CHAFFEE WAS MAD

Called Down Von Waldersee for German Looting.

GENERAL USED STRONG WORDS

According to a Berlin Report, the American Officer Afterward Apologized, and the Two Are Again on Good Terms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The War Department has received a report from General Chaffee of the incident that occurred in Pekin in connection with his representations to Field Marshal von Waldersee. It appears that General Chaffee did use some pretty vigorous language in protesting against the thieving and looting of the foreign troops. What particularly hurt the feelings of Waldersee was a pointed reference by General Chaffee to the fact that this disgraceful and unmilitary practice of looting was being indulged in, not by the men who did the fighting and opened the way to Pekin, but by the latecomers, who had borne none of the brunt of conflict and hardship. Waldersee himself did not reach Pekin until long after the expeditionary force had occupied the town.

It is recognized here officially that General Chaffee had provocation for his deliverance, but regret is felt that he used this tone in addressing the Field Marshal. It is significantly pointed out here that perhaps it was not incumbent upon General Chaffee to make any representations whatever on this subject to the Field Marshal, as there is no longer any official tie between them. When the United States Government changed the character of its military representation in Pekin from an expeditionary force to a mere legation guard, of course that guard no longer came under the control of the Commander-in-Chief at Pekin, but was simply a part of Minister Conger's official household.

The German View of It.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The Berlin Government has not taken official notice of General Chaffee's letter to Count von Waldersee, complaining of the removal of the astronomical instruments from the wall of Pekin, and the return of the letter to the American commander "on account of its tone." Only a few papers print the incident in their news columns. The Vossische Zeitung remarks:

"Whatever the cause, General Chaffee had in no case a right to use such rough language in a letter to the Commander-in-Chief."

The Berliner Tageblatt observes:

"We must, of course, reserve a definite judgment until reliable German reports have been received. Whoever knows, however of the generally acknowledged diplomatic tact of Count von Waldersee will not doubt that he would not have employed such a brusque procedure without the strongest kind of provocation."

Captain Dannhauser, who is with Count von Waldersee, says in a private dispatch received in Berlin:

"The French have abandoned their operations to remove astronomical instruments from the walls of Pekin, presumably in order to impress the Chinese with their comparative clemency, but the Germans continue removing instruments, under the protection of a company of engineers."

The German Foreign Office authorizes the Associated Press to make the following statement regarding the Waldersee-Chaffee incident, based upon a cable dispatch just received from Field Marshal von Waldersee:

"General Chaffee wrote Field Marshal von Waldersee a letter in a rough tone. Field Marshal von Waldersee refused to receive it, returning the same to General Chaffee. The latter then wrote a second letter apologizing for his objectionable expressions, whereupon Field Marshal von Waldersee invited General Chaffee to breakfast, and the incident was amicably closed."

The French View of It.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—An official of the French office, speaking to a representative of the Associated Press about General Chaffee's position in regard to the looting, said:

"The fact is principally regrettable because it is likely to result in a break of concord under Field Marshal Waldersee. Either Waldersee is the international commander of all the forces in China or his position is an imaginary one. As the present status has apparently been quite satisfactory, anything which might occasion a break in the ranks is disagreeable."

The Foreign Office officials also said that the order stopping the packing of the astronomical instruments at Pekin was caused by a desire that France should learn definitely her international rights—whether she was entitled to their possession.

THE PEKIN NEGOTIATIONS.

Ministers Waiting for Satow to Receive Instructions.

PEKIN, Dec. 10, via Taku.—At today's meeting of the Ministers, called to consider if Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching had power from the court to conduct negotiations for a settlement in behalf of China, some of the Ministers stated that they were authorized to treat with them as representatives of China, while others, including the German Minister, had not received instructions in the matter. All decided, however, that as soon as Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, shall receive word to agree to the joint note, they will commence negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, unless otherwise instructed by their home governments.

Count von Waldersee has turned over $62,000 as the British share of the result of the Pao Ting Fu expedition to General Gaselee, who, in turn, gave the money to Minister Satow to be used for the benefit of Chinese women who need help during the Winter.

Li Hung Chang visited General Chaffee today. He says that his powers to negotiate with the foreign envoys, though conferred by telegraph, are absolute and complete.

At the meeting of the provisional government held today the United States was represented by Captain Dodds, of the Ninth Infantry. All of the governments have entered into the plan except France, whose representatives insist that the French territory shall be excluded from the rule of the commission appointed. A number of subcommittees were appointed. Several high Chinese officials, on being asked, expressed a desire to assist. Though army officers have been appointed members of the committee, it is the desire of the Generals to make the rule civil as far as possible. Japan was placed on the charity committee on account of the amount of rice she commandeered in August, most of which she has now.

DRAWING UP A PROTOCOL.

Many Questions Will Be Left to Later Conventions.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—"Reports from Chinese sources," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring Monday, "point to the probability that serious negotiations for peace will begin forthwith. It is believed that a short preliminary protocol is in process of arrangement, leaving many questions, including commercial subjects, to separate conventions to be drawn up later. The powers should retain their troops in China until these questions are settled and until tangible evidence is given that China honestly intends to fulfill her engagements. Progressive Chinamen regard the present as a great opportunity to overthrow the reactionary Manchu methods and to inaugurate a regime of national progress. It is urged that the powers shall insist upon cancellation of the claim of the present heir apparent, Prince Tuan's son, and the substitution of an heir of full age free from any connection with the Tuan party. Such a man is available and the step is declared to be legally possible."

THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

Socialist Proposal to Withdraw Them Voted Down.

ROME, Dec. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, the Socialist group introduced a resolution calling on the government to recall the Italian troops in China. Signor Sarraco, the Premier, made the following reply:

"To recall the troops would be imprudent and unjustifiable at the present moment, when negotiations for peace are in progress. Moreover, Italy is entitled to reap the advantages or her participation in the action of the powers in China. The government desires that the negotiations in Pekin should be pressed forward as much as possible, and will withdraw the Italian troops from China as soon as the dignity and interests of the country will allow."

The Chamber then rejected the resolution by an overwhelming vote.

Chinese Credentials.

PEKIN, Dec. 11.—The Ministers met today to consider the matter of the credentials of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. There is every prospect that definite steps will be taken for the arrangement of a preliminary settlement within a measurable distance; and this generally relieves those who realized the danger of prolonged delay in opening negotiations.

The railway between this city and Tien Tsin is now open and a train consisting of four carriages arrived here without accident yesterday. Regular traffic will be resumed December 15.

Cargo of Chinese Loot.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The North German Lloyd steamer Koela, Captain Burns, from Shanghai October 29, has arrived at Wilhelmshaven with 1000 relieved German soldiers from China on board. She brought also 43 Chinese mortars and guns, 27 temple shields and other trophies.

Outlawry Increasing.

CANTON, Dec. 11.—Outlawry in Kwang Si and Kwang Tung is increasing. The officials appear to be losing their hold of the situation and are powerless to restore order. Pirating on the West River is increasing.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

No Intimation That She Will Accept the Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A prominent official of the State Department said today:

"There is no foundation whatever for the story that this Government has received assurance from that of Great Britain, that the canal convention will, if ratified by the Senate with the pending amendment, be accepted by the British cabinet. No such promise, suggestion or intimation has ever reached the State Department from any official source and the department does not know what action the British Government would take in the event that the pending treaty is amended as proposed. Every intimation, however, that has reached here goes to show that the adoption of any amendment would be regretted by the British authorities.

"Through misunderstanding or some other reason, the impression was conveyed to the public as a result of the proceedings in secret session in the Senate yesterday in connection with the treaty that Secretary Hay had stated he would resign his office if the pending Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were adopted. The Secretary's attitude in the matter was purely negative. He simply stated that he had never threatened the Senate or any other authority to resign his office if certain actions were not taken respecting the treaty. He did not promise to remain if it were amended; he did not threaten to quit."

Arthur Balfour's Pledge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says it is reported that Arthur J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons, gave a pledge to a United States Senator last Summer that Great Britain would accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, with the Davis amendment, and it has been a powerful aid to those who advocate amending the treaty. The report is in direct contradiction of information given out at the English Foreign Office. Friends of the treaty who want it ratified in its original form state positively that they know Great Britain will very likely return the treaty to the United States unaccepted if it is amended. Secretary Hay's earnestness in pressing for the ratification in its original form is regarded as evidence that he does not think Great Britain will not accept the amended treaty.

KENTUCKY INAUGURATION.

Governor Beckham Was Sworn in Yesterday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—With perfect weather and in the presence of a vast throng of people, Governor J. C. W. Beckham was inaugurated today for the three years remaining of the term for which William Goebel and William S. Taylor contested last year. With the booming of cannon at 11 o'clock, the inaugural procession took up its march. Two regiments of the state guard, the Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, and many political clubs and civic societies were in line. It was about noon when the procession reached the Capitol. The oath of office was administered to the Governor by Chief Justice Hazelrigg. After the ceremonies at the inaugural stand, the Governor reviewed the state troops.

Governor Beckham in his inaugural address, did not refer to the murder of William Goebel. He promised the state a clean and honest administration of its executive affairs in a spirit of fairness and tolerance, with no feeling of partisan hate or malice, with the sincere desire to remove as far as possible all friction and ill feeling from among the people. He said it would be his policy to keep the state guard in a first-class condition, but that the military power shall always be in absolute subordination to the civil authorities, and shall never be called into active service except as a last resort to carry out the decrees of judicial tribunals.

The decoration of the grave of the late Governor Goebel took place this afternoon.

Alvord Indicted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., ex-note teller of the First National Bank, in this city, accused of having embezzled $690,000 from that institution, was indicted today by the United States grand jury. The indictment was found on 52 counts charging Alvord with falsifying the accounts of the bank and unlawfully appropriating to his own use nearly $700,000 of the bank's money.

Landslide in Heligoland.

CHRISTIANA, Dec. 11.—Another serious landslide has occurred in Heligoland. Thirty houses have been engulfed and a considerable part of the island has been for three days under water. Thus far it has been impossible to send relief, and the losses have not yet been determined.

HAS SAILED FOR HOME

LORD ROBERTS LEAVES THE CAPE FOR ENGLAND.

Given a Warm Farewell—The Field Marshal's Speech at the Cape Town Reception.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11.—Field Marshal Roberts, with his wife and daughters, sailed for England today on the Canada. Lady Roberts and her daughters were brought to Cape Town by a special train. Great crowds cheered the departing steamer.

At the reception yesterday, Lord Roberts made an eloquent address. After expressing deep thanks for the honors accorded him, he said the war in South Africa had a peculiar interest for him, inasmuch as it enabled him to bring to what he hoped was a successful conclusion the work entrusted to him 20 years ago—that of dispelling by force of arms if necessary the aspirations of the Boers to render themselves independent of British control. Referring to his abortive visit to the Cape in 1881, he said:

"The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. The guiding hand of the Omnipotent will bring good out of what to our finite understanding was the most unfortunate war of 1881, for that war could not have consolidated the whole British Empire as firmly together as this has done, because it was fought by regulars alone, whereas the present war was fought by the militia, yeomanry and volunteeers, the admirable and workmanlike Colonial contingents all fighting as brothers in arms under the dear old flag of the Queen."

In this respect Lord Roberts said he held the unique position of the first Field Marshal having the honor to command such an imperial outburst. He was convinced, he declared, that this spontaneous outburst of patriotism was not ephemeral. England had only to give the signal and her sons would again flock to her banner from the ends of the world. Never had a mother more reason to be proud of her sons than had England today. God had brought them out of what in the dark days of December had appeared to them the valley of the shadow of death; and they could now remember the days of tribulation with deep gratitude for the mercy vouchsafed them.

Lord Roberts then paid a deeply moving tribute of gratitude to all who had worked with him. He added that his interest in South Africa would not cease on leaving its shores, but that he should watch its settlement with the utmost eagerness. Dwelling upon the necessity for co-operation between the Dutch and English, he said it would be his proudest boast if he could claim to have done nothing but what stress of war had compelled to hinder the friendly fusion of the two races in the republics. They must try to forgive and forget all that tends to bitterness of feeling, leaving the idea that nothing remained to be atoned for on either side.

"God has given into our hands," said the Field Marshal, "a great heritage, for which a heavy price has been paid in the blood of the best and bravest, and we must not be neglectful of the trust as we have been in the past, but must be able to give a good account of our stewardship and must remember there are other duties than National glorifications."

He declared he could not better conclude his speech than by quoting the first verse of Kipling's Recessional:

God of our fathers, known of old;
Lord of our far-flung battle line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine;
Lord God of hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

ADMIRATION FOR DEWET.

British Soldiers Who Are Chasing Him Have Respect for the Boer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

A singular comment was made upon the fox hunt after Dewet by a veteran of the British Army who had spent many year in India. He said that the troopers engaged in running him to earth were ready to cheer for him and to take him upon their shoulders and carry him in triumph to the nearest camp as the chief hero of the war in South Africa. This old soldier had been talking with officers of the Guard who had taken part in ineffectual hunts after the wily raider, and was convinced that only a true sportsmanlike spirit of fair play and admiration prevailed respecting him. No other Boer commander, he maintained, had commanded in an equal degree the admiration of the British Army in South Africa, and that when the war is ended the officers whom he has outwitted and baffled many times would like to join in a complimentary reception to him in London.

Lord Kitchener has already fulfilled the forecasts of experts in one respect—he has adopted a laconic style in his bulletins. His dispatches have declined in compass day by day since he assumed the chief command, and a single sentence suffices for the official announcement that the last batch of British prisoners has turned up at Bethulie. The experts are pleased with this economy of words. They asserted that Lord Roberts unconsciously dignified guerrilla warfare by devoting a long bulletin to it daily, and that Lord Kitchener will minimize the Boer operations by allowing all the petty incidents to pass without observation. While Lord Kitchener is taciturn, he is fairly aflame with energy.

Military men say that every trooper in Knox's column has three horses, and that with fresh remounts constantly available the pursuit of Dewet into the last ditch has been possible.

The suggestion that a memorial to the Colonial soldiers who have fallen in South Africa should be erected in London is taking practical shape, and the Royal Colonial Institute which, in its membership, is typical of the empire, is considering several projects which have been formulated for its approval.

The Ministers are striving to shorten the present session of Parliament by explaining how little needs to be done. Broderick has some estimates to present, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer requires a slight increase of borrowing powers, but everything can be put out of the way by Saturday if talkative Radicals will only respect the English prejudice in favor of a long Christmas holiday.

Roberts as Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The information drawn from Mr. Broderick, in the House of Commons yesterday, that the powers of Lord Roberts, as Commander-in-Chief, would be the same as those of Lord Wolseley, calls out from the Daily Mail a strong protest. The Daily Mail says that "with Lord Roberts as a lay figure, liable to be overruled by the Minister of War, real army reforms are quite improbable."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We can but regret that Lord Roberts has not improved the shining moments of his popularity to put the position of Commander-in-Chief on a sounder basis, although we have no fear that Lord Roberts will be flouted, as Lord Wolseley is reported to have been."

A Plot Against Roberts.

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Monday, Dec. 10.—A number of persons suspected of plotting to murder Lord Roberts during his visit here recently abandoned their schemes on learning that they were shadowed.

The Afrikander Resolutions.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11.—Sir Alfred Milner today received the deputation appointed by the recent Afrikander Congress to present to him, for transmission to the British Government, the three resolutions adopted by the congress. In reply to the deputation's spokesman he said:

"I shall forward these resolutions to the imperial government with my strong disapproval. They were framed by clever men now engineering the present agitation and encouraging those who are carrying on a hopeless resistance."

IRISHMEN IN CONVENTION.

Meeting in Dublin to Recreate the National Party.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—Delegates to the number of several thousand, representing county councils, borough corporations, district councils, branches of the United Irish League and kindred bodies, met today in national convention in the Dublin rotunda to recreate the Irish party. John Redmond, who presided, said it was the "parliament of the Irish people." Seventy-five Irish members of the House of Commons were present and several priests were on the platform.

John Dillon, amid cheers, proposed a resolution to the effect that the South African war was entered upon in pursuance of a conspiracy to deprive two free nations of their liberty in the interest of capitalists and mineowners. He read letters from Boer Generals giving instances of the alleged brutality of British soldiers in South Africa, and also the death notice of a Boer boy of 8 in the camp at Port Elizabeth, whose father had refused to surrender, and whose home was blown up with dynamite. According to the notice, the child and his mother were deported hundreds of miles and fed upon pea soup. The lad's death, Mr. Dillon described as cowardly murder.

Intensely excited by Mr. Dillon's speech, the assembly broke forth into fierce cries and protests against the conduct of the war. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the convention ordered it telegraphed to the President of the Afrikanderbund.

William O'Brien introduced a resolution excluding Timothy M. Healy from the parliamentary party. While their differences are of a personal character, he urged that, for the sake of unity, Mr. Healy's exclusion was necessary. Timothy Harrington, who was frequently interrupted, said that if the action of the delegates plunged the country into the vortex of despair, future generations would curse the convention and those who participated in it.

"Hog wash," yelled an O'Brienite, in the gallery.

"I know where the hog is," said Mr. Harrington, which caused protests and cries of "He is calling his fellow-patriots 'hogs.'"

Mr. Harrington, after the chairman had admonished the convention to give him a fair hearing, made a temperate appeal for harmony. After other speeches, an amendment taking the bitterness out of the resolution was proposed by Father McNeece, but this was rejected overwhelmingly, and Mr. O'Brien's resolution was adopted, only 25 hands showing against it. The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

RUSSELL DIVORCE SUIT.

Final Act in the Celebrated Case Occurred Yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—George J. Somerville was this morning granted a decree of divorce against Marion Somerville and £1500 damages against Earl Russell, with whom the defendant was accused of having committed adultery. No defense was entered against Mr. Somerville's petition.

John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, was married to Marion, daughter of the late George Cooke, of Cumbernauld, Scotland, April 15, at Reno, Nev. They had been living for several months in Nevada, where both had obtained decrees of divorce from their wife and husband respectively, the husband being George John Somerville. Earl Russell obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion, alleging that she had left him nearly 10 years. He was married to her February 6, 1890. She was Miss Mabie Edith Scott, youngest daughter of the late Sir Claude Edward Scott. The couple's domestic troubles first came to public notice in 1891, when Countess Russell brought suit for divorce, based on cruelty and other charges. This suit failed, however, and the Judge took the unusual course of requiring her to pay its costs, amounting to more than $25,000. As the result of that suit, the Earl obtained a judicial separation. Countess Russell, in April, 1895, unsuccessfully sued for a restoration of her conjugal rights, withdrawing the charges which she had made in her suit for divorce. She went on the stage last March.

The second Countess Russell obtained her divorce from George J. Somerville on the ground of cruel treatment. She was married to Mr. Somerville in Aberdeen, Scotland, July 23, 1889. She ceased living with him July 4, 1899. Earl Russell and the new Countess arrived in England May 7 last. On his arrival, he declared that he was long past being surprised at anything his former wife did when told that a suit alleging bigamy was threatened.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's Will.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The late Sir Arthur Sullivan left an estate of about £50,000, nearly all of which goes to his nephew, H. Sullivan. He made small bequests to his other nephews and to Mrs. Stephens, a niece, who resides at Los Angeles, Cal., and he bequeated £1000 each to his housekeeper and valet. The deceased also left a number of mementos from his silver and china to personal friends, men and women, among them being Mrs. Beach Grant, mother of Lady Essex; Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. D'Oyley Carte, and Mrs. Crutchley, and also left a number of his original scores to institutions and friends, Mrs. Ronalds getting the score of "The Lost Chord." The deceased left his portrait to the Nation.

Duke Will Open Australian Congress

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—It is stated here by the Herald, which is generally supposed to be in the confidence of the government, that a change has been made in the plans with respect to the ceremonies inaugurating the Australian commonwealth, which renders it almost certain that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will go to Australia after all. It is now settled that the Duke of York will open the newly federated Parliament on May 1 and that all the pomp and pageantry arranged for the Duke's visit will take place about that time. This will permit the Premier to leave Canada early in April and arrive in Sydney by the appointed date.

Refused to Fight a Duel.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Herr Sello, the leading counsel for the defense in the trial of banker Sternberg, sent a challenge to Herr Brandt, prosecuting attorney to fight a duel with pistols at a short distance because he considered himself insulted by certain remarks made by Herr Brandt. The latter refused to accept the challenge because the remarks had been made in the line of duty. Herr Sello fought in the Franco-Prussian War and received the Iron Cross.

The Czar Improving.

LIVADIA, Dec. 11.—The Czar's physicians issued the following today:

"His Majesty's recovery is pursuing a perfectly normal course. He has a good appetite, gains strength daily, and his temperature and pulse are normal."

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—The Imperial train has been ordered to be in readiness to leave the Crimea the 28th. It is deduced from this fact that the Czar and the Imperial family will return here early in January.

Woman Suffrage in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11.—The Legislative Assembly of Victoria today passed the woman suffrage and old people's pension bills.

EXPENSES OF BOER WAR

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES VOTED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Provide Sixteen Million Pounds for the Army—Session Will Probably Terminate Saturday.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—When the House of Commons went into committee of supply today, William St. John Broderick, the Secretary of State for War, introduced the supplementary estimates of £16,000,000 for the army. He admitted that the Government's expectation had not been over-sanguine and that it anticipated that the expenditure to March 1 would be little short of the outlay the Government has been incurring during the whole fiscal year. He added that the Government's policy was to pursue the war with the strongest possible force and a continuous stream of supplies, so that peace may the more quickly be achieved. Mr. Broderick added that he believed that the Government was now asking for the final sum required for this abnormal war.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, expressed the opinion that the House had not heard a more distressing confession. Although his original opinion of the circumstances leading to the unhappy war was not altered, he would oppose the vote. The whole secret of the Government's miscalculations, he said, was this: It was in no wise a warfare of governments, but a conflict of races. He thought that, now they had overthrown the governments of the republics by overwhelming force of arms, they should deal with the brave burghers remaining not by perpetually increasing the expenditure, but by a policy of reconciliation.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that the Secretary of State for War had made a frank statement as to the new condition of affairs and he expressed a hope that the Government would bring home the volunteers.

Mr. Broderick replied that it would be impossible for the Government to give any pledge on that point, as Lord Kitchener must be kept supplied with many mounted men.

Timothy Healy remarked:

"A war begun in braggadocio and hypocrisy has brought humiliation to England and the culprit is in the Colonial Office."

Henry Labouchere expressed the opinion that the guerrilla warfare in South Africa might last for two years. The supplementary estimate of £16,000,000 was then adopted by a vote of 284 against 8.

The House having gone into committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, explained that the existing borrowing powers of the Chancellor amounted to only £5,000,000. He moved, therefore, a resolution authorizing him to borrow by war loan exchequer bonds or treasury bills £11,000,000. He said he did not expect to use his borrowing powers until February or March and he asked the House to postpone any discussion of the subject until the second reading next Thursday. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman expressed his approval of the resolution which was agreed to.

Sir Alfred Hickman, Conservative, brought up the subject of the contract for the Uganda Railroad bridges going to America, insinuating that favoritism has been shown the American firms. Lord Cranborne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, repudiated the suggestion. He said tenders were invited in the United Kingdom on exactly the same conditions as they were invited from the United States, but the American tender was accepted because it was much the lowest. While the Government was anxious to employ British firms, it could only give contracts when consistent with public interest.

A question put to the Government elicited the statement that there had been 15,626 cases of typhoid fever among the British troops in South Africa, and that of this number 3641 proved fatal.

It is now certain that the session will terminate Saturday.

It was said in the lobby of the House of Commons that General Ian Hamilton, who is returning with Lord Roberts, will receive a high appointment in the War Office.

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Socialist Bebel Condemns England's War With the Boers.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—In the Reichstag today, on the resumption of the debate on the estimates, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, concerning the remarks in the Reichstag yesterday of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, as to Germany's policy in the Transvaal question, said:

"We have every reason to be on friendly terms with England without thereby restricting our freedom of action. At the same time, I consider England's methods of waging war in the Transvaal as barbarous."

Continuing, Herr Bebel trenchantly criticised the German rebuff to Mr. Kruger, saying that if President Loubet received him, Emperor William could have done the same. For two hours Herr Bebel bitterly criticised the general policy of the government, and the chamber, which was evidently ready to touch other questions than those of the budget, followed him intently.

"We are only at the beginning of a financial and economical depression," he said. "The official figures show that the finances of the empire are in a horrible condition. Emperor William ought, least of all, to have turned his back upon Mr. Kruger, especially after the telegram of 1896, which the Socialists disapproved, but which the Center and the whole Right approved."

What the Imperial Chancellor had said yesterday in the Reichstag was precisely what he (Herr Bebel) had said in 1896.

Herr Richter, the Radical leader, who spoke even more powerfully, said he had come to the conclusion from the speech of Count von Posadowsky-Wehner that the latter was not in accord with the views and promises of the Imperial Chancellor.

After criticising Emperor William for "allowing himself on very important occasions to be carried away by momentary impulses," Herr Bebel said that this instability had crept into Germany's foreign and internal policies. He demanded sufficient explanations from Count von Bulow and Count Wehner, General von Gossler and Admiral von Tirpitz as to why a number of steps had been decided upon, such as the use of voluntary contributions through Emperor William for building gunboats for Chinese waters without permission from the Reichstag.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner, in the course of a long speech, principally defensive, said:

"I cannot admit that the American President spoke about tariff retaliation as Herr Bebel and Richter have asserted, for those important prohibitions which we have issued are minimal as against the still existing American prohibitory measures."

He went on to advise members of all parties to be careful, when conducting the tariff debate, not to furnish ammunition to the enemies of Germany.

Turkish Cigarettes for Jackies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—The Sultan sent a quantity of cigarettes Sunday to the crew of the United States battle-ship Kentucky. The Kentucky was electrically dressed. Captain Chester will probably rejoin his vessel Thursday.

What Germany Needs.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The Berliner Tageblatt, basing its calculations upon the figures of Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, estimates that the Empire needs in the way of loans 400,000,000 marks.

TEST FOR YOURSELF

The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy.

To Prove what Swamp-Root will do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

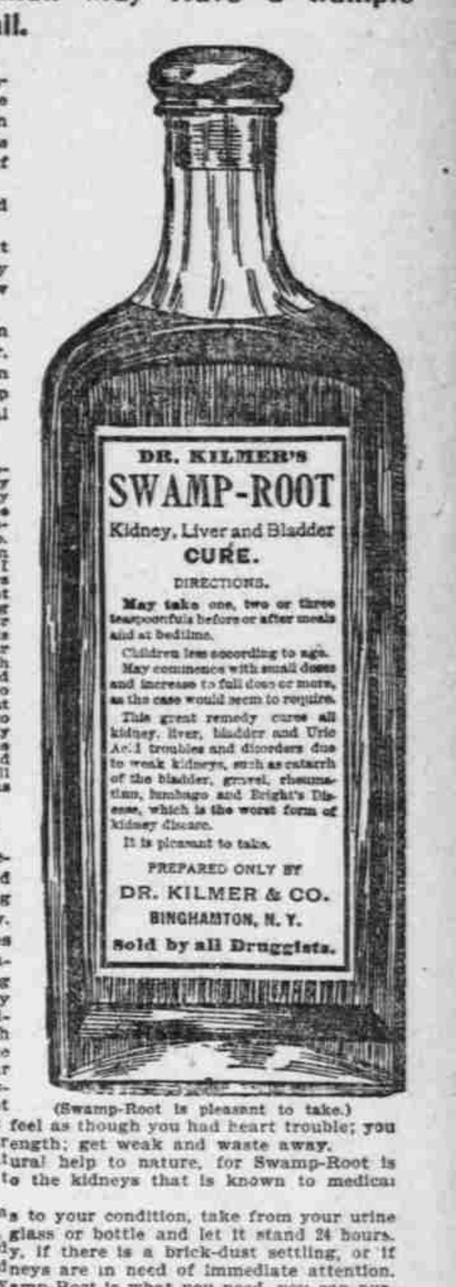
The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Portland Sunday Oregonian, the one which we publish today for the benefit of our readers, speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy. Mr. Geo. S. Champlin, Ashaway, R. I., writes: "When I sent for sample bottle of Swamp-Root I had to make water every two or three hours through the day and the night. I passed but a very small quantity, but with a scalding and straining at the end of each passage. Our best doctor here prescribed for me, but his medicine did me no good. I then began your sample bottle, and before I got through with it I felt a change. I would not have believed such a small quantity would have done so much, but before it was gone I learned that our druggist kept your Swamp-Root, and so got a large bottle for one dollar, but actually worth one hundred dollars. I only took one large tablespoonful three times a day, and before I had taken one-half bottle I was all right and have been since. My urine is as light color as usual.

GEO. S. CHAMPLIN, Ashaway, R. I.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand 24 hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is so successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Sunday Oregonian who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Daily Oregonian when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

KEEPING UP THE PACE

NINE TEAMS STILL IN THE SIX-DAY RACE.

Leaders Have Passed the 1000-Mile Mark—Some Bad Spills—Other Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—With the 1000-mile mark but a score of miles ahead of them, nine of the six-day bicycle riders in Madison-Square Garden at midnight were keeping up the hurricane pace set for them at midnight Sunday. This was the beginning of the 49th hour, or the third day of the contest. At 12:35 o'clock, Accoutrier quit the race, saying that he was exhausted. His partner, Muller, who is long-distance champion of Europe, and who rode 42 hours without dismounting from his wheel in a race, continued riding, without knowing that his parner had quit. When he was informed by the management, he left his wheel, and, going to his training quarters, almost pulled Accoutrier from the quarters to the track and started him in the race again. The nine teams have been riding with amazing strength ever since midnight last night without changing their comparative scores. At 8 o'clock in the morning, a time when the vitality of the riders is at its lowest ebb, Waller and Gimm collided with a crash. Six tired and sleepy men in the line rode straight into the mix-up, and many bruised limbs and broken wheels were the result. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

At the end of the 48 hours, the leading teams were three miles ahead of the record. The score at 2 o'clock follows:

	Miles.	Laps.
Elkes and McFarland	1002	2
Pierce and McEachern	1002	2
Simar and Gougoltz	1002	1
Turville and Gimm	1001	9
Waller and Stinson	1001	9
Babcock and Aronson	1001	9
Fisher and Frederick	1001	7
Kiser and Ryser	1001	5
Muller and Accoutrier	980	9

Elkes passed the 1000-mile mark in 48 hours and 50 minutes.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Races at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Results at Oakland:

Five furlongs, selling—Tenny Belle won, Cougar second, Flatterer third; time, 1:00¾.

One mile, purse—Socialist won, Tyr second, Olinthus third; time, 1:39¾.

Five and a half furlongs, purse—Vantin won, Tizona second, Talma third; time, 1:07.

Six furlongs, purse—Theory won, St. Cuthbert second, Good Hope third; time, 1:13¼.

Seven furlongs—Owensboro won, Wyoming second, Sqips third; time, 1:26½.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Weather, fine; track, fast. Results:

One mile—Petit Maitre won, Locust Blossom second, Heroics third; time, 1:43.

Six furlongs—Add won, Malio second, Gray Daily third; time, 1:31½.

One mile and an eighth—Beana won, Governor Boyd second, Bert Davis third; time, 1:56.

Six and a half furlongs, handicap—Georgie won, Sevoy second, Aloha II third; time, 1:21.

One mile and 70 yards—Dandy H. won, Jessie Jarboe second, Belle of Orleans third; time, 1:47¾.

Six furlongs—Midsummer won, Fleuron second, Diana Fonso third; time, 1:14¼.

Amateur Billiard Championship.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—In the amateur billiard championship tourney this afternoon W. W. Kellogg defeated W. Paige 300 to 217. Tonight, A. G. Cutler defeated Frank Billiter 300 to 154.

Lawson Will Build a Yacht.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—A contract was entered into today by Thomas W. Lawson with George Lawley, of South Boston, to build a cup defender. Crowninshield will design her.

DUE TO THE STRIKE.

Collision Between Freight Trains on the Santa Fe.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—A rear-end collision occurred this morning between two Santa Fe freight trains near Olathe, wherein one life was lost and several injured. A north-bound freight crashed into the rear end of a stock train, and both were wrecked. Noble Thomas, of Emporia, was burned to death in the caboose of the stock train, and his father was badly mangled. They were on their way to Kansas City with stock. The absence of the proper facilities in the way of telegraph is thought to have caused the wreck. The air brakes of the stock train stuck two miles from Olathe, and the freight ran into it. C. Nicholson was the conductor of the stalled train. Conductor Nicholson says that when his train stalled he went back to do the flagging. He says his train started, he lit a fuse, and started for his own train, calling out to the stockmen when he saw a collision inevitable. After the crash the wrecked car caught fire and was destroyed, and a car next to the caboose, of wheat, was also burned. The track was cleared in a few hours.

Freight Wreck on Southern.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 11.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Southern Pacific one mile west of Fenelon Station, near Wells, Nev., at noon today, a helper engine crashing into a double-header freight. The dead are: Timothy Kennedy, Ogden, brakeman; — Duncan, fireman, residence unknown. Those seriously injured are: Fred C. Stokes, Ogden, engineer; — Brandish, brakeman, residence unknown; C. G. Sadler, engineer, Ogden; Fireman Oliver.

Wreck on Illinois Central.

ILSLEY, Ky., Dec. 11.—Eight persons were injured in a wreck on the Illinois Central Railroad here today, caused by the trucks of the tender of the engine drawing the New Orleans limited passenger train leaving the track while running 45 miles an hour. All the injured will recover.

Fatal Cave-In.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Dec. 11.—One man, Albert Cornelius, was killed and three injured as the result of a cave-in on the 1500-foot level of the Pennsylvania mine today. The injured are: John Barrett, Nelson Houck and George Johnson.

American University Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The board of trustees of the American University held its annual meeting here today. Bishop Hurst reported that there is between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 on hand, and he urged that every effort should be put forth to secure $1,000,000 during the coming year. The money will be used as a basis for opening the institution for actual work in instruction. Members of the board called on President McKinley, to whom the prospects of the university were outlined by Bishop Hurst. The latter spoke of the success with which the promoters are meeting, and the determination to start one new building during the coming year, if the contributions meet expectations. The President suggested to the board that it invite subscriptions, small as well as large. The President has made a contribution to the university fund and proposes to make another.

North Dakota's Vote.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 11.—The State Canvassing Board today announced the vote on Presidential Electors as follows: McKinley, 35,891; Bryan, 20,519; Woolley, 731; Debs, 518; Barker, 10.

Yellow Fever Situation.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The yellow fever situation here shows general improvement. Twenty-eight cases are now under treatment, including one American.