

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1902.

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MORE TARIFF TALK IN THE SENATE

A Vote on the Philippines Adjustment May Be Had Next Week.

MR. TELLER'S SCHEME OF TREATMENT

He Believes That the United States Should Simply Maintain a Protectorate Over the Islands and That It Would Be Better for Our Government to Withdraw Entirely. The House Favors the Election of United States Senators.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 13.—While no definite agreement has been reached, a vote on the Philippine tariff bill in the senate seems to be in sight. It appears likely, judging from a discussion of the subject late in the day's session, that the vote may be had next week, although the matter yet is involved in some uncertainty.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, concluded his speech today. He urged strongly that the Philippines be given the fullest possible measure of self-government, the United States simply maintaining a protectorate over the islands, and that the Dingley rates, maintaining that the United States owed this concession to the Pacific coast states as well as to the Philippines themselves.

The Philippine bill will not be considered tomorrow or on Saturday, the senate having made special orders for both of these days.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, delivered a carefully prepared speech in support of his amendment to reduce the tariff duties upon Philippine products coming into this country to 20 per cent, of the Dingley rates, maintaining that the United States owed this concession to the Pacific coast states as well as to the Philippines themselves.

"I submit that if the policy enforced in the last congress of permitting the products of Porto Rico to come into the United States at 85 per cent, reduction of the rates of duty imposed by the Dingley act, and later on, entirely free, and this all largely in the interest of the trade and commerce of the people of the Atlantic states, as well as of the people of Porto Rico, then upon what principle of right or justice or equity must the people of the Pacific coast states pay the same rates on Philippine products coming into this country that are imposed by the Dingley act? Why impose one rule on our insular possessions in the Atlantic ocean and another on our possessions in the Pacific coast? What occult force, if any, is operating on the congress of the United States, and this without congress seemingly being conscious of the fact, which seems to compel the nation's parliament to arrive at such absolutely contradictory conclusions? We should give to the Philippines concessions in trade which will instill into the minds of the people, confidence and hope; which will cause them to realize the wide difference between the iron and hurtful rule of the Spaniard and the beneficent and helpful rule of the Americans."

Protect Beet Sugar.

Further along, he said: "Let congress strike out boldly against the manufacturing interests which have ripened into gigantic trusts and which have brought and are bringing to their promoters princely individual wealth, but let congress hesitate to strike down in its infancy an agricultural industry like that of the sugar beet. The sugar trust, the steel trust and certain other formidable combinations that might be mentioned, are able to stand alone. The beet sugar industry is not. The former do not need protection, the latter does."

Referring to the argument that the United States was bound to accord to all nations the right to deal with the Philippines on the same basis as that enjoyed by Americans, Mr. Mitchell said: "An open door in the Orient is all well enough, but if the price of it is to be the surrender of a principle, of the right to exercise the very highest negotiatives attaching to us as an independent sovereign nation, that door had better be forever closed."

He thought our capacity to hold our share of the Oriental trade depended mainly upon our ability to control the great transportation lines.

"Our merchant marine," he declared, "must be lifted from its present insignificance as a factor in the carrying trade of the world, and we as a nation must rise paramount and take our position as a commercial nation in the front rank of those controlling the world's transportation."

He made a strong appeal for the enactment of the amendments he had proposed.

House Favors Election of Senators.

The house today unanimously adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the election of senators by direct popular vote. There was no demand for time to debate the resolution. This is the fourth time the house has adopted a similar resolution. Two bills of general importance were passed by the house today, the remainder of the time being devoted to minor business. One was a senate bill to provide for the payment of claims of Confederate officers and soldiers whose horses, side-arms and baggage were taken from them by Union soldiers, contrary to the terms of the surrender of Lee and Johnson's armies.

The amount to be paid under the bill was limited to \$50,000. The other bill was to confer on the Spanish claims

committee authority to send for persons and papers and to punish for contempt. Mr. Corlies, who is the author of a bill for a government cable from San Francisco to Manila, delivered a speech in opposition to the laying of such a cable by a private corporation.

MR. FORAKER ON THE OPEN DOOR

He Believes the Anglo-Japanese Will Benefit This Country.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 13.—Senator Foraker, who came here yesterday to attend the Foraker club banquet, said in an interview today regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance: "It is a move of the nations against Russia for an open door. Russia occupies Manchuria with the intention of keeping out the other nations, and now England and Japan are standing for an open door in the east. It is the same position as was taken by the United States against Russia in the China affair, and the result will redound to the benefit of this country."

COUNT VON BAUDISSLIN VISITS NEY YORK

The German Admiral in Command of Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern Calls on Officials.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 13.—Rear Admiral Count von Baudissin, commander of the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, accompanied by his chief of staff, Lieutenant Fritz Rebenburg, and K. Buenz, the German consul general at this city, returned today to the official headquarters of the admiral at the Hotel Waldorf Astor. The first visit was to Rear Admiral Barker, commander of the navy yard. This was followed by formal calls on Major General Brooke, commanding the department of the east, and on the mayor of New York at the city hall. He wore a dress suit of blue, heavily embroidered with gold lace and with the German imperial crown embroidered on each cuff of his coat. He wore a number of decorations, among them the badge of the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, the badge of the Guelphic order of Hanover, and the badge of the Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg. Under a plain black bow he wore the insignia of the Order of the Iron Cross, Lieutenant Rebenburg, also wore the Iron Cross. The party left the Hohenzollern on the navy yard tug Narkeeta. A detachment of fifty marines, under command of Captain Theodore P. Kane was lined up in front of the landing stage at the navy yard and the band of the marine corps played "The Watch on the Rhine," as the party disembarked there.

Rear Admiral Barker received his visitors, assisted by Captain Joseph Coghlan and Commander West. The party immediately went to the admiral's residence, where they remained for a quarter of an hour. After the usual civilities had been exchanged, the German admiral and his suite were escorted back to the landing by the admiral and his aides.

The Columbia, flying the admiral's pennant at the main truck and the German naval colors at the fore, fired a salute of thirteen guns from its forward battery as the guests departed.

The marines along the quay prepared the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the admiral and his suite, after saluting the marines from the bridge of the Narkeeta, steamed away for Governor's Island.

General Brooke walked to the landing boat at Governor's Island with an aide and met the German rear admiral as he landed from the tug. The party proceeded to the headquarters of the commander of the department of the east, a detachment from the island guard serving as escort. In the headquarters they exchanged the formal compliments customary on occasions of this nature.

After a short chat the officers of the Hohenzollern were escorted back to the Narkeeta. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the navy yard.

At the city hall Consul General Buz presented the rear admiral to the mayor who shook hands with him and said: "I am very glad, indeed, to welcome you to our city."

The admiral replied that he was pleased to be in America. After a few minutes' conversation the visitors left for a short visit to the German consulate, whence they returned to the Hohenzollern.

THE NON-UNIONISTS DEFEND A FACTORY.

A Battle with Boiling Water at Limoges—Troops Summoned.

JOHN YOUNG TO BE HANGED.

The Second to Pay Death Penalty for Murder of Washington Hunter.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Mt. Holly, N. J., Feb. 13.—John Young, one of the four burglars who murdered Washington Hunter, a wealthy farmer of Riverside, on the night of January 25, 1901, was today sentenced by Judge Garrison to be hanged March 18. Young had previously been sentenced to death, but was reprieved by Governor Voorhees, pending the result of an appeal taken to the court of errors and appeals.

He will be the second to pay the death penalty for the murder of Mr. Hunter, Charles Brown, one of his companions, having been executed December 3. Otto Keller, who turned state's evidence, is now awaiting sentence, and Charles Miller is still at liberty. The board of freeholders has offered a reward of \$500 for Miller's apprehension.

ANOTHER SCHOONER IS ABANDONED

The Frank Herbert, Loaded with Pine Lumber, Crushed by Floating Ice—Crew Was Rescued.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cape May, N. J., Feb. 13.—The schooner Frank Herbert, with a cargo of pine lumber from Opecke, N. C. for New York, was abandoned in a sinking condition here today, it being the second vessel to fall a victim this week off this coast to the great ice fields flowing out of Delaware bay. The distress of the schooner was first discovered on shore by the Cold Spring life savers, who immediately launched their yawl and made an effort to reach the vessel. The Herbert was about five miles off shore, and owing to the heavy ice fields the life savers were unable to reach the distressed schooner. Fortunately the tug Harold, with two barges hove in sight, and after signalling the barges to anchor, the tug went to the rescue.

It was found that the schooner had been caught in the ice and that she had been pierced in several places by the heavy mass. She was full of water and sinking and the captain of the Herbert decided to abandon her. Before he and the crew were taken off by the Harold the sinking vessel was set on fire, and was soon a mass of flames. The fire burned for several hours after darkness fell.

BATTLE AT MIDDLESBORO

It Is Now Believed That the Dead Number Five—Several of the Wounded Escape.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A special train from Middlesboro, Ky., says: "The precise number of dead as a result of the battle at the quarry here yesterday at Middlesboro is now believed to be five. They are: Charles Cecil, the Middlesboro deputy sheriff, who was killed at the opening of the fight; Mike Welch, Frank Johnson, Perry Watson and Jeff Brader. The last four men were buried this afternoon in the same grave at the Old Turner burying ground."

Lee Archer, the proprietor of the fortress and also killed, was buried, bought each a handkerchief, and the other men were buried in the same grave. John Doyle, the town man who was thought to have been mortally wounded, will likely recover. Tom Homer, an old man who was Turner's helper, was shot three times, but succeeded in reaching his home alive. Lee Turner is now at the mines. He intends to rebuild his saloon and fort, and says he will remain if he has to keep a standing army of 200 mountaineers within his palisades.

All is quiet tonight, and it is believed for the present the trouble is over. Bones were found in the ruins of the saloon, but it is believed they are not human.

Middlesboro, Ky., Feb. 13.—It was reported here tonight that Lee Turner, proprietor of the burned "Quarter House," which escaped from the palisades with his brother, "General," during the battle yesterday afternoon, has been all day scouring the mountains to gather around him enough men to come against the Middlesboro officers who burned his fort and killed his standstill supporters. The Middlesboro men are greatly alarmed and have mustered into service all who are available. The band that went after Turner yesterday has remained together all day. Ten coal miners from Excelsior went to Mingo mines, where Turner is staying, last night and offered him their services.

DISASTROUS FIRE SWEEPS GENEVA

Flames Break Out in the Y. M. C. A. Building—Thirty Boys Escape from the Gymnasium.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Geneva suffered a one hundred thousand dollar fire tonight. It broke out in the Y. M. C. A. building and in ten minutes that four-story brick structure was a mass of flames. Thirty boys in the gymnasium on the top floor escaped down the ladders in their gymnasium suits. Two young women employed by M. H. Harmon & Co., nursesmen, escaped on the roof to the next building. Losses so far can be learned as: Y. M. C. A., \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000; M. H. Harmon & Co., \$41,000; no insurance; Jacob Glick, shoe variety store, \$5,000; fully insured, and several minor losses.

Hardware Jobbers Meet.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Is Now Considered to Be Out of Danger.

THE CRISIS PASSED WEDNESDAY NIGHT

President Leaves at 4:40 O'clock by Way of Worcester and Is Greeted with Overtures All Along the Line. Speeches Made at Worcester and Providence—Miss Alice Roosevelt, Daughter of the President, Will Leave for Groton Today.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 13.—The most eventful day at the Groton school since Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., became ill closed with the departure of President Roosevelt for Washington late this afternoon. Before that the president in the homely phrase, "Ted has improved with such rapid jumps that I am sure he is out of the woods," had told to the world of the lead lifted from his mind. The day was full of happiness for the president and Mrs. Roosevelt and his friends for all that the infirmity or near the school grounds. The first report from the bedside of young Roosevelt showed that he had passed a good night. After the morning examination by Doctors Lambert and Warren it was announced that the boy's condition was progressing favorably. The report said that the lungs were clearing well, although the patient was still in the second stage of pneumonia, known to medical men as the stage of exudation.

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The president passed a very quiet day. This morning after visiting his son he spent most of the time at the Gardner mansion transacting official business. Before lunch he called on the president, accompanied by Mr. C. Herbert and several other executive clerk, Principal Peabody of the school, and two secret service officers left in a carriage for Groton village station. A special train was in readiness there to take the party to Worcester. Many persons had gathered at the station, and in response to their cheers doffed his hat. He also bade farewell to the newspaper men grouped at his platform. At 4:30 the train left.

Mrs. Roosevelt kept indoors nearly all day, her only taste of the cool, bracing breeze during the walk to the Gardner house to the infirmary. She has borne up well under the strain. She will be relieved somewhat during the next few days by Miss Alice Roosevelt, who, the president had said, would leave Washington tomorrow for Groton. He also said that Mrs. Roosevelt hoped to remove Theodore, Jr., to the white house within ten days, adding that the boy would return to Groton to complete his course as soon as his health would permit.

No visitors called at the school during the day. This evening Prof. Jackson, of the faculty, called at the Powell cottage and assured the newspaper men that the patient was holding his own ready for the return journey. It was noted that his pulse, respiration and temperature were normal. The indications, also, were for a good night. At 10 o'clock tonight the boy was sleeping quietly, and at midnight the room was in darkness. It was announced that no further change in the patient's condition was to be expected.

THE BILL RESTRICTING THE HOURS OF LABOR ON STEEL ARMOR WOULD BE PRODUCTIVE OF HARM.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 13.—General Superintendent Johnson, of the Bethlehem Steel company, ex-Secretary of the Army, and several others, representing large concerns doing work for the government, were before the house committee on labor today in opposition to the bill limiting to eight hours the service of those employed on work for the United States. It was stated to the committee that many of the large pieces of steel armor, etc., cannot be made within eight hours, or in eight-hour shifts, and that the success of the operation is largely dependent on longer hours. This, it was explained, worked to the advantage of the men as well as the company by means of bonuses, etc. The hearings continued throughout the day.

Among the other firms represented by counsel at the hearing and opposed to the proposed restriction of hours were the Union Iron works of San Francisco, Midvale Steel company, Newport News Shipbuilding company, Carnegie Steel company, Camp & Sons, Fore River Shipbuilding company and most of the other concerns engaged in various branches of work for the government.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 13.—Arrived: Steamer Germania, Liverpool and Queenstown, Southampton. Arrived: Steamer 21, Lening. New York. Left: post-Arrived: Steamer Oceanic, New York. Queenstown—Sailed: Steamer Tontine, New York. Plymouth—Sailed: Steamer Phoenix, New York. Boston and Hamburg (and proceeded). Rotterdam—Sailed: Steamer Rotterdam, New York. Baltimore—Sailed: Steamer Baltimore, New York. Boston—Sailed: Steamer Boston, New York. Rotterdam.

Respite for Milton Sheets.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

here: I thank you for coming out. The boy is all right."

As the train started at 4:10 for Providence, the president re-appeared and lifted his hat. Providence, R. I., Feb. 13.—A crowd that blocked the entire platform in the Union station waiting the arrival of President Roosevelt. When the train pulled in at 7:27 the cheering brought the chief executive to the rear platform. He thanked the people for the interest they had shown in him and announced that his son was on the road to recovery. With his closing word a great wave of cheers came from the crowd.

The private car was shifted to the Union station where it remained until the arrival at 8:05 of the Federal express from Boston bound for Washington. At 8:21 the car being attached, the train drew out. Again the president came to the rear platform and bade goodbye to the crowd. He was cheered while the train passed through the entire length of the station.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt's private car, attached to the Federal express, arrived in this city at 11:25 tonight and left for Groton later. Everything was quiet in the car, the president having retired about 10 o'clock.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, will leave tomorrow afternoon for Groton, Mass., where her brother, Theodore, is lying ill of pneumonia. The details of the trip will not be arranged until after the president's arrival here at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow. It is thought, however, that she will take the through Pennsylvania train to Boston. She will be accompanied by a maid.

REVISION COMMITTEE HAS ADJOURNED

Article V of the Brief Statement of Faith for Popular Use in Presbyterian Churches Adopted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—The Presbyterian revision committee adjourned today after adopting Article V of the brief statement of faith for popular use, and will again meet in Washington on April 5. The article adopted today touches on sin, and it was productive of a protracted debate. No time was left for the further consideration of Article III, an eternal purpose, which had been partly reviewed at a previous session.

Dr. William H. Roberts, the secretary of the committee, said today that the sessions in this city were productive of much good and the discussions, while spirited, were characterized always by fraternal courtesy. In reply to a question as to whether there was any indication of a minority report being submitted to the general assembly, Dr. Roberts said: "The three opinions on the matter of revision in the Presbyterian church are represented in this committee. The committee's work up to the present has been accomplished without any serious opposition, though there has existed an ever-changing minority. Whether a settled minority party will develop before the committee completes its work is a matter no one can forecast one way or the other. There is one thing, however, and that is that the Presbyterian church repudiates the charge that it teaches either fatalism or infant damnation."

EIGHT HOUR LIMIT FINDS OPPOSITION

The Bill Restricting the Hours of Labor on Steel Armor Would Be Productive of Harm.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 13.—General Superintendent Johnson, of the Bethlehem Steel company, ex-Secretary of the Army, and several others, representing large concerns doing work for the government, were before the house committee on labor today in opposition to the bill limiting to eight hours the service of those employed on work for the United States. It was stated to the committee that many of the large pieces of steel armor, etc., cannot be made within eight hours, or in eight-hour shifts, and that the success of the operation is largely dependent on longer hours. This, it was explained, worked to the advantage of the men as well as the company by means of bonuses, etc. The hearings continued throughout the day.

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Respite for Milton Sheets.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

RUSSIA MAY DECIDE TO RETALIATE

DUKBAN CLOSELY PURSUED. The Insurgent Leader Has a Narrow Escape at Paranas.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Manila, Feb. 13.—Captain William M. Swaine, of the First Infantry, in an engagement with insurgents at Paranas, Island of Samar, recently captured thirty bolomen and four riflemen. There were no American casualties. The enemy's loss is not known. It has been learned that two hours before the light Lukban, the insurgent leader, was with the natives engaged by Captain Swaine's command.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS ELECT OFFICERS

Resolutions Recommending the Early Establishment of Public School Libraries Are Adopted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Harrisburg, Feb. 13.—Resolutions were adopted at today's session of the Pennsylvania State School Directors' Association recommending the early establishment of public school libraries; the necessity of organizing practical literary clubs or societies; disapproval of the action of the last legislature in taking \$200,000 annually from the general appropriation and diverting it to the pupils of the normal schools, congratulating Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer on his reappointment and recommending that the legislature enact a law making it obligatory upon every school board to raise not less money by taxation for school purposes than they receive from the state, the increased amount to be applied for teachers' salaries, school supplies, etc.

FIXING THE BLAME.

A Series of Indictments Returned Against Contractors Responsible for New York Explosion.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 13.—The grand jury returned a series of indictments against the contractors and workmen alleged to have been responsible for the fatal and disastrous explosion on Park avenue, January 27, and against the city officials charged with dereliction in connection with the storing of explosives. An indictment for manslaughter in the first degree was found against Ira A. Shaler, the rapid transit subway sub-contractor, who is building the Park avenue section of the tunnel, in which the explosion occurred. Shaler was also indicted for illegal storage of dynamite, a misdemeanor. Moses Epps, the pover house watchman; Ernest G. Matheson, chief engineer; and Joseph Bracken, laborer, were indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, and Matheson and Bracken for illegal storage of dynamite. Superintendent George Murray and Inspector Smith, of the bureau of combustibles, were indicted on a charge of criminal negligence, and Charles E. Frazer, engineer, for illegal storage. Bill was filed in each case at \$5,000 except for Murray and Smith, whose bill was made \$1,000 each.

At a meeting of the rapid transit commission today, Engineer William Barclay Parsons, submitted a report stating that about sixty tons of dynamite is used each month in the city of New York and claiming that the laws governing its storage are old and tend to keep down the quantity and limit the effect after explosion, rather than to preclude the possibility of explosion.

The board authorized the mayor to appoint a committee of five persons to investigate the subject and formulate a revision of the laws referring to explosives.

Rutherford Hayes Cremated.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—The body of a grandson of a president of the United States was reduced to ashes at the crematory in this city today. The body was the son of Rutherford B. Hayes and bore the name of his illustrious grandfather, Mr. Hayes bought the body from Adelaide, N. C., but the mother was too ill to be present.

Dixon Gets a Decision.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

The Austrians Think Czar's Agents Will Cause Trouble in Afghanistan.

ANXIOUS PROPHETS SEE TROUBLE AHEAD

Opinions Are Advanced That the Muscovites Will Revenge Themselves by Stirring Up Disorder on the Frontier—No Immediate Change at Washington—Russia's Pledge to the United States.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Vienna, Feb. 13.—The Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance is the feature of today's news in the Austrian papers. Russia's probable action is widely discussed. The opinion of those who generally are in touch with Russian views is that the militant Muscovites will endeavor to revenge themselves by stirring up disorders in Afghanistan, while the Russian government will await the moment when Japan, having organized the military forces of China, will join hands with the latter and drive out all Europeans, with the exception of the Russians, who, by that time, will occupy an impregnable position in Manchuria.

Some of the papers affect to see in the publication of the treaty, at the time when Prince Henry of Prussia is starting for the United States, "Great Britain's reply to Germany's rapprochement with the United States."

At Washington. Washington, Feb. 13.—No immediate change in the status quo is expected here as a result of the British-Japanese treaty relating to Manchuria and Korea, in making her pledge to the United States government to withdraw from Manchuria, Russia used this language: "As soon as a lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria, and when the necessary measures should have been taken to safeguard the railway, the construction of which has been guaranteed by a formal agreement with China in connection with the concession granted to the Eastern Railway Chinese company, Russia will not fail to withdraw her troops from within the boundaries of the adjacent empire, provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way."

Treaty Was Submitted. London, Feb. 13.—The parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, Lord Cranborne, replying, in the house of commons today, to Henry Norman (Liberal), who asked whether the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance was contemplated by the United States government, announced that the United States government had not expressed any opinion on the subject. Lord Cranborne added the information that Manchuria was no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese empire. The substance of the treaty, which was submitted to the United States government, was also communicated to Germany.

Mr. Norman subsequently moved an amendment in order to discuss the treaty.

Pleasure at Yokohama. Yokohama, Feb. 13.—The press here gives vent to untrinked pleasure at the conclusion of the agreement with Great Britain with secures for Japan admission to the country of great nations. Several of the papers comment upon the extraordinary fact that the leading world power abandons its policy of splendid isolation openly to clasp hands with Japan. The Nichinichi Shinbun says that the union of the strongest military power in the east with the great naval power of the world constitutes an invincible force. The Asahi Shinbun, an important paper of Tokio, declares that the whole country acclaims the agreement which for the first time removes Corea beyond the dangerous contingencies involved in the evidences of Russia's willingness to sacrifice that country upon the altar of her great ambitions.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for Feb. 13, 1902. Highest temperature..... 22 degrees. Lowest temperature..... 12 degrees. Relative humidity..... 80 per cent. S. W. wind..... 61 per cent. Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., .03 inch.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania +; Partly cloudy Friday; probably snow +; night; Saturday, snow; fresh north winds, +; becoming northwesterly.