

FUTURE OF THE BOER

Civil Government for South African Colonies.

PROMISED BY CHAMBERLAIN

Sir Alfred Milner Will Be Appointed Governor—Farm-Burning and Other Severe Military Measures Will Be Limited.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Mr. Chamberlain still has the political stage. He unexpectedly but adroitly announced in the House of Commons that civil government would be given to the two Boer Republics, coupled with his promise to limit farm-burning and other severe military measures, so far as possible, has taken the bottom out of the chief amendment of the opposition to be adopted. This new phase, combined with the failure of Kruger's mission and the fact that the Worcester Dutch Congress passed off without trouble, will persuade the public that the South African situation is less menacing than has been recently supposed, and will help to accomplish the main object of the Government—the securing of the consent of Parliament to the necessary financial measures. Thus, although the session is likely to be prolonged beyond a fortnight, which the Government had hoped would not be the case, it will be less stormy than was anticipated.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government hoped it was hope and not profession—that very shortly, indeed, before the House met, something in the nature of a civil administration might be established both in the Orange River and the Transvaal Colony. Sir Alfred Milner, he added, would be appointed Governor of both.

Here V. Duncan Pierce, Liberal member for North Aberdeen, an ex-Captain of the Aberdeenshire Militia, who recently returned from South Africa, where he went to look after the remnants of a department when the war broke out, interrupted Mr. Chamberlain, saying: "You will lose South Africa."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said a Lieutenant-Governor would be appointed for the Orange River Colony and that both Governments would have Executive Councils, but not necessarily the same constitution. Mr. Chamberlain also said he had suggested to Sir Alfred Milner that he issue proclamations in English and Dutch, setting forth the Government's intentions, which were animated by no vindictiveness against the men in arms. The Government thought it impossible that reasonable men could ask it to fix a day when full self-government could be granted. The Government had laid down three objects. The first of these was to end the guerrilla war. It would not surprise him if the Boers had destroyed more farms than the English. Never in history had a Government waged with so much humanity. The women had only been deported for their protection. The native population was amenable for the acts of outrages of women and children, and he had been shown that in no case had a British soldier been justly executed. The farm-burning was greatly exaggerated. Lord Roberts had only ordered the burning of farms as punishment in cases of complicity in the rebellion or damage done to the railways. The Government sustained Lord Roberts' action, but the military third object was ultimate self-government.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that he hoped the civil government would be inaugurated in February. The Government would be created as soon as possible, notably at Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, with all municipal privileges. As far as possible, and every man, Boer or Briton, would have equal laws and equal liberties. He made some interesting observations as to the economic situation, frankly admitting that the Boers had a prospect of a famine, a question, he said, which the new Administration would have to take in hand, the cost involved being "out of the question." At this point, Sir William Vernon Harcourt cheered significantly, and Mr. Chamberlain added: "The Transvaal is a country of great wealth, and there is the great source of taxation." This statement caused an unusual scene, the Colonial Secretary being loudly cheered from the Liberal benches.

The House, he declared, might rely upon his assertion that house-burnings, as a form of punishment, would be used sparingly.

"I regret that there has been occasion to employ it," he said, "but to some extent it has been employed in the past, there will be much less of it in the future."

Mr. Asquith extended that amnesty should be granted to the Boer leaders. Timothy Healy warned the Boers against accepting "British shams." He said it was a question whether it was not better to accept the shams than to be subjected to a declaration that he did not believe the conduct of the British soldiers in South Africa had been as black as that of the American soldiers in the Philippines.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was more favorable than the opposition had expected and that the Government had practically accepted the Boer terms. In his opinion, there ought not to be a division. Mr. Emmott withdrew the amendment, which demanded that the Government announce measures for pacifying the annexed territory.

Joseph Walton, Radical, moved an amendment to the effect that more adequate measures should be taken to safeguard the interests of China and that no demand should be made on the Chinese Government for the punishment of Chinese officials which could not be equally imposed by a European power. This amendment also declared that reparation should be sought in trade facilities, rather than money indemnity.

Viscount Cranborne, replying, contended that it would not be opportune to make a general statement while negotiations were proceeding. The Government, he said, adhered to the policy announced last August. He asked the honorable members not to embitter matters by bringing charges that could not be proved. He went on to say that he had a sanguine view regarding the railway in China, but he was not able to say what the British demand should be in the waterways and the adjustment of the revenue. He declined also to say anything regarding Russia's action at the conference.

The Government is attending to British commercial interests," he said, "but patience is needed, as the progress is necessarily slow. I hope to lay the papers on the table Monday next, but there has not been time to publish the whole papers."

Parasit of Dewet. LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein December 7, confirming the news from Allwal North, Cape Colony, of yesterday's date, saying General Dewet's main force is hard pressed, adds that General Knox captured the Krupp gun which Dewet abandoned near the Caledon River, and continued in pursuit of Dewet. The dispatch also adds that while the British were handling over women at the request of the Boers, under a flag of truce, at Belfast, Wednesday, December 5, a force of 300 soldiers unsuccessfully attacked a neighboring infantry post.

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COINAGE FOR FILIPINOS

TRADE DOLLARS MAY BE MADE IN THE ISLANDS.

They Will Have a Gold Value of Fifty Cents Each—The Scheme Laid Before the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Cabinet meeting today was largely devoted to a discussion of the question of coinage for the Philippine Islands, and as a result it is probable that the Secretary of War will request a hearing on the subject before one of the committees of Congress. Nearly all of the business of the islands is transacted in Mexican dollars. American Commissioners and others supplied with United States money are at times greatly embarrassed in making purchases for the Philippines by the fact that, knowing nothing of our money, they value the latter often refuse to accept it. The proposition which seems to have met with favor by the Administration is to purchase silver bullion at present market price and coin it into distinctive dollars, having a gold value of 50 cents each. These dollars will probably contain a little less silver than the present standard dollars. The scheme has not yet been worked out in all of its details, but as there is at present a Government coinage mint at Manila, it is hoped that by the early action of Congress the scheme will be put in circulation before a great while, possibly before the winter is over.

The Cabinet also discussed the House bill revising the war revenue act which proposes a cut of about \$200,000 in revenues. There is no difference of opinion among the members of the Administration on this subject, all thinking that the cut is too deep, and agreeing that it would be unwise in the extreme to make the cut greater than \$200,000.

ENGAGEMENTS IN LEZON.

Active Operations in the North and the South.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—More activity is shown in the operations in Northern and Southern Luzon. While reports from the former district come more quickly, and telegraphic interruptions are fewer, General Funston, with Troop A of the Fourth Cavalry, and a score of scouts last Tuesday encountered 300 insurgents posted on the opposite bank of the Neico River. The Americans charged across the stream, and the enemy retreated, bringing two covers. They left four dead on the field. A Filipino who was captured reported that Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who has been active with the Filipinos, killed two of two cavalrymen, has been wounded.

Lieutenant Morrow, with 50 men from the Forty-seventh Regiment, attacked and occupied Bulacan. While returning these troops encountered Colonel Victoria, occupying an entrenched position with 20 rifles and 300 bolomen. Lieutenant Morrow's force charged and drove the enemy from their position, inflicting heavy losses. Preceding the fight the expedition had captured Major Flores and several of his followers.

An engagement is reported to have occurred near Baguio, in which, according to natives, 50 rebels were killed. Several minor encounters and captures are also reported. The American casualties have been light, and the fighting has been of a nature to give no cause for concern to the Government.

The Island of Bohol has recently been the scene of more activity on the part of insurgents than formerly, and a company has been sent to reinforce the battalion stationed there.

The members of the Philippine Commission and several military officials will go to Dagupan tomorrow as guests of the railway management. The committee also been invited. They will return Sunday.

Government Top's Long Trip.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Naval officers are looking forward to the departure of a ship that has been ordered by the Navy Department for the little tug Wompatuck, which has been doing service at the Brooklyn navy-yard for some time. The order came as a surprise to the officers in the yard. If she completes the long trip, it will be the first on record that so small a tug has been able to do. As to the general management of the navy, naval officers in the yard confess complete ignorance.

CASTELLANE'S YACHT.

The Walthalla Seized for a Debt of 750,000 Francs.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The civil tribunal at Havre has decided the question of the legality of the seizure of the Walthalla, the yacht of the Countess Boni de Castellane, by M. Davillier, the Paris banker, who holds a bill for 750,000 francs in favor of the creditor who has asked that the vessel, now moored at the Commercial dock, be sold within an hour at the fittings. Maitre Bonnet, counsel for the Countess, informed the court that the vessel was not subject to the application. He declared on the other hand that the Countess proposed to give up annually to her creditors 2,000,000 francs out of the income of the vessel, and the debt, incidentally, Maitre Bonnet furnished the court with some details as to the morality of a person in London who had sold his clients 4,000 francs worth of counterfeit bills, which, according to Paris experts, were spurious. He gave as an example the case of a wardrobe having to his clients for 100,000 francs, which was worth only 100 francs. The court, having decided that the seizure was legal, the Walthalla will be sold February 28 at the upset price of 750,000 francs, unless the debt is paid before that date.

Mr. Sage and His Plumber.

New York Journal. Few men would care in single fight to meet a German plumber, yet this bold thing did Russell Sage, he sought to dock the plumber's beam. The plumber's beam is a deuce to beat. Full many a man has sought to do the crafty plumber, tried and true, and only met his Waterloo.

In Lawrence town, Long Island way, the aged Sage said he would pay the plumber dollars 2, a little job of work to do. The plumber named is Holler. He performed the work and asked his fee. "Oh, no," said Sage; "you climb too high. I'll give you 100 francs or die."

And did this plumber holler? No; he holler "My age you ought to know." He took the 100 francs and laughed. He was a man of wondrous craft.

"No, all things come," the plumber said, "to him who waits. The Sage the collar; the best man is the last to holler."

"Revenge is sweet," the poet cries, and who will say the poet lies? The plumber found it very sweet, as you shall see, and quite a treat.

So when Sage approached once more it cost him dollars 54 to have the plumber's skill heal up a rent within his water butt.

"Too much, too much," the rich man said "Take 50 francs or not a red." "Tis well, sire," quoth the plumber bold, "I'll take the 50 francs and be done with. Then, when he clenched the 50 francs, this plumber said in awful tones: 'You're done at last, old Russell Sage; hear now the words of the poet who says: 'Holler! Holler!' I wish I could have done that job for only half the man, but as you doctored my wage before, I had to charge you for my score."

Had I but wished I could have done that job for only half the man, but as you doctored my wage before, I had to charge you for my score. Wall Street tore his hair. Such insolence was hard to bear. He will not own the plumber now, so when they meet there is no bow.

The fact in the philosophical and re-

JUMPED FROM WINDOW

HENRY J. HAYDEN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Possibility That His Death Was Due to an Accident—He Had Been in Bad Health.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Henry J. Hayden, vice-president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, jumped or fell from the fourth-story window of his residence tonight and was killed. A window in the fourth story was open, and it is not known whether Mr. Hayden jumped or fell out of the window. It is learned that the deceased was a sufferer from nervousness, and had opened the window to get fresh air. When picked up he was fully dressed and the body was yet warm. His head had been crushed in, he having fallen on a flagstone.

MUST DROP BRYAN.

Otherwise Democratic Defeat in 1904 Is Certain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Some Democrats resent any talk of reorganization of the party, and several like Jones insist that Bryan will continue to be a factor. They acknowledge this to mean that if Bryan is a factor, Bryanism must be. Bryan more than any other man stands for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the monstrosities of the Chicago platform, which have been voted down on two successive occasions. If Bryan is to be a factor, the party must still insist upon making Bryan a leader, making it necessary to consult him before others on any probable or possible change in the platform or the present organization of the party. Jones evidently means that the party intends to march down to defeat four years hence, the same as it did this year.

Taking into account the most intelligent Democrats there is in the country, whose views on the question of party policies might well be taken, he said to your correspondent:

"The fact the Democrats cannot possibly win on the lines laid down, either at Chicago or Kansas City. It ought to have been plainly apparent to any man of ordinary common sense that if Bryan and what he stood for could not win in 1896, he could not win any time. In 1896 the country was in sore distress. There had been hard times, people were suffering, the Democratic party declared it was the money question, and also several other questions such as were incorporated in the Chicago platform, but above all the leading contention was the fact that silver had been demonetized. If, under the conditions existing in 1896, and the appeals made to the people at that time, and the promises held out by the new monetary system, could not induce them to support a party and a man, how much less chance there was in 1900, after four years of prosperity, when the prediction of the National Democrats in 1896 had been disproven? It is a wonder that the men insisted upon renominating Bryan and reinforcing the platform of 1896. It is a wonder that they will see in four years from now that they cannot go before the people with any hope of success on the same lines, remains to be seen."

It is to be seen that every attempt that was made by conservative Democrats during the early months of 1890, when the campaign was on for the election of democratic National Convention, to secure conservative, untried men, that attempt was frustrated by all Democratic leaders who managed the campaign in 1896 and advised Jones. Jones sent out telegrams to leading Democrats in nearly every state in the Union, telling them to be careful and see that they did not delegate to Bryan. Jones should be elected, so as to head off any movement to prevent Bryan and silver being the great issues of the campaign. It would not have harmed Jones nor any other man to have taken the conservative platform and a conservative man to have been nominated. It would have tended to their party success. But Jones would not allow it. If he is to be in control during the next four years, as there is now every indication, he will again try to force Bryanism, if not Bryan, to the front.

DR. M'LEAN'S POSITION.

He Says Evolution is a Fad, Not Sustained by Truth.

PORTLAND, Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)—In the Oregonian of this date I find a communication from a certain Dr. M'Lean, Eugene, asking for the names of the 600 students of Great Britain who reject natural evolution. As a scheme for discrediting God and Christianity, "Evolution" is a most reasonable one, even though it should come from one who would seriously object, were I to ask him to produce all the missing links necessary to establish the hypothesis of evolution in its claim to a place among scientific truths. As a matter of fact, however, I did not make the statement which you refer to, and I have credited to E. Fitch Burr, D. D., LL. D., of Lynn, Conn., author of "Eccle Coelum," "Pater Mundus," "The Stars of God," etc.

Professor Washburn will write Dr. M'Lean, but I doubt that he will satisfy him completely. Dr. Burr's standing and reputation are a sufficient guarantee of his trustworthiness.

It would not be a scientific act, nor do I propose to enter upon a newspaper or any other kind of a controversy; yet I claim to be able to weigh the arguments presented by physical or biological science. If they are presented in plain, every-day language, in seeking to weigh the evidence I have been impressed with the spirit of intolerance pervading the ranks of the lesser Hights of science. It would seem as if the mantle of the Middle Age inquisitors had fallen upon them instead of falling upon the clergy. If any man is so ignorant as to believe in "string of guesses" that is passed off for exact science, they jump on him with both feet. True science does not jump at conclusions, nor does it accept as substantiated any theory until it has every evidence complete. The so-called "Christian evolution" which superficial thinkers like Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and others are parading as the great discovery of the age is something so absolutely unthinkable, in view of the claims and misnomer of Christ, as to seem preposterous. It has not been thought of by the mind of any generation. A careful perusal of Dr. Hillis' two most pretentious books, "The Investment of Intuition" and "Man's Value to Society," will make clear my meaning.

The claim so boldly made that "all scientists accept the evolution theory" is intended for the comfort of our ignorant. Yet it is not true. It is not true; therefore, I hope Professor Washburn will take Dr. Burr to task for making such a statement as he did in regard to the "string of guesses" of "Secpica," and published in the Homiletic Review of February, 1898.

In the meantime, it might be well to know that not a human number of thinkers are at odds with the theory, thus putting us small thinkers into very good company.

Professor G. Frederick Wright, D. D., LL. D., of Oberlin writing on "The Progress of Scientific Thought During the 19th Century," says:

"The fact in the philosophical and re-

THOUSANDS OF CURES

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

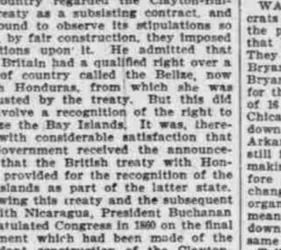
Has Done Wonders for My Baby Boy and Myself. It is a Great Medicine for the Home

MRS. J. C. DUNN, TARENTUM, PA., writes:

"I owe you a great debt for the good Paine's Celery Compound has done my baby boy and myself. About a year ago his face broke out in sores. We had two of the best doctors attend him, but the sores kept on spreading. Finally we tried Paine's Celery Compound, and one bottle cured him of a bad case of eczema. I am using the Compound now for nervousness, and it is doing wonders for me."

Paine's Celery Compound is the national home medicine, and has made thousands of permanent cures.

It strengthens and builds your nerves, keeps the blood pure and nutritious, makes your whole body healthful and vigorous. It will cure your indigestion, backache, rheumatism, and nerve prostration.



scended from frogs through monkeys can ever get that asked."

As I said in the beginning, I am no scientist; only a plain preacher of the gospel. I am not going to enter into a controversy on any subject, much less will I debate over a theory which, as yet, is propped up on its ejection points. As a taxpayer, as a public teacher and as a father, I am opposed to teaching exact science anything but the proofs of which must be guessed at or assumed. But I suppose that young teachers and young nations must pass through the trying disease known as "philosophic mumps."

Los Angeles Firm Falls.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 7.—Max Meyerberg & Co., one of the oldest firms in this city, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors today. The liabilities are \$75,000; assets, nominally \$100,000. The assignment was made to a committee, composed of H. W. Holliman and S. Nordlinger, of this city; W. P. Morgan, of San Francisco, and Oscar Strauss and A. W. Patterson, of New York, who represent Eastern creditors.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance.....\$17,936,425  
Gold.....76,922,252

For a Cold in the Head.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Cough Gambling

It's too risky, this gambling with your cough. You take the chance of its wearing off. Don't. The first thing you know it will be down deep on your lungs and the game's lost. Take some Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the gambling and the cough. There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Three sizes: 25c, enough for an ordinary cold; 50c, best for asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough, hard colds; \$1.00, most economical for chronic cases.