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nola will enable any one to play upon the piano anything he desires— f he literally does not know one note from another. He has all the hand-playing, because he controls the expression which is the soul

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Wants a Vigilance Committee to Cleanse New York of Vice.

NEW YORK, Nov. Et .- Bishop Henry C. Potter today delivered an address of "God and the City" in St. Paul's Chapel in which he suggested the organization of a vigilance committee of 25,000 reform-ers to cleanse the city of vice. He fapored a contral committee of three or ion, under whose orders the public tree should act. The bishop said.

In New York tomorrow there could be organized a vigilance committee such as was in San Francisco, of 25,000 men, sworn to service for three years and piedged by night and by day, when their business and their opportunities gave them the freedom for it, to see for them-selves whether our souls had been smit-ten with the sorrow of that little victim of 5 years, who was picked up in the treet the other day in broad daylight and ravished by a brute who had lived here. Would such things be possible in a God-fearing community? No, men and brethren, not if you and I had our eyes open and kept them open, and stood where God calls us to stand today. And then, finally, we must have not only vigilance, but persistence.

'We shall not redeem New York, men and brethren, by emotions: we shall redeem it by denunciation; we shall redeem it by pessimistic temper, t wraps its garment around it and turns its back upon it. There are burning with seal and enthuslasm and a high purpose of sacrifice in this great city today great titudes of men and women. They of different religious; they must for-get that. They are of different nationali-ties; they must forget that. They are of forget that. And if, having reached that point, we could find three or five men whom all of us trusted and believed in (there are hundreds of them), and say to these three or five men: 'Now, then, tell us what you want us to do, where you want me to stand, what relation you want our party, our church, our organ mation to bear toward the betterment of ment; we will follow your lead,' and the s done.
I to that in this service of en-

lightened souls, we want vigilance.

Indictments Against Jesse Weeks. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. E.-The Federal Grand Jury today returned four indictments against Jesse Weeks, of Ore castle, a prominent Republican politician, and one of the authors of Herndon and Weeks" "Life of Lincoln." In the first three counts Weeks is charged with de frauding railroad companies, each count being for a separate offense. The fourth count is the most serious, and charges him with forging the name of Postmaster General Smith to the credentials as a Postoffice Inspector which he used in de-frankling the railroad companies. Weeks ice Imspector for several years during Harrison's Administration.

## BISHOP POTTER'S SUGGESTION CHARLES H. HOYT'S FUNERAL

The Body Lay in State in the Church at Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Nov. 21,-The funeral of Charles H. Hoyt, the play wright, was held in St. Luke's Episcopai Churct this afternoon. From 9 o'clock in the morning until the hour of service the body lay in state in the church, and a continuous line of people passed in to view the remains. The body lay in a ceday casket, decorated with royal blue broadcloth and heavily mounted with sliver with tufted slik lining. In plain the inscription: "Charles Hale Hoyt, 1860-The floral offerings were alr without number, coming from all parts of the country. The services commenced at 1:45 o'clock, the officiating clergyman being Rev. B. S. Lassiter, rector of St. Luke's Church, assisted by Rev. Howard F. Hill, of Concord. The choir sang "Abide With Me" and "Lead, Kindly Light," and the solos, "One Sweetly Soi-emn Thought" and "Only Walting" were rendered. A large number of people foi-lowed the casket to the mausoleum in the village cemetery at the conclusion of

### THE COLOMBIAN WAR.

More Rebel Victories - Colon and Panama Terror-Stricken.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. British steamer Barbadian, which has just arrived here from Colon, reports that sovere fighting occurred Monday and Tuesday at Culebra. The government forces attacked the rebels, who occupied a good position, with the result that the losses of the former were heavy. The fighting was proceeding when the steam-er left Tuesday night. The stores and restaurants at Colon were closed and the rebels held a portion of the railroad line, Another rebel force was reported to be enguging the government troops near Panama. Business is entirely suspended at the latter place, and both Panama and Colon are in a state of terror. The rebels are attacking in a determined manner, and it is feared the slaughter will be great before decisive results are reached. The liberals, it is asserted by the passengers of the steamer, still hold Buena Ven-turs, though the Colombian Government is making a great effort to regain posses-

Discrepancy in Water Accounts. NEW YORK, Nov. M .- The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association has accepted and made public a report prepared by Frederick B. de Berard, which is a summary to an inquiry made into the Ramapo water contract and the question of the city's water supply. The inquiry was in progress from October, 1859, to August of this year, and the report ands a discrepancy in the water ac-

## JOURNEY IN FRANCE

Kruger's Trip North From Marseilles.

SPENT THE NIGHT AT DUON

Ex-President Greeted by Crowds of Enthusiastic Frenchmen Wherever He Stopped.

DIJON, France, Nov. 23.-Mr. Kruger has become, for the moment, at least, the popular idol of the French. His triumphpopular not of the French. His triumph-ant passage north through the country from Marseilles to Dijon has placed this beyond doubt. He met with a tremen-dous reception in each town along the route where the train stopped, culminat-ing in scenes of frenzied enthusiasm here this evening calculated to turn the head this evening calculated to turn the head

of any man.

The population of Marsellies gathered in thousands this morning to escort him to the railroad station and gave him a rousing send-off, while at Tarascon, Aviguon, Valence, Lyons, Macol and Dijon, the inhabitants who crowded the railroad stations made the railers tremble with authorised. hie with enthusiastic shouts of "Vive Kruger" and "Vive les Boers." The dem-onstration was all the more significant, because it shows that the fervid acclamations at Marseilles were not merely an explosion of exuberance on the part of the warm-hearted and excitable populace of a sunny clime, but the sentiments were shared with even greater intensity by the usually less demonstrative and cold-blooded inhabitants of the northern

The warmth of the enthusiasm increased, instead of decreased, as might have reasonably been expected from the difference in character of the inhabitants in the provinces through which Mr. Kru-ger passed, but one of the most impor-tant phases of the demonstration was the turn it took in an anti-British direc-

whose ili-timed levity at the Hotel Du Louvre, in Marseilles, exasperated the people in the streets there, never dreamed of the consequences of their not. The few criminally foolish Englishmen people in the streets there, never dreamed of the consequences of their act. They sowed the wind, and today the English people are reaping the whiriwind. The news of the supposed insuit to Mr. Kruger seems to have spread across France, and at all stations, but especially at Lyons and Dijon, shouts for the Boers were mingled with loud cries of "Down with the English." Indeed, at Lyons, the denunciations of the English drowned the shouting for the Boers. This is a disturbing feature which is universally discussed. Fenrs are expressed that tomossaed. Fears are expressed that tomorrow's reception in Paris may assume a character calculated to arouse the feci-ing of Great Britain against France to

ins of Great Britain against France to such an extent as to result in unpleasant relations between the two countries.

The warmth of the enthusiasm at Marsellles paipably raised the spirits of Mr. Kruger and his advisers to a high pitch. The faces of Dr. Leyda, Mr. Fischer and others, which, on the eve of the arrival of Mr. Kruger revealed the anxiety they felt regarding his reception, were today lighted up with happiness and confidence. Evidently hope had revived in all that his mission to Europe would be crowned with auccess.

Mr. Fischer spoke to Mr. Kruger today regarding the visit of the Boer envoys to the United States, and told him of the welcome they had received there from the American people. He expressed himself as grateful to know that so many Americans had expressed sympathy with the cause of the Transvael, adding that he was not surprised to learn this, as he had expected all along that the freedom-loving citizens of the American Republic would stand by the Boers in the struggle to deferid the liberty which they had presly won for themselves.

The Start From Marseilles. Today Mr. Kruger was dressed in famil-ar attire, westing the rosette of the legion of Honor in the buttonhole of his overcoat. As soon as the train left Mar-sellies amid deafening salvos, he took a seat in the saloon in an armchair, amid his friends, where he sat for most of the time silent, listening to the conversation going on around him and puffing his big-bowled pipe. At Tarascon delegations awaiting the train's arrival on the platform presented addresses and bouquets. He made his appearance at the window and bowed in response to the cheering. Similar scenes took place at Avignon and Valence, where the platform in each cases was black with people. Numbers climbed up on the roofs of trains waiting at the station, and some clambered to the roof

of Mr. Kruger's own car. During the run through the rural dis-tricts the train passed groups of peas-antry, who waved handkerchiefs and hata and cheered. At one point women had climbed the trees, and, clinging to the branches with one had, they waved handkerchiefs with the other. ints infantrymen and cavalrymen on foot drew up near the roadside, whirled their hats around their heads and gave the military salute.

The most remarkable demonstration along the route occurred at Lyons sta-tion. As the train slowed down on enter-ing the town, the windows and roofs of se within view were seen to be occupled by people. When it stopped in the wide, lofty station, every inch was cov-ered with a concourse of thousands, who set up mighty shouts of "Long live Kruger" and "Down with the English."
Again and again the rafters resounded
with the plaudits for the Beers and the
anti-English cries. It was a memorable scene. The people swarmed on the steps and roof of the train, and even clambered on the locomotive. Many clung to the gas lamps, and here also a few climbed to the

roof of Mr. Kruger's car. Mr. Kruger and his friends alighted from the carriages and proceeded through the station to the square, which lies high above the level of the town. The ceremony of presenting an address by the municipal authorities took place on a parapet which looked down upon a sea of upturned faces. Frenchmen held a tricolor beside Mr. Kruger as he replied to the address, which breathed sympathy and admiration, and when he concluded the cheers were renswed. The train started again, many persons clinging to the footboard of the carriage to shake Mr.

As the train passed over the Rhone the passengers could see thousands masses along the riverside and on the suspen-sion bridge further up the river. The cheers came faintly to Mr. Kruger's ears, but the waving hats and handkerchiefs could be distinctly seen. He stood at the window bowing until lost to view.

Arrival at Dijon. The Boer statesman and his friends vere much elated, but they had never foreseen the still more elaborate enthusiasm that was awaiting thir arrival at Dijon, which place they renched at 5:15 P. M. The municipality had taken the natter into its own hands, not leaving the reception to private committees, as at ing the bank.

Marsellies, and the result was a demonstration such as never before had been takes place.

witnessed within the memory of the oldor inhabitants.

Mr. Kruger, on alighting from the train,

Mr. Kruger, on alighting from the train, was welcomed by the authorities and then walked to a two-horse laudau standing before the door of the station. The crowd gathered around giving vociferous shouts for Mr. Kruger and the Boers.

The moment the laudau started a battery of artillery began to fire a salute of Il guns. The cannon were heavily charged and ear-splitting detonations accommanied him as he slowly proceeded to charged and ear-splitting detonations accompanied him as he slowly proceeded to
the hotel. Mr. Kruger, who was bareheaded, bowed to the right and to the
left as he rode along. His apartment,
which is on the first floor and has a
balcony draped with Boer and French
flags, overlooks the square, and the spectacle from the balcony was such as Mr.
Kruger hid never witnessed before. Below him was an ocean of faces, illuminated by darating electric lights. Enthuslasm was at white heat. An unceasing
roar of cheering arose from the throats of
the multitude, which numbered many
thousands. A veritable forest of hats,
cames and handkerchiefs was agitated un-

canes and handkerchiefs was agitated un-til Mr. Kruger came to the front of the balcony and acknowledged repeatedly the hurricans of plaudits. He uttered a few words of thanks, which were interpreted

and shouted down to the people,
Mr. Kruger then retired from the balcony and received the Mayor, members
of the City Council and various delegations presenting addresses and bouquets.
The crowd in the streets was decidely hostile to England, raising anti-British cries. A procession of students paraded, chanting denunciations of everything English. The enthusiasm lasted until a late hour. Tomorrow morning at 6.25 Mr. Kruger will start for Paris,

#### HIS RECEPTION IN PARIS.

Authorities Do Not Look for Any Un-

pleasant Occurrence.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The peaceful but enthusiastic manner in which the people of Marseilles greeted the arrival of Mr. Kruger yesterday, and the warm welcome extended to him in the cities he passed through today, all occurring without any anti-British demonstrations of any conse-quence, have made the authorities here feel confident that his reception here to-morrow will not result in any unpleasant incident. M. Lepino, the Prefect of Po-

lice, said today:
"We have full confidence in the people of Paris, and count upon them not to do anything likely to cause diplomatic complications. However, the police have the strictest orders to permit only cries which are complimentary to Mr. Kruser and the are complimentary to Mr. Kruger and the Boers. They will not tolerate any cries uncomplimentary to a neighboring and

incomplimentary to a neglecting and friendly country. Any persons uttering such uncomplimentary cries will be arrested."

Mr. Kruger will arrive at the Lyons-Railroad station at 10:24 A. M., where he will be met by committees representing the Borrs, Deputies, Senators, etc. After a short informal recention be will be care. a short informal reception he will be es-corted by way of the grand boulevards to his hotel, which is situated on a promi-nent boulevard. His time of passing through the thoroughfares will be coincident with the lunch hour, and many of the stores will be closed for the rest of the afternoon. There is certain to be an immense concourse of people along the en-

#### SECRETS OF THE WAR

Kruger Threatens to Divolge Them If the Powers Do Not Intervene.

If the Pewers Do Not Intervene.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—The Soir this evening says Mr. Kruger, on his arrival at The Hague, will ask for mediation, and, if unsuccessful, he will make public all the documents of state in his possession, showing the secrets of the war. The paper adds that Mr. Kruger believes that when Europe knows the truth it will produce such an outburst of public opinion that Great Britain will be compelled to be less harsh. The Soir adds that, failing this, Mr. Kruger will return to the Transvaal.

Loubet Will Receive Kruger. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Paris to the Journal and Advertiser says: The French Government has decided that, as England has not notified the powers of the annexation of the Transvaal, Kruger will be received at the Elysee, if he desires, as a foreign sovereign travel-

Cork Corporation Protests. CORK, Nov. 23.-At a protest against the refusal of the Lord Mayor of Cork to entertain a motion to confer the freeiom of the city upon Mr. Kruger, the cormajority after an excited debate.

Wilhelmina to Kruger. THE HAGUE, Nov. 28.-Queen elmina has sent a message to President Kruger, saying that she is happy to learn that he has completed his voyage and is in good health.

### CROKER AT QUEENSTOWN.

Refused to Discuss Politics or Jockey Muddle.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.-Richard Croher looked somewhat indisposed when the Cunard line steamer Lucania arrived here this afternoon. He said to a rep-resentative of the Associated Press he was not in the best of health. He has done much work during the campaign, and intended to rest in England and on ker declined to comment on the charges made against American jockeys, nor would he refer to The Scotchman II's running at Doncaster until he knew the details. He eschewed politics wholly,

#### Mosquitos Spread Yellow Fever. NEW YORK, Nov. 23.-The Tribune

It is understood that a report concern ing the investigations of the acute infec-tious diseases prevalent in Cuba will soon be made to Surgeon-General Sternberg. This report, it is declared, will show that mosquitos are largely respon-sible for the spread of yellow fever in mented on himself to learn if this theory was true, died from yellow fever, the germs of which had been injected into his system by a mosquito that had bitten a person afflicted with yellow fever. It will also show, it is said, that another physician who experimented in a similar manner was stricken with yellow fever but recovered. Dr. Jesse Lazear is said to have been the physician who succumbed to the disease, and Dr. James Carroll was the one who recovered. Drs. Carrol and Lasear were stationed in Cuba at the time of the experiments.

The Newport Bank's Affairs. CINCINNATI, Nov. 28 -At a meeting of stockholders of the German National Bank of Newport, Ky, today it was re-ported that the directors had subscribed enough to require only \$45,000 from the 6f1 other stockholders to bring the amount up to the requirement for reopen-ing the bank. The directors offer to re-sign in a body when the reorganization takes rules.

Bill for 40-Foot Channel for the Columbia.

OPINION OF HON. T. H. TONGUE

Depth Should Be in Proportion to Needs of Commerce-Other Important Measures.

tion for the improvement of the Columbia | not knowingly buy it, and does buy it and Willamette Rivers, giving a 40-foot only because he believes that he is buy-

fore Congress that will be of such vast importance to the Pacific Coast. Upon the construction of such a canal we shalt cease to be on the outer edge of the com nercial world. It will attract enterprising men, business enterprise and capital needed for our development towards this const."

Speaking of the general work of Con gress, Mr. Tongue further remarked: "There are a number of bills coming before this Congress of unusual importance to the people of this Coast. may prevent the passage of some of them. The Grout bill will pass the House by a large majority early in the session. If the Senate reaches it, it will probably pass that body. It is right, and it ought to pass. If a man wants to sell, and another man wants to buy, oleomarga-HILLEBORO, Nov. 22.—"Do you think rine, well and good, but no man has a the prospects are good for Congress, at right to sell another man oleomargarine ting session, to make an appropria- who does not want to buy it; who would

## FRENCH PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE KRUGER



EMILE LOUBET, PRESIDENT OF FR. ANCE.

channel at the mouth of the Columbia, Ing butter, and the seller knows that the and a 15-foot channel to Portland?" was asked of Representative Tongue by an Let it sell on its merits, for what it is Oregonian correspondent today. Mr. Congue sald:

"A river and harbor bill will certainly be introduced very early in the session, and will undoubtedly pass, The project for the improvement of the mouth of the duce the customer to believe it is butter. Columbia River, giving a 40-foot chan neering department, and will be earnest- cock are also of great importance, and I ly and energetically supported by every it is being considered favorably by the members of the committee, and especially by Chairman Burton, and I have every reason to believe that the project will be approved and a fair-sized appropriation made for expenditure during the coming fiscal year. You remember that the appropriation at the last session of \$250,000, while not a formal, was a practical indorsement of the project. There has been no formal indorsement by the Engineering Department, so far as I know, of any specific plan for the improvement of the Columbia and Willam ette Rivers from the mouth of the Co lumbia to Portland. Whether much can be done to secure such improvement to the present session is an open question. think every member of the Oregon deiemation is earnestly in favor of such improvement as will answer the needs of mmerce, whether that should be a 25foot channel or a 30-foot channel. The tendency for larger vessels, which means deeper draft, is rapidly gaining favor, and we are having to reconstruct our entire plan of river and harbor improve ment. It is difficult to set a limit to the depth of any proposed improvement of

our waterways." "What are the prospects for the passage of the bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal?"

"In my judgment, good. The Hous passed the bill by a majority great enough to show a strong public sentiment in its favor. This will doubtless have an impression upon the Senate. The bill has been set down for hearing the 10th of next month, and will have the right of way until final sction. Dispatches from Washington have given out an erroneous mpression as to the provisions of the House bill, alleging that it contains a provision for fortifications, which will be antagonized in the Senate. This is incorrect. As originally reported by the Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce to the House, it contained auch a provision, but whenever Chairman Hepburn sought to procure consider-ation of the bill, it met strong opposition on that; ground. It was claimed, with some show of reason, that to pass a bill containing directions to the President to fortify, would not only antagonize preent treaty provisions, but while a treaty was pending in the Senate on that subject, would be an attempt by the House to dictate to the Senate what action the latter ought to take on the treaty then pending. A conference was had by leadng Government officials, and the members of the House and Senate from the Pacific Coast, at my solicitation, Growng out of this conference, the word 'de fend' was substituted in the bill for the word 'fortify,' thus avoiding a conflic with existing treaties and avoiding an apparent effort to dictate to the Senate. I feel quite confident the Senate will pune

purchaser believes he is buying butter. worth, and there is no objection. The Grout bill decreases the tax on oleomargarine sold as such ! It increases the tax on oleomargarine sold as butter, and where it is so colored and put up to in-"The pure food bills, one introduced by Mr. Brossius and the other by Mr. Babsincerely hope some action will be taken upon one of these bills. When we buy food for our families and ourselves, we ought to know what we are buying. It is not a question of pocket. It is largely a question of health. We can stand to buy sand for sugar sometimes, but some of the miserable compounds of drugs that are imposed upon us in the place of wholesome food are exceedingly deleterious to health, and should be prohibited. The pure food bills, like the Grout bill, simply require those who sell food products to us to 'play fair.' These bills to suppress fraud and encourage fair

### SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Federal Government. Chairman Hull is pushing work on the new Army bill. Page 1. There is a disposition among Senators to pass the canab bill. Page 1. Acting Commissary-General Weston makes his annual report. Page 2. Turkey refuses to grant an exequatur to an American Consul. Page 3. Philippines.

reported in Manila that Aguinaldo a killed recently. Page 2. The Hong Kong junta is to send more supplies to Luxon. Page 2. Particulars of the capture and rescue of Captain Shieldn' force. Page 2. China. Hay addresses an identical note to the powers. Page 2.

The envoys are still divided on the ques-tion of punishment. Page 3. Von Waldersee reports military opera-tions. Page 2. Foreign. Kruger began his trip from Marseilles to Holland. Page 1.

The Czar is threatened with lung compli-cations. Page 2. Von Bulow defended Emperor William's war speeches. Page 3. Domestic. Yale and Harvard will play football at New Haven today. Page 10.

The irrigationists are quarrelly next meeting-place. Page 5. Pacific Coast. epresentative Tongue is of the opinion that the bill for to-foot channel for Co-lumbia will pass Congress. Page 1. Thomas Connell, of Portland, was found guilty of areon in Washington. Page 4 La Grande will renew its fight for the county seat of Union County at the coming Legislature. Page 4.

Governor John B. Brady's annual report on conditions in Alaska. Page 4.

Smallpox is general in Alaska. Page 4. Commercial and Marine. Weekly trade reviews and bank clearings. Page 11. Steel stocks slump in Wall street. Page IL.

Corn corner in Chicago. Page IL Coffee and sogar war on again. Page 11. Oil ships in demand. Page 10. Cargo ship arrives from Hamburg.

- Local. Further particulars of the murd young Venville received. Page 8. Chamber of Commerce commits itself the dailes canal and locks. Page 12 Kuetemeyer for the first time tells how he killed Lenrut. Page &

Chairman Hull Says It Should Not Be Delayed.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT DESIRES

Soldiers Returning From the Philippines Should Be Replaced Immedistely-Native Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. - Chairman Hull, of the House committee on military affairs, today called a meeting of the committee for next Tuesday. He hopes

that a quorum will be present and that the committee can go to work immediate-ly on the outlines of a new bill. "It will be in the direction of economy to pass the Army bill without delay," said Mr. Hull today, "The Army now in the Philippines will have to be brought home in the Summer-that is, those of the men who do not care to re-enlist. The transports which go out for them abould depart laden with the troops who are to replace them, else the ships will make

replace them, else the ships will make one voyage empty."

Mr. Hull was in conference today with the President and with officials of the War Department upon the character of legislation desired by the Administration. He said the President will communicate to Congress fully his recommendations about the Army, and he did not assume to speak the President's mind in advance. He thought, however, that the Administration will not be content with any makeshift legislation, any proposition to continue the present law for two years more. His impression is that the President wants authority to raise a regular Amy sufficient for the needs of the country—100,000 men, if necessary—the number to be reduced when there is no longer to be reduced when there is no longer

ny need for them. Mr. Hull said the Taft Commission had reported that 15,000 Filipinos could be enlisted immediately in the Army for the Philippines, and that they would make good soldiers under American officers. There is no fear of a repetition of Great Britain's experience with the Sepoys, for the Filipines, Mr. Hull said, have no national flag like the natives of India. Moreover, sided Mr. Hull, the experiment of enlisting native troops has proved successful, and there are not more loyal efficient soldiers than the natives en-sted in the British Army in India.

#### WAR REVENUE BILL. The Reduction Will Be Made in the

Stamp Taxes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Chairman Payne and Representatives Dalzell and Hopkins, acting as a subcommittee, spent a pertion of the day drafting the bill to amend the war-revenue law. The gen-eral provisions of the bill have been agreed upon. The reduction to be made will be in statap taxes, as heretofore inwill be in starap taxes, as heretofore in-dicated. A simpler, of the committees said today that, although there was some discussion concerning reductions upon beer, and also on cigars, cigarettee and tobaccos, there did not seem to be any inclination to reduce the gresent tax on these articles as long as there remained stamp taxes, which, he added, were ob-

noxious to every one using them.
Although it is generally understood that there is a complete understanding among the members of the committee as to what changes shall be made, it is un erstood that no iron-clad agreement has oen reached, and any part of the bill can be taken up and changed. But the members of the committee do not e pect many changes, for it is said to full Republican membership will not likely to meet again until next Friday be called together. The committee exthe first or second day of the session.

#### NICARAGUA CANAL BILL. General Disposition Among Senators

to Pass It. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.-There is a growing disposition to pass the Nica-ragua Canel bill as it came from the House, without waiting for the Hay-Pauncefote treaty or for any other negotia-tions. Senator Elkins, who, by reason of his assured re-election, becomes a more prominent figure than ever before in the Senate, is out in an interview declaring that, regardless of the Hay-Pauncefoto trenty, the canal bill should pass. This is directly contrary to the Administration wishes, but the sentiment among the S ators is so earnest that it is doubtful if the friends of the canal will allow any hing to interfere with the measure, once the Senate begins the consideration of it. As it is set for December 10, nothing but vote of the Senate can put it aside. Senators who represent constituencies anxious for the canal will hesitate a long time before putting it saide, a what reason may be advanced.

### SENATOR DAVIS IS WORSE.

His Physician Reports That His Delirium la More Acute.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21,-Reports from the home of Senator Davis today were to the effect that his condition seemed better earlier in the day, and that he was resting quietly. The symptoms of the Senator's sickness as indicated by today's bulletins are not encouraging. His increased pulse and his increased respiration leave much cause for slarm. The physicians in attendance did not express any opinion other than that given in their daily bulletins. The delirium continues, and Senator Davis is lucid only at brief intervals. Dr. Stone's midnight bulletin is as follows:
"Senator Davis' condition is about the

is much more acute. The doctor made no statement as to temperature, pulse or respiration. According to the moon bulletin, the Senator's temperature was 96.2; pulse 112 and respiration 36. The noon bulletin also annunced that the Senator was not so strong as yesterday. Taking the two billetins together, it will be seen that the Senator is considerably worse tonight.

May Stop Irrigation Projects. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23.—The State Su-preme Court, in an opinion by Chief Jusice Norval, has rendered a decision which tice Norval, has rendered a decision which may stop all irrigation projects in Western Nebraska. The opinion holds in effect that the owner of, property adjacent to a stream has the right to its water undiminished. This is the old English common law, and it was against such ruling that the irrigation companies of the West were fighting. The suit in question was one brought by the Crawford Irrigating Company to establish its right to divert Company to establish its right to divert water from White River. This right was opposed by the owners of the mile on the stream, and the contention of the mill-owners is sustained.