order to keep pace with the other powers, must naturally feel the want of international co-operation in her present policy of peace and in economical development."

ENGLAND APPROVES, BUT HAS MISGIVINGS

London Press Doubts the Efficacy of the Plan, Yet Admits Its Merit.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Daily Graphic this morning, referring to the proposal of Emperor Nicholas, says: "It woul be idle to attempt to ignore the many and grave difficulties standing in the way of the attainment of the Czar's wishes; but it cannot be possible to doubt the sincerity of the magnanimous proposal."

The Standard says, speaking editorially of the Czar's proposal: "In England, at least, respect and sympathy will be felt for the proposal. It is a conception well worthy of the young sovereign. It is painfully obvious that there are enormous difficulties to be overcome which it is possible the Czar in his ardor and humane enthusiasm has not maturely considered. It is a vision which has occurred to many minds; but has always had to be dismissed as a mere dream. The nations are not likely to cast away the sword unless they have a better warrant than paper protocols and conventions. Moreover, the moment does not seem altogether propitious. New armed nations are arising in Asia and America whom it might not be easy to convince of the safety and desirability of abandoning the enterprises on which they have embarked with so much energy."

Enumerating the many obstacles to the attainment of the object sought, the Standard suggests that the Czar has the matter largely in his own hands, adding: "If Russia would abandon her aggressive policy in China and elsewhere, the era of universal peace would be perceptibly nearer."

The Times says editorially: "The note breathes a spirit of generous, perhaps, indeed, almost quixotic humanity—a spirit familiar in the effusions of visionaries, but too seldom found in the utterances of great sovereigns and responsible statesmen.

"Never, perhaps, in modern history, have aspirations which good men in all ages have regarded as at once ideal and unattainable found so responsive an echo in the councils of one of the greatest and most powerful of the world's rulers. In principle, the proposals of the Czar, put forth on a solemn occasion with every mark of disinterested sincerity, will command the sympathy and respect of all men of good will. So far as Great Britain is concerned, we long ago abandoned Continental ambitions, and there is no power in the world which has less to gain or more to lose by any disturbance of existing territorial status quo.

"The time has long gone by when British commerce could be made to flourish in and by means of war. The greatest of our interests is peace, and so sensitive is our world-wide commerce that even rumors often do us more injury than war might do to a power less dependent than is Great Britain on a free interchange with the whole world of manifold products of its native industries.

"Russia, who has also a great, but still undeveloped, industrial future before her, becoming fully convinced as we in England have long been, that her resources are better devoted to the beneficents of arts of peace than the destructive uneconomic energies of war, Englishmen as essentially a peace-loving people, can only hail the Czar's pronouncement with the utmost cordiality as glad tidings of great joy, which, whatever may be the practical issue, does cast credit upon that sovereign's generous and lofty spirit and humanity. The difficulties are great, but nothing can henceforth deprive the Czar of having brought peace and disarmament in the sphere of practical politics.

"It looks at present as though all the great powers might be willing to enter the conference. While the United States might be expected to lend a favorable ear to appeals tending in any degree to lesson the weight of the imperial responsibility she is about to undertake her industrial policy is closely akin to our own and her abiding interest in the maintenance of peace is hardly less vital."

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent declares that the disarmament olive branch would have emanated from Emperor William in Jerusalem, if the Czar's advisers, including perhaps M. Hanotaux, had not forestalled the Emperor's project. Editorially the Chronicle says:

"The Czar's encyclical is assuredly one of the most striking documents of the century. It could only have been more dramatic if the Kaiser had issued it from the birthplace of the Prince of Peace.

"Looking to the present attitude of Russia in the East, the proposal almost takes one's breath away. A cynical view is painfully oblivious. Russia has just secured a series of vast territorial and diplomatic advantages which it will take years to assimilate. She is face to face with famine, a revolt of the Poles is threatened and she is threatened by other powers, and there are signs of a dissolution of the Russian-French alliance. Happily the humanitarian view is equally clear and convincing. The Czar, hitherto overborne by veteran, obstinate advisers, has now asserted his natural desires. He is one of only two men who could make the proposal without fear of being misunderstood. Great Britain and the United States will certainly welcome the proposal. If another great power does also much will be gained in the desired direction."

The Daily Mail says: "If the Czar had not been the Emperor would surely have been the dramatist. It is too much to hope for the realization, but some good ought to come of it in the way of a better understanding of the powers."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The idea is so beautiful that we are reluctant to throw cold water upon it, but what is to be the basis of discussion? A conference which should recognize that free and open markets are for the advantage of the civilized world would indeed pave the way to universal peace, but short of this, we fear the gathering will prove abortive."

The Daily News says: "The Czar by this message has acquired a more righteous and enduring fame than belongs to the proudest conqueror of his illustrious house. There is no quarter from which such a manifesto would produce a more profound impression. Hitherto the great obstacle was that nobody would begin. The Czar cannot be suspected of making a virtue of necessity. We shall hardly be wrong in attributing the momentous policy to the Czar himself. It is not the pen of Nicholas, but the doctrine of Cobden."

The Morning Post, discussing the difficulties in the way of the proposal, arrives at the conclusion that it would suit Russian needs and Russian designs wonderfully well, but would not suit England at all.

HOW THE MOVE IS REGARDED IN ROME

ROME, Aug. 28.—The Czar's note has made a profound impression here. Some of the newspapers applaud, while others greet the communication with reserve or distrust.

The belief here is that the Czar first obtained Austrian and German assent to the conference. The papers admit the extraordinary importance of the document and pay tribute to the humanitarian motives. The Tribuna thinks that German and Italy will consent, but France will disapprove of her ally's action.

BITTERLY BEWAIL WAR'S CAPRICES

Havana Papers Cling to Spain.

DEMAND PEACE WITH HONOR

FIND COMFORT IN APPARENT COMPLICATIONS.

Would Protect the Great Wealth of Spaniards on the Island With the Last Drop of Castilian Blood.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—Some recent editorials in the Havana papers throw interesting side lights on the situation. La Union Constitucional said the other day:

It is impossible now to conceal the fact that within the last three months difficulties have been steadily arising between the Americans and the insurgents here and in the Philippines. News received of late from different sources indicates that these differences exist and will almost inevitably terminate in a rupture. For instance, the Spanish officers who recently arrived from Manzanillo assert that the rebels and Americans there used to fire at each other daily from their respective camps.

Spain's hatred toward her common enemies was for a long time of equal grade. The different methods, however, employed by the Americans had naturally had the result of making Spain's hostility less toward them than toward the Cuban rebels. The Americans ought, indeed, to be ashamed of their allies, for they came to Cuba ostensibly to aid the oppressed and to secure them justice.

La Lucha, discussing the duty of the Madrid Government, stated its view in this wise:

Spain's sovereignty has not been represented in Cuba by her land and sea forces only. It has been represented also by other factors and interests, which are really the ones from which she has derived her strength and to which her attention has been primarily due. The first obligation resting upon her in treating for peace is to protect the great wealth of those Spaniards and pro-Spanish natives in Cuba who have been the real element of resistance against everything contrary to the integrity of Spanish territory. The honor of the army must, of course, be saved; but there are also the concerns of those, now representing at least 80 per cent of Cuba's wealth, who, through all the changing events, have continued loyal to Spain and still continue loyal. Spain's Government must bear in mind that none of the Spanish colonies has had a Spanish population as large as Cuba's or so many natives who have been faithful to Spain. In the Spanish colonies of former days—those that are now republics and that were necessarily abandoned by her because of the efforts of the foreigner to conquer the peninsula itself—there was nothing Spanish, either in numbers or in wealth, to compare with what is Spanish in numbers and wealth in Cuba to-day. Therefore it follows that the Government, in feeling about for a solution of the present problem, ought to try to abide by a course that would save, as far as possible, the great interests created in Cuba by the Spanish family.

El Diario de la Marine, reproducing the editorial in El Imparcial, of Madrid, entitled "The World for the Americans," which that paper published about the time war was declared, says:

The Monroe doctrine has been immensely extended among the Americans. They feel strong enough, perhaps, to change themselves from gold miners into conquerors. It is so handsome for these barbarians of civilization to cry out, "The world for the Americans." To-day it is against Spain that they apply the principle. To-morrow it will be any other European nation. There will always be a chance to test their pretensions. The American invasion, so terrifying and astounding, can only be checked by European patriotism. But, alas, this patriotism is coming to an end; for it has seen Spain unjustly trampled down in the name of humanity.

La Union Constitucional, bitterly protesting against reports that peace is to be concluded only after great territorial sacrifices by Spain, says:

In the battlefield or in the lesson of a peace treaty, in war and peace alike, let us always be the same—genuine Spaniards. If, for the interest of our race and for right's sake, it becomes necessary, let us sacrifice everything to defend Spain's honor until the last Spaniard has given his life at the foot of the flag that waves over El Morro. Thus we shall show that we are willing to do our duty. Thus shall we render a great service to Europe. If the old world is to be made subordinate to the new; if the citizens of the new world are to impose their ambitions upon the convenience of the civilized nations of the old world; and if the old world has forgotten its most important interests and Spain is to be abandoned in this Titanic struggle, carried on with her strength alone and with the sacrifice of her sons; if this is to be our fate, then let the period close in a happy day on which Spain shall lend her services to humanity.

EXPECTS RUSSIA TO EXECUTE A RETREAT

Peking Correspondent Believes England's Show of Force Has Alarmed the Czar.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent says: "M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires in China, who has been appointed Russian Minister to Korea, will be succeeded by M. de Giers, who is at present accredited to Brazil. M. Pavloff's removal is generally attributed to Great Britain's sudden change of policy, the object of which was to impress Russia with the advisability of recognizing our paramountcy in the Yang Tse Kiang Valley.

"The Russian Government has been quite in accord with Great Britain's desire to limit the matters of sphere of influence, but when on last Thursday it was asked permanently to respect the integrity of this sphere, it declined to give any guarantee. A prompt demonstration on the part of the British fleet in the Gulf of Pechili was a ready answer to this equivocation.

"Now that Lord Salisbury has given a plain indication of his plan of action, it is not improbable that Russia will execute a masterly retreat from her present position."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai says it is reported there that the Russians at New Chwang are trying to compel native owners of land there to sell their holdings at absurdly low prices, and that in consequence of this the Chinese are on the verge of an anti-Russian outbreak. The local mandarins are, so to speak, between the crossfires of the Russians and natives and are helpless.

ENGLISH INVESTORS WARNED.

Silver Party in America Still Potent for Mischief.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Times this morning devotes an editorial to the discussion of the effects of the war upon American commerce and trade. It thinks that the present hopefulness of the Americans in this respect is not unreasonable, and says that, looking at the marvelous expansion of exports, the contraction of imports and the movement of American bonds homeward, there is irrevocable evidence of the country's growing wealth. The Times cautions English investors, however, to remember that the silver party in America is still potent for mischief.

PANDO'S MISSION LEADS TO A DUEL

Mistaken for a Thief in the Night.

HE IS STABBED BY HIS HOST

INCIDENT CAUSES GOSSIP AT MEXICO'S CAPITAL.

Results in Baron Starke Losing an Eye and Marquis de Sasmera Receiving a Bullet in His Body.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 28.—The recent visit to this city of General Pando, Captain General Blanco's chief of staff in Cuba, led to a duel between Baron Starke, the Iron King of Durango and Marquis de Sasmera. It is said that Pando's mission was to induce the Mexican Government to relax its neutrality a little. Whatever it was, it demanded secrecy. As he could not have secrecy at the Maison Dore, where he stopped first, he accepted an invitation to go to the home of Marquis de Sasmera.

General Pando had been the guest of the Marquis only a few days when one night Sasmera returned home from the Casino. An uproar followed his return. A gendarme galloped up to his house, dismounted and broke into the hallway just in time to see General Pando retire to his room, bleeding from a wound in the neck. A messenger hurried a few minutes later to the Spanish Minister, and when that official arrived General Pando entered a hack with him, and the two drove to the Spanish legation.

The following day General Pando departed for Vera Cruz, where, peace having been declared and the blockade raised, he took the first Spanish steamer for Batabano, going thence by rail to Havana.

Three distinct stories regarding the affair traveled about the city. One of them was that the Marquis upon his return home was sternly reprimanded by his wife for keeping late hours; that he replied with such vigor that she screamed for help, and that her cries brought General Pando upon the scene. The Marquis, infuriated at interference in his domestic affairs, rushed at General Pando and struck him with a dagger.

Baron Starke repeated at a jockey club another story about the affair, which brought out an explanation from the Marquis, accompanied by a demand for an apology. The Spaniard said, upon his honor, that it was a case of mistaking each other for burglars. He came home late that night and his wife, in nervous fright, cried out that there were thieves in the house. Gallant General Pando rushed to her assistance. Seeing the Marquis approach in a dark hallway, Pando pounced upon him, under the impression that he was capturing a burglar. The Marquis thought that he was being assailed by a thief, and thus it happened that he inflicted upon his distinguished guest a wound before he discovered his mistake.

The Marquis in a letter deprecated greatly the reference to his wife in Starke's remarks, and demanded full and public apology. Baron Starke replied that he had simply repeated a story. A challenge followed, and last Sunday the principals with their seconds went into the State of Hidalgo, where pistols at thirty yards decided the issue.

At the signal two shots rang out, almost simultaneously. Marquis de Sasmera fell with a bullet in his body. The shock lasted but a second and then he raised himself to a sitting posture and gazed at his opponent. Baron Starke was already in the hands of his seconds. A bullet from the Spaniard's weapon had grazed his face, tearing out his left eye. The physical net results so far are that the Marquis de Sasmera will probably recover entirely, while Starke loses one eye and may lose the other.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS WELCOME THE PLAN

It Is Believed the Czar Sounded His Neighbors Before Risking the Proposal.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Paris papers publish the Czar's note, but too late for comment. In diplomatic and press circles the greatest surprise is evinced. It is no secret that the sensitive Czar's feelings are toward peace. He hates militarism and even objects to moving about with a military escort. He would prefer to govern Poland with sympathy and is shocked by bloodshed. Here is the great question asked:

"What attitude does the Kaiser Wilhelm take?"

Visits to various newspaper offices show the tone the journals will take to-morrow. The Aurore is delighted with the proposal. Le Journal thinks it is a good omen for the future if the autrocratic Czar makes the proposal. The Gaulois thinks it impossible that he could have made such a grave proposal without having first consulted France, especially as it comes at the moment of the exchange of telegrams between the Czar and President Faure.

The Figaro believes that the conference will assemble because the Czar would not have risked a refusal. It believes, however, that the aspiration is chimerical.

GERMAN POLITICIANS INCLINED TO SNEER

"Good Topic for a Dull Season" Is the Remark of a High Official.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Czar's note was posted in the hotels and cafes this afternoon and is generally discussed rather cynically. A high official of the War Office observed that it would be a "good topic for a dull season." If the conference met there was no doubt that France would demand the return of Alsace-Lorraine. All politicians are inclined to sneer at such a proposal emanating from Russia. The general belief is, however, that all the powers are willing to attend the conference, in the belief that it will prove resultless, looking to the impossibility of agreement.

BRIDGING THE CHASM.

Quebec Conference Commission Productive of Good Results.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—The International Conference Commissioners will meet in joint session again to-morrow and probably each day until Friday. Separate meetings of the American and Canadian commissioners and meetings of the sub-committees will continue during the week. Senator Fairbanks stated to-night that the first week's work had been very satisfactory and that everything up to this point indicated the best results. He expects that considerable progress will be made between this date and next Friday, when a recess will be taken until September 28.

PEACEFUL SIGNS AROUND MANILA

Natives Resume Work in the Fields.

BUSINESS IS BECOMING BRISK

LAWLESS ACTS SUPPRESSED BY OUR SOLDIERS.

Aguinaldo Changes His Seat of Government—Merritt About to Sail for Paris on the China.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Indications are that the natives are resuming peaceful pursuits. They are tearing away the trenches around Santa Ana and Passay and beginning the cultivation of fields.

Aguinaldo will to-morrow remove his seat of government from Bakoor to Malolos, twenty miles north on the railroad, leaving the country between there and Cavite free of insurgents.

Seven unarmed Taglo soldiers under a captain were on Saturday arrested in San Sebastian. They were dragging a Spaniard, bound and gagged, along the street. They said they were taking a Spanish spy out to shoot him. The intended victim was rescued by American soldiers. The rebels had a pass signed by Colonel Montenegro authorizing them to patrol the city.

Some of the rebels on Friday abducted a woman from Binondo District, taking her away from her child four months old. The woman has not been seen since. Provost officers are on the track of her kidnapers.

Plans for the sanitation of Manila are almost completed.

Steamers are entering the river as usual. The Americans are temporarily maintaining the former Spanish tariffs. Business is brisk.

The United States warships Raleigh and Olympia have gone to Hongkong to go into dock. Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the Baltimore.

General Merritt will sail on the steamship China Tuesday on his way to Paris to attend the sessions of the peace conference. No agreement has yet been reached with Aguinaldo upon any subject, although circumstantial rumors are current that everything has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of those concerned.

FIFTY THOUSAND MORE MAY BE MUSTERED OUT

But Merritt's Force Will Be Needed in the Philippines Even After Peace Is Concluded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: Secretary Alger said to-day that there might yet be 50,000 more volunteer troops mustered out. He saw no use in keeping them in the service if they were not needed, and he implied that there would not be as many needed for garrison duty as was at first supposed.

Major General Merritt's force of 15,000 will be kept in the Philippines, at least until after the conclusion of peace. Secretary Alger seemed to think that at least that many would be needed there, even after the treaty of peace.

In accordance with the suggestions of General Miles a number of regiments will be brought back from Porto Rico, and it is not thought that as large a force as has been anticipated will be sent to Cuba. Secretary Alger said, moreover, that the Seventh Army Corps as a corps would not be selected to go to Cuba for garrison duty. When the proper time came those regiments would be selected which it was thought most wise to select.

MERRITT HAS NOT YET BEEN ORDERED TO PARIS

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Secretary Alger states that no orders have been issued for General Merritt to go to Paris, and he does not believe the report from Manila. There has been some talk of both General Merritt and Admiral Dewey being called before the Peace Commission before it adjourns, but nothing has been done about the matter and it is not certain that they will be called to Paris, though it is not improbable.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS KILLED IN A WRECK

Two Men Lose Their Lives, a Third Is Dying and Four Are Seriously Injured.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 28.—Two enlisted men of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers were instantly killed and one fatally and four seriously injured in a wreck which occurred on the Louisville and Nashville near here to-night. The killed are:

PETER FARLEY, Company G, New York City.

FRANK GLENNON, quartermaster's sergeant, Company G, nephew of Colonel John E. Duffy.

The fatally injured is Sergeant J. J. Manning, Company E.

The seriously hurt are Thomas Skellie, Company E; Harry Donoghue, Company E; James Meade, Company E; Smith Doran, Company F.

The train was carrying the Sixty-ninth to a new camp at Huntsville. It left Fernandina, Fla., at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three or four hours after the time set for its departure. The train wrecked was the first section. It was going at a high rate of speed. Ten miles north the engine jumped the track, derailing five cars, which rolled down a steep embankment. The soldiers claim the train was running too fast around a curve.

The injured were brought here and are being given every attention at the infirmary.

SIMPLY A SUGGESTION OF THE BERLIN PRESS

German Government Disclaims Desire to Partition the Samoan Islands.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, referring to the report that Germany had entered into negotiations with the United States for partition of the Samoan Islands, says that the semi-official Marine Politische correspondent observes:

"So far as we are aware no such proposal has been made to Washington by the German Government. Proposals to that effect have been made in the German press, but nowhere else, to our knowledge. The assertion that were Germany to come into sovereign possession of Upolua, the United States would be shut out from the harbor of Apia, is absolutely absurd, and this applies equally to any other nation having a harbor on that island."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS IN PHILIPPINES

Clergy Question a Subject of Negotiation.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE FRIARS

POSSIBILITY OF THE VATICAN AGREEING TO PLANS.

An Influential Prelate Tells of the Work of the Pope and the Promise of Intervention Made Spain.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The question of the clergy of the Philippines is a subject of negotiations between the Vatican, Spain and the United States. I have had an interview with an influential prelate of the department of the Papal Secretary of State and propaganda in regard to the matter. I asked:

"If the United States, while respecting their rights, requests the Vatican to substitute by degrees for Spanish friars others of different naitonalities, do you think the Vatican would agree?"

"I do not know. The Vatican has done the same favor for France in Tunis and for Italy in Abyssinia, and it is not said that the Vatican will not agree to do the same for America. Nevertheless, the difficulties are many. When the destruction of Cervera's fleet was known, and seeing the end of the war, Monsignor Mozaleda de la Vila sent a long statement to Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the propaganda, setting forth the sad situation and their fears for the future. The Cardinal visited the Pope, praying him to open diplomatic negotiations. They commenced immediately, and we expect good results shortly.

"The first steps were taken in regard to President McKinley by Mgr. Ireland and Mgr. Martinelli, apostolic delegate at Washington. The United States Government would not at first enter into any engagement, but after urgent solicitation from the Vatican declared it was disposed to recognize the rights of Catholic missions in the Philippine Islands on condition that the Spaniards would not create trouble for the United States and renounce Spanish protection. The Pope succeeded in getting his advice accepted at Madrid by demonstrating the dangerous position of the clergy and Catholic missions, and the possibility that the United States might take vigorous measures against the church with the danger of prosecution. The Pope also promised Spain his intervention with a view of getting the best conditions of peace.

"This advice was seconded by Austria, and Spain has manifested a disposition to be ready to accept it."

DETECTIVES BELIEVE MURDER WAS DONE

Body of a Los Angeles Man Found in the Basement of an Incomplete Building.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28.—The body of Frank Strayhorn was found in the basement of the incomplete Tenth-street Hotel to-day. The head was terribly crushed and the man had been dead several hours. Whether he fell through the flooring, which is old and rotten and has been in several places removed, so that a man could easily have fallen through in the dark, or whether he was murdered and his body placed there is yet unknown. Strayhorn was a steady man and industrious and well liked by his associates. He has been employed as a clerk in the office of the City Assessor for some time. He was seen down town last night and was not intoxicated. The city detectives are at work upon the case to-night, believing that a murder has been committed.

ANTILLES EVACUATION.

MADRID, Aug. 28, 9 p. m.—Duke Almodover de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Gomazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, have arrived at an agreement as to how to instruct the Antilles evacuation commissioners and the instructions were mailed to-day.

Cold Bath Causes Death.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 28.—Walter Antenreith, aged 20 years, was found dead in bed at his mother's house in College Park this morning. On Saturday evening he ate a hearty supper, then took a cold water bath and went to bed. The shock caused congestion of the lungs and death.

Death of Arthur Pease, M. P.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Arthur Pease, Liberal-Unionist, member of Parliament for Darlington, died to-day in his sixty-first year. Mr. Pease was Mayor of the borough of Durham in 1873-74.

Senator Davis Bound for St. Louis.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, one of the members of the Peace Commission, left the city for St. Paul at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c. at all Drug Stores.

Baja California
DAMIANA BITTERS

Is a powerful aphrodisiac and specific tonic for the sexual and urinary organs of both sexes, and a great remedy for diseases of the kidneys and bladder. A great Restorative, Invigorator and Nervine. Sells on its own Merits; no long-winded testimonials necessary.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE, Agents, 232 Market street, S. F.—(Send for Circular.)

MILES MAKING A HOMEWARD MOVE

Five Thousand Men Will Leave Porto Rico.

CONCENTRATE IN BROOKLYN

GRAND REVIEW TO BE HELD IN CENTRAL PARK.

General Brooke Will Remain and Move on San Juan—Sporadic Disorders That Cause No Alarm.

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 28.—Details of the homeward movement have been practically completed. General Miles and his staff and eight companies of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers leave on the Obdam on Tuesday night and the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers are to start home on Wednesday. All the cavalry horses, gun-carriages of batteries, etc., of the Pennsylvania troops will leave on the Mississippi on Thursday, while the men of three Pennsylvania batteries and the Third Battalion of the Second Wisconsin will sail the same day on the Concho. The men and guns of the Missouri, Illinois and Indiana batteries are to leave on the Alamo on Friday and the battery horses on the Uto on Saturday. The Sixth Illinois Volunteers will follow on the Seneca and another ship not yet named.

It has been arranged that the whole detachment of about 5000 men shall land in Brooklyn. After resting there a few days they will parade across the bridge to Wall street, to Broadway, to Fifth avenue and thence to Central Park. The men in line will be commanded by General Wilson and General Miles will review them.

General Brooke is preparing to move to San Juan. One hundred wagons have been sent to him from Ponce to transport supplies across the mountains. It seems probable that he will take all the forces at Guantama, including the mounted troops.

Reports of disorders continue. The authorities believe the outbreaks are sporadic and will soon quiet down. General Miles will probably issue a proclamation calling for order and decreeing severe penalties for disobedience.

The trial by military commission of twelve civilian prisoners charged with burning the town of Cotto will begin to-morrow at Ponce.

GUNBOAT ZAFIR IS SUNK IN THE NILE

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Camp Hegiar, opposite the island of Gebel Rayan, says the Anglo-Egyptian expedition has suffered a rather serious loss by the sinking of the gunboat Zafir.

The boat sprang a leak when near Shendy and within a few minutes went down. All on board were saved.

The Animals' Friends.

The office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be moved from Sixteenth and Harrison streets to room 403 of the fourth floor of the Parrott building on next Tuesday, where the apartments will be fitted up with taste and care. After the removal from the Donohoe building the officers found that a mistake had been made, and the advantages expected failed to materialize after the public pound was taken from the management of the society and again given over to politicians. Hereafter on Saturday evenings the rooms will be kept open from 8 to 11 o'clock, and the public is invited to visit the premises and learn of the good being accomplished by the organization. There is also a movement on foot to give public lectures every four months in the assembly room of the building on the treatment of animals.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States Branch.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CONDITION AND AFFAIRS
—OF THE—
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, ON THE 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by company	$385,585 72
Cash market value of all stocks and bonds owned by company	1,566,657 50
Cash in company's office	996 99
Cash in banks	200,383 97
Premiums in due course of collection	293,630 01
Special agents' balances	653 90
Total assets	$2,447,908 09

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$65,170 82
Losses in process of adjustment or in suspense	139,552 41
Losses resisted, including expenses	23,380 06
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, $1,512,330 12; reinsurance 50 per cent	756,165 06
Gross premiums on fire risks running more than one year, $1,142,150 09; reinsurance pro rata	694,604 96
Amount reclaimable by the insured on perpetual fire insurance policies	4,002 75
All other demands against the company	50,000 00
Total liabilities	$1,733,356 06

INCOME.

Net cash actually received for fire premiums	$1,977,673 73
Received for interest and dividends on bonds, stocks, loans and from all other sources	50,369 43
Received for rents	8,292 11
Total income	$2,036,335 27

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for fire losses (including $147,952 84, losses of previous years)	$965,907 75
Paid or allowed for commission or brokerage	376,648 66
Paid for salaries, fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc.	164,728 48
Paid for State, national and local taxes	48,176 91
All other payments and expenditures	137,924 21
Total expenditures	$1,693,386 01
Losses incurred during the year	$1,007,233 00

Risks and Premiums.	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of risks written during the year	$234,202,375	$2,526,303 51
Net amount of risks expired during the year	210,454,056	2,377,057 00
Net amount in force December 31, 1897	242,250,573	2,654,510 21

E. LITCHFIELD, United States Manager.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1898.
C. K. VALENTINE, Notary Public.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MANN & WILSON,
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N.E. Cor. California and Sansome Sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

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STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CONDITION AND AFFAIRS
—OF THE—
TEUTONIA
INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS, IN THE STATE OF Louisiana, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital stock, paid up in cash	$250,000 00

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by company	$40,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	14,750 00
Cash market value of all stocks and bonds owned by company	535,730 00
Cash in banks	37,689 08
Premiums in due course of collection	60,158 66
Total assets	$688,327 74

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$13,574 65
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, $357,228 24; reinsurance 50 per cent	178,614 12
Gross premiums on fire risks running more than one year, $55,755 00; reinsurance pro rata	31,711 00
Cash dividends remaining unpaid	13,135 00
Total liabilities	$237,034 77

INCOME.

Net cash actually received for fire premiums	$341,066 18
Net cash actually received for marine premiums	22,862 61
Received for interest and dividends on bonds, stocks, loans and from all other sources	20,167 78
Total income	$384,096 49

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for fire losses	$176,571 65
Net amount paid for marine losses	9,071 52
Dividends to stockholders	25,000 00
Paid or allowed for commission or brokerage	67,591 97
Paid for salaries, fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc.	22,772 32
Paid for State, national and local taxes	7,499 17
All other payments and expenditures	19,993 61
Total expenditures	$328,500 24
Losses incurred during the year	$176,571 00

Risks and Premiums.	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of risks written during the year	$30,907,639	$468,239 60
Net amount of risks expired during the year	32,856,740	399,831 01
Net amount in force December 31, 1897	26,131,194	412,983 24

Risks and Premiums.	Marine Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of risks written during the year	$4,676,088	$29,003 44
Net amount of risks expired during the year	4,676,088	29,003 44
Net amount in force December 31, 1897	None.	None.

ALBERT P. NOLL, President.
GEO. MEYER, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1898. M. C. SONIAT, Commissioner for California in New Orleans.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MANN & WILSON,
General Agents,
S.E. Cor. California and Sansome Sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

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