the delegates, he asserted, was one of right, justice and the progress of the whole world and this all Americans felt decidedly. Nor could the acceptance of the American proposal injure any nation; on the contrary, it would strengthen all.

The head of the American delegation concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jurists, diplomats and statesmen of all nations assembled in the conference to take the subject under careful consideration, declaring in the words of Count Nesselrode, that "the additions of this plea to international law would be a crown of glory to the world's diplomacy."

M. Rhausen, of the Dutch delegation, supported Mr. White and suggested that the governments favoring the idea should conclude treaties among themselves.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, said that British opinion was divided on the subject and that he had no instructions regarding it. In his personal opinion, the question was outside the scope of the conference.

M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, and Capt. Scheine, Russian delegation, announced that in the absence of instructions they could not vote. The resolution was then put and carried without opposition, with the reservations on the part of Great Britain, France and Russia.

The committee also adopted a resolution that the question of determination of rights and duties of the several states should be place on the programme of a future conference.

The plenary conference assembled subsequently and accepted all the resolutions of the committee.

The American delegation is much gratified at the result.

The delegates could not anticipate a practical issue at this time. The maximum success possible was a full and free expression of opinion, placing the American view on record and continuing unbroken the tradition of a century of American protest in behalf of progressive ideas in international law. This result, which at one time appeared impossible, owing to the almost insuperable difficulties, is now almost attained.

INTERCHANGE OF COURTESY.

Letters Between Admiral Dewey and Von Diederichs.

BERLIN, July 5.—The Neueste Nachrichten today publishes letters exchanged between Admirals Dewey and Von Diederichs. The latter's letter is dated March 17, and reads:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 4, informing me that your excellency has been promoted admiral. While congratulating your excellency sincerely on this new token of recognition, I beg you to believe me the good news has given me the greatest satisfaction. I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient servant, DIEDERICHS."

Admiral Dewey replied April 16, saying:

"Dear Admiral von Diederichs: I wish to thank you most heartily for your cordial letter of congratulations upon my promotion. It is a great pleasure for me to feel my advancement is a source of satisfaction to you, and I rejoice that our differences have been of newspaper manufacture.

"Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again before leaving this station, I am very sincerely, DEWEY."

SAMOAN COMMISSION SAILS.

The Brutus Will Return With Them on August 10.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department from Capt. Miller, commanding the naval transport Badger, which has the Samoan commission aboard:

"Auckland, July 5.

"Brutus sails for Honolulu July 6. Badger sails with the commission on 14th if nothing prevents. MILLER."

It is expected the commission will reach San Francisco about August 10.

Samoan Settlement Not Liked.

BERLIN, July 5.—The National Zeitung, commenting upon the reported tendency

FOR RENT.
Store on Second Avenue.
Offices in Bank Block (formerly Seattle National Bank Building).
The Ctise Investment Co.
7 and 8 Boston Block.

of the Samoan commission to appoint an administrator for Samoa who would not be subject to any of the three powers, opposes the plan, pointing out that a similar experience in the case of Justice Cedercrants was a failure.

TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

From 40,000 to 50,000 Will Be Dispatched From England If Matters Look Much Worse.

LONDON, July 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says the secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in conjunction with the military chiefs, has completed arrangements to dispatch 40,000 to 50,000 troops of all arms to South Africa, in the event of matters taking a turn for the worse. It is added that all necessary arrangements have been made there for a distribution of troops on arrival.

FRANCHISE PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

Prospects of a Speedy Settlement of Troubles in Transvaal.

PRETORIA, July 5.—The special conference between President Kruger, the members of the cabinet and Fischer, a member of the executive council of the Orange Free State, who was the bearer of compromise suggestions from the Free State in the matter of the dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain, and Hoffmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has been practically concluded. It is believed the franchise proposals have been accepted, and may be laid before the volksraad tomorrow, and that peace will be preserved.

ANDREW CARNEGIE HONORED.

Given Freedom of a Scottish Town With Appropriate Ceremonies.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, July 5.—The freedom of the city of Tain Caithness was bestowed upon Andrew Carnegie today.

The town was decorated with flags and bunting, the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes floating side by side over mottoes of welcome.

The provost, in conferring the freedom of the town, at the town hall, said the world had never seen a man comparable with the "great and distinguished Scotch-American, in the magnitude of his liberality to public libraries and in the advancement of art and and education upon which in Great Britain and America he has expended £4,000,000."

Mr. Carnegie made a brief reply.

ATTEMPTS ON AMEER'S LIFE.

Soldier Shot at Him and His Brother Tried to Poison Him.

LONDON, July 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Globe says advices have been received from Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, that an Afghanistan recently discharged a rifle pointblank at the ameer, but missed him, the bullet lodging in the shoulder of the general standing nearby.

The advices also say that the ameer's brother, Ishak, attempted to bribe a cook to poison the ameer, and that when the plot was discovered Ishak fled into Russian Asia and the cook was hanged.

Entertained by Countess Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 5.—The session of the International Council of Women terminated today at the Countess of Aberdeen's residence at Walford, where there was a very large gathering of delegates. The countess entertained the delegates at luncheon.

The Glacier at Colombo.

COLOMBO, July 5.—The United States refrigerating ship Glacier, from New York, May 17, from Manila, has arrived here.

Russia Will Subsidize a Line.

ODESSA, July 5.—The department of commerce announces that the Russian minister of finance, M. De Witte, is ready to subsidize immediately a line of fast ships to transport poultry, game and fresh meats from Russia to the English markets.

British Columbia Bond Issue.

LONDON, July 5.—The Bank of British Columbia has invited tenders for an issue of £100,000 in 3 per cent. British Columbia government inscribed stock, at a minimum price of 96 per cent.

Barony of Dercester Revived.

LONDON, July 5.—The queen has revived the barony of Dorcester, conferring the barony on the wife of Gen. Loir Casleton, daughter of the last Baron Dorcester, and her male heirs.

Three Killed by Explosion.

BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., July 5.—On the Clinch valley division of the Norfolk & Western at Tiptop, last evening an engine exploded, killing Engineer J. J. McColgan, Fireman E. W. Albert and Brakeman Oscar J. Owens.

Chamber of Deputies Peaceful.

BRUSSELS, July 5.—The chamber of deputies peacefully resumed the transaction of public business today and order throughout the city is restored.

CHILEAN NEWSPAPERS PROTEST.

Consider $100,000 Too Large an Honorarium for Buchanan.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 5.—Newspapers here are protesting against the proposal to award William J. Buchanan, United States minister to the Argentine Republic, the sum of $100,000 for his intervention in connection with the arbitration of the boundary question between Chile and Argentine.

Cruiser Marblehead at Talcahuano.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 5, via Galveston.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, which is on her way to the Pacific station, has arrived at Talcahuano.

To Collect Data on Cancer.

LONDON, July 5.—The cancer society has commissioned Dr. A. E. Duffy to proceed to the United States to collect data, to investigate the opportunities of Buffalo laboratory and to offer a prize for the best essay on cancer science.

Smuggled Arms Seized.

MADRID, July 5.—The prefect of Navarre announces the seizure of four cases of arms smuggled from France for the use of the Carlists.

CODE OF LAWS FOR PORTO RICO.

Insular Commission Preparing One Which Will Be Put in Force.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Since the order of the president continuing the legal existence of the insular commission, the members have been busily engaged in preparing a code of laws to take the place of the Spanish legislature. The best legal advice the commissioners have been able to obtain supports their own view that such a new code can be legally adopted by the military government of the island, with the sanction of the president, and without awaiting the action of congress. Such a step would give the islanders the advantage of modern laws, under which the government of the island could be carried on by its military governor as long as was desirable, before answering the question of Porto Rico's actual admission to territorial rights. It is considered probable that a large part, at least, of the new code of laws being formulated by the commission will be adopted and put in force before the meeting of congress.

At NEWHALL'S.
Extraordinary Reductions in Ladies' Washable Shirt Waists
We announce an extraordinary reduction sale of LADIES' WASHABLE SHIRT WAISTS. All this season's styles in Organdies, Dimities and Piques, commencing today, as follows:
All our 35c, 40c and 75c WASHABLE WAISTS, reduced to ..... 49 cts Each
All our 89c FANCY WASHABLE WAISTS reduced to ..... 75 cts Each
All our $1.25 FANCY WASHABLE SHIRT WAISTS, reduced to ..... 98 cts Each
All our $1.50 and $1.75 FANCY WASHABLE WAISTS, reduced to ..... $1.25 Each
All our $1.89 and $2 FANCY WASHABLE WAISTS reduced to ..... $1.50 Each
All our $2.50 FANCY WAISTS reduced to ..... $1.75 Each
Ladies will benefit by an early inspection of our Waist Stock before the sizes are broken.
Other Special Values Today.
2,000 yards TORCHON LACES, new and pretty patterns, insertings to match, 2, 2½ and 3 inches wide; special at ..... 5 cts a Yard
(Just half regular prices.)
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' IMPORTED WHITE RIBBED LISLE VESTS, silk finish, just the thing for warm weather, all sizes, at, each ..... 50c and 75c
WASH DRESS GOODS.
50 pieces FANCY PRINTED BATISTE, lovely patterns, washable, large variety, 32 inches wide, regular value 12½c; special at ..... 5 cts a Yard
WOOL DRESS GOODS SPECIAL.
15 pieces GENUINE ENGLISH CHEVIOT SERGE, all-wool and pure indigo dye; a splendid durable serge and worth $1.25; special at ..... 85 cts a Yard
E. W. NEWHALL & CO.
SEATTLE.

BISHOP NEWMAN IS DEAD.

PROMINENT METHODIST PASSES AWAY AT SARATOGA, N. Y.

In Failing Health for a Year—Noted Pulpit Orator, and Famous for His Labors in the Church—Gen. Grant's Spiritual Adviser.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 6.—Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of San Francisco, died at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Bishop Newman had been in failing health for a year past, but it was only a week ago that his condition really alarmed his friends. Since July 1 he has been sinking rapidly, and this morning his physicians announced that in all probability he would not survive the day.

The immediate cause of death was pneumonia and myeletis. At 2 o'clock this afternoon his pulse was hardly perceptible. The physicians in attendance recognized that the end was near and relatives and immediate friends were summoned to the

BISHOP NEWMAN.

bedside. The bishop became conscious shortly before his death and recognized his wife, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. F. D. Grant and others arrived at the scene a moment or so later.

Mrs. Newman is almost crushed by her bereavement. Inasmuch as she is in comparatively feeble health it is feared that she will not long survive her husband.

Telegrams and cablegrams are being received from all quarters tonight, expressing sympathy.

A dispatch from Bishop Randolph Foster at Roxbury, Mass., announces that he will reach Saratoga tomorrow and complete arrangements for the funeral. It will take place at the First Methodist Episcopal church in this city Sunday afternoon.

Besides immediate relatives of the family, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. F. D. Grant and other ladies are in constant attendance at the bishop's cottage, and will remain there until the funeral on Sunday or probably later.

John Philip Newman was born in New York city, Sept. 1, 1826. He completed his education at Cazenovia, N. Y., seminary, and after taking a course in theology entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1849. He filled various pastorates until 1860, when he went abroad, studied at the universities and visited different parts of Europe, Syria and Egypt. Upon his return he filled pastorates in Hamilton, Albany and New York city, and in 1864 he was sent to the South, where during five years of earnest and successful missionary labor he established three conferences, two colleges and a church journal. In 1869 he returned to the North, and until 1874 was chaplain of the United States senate. During this period he organized the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist church in Washington, and became its pastor. In 1876 he was appointed inspector of United States consuls in Asia, and while there employed revisited Palestine. In 1876 he was again appointed pastor of the Metropolitan church in Washington, and in 1879 was transferred to the Central church, New York city. In 1882 he accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Congregational church, New York city, but resigned in 1884, and was the spiritual adviser of Gen. Grant during the long illness that terminated in the latter's death. In 1888, Dr. Newman was a third time assigned to the pastorate of the Metropolitan church, Washington, serving until 1892. In 1888 he was elected and consecrated a bishop of his church. In 1896 he was a member of the commission that re-established fraternal relations between the Methodist Episcopal church North and the Methodist Episcopal church South. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference, held in London, and met with the general conferences of his church. He frequently appeared on the lecture platform; delivered orations at the tombs of Gens. Grant and Logan, and was among the most eloquent pulpit orators of his time. Dr. Newman is the author of "From Dan to Beersheba," "Babylon and Nineveh," "Christianity and Islam," "Evenings With the Prophets," "Lost Empires," and "America for Americans." Both Syracuse university and the degree of D. D. in Northwestern university, Westerville, O., and the memorial university gave him that degree in 1883.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B.

LONDON, July 5.—Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B., formerly director general of the medical department in the British navy, is dead. He served five continuous years in the Arctic regions, searching for Sir John Franklin and discovering the Northwest passage.

Blackmailer Sentenced to a Year.

PORTLAND, Or., July 5.—Thomas Parr, who attempted to secure $25,000 from the O. R. & N. company by means of a threat to blow up a section of railroad, was today sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

ADAMS
7½ Cents
For 2-lb packages SIOUX ROLLED OATS, worth regular 15 cents, 3 for 25c.
25 Cents
For 3-lb packages FANCY ROLLED OATS.
$2.25
For 90-lb sacks ROLLED OATS.
25 Cents
For 16-ounce cans ADAMS' BEST BAKING POWDER.
18 Pounds
Best AMERICAN FINE GRANULATED SUGAR, $1.
58 Cents
Per lb for ADAMS' BEST TEAS, packed in lb packages, regular $1 value.
85 Cents
Per sack for BLUESTEM BEST PATENT FLOUR, guaranteed to please you.
38 Cents
Per lb for ADAMS' BEST JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE, guaranteed to please you.
DIAMOND C SOAP, 6 large bars for 25 cents; call for our large premium list for DIAMOND C SOAP WRAPPER.
12½ Cents
Per lb for ADAMS' QUEEN CITY BLEND FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
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