THEMERCHANTNAVY

Depew's Argument for the Subsidy Bill.

AN AID TO SHIP BUILDING

House Adopted the Conference Report on the Army Reorganization Bill and Passed the Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. E.-Depew today delivered, in the Senate, a forceful and eloquent address in support of the shipping bill. Little progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill. The last hour in the Senate was consumed in the consideration of private pension bills. Bills were passed as follows:
To establish a subport of entry at Dougles, Ariz, granting to the employes of the
haval stations navy-yards, arsenais and
gun factories is days' leave of absence
each year; amending the revised statutes to be recommended by July
to you are willing to do a great in-

At 2 o'clock, the shipping bill was laid before the Senate, and Depew was recognized to deliver a speech in support of the measure. Depew began with a survey of the country's first century of developments. opment, pointing out the immense material progress that has been made in agriexports had grown to \$1,500,000,000, over exports had grown to \$1,500,000,000 over the following the first state of communication had been developed into the most comhad been and manufactures, and how our prenonsive in the world. But he insisted that the development of the country had been one-sided. While prepared to feed and clothe half of the world outside the United States, we had developed our transportation system only to our own

The farm, the factory and the mine opposed. have filled the warehouses and the docks of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts with their contributions to National wealth, their contributions to National wealth, their contributions of our peoemployment and the happiness of our peo-ple, and left their transportation to Eu-rope, to Asia, to Africa, to South America and to Australia to the greed of foreign shipowners, to the protection of for-eign flags, and to the hazards of foreign

"A general collision, which is often pre dicted in the European newspapers, among the great powers of Europe in the mad haste of their navies and armies to outstrip each other in the acquisition of spheres of influence in Asia and Africa would act upon the United States, which verely to task for refusing to join in a might be simply a spectator of the confight for a temporary army when the as an embargo on our coast, We would be shut up within ourselves as ab-solutely as if the navies of the world were to 100. Two Democrats—Clayton (N. Y.) ckading our ports."

Looking to the remedy for the present tagnation in the American merchant mastagnation in the American merchant ma-rine. Desew said the cry of "free ships" had long ago been discounted. It was not to be considered as a remedy, for it left out of the question the development of an American ship-building industry. The plan and two cruisers. It was defeated, 42 to of discriminating duties, he said, was also impracticable. France had tried it and been forced to repeal her law within a been forced to repeal her law within a year. No nation would submit to discriminating duties and two being the been forced to remove the pear. No nation would submit to discrimuntil a bill was reported to remove the inating duties without retallating against us, and no nation like ours, which is more of a seller than a buyer, can afford to prevoke such retallation and thus stimulate production in Russis, India, Egypt and Asia against our cotton and corn. The speaker's conclusion was that there remained only the subsidy as a practical

solution of the problem. Said he "All nations are agreed that their mer-tant marine can be built up only by sunties. The bounties paid last year by the different maritime nations were \$20 000,000 in round numbers, against \$1,000,000 in round numbers by the United States. German statesmen discovered that if the empire was to find a market for its grow-ing surplus it must have its own ships. Within the past few years the German Government has been increasing directly its subsidies, and has lent every possible governmental encouragement to the en-largement of German ship-yards and the construction and operation of German

The result has been that Germany has come to the fore and taken second rank as a maritime power, although she has little coast and few ports. The building up of the American shipping industry, he said, would mean the direct employment of 200,000 men in ship-building operations, besides the immense direct aid that it would give to all lines of Iron and steel production in this country. As to the adequacy of the present measure to meet the requirements of the case, Depew said I was, to his mind, as fair a solution of the problem as could be devised at present.
"It is estimated," said Depew, "that

"It is estimated," said Depew, "that there is paid by American producers to foreign ship-owners in freight charges at least \$15,500,000 a year. Four per cent on this would give us an American and the second of th rine and the expenditure of a muc larger part of this money in our own coun-

It is undoubtedly true, said Depew, in conclusion, that American ocean liners are more expensive to build and maintain than those of foreign countries. Without subsidies, they are operated at a loss. If, with the small subsidy proposed they would yield enormous profits, as some opponents of the shipping bill declared, ar abundance of money would flow into the ship-building business to take advantage of this fresh opportunity for profitable in vesment. Finally, he said, "with the conarruction of the Nicaragua Canal, which will be completed within the next few years, the necessity for an auxiliary fleet a matter of National defense in time of war, or consider it as one of the factors in the solution of our industrial problems as they arise from time to time, or sur up the possibilities for the American farr and factory and mine in the wants, present and potential, of the millions in the Orient, the beneficent influence of this measure become more real."

The Indian appropriation bill was ther taken up again and when the reading of the bill had been finished an amendmen offered by Pettigrew, of the committee on indian affairs, providing that land allotted in severalty to Indians may be condemned under the law of the state or territories where the land is located was adopted. Discussing a committee amendment providing for the appointmen of townsite commissioners, Platt (Conn. said that the present trouble in the Creek nation had nothing to do with the platting or disposal of townsites. Those who we creating the present disturbance, he said were generally wild indians, who are of posed to the breaking up of tribal relations and the alloument of their lands is generally. Junes (Ark.) confirmed Platistantement and expressed the opinion that

the threatened uprising was not serious. At 4:45 P. M. the Indian bill was laid

At 4:40 P. M. the indian fill was laid aside, discussion of the townsite amendment not having been concluded.

Towns offered the fellowing resolution:
"That justice, the public welfare and the National honor demand the immediate cessation of hostilities in the Philippine Islands upon terms recognizing the independence of the Filippine people and conpendence of the Filipino people and conserving and guaranteeing the interests of the United States."

Towne asked that the resolution lie on

the table, and gave notice that on Monday next he would address the Senate upon it.

The Senate then passed all unobjected pension bills and at 4:6 adjourned. In the House.

Hull (Rep. Ia.) chairman of the comon military, submitted the report on the Army reorganization bill.

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) the minority leader, requested that the report be allowed to lie over until tomorrow. The re-port had not been printed, he said, and members should have an opportunity to

Hull would not agree to this. He said the conference had been full and fair in presence of the minority, and while they did not agree to the principles of an increase of a standing army, they had agreed to the result. The Army bill, ne said, should have been a law three weeks ago. It had been held up.
"It has not been held up bere," observed

concerning the distilling of brandy from unless we are willing to do a great infruits, so as to include in the list of fruits, cherries and figs.

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed. An amendation of the course of his statement he had a sharp exchange with Richment he had a sharp exchange viding for the payment to the heirs of General Albert Pike of \$15,000 by the Choctaw Nation for services rendered in the cellection of about \$3,000,000 from the United States. n of about \$3,000,000 from the States.

Wilson as Brigadier-Generals, which the House had stricken out. He paid a high tribute to Generals Lee and Wilson, and passed a glowing culogy upon General Shafter, whose Santiago campaign he de-clared would pass into history as one of the greatest planned and fought in any

age.
Hull was closely questioned about vari-

coast line, and had allowed our merchant lions upon which the House had solemn-marine to remain undeveloped, so that there was actually a greater tomage of American vessels built in this country for report would now mean to vote to increase the list of officers upon the retired list, to which he was unalterably composed.

increase the standing Army from 58,000 to 100,000 men," replied Richardson. "If that provision were also out..."
"That is not a categorical response,"

observed Cannon. "No," replied Rishardson, "I would never vote for the bill." (Democratic ap-

Huy (Dem. Va.) resented indignantly Richardson's statement that the report would give the President the power to in-crease the Army from 58,000 to 100,000 men, and took the minority leader se fight for a temporary army bill was originally before the

provision that no pay or emoluments should accrue on account of its passage, he said the provision was practically a dead letter. He served notice that if he could prevent it, no other bill to remove the charge of desertion should pass a es he was a member of the House Seventy-seven pension bills were passed.

Arizona Statehood Postponed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-The Senate committee on territories today decided to report favorably an amendment to the Alaska laws under which excess of license moneys designated for school uses may be applied to municipal purposes in that territory and postponed the Arizona statehood bill for this Congress.

Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, carry-ing something over \$1.700,000, was reported today by the house committee on foreign affairs. It provides \$20,000 for purchasing land at Pekin for the United States leaffairs. there, Minister Conger having advised the extension.

Court to Decide Pension Cases, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. - The House

Spanish Drydock Not Wanted. WASHINGTON, Jan. 35. - The naval board, headed by Judge-Advocate-General Lemier, appointed to decide on the advisability of purchasing the large floating steel drydock in Havana harbor from the Government of Spain, reports that to place the dock in thorough shape and to prepare it for a voyage would in-volve an expenditure of over \$500,000, and that a dock could be built new at a figure not greater. Admiral Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has rec-ommended that, as there is no present ecessity for the acquisition by this Govenment of such a dock, the tender of the Spanish Government for its removal to the United States shall not be accepted. Secretary Long has approved this recom-

The Anglo-German Alliance.

LONDON, Jan. M .- The Dally Chronicle the course of an editorial on the threatening aspect of Russian policy in China," refers to the report that Em-peror William will be appointed a Field Marshal of the British Army, and says: "We hope the report is correct. A Ger-man alliance is one we cannot afford to hrow away. Who can tell how soon we may need its prestige, if not its active co-operation?"

Monsoon Ceased Too Early, LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Secretary of State for India has received the following ispatch from the Vicercy, Baron Curson,

'A grave condition of affairs exists in Guzerat, the Deccan and the Carnatic listricts of Bombay, owing to the early essation of the monsoon in September, and the absence of rain. The affected area also includes Badoway."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromn-Quinine Tablets. All truggists refund the money if it falls to curs. S. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

READY FOR A

(Continued from First Page.)

improved in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Laguna during the last month. The province of Tayabas is peaceful. In the Camarines and Albay, the conditions are not so satisfactory, but they are growing better. In the Visayas and Mindanao the conditions are much the same as reported August 1, except that in Leyte much-improvement

Effect of the Election.

The report adds: "Any statement of the conditions pre-vailing in the islands during the last six months which ignores the effect of the American election as a controlling ele-ment in the situation is necessarily inadequate. Since the result was announced there has been a great decrease in insurgent activity. The most intense interest was felt by the insurgents before the election in the issue, and the develop-ments since, which certainly indicate the collapse of the insurrection in the near future. From now on the conditions in hese islands will grow steadily better. One of the longest chapters in the port concerns the friars in the Philip pines. It gives the history of the expul-sion of these friars from their places by

active hostility to a public school system which might be a formidable obstacle in spreading education among these Catholic

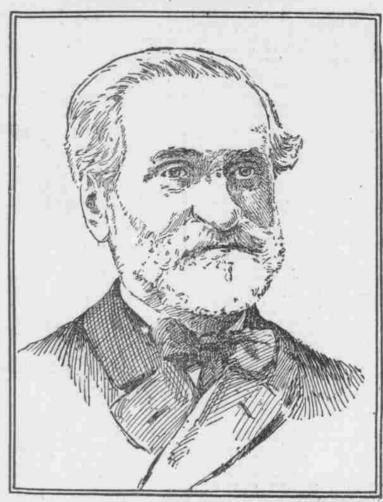
The question of establishing adequate means of communication between and throughout the islands is deemed secondary in importance only to the primary schools as an educator of the people. The commission states that it has no authority to grant franchises for the constution of railways, and advises this Gov-ernment to empower it with this right, believing that the construction of a number of roads backed by foreign capital

would ensue immediately.

The report says that all the courts are performing their regular functions, though in a provisional way. In the Supreme Court, the Justices are mostly all Filipi-nos, and the Justices of the Peace are all natives. The commission says that the udicial salaries are miserably inadequate, and it is not surprising, therefore that charges of bribery and corruption have arisen. The commission hopes to reor-ganize the judiciary early this year, but declares that the establishment of a Fed-eral court is not within its jurisdiction. The civil code is stated to be adequate for the solution of commercial controversica and the regulation of all civil conduct.

Federalists Indorse Spooner Bill. MANILA, Jan. 26 .- The executive co mittee of the Federal party has filed a pe-

GUISEPPE VERDI IS DEAD.



ROME. Jan. 26.-A special dispatch to the Patria says that Verdi, the composer, is dead He was born in 1613, near Parma, at the foot of the Apernines. At 11 he was the organist of Roncole, his native village. He first married the daughter of the conductor of the theater of La Scala. For 50 years he has made the villa of St. Agatha, near Busseto, his favorite or in Scale. For 50 years he has made the villa of St. Again, near fluesto, his tavorite residence. After the death of his first wife he married Agne. Streepoul, who played in the first performance of his "Nabucco," at Milan, over 55 years ago. Verdi's father was the keeper of an inn, a fact which would seem to prove the theory of some men of science that all human beings are born equal in possibility. What Verdi has done for mankind cannot be measured. "Ernani," "Rigoletio," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Aida"—these names tell the story of what joy and peace and pleasure the genius of the Italian of humble origin has brought to his kind. His compositions have been very numerous. As early as 1847 he wrote the "Masnadieri." It was composed for Jenny Lind, and was sung at Her Majesty Theater in London with the great soprano in the principal part. "Trovatore" is his most popular opera. "Aida" is his greatest work, but opinions vary on this point, as they vary about the greatest of Shakespeare's plays. Signor Verdi did other things than write music. ober of the Italian Parliament, and served his country in the capacity of Minis ter of Public Instruction. France gave him the Legion of Honor, Russia gave him the Order of St. Stanislaus, Italy the Order of the Crown, and Egypt the Order of Osmanich. Austria presented him with a cross of cor mmundership of the Order of Franz Joseph. Of late years Verdl wrote works that are almost as well known as his earlier efforts. They are "Otello" and "Falstaff." The latter was written when the composer was 79 years old.

estion agitating the Filipinos is wheth- tition requesting the Philippine friar, and the churchmen brought for-ward by him. Laymen, officers, newspa-per correspondents and others had their chance to testify upon this subject. The commission says that the friar was the embodiment of all authority, govern-mental as well as religious, in his locality, and not a single function of governnt could be performed without his istance and participation.

Immorality of the Friars.

As to the mooted question of the im-morality of the friars, the commission says that the evidence on this point is so strong that it seems to establish clearly that there were enough instances in each province to give considerable ground for the general report. That such im-morality should exist among the friars, is, however, not strange, in view it says, is, however, not strange, in view of the fact that many of them came from the ignorant peasantry of Anda-lusia, and were not by training fitted to resist the temptation. But immorality on the part of the friars, it is said, was not the principal ground for the hostility toward them of the people. The commision says:
"It did not shock the common people

or arouse their indignation to see curate establish illicit relations w woman and have children by her. Th woman did not lose caste on that ac-count, but often prided herself on the re-lation to the chief authority in the vil-Of course, there may have n instances where a friar used his authoritative power to an establishment of this kind, against the will of the woman and her relatives, and these cases have lent themselves to deepen the color of the lurid and somewhat overdrawn pictures painted by the anti-frian

writers. The report shows that the total amount of land in the island owned by the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Pranciscans and the Recolletos is approximately 405,000 acres, besides which they have large sums of money to lend. Most of their property has been trans-terred by the Dominicans to a man named Andrews, and by the Augustinians and by the Recolletos to English corpo-rations, but the commission says these transfers are not genuine, and the friars remain the owners. It declares, however, that the United States Government is bound by treaty to protect these inter-ests, and suggests that they be purchased for public lands out of the laland revenues, and by condemnation, if need be, though the orders have expressed a willingness to sell at a satisfactory price. Regarding the return of the friars, the tred of the people must be reckoned with. It would be of assistance to the American would be of assistance to the American pool. The details of the all se if the Catholic church were to sub- have not been made public. stitute American priests, but this is a question of church policy with which the commission has nothing to do. Says the

question sgitating the Finipinos is whether they shall be permitted to return. The commission listened to all sides, including that the passage of the Spooner bill by the Archbishop of Manila, himself a friar, and the churchmen brought forprogress of the archipelago demands an progress of the archipelago demands an archival and control and the churchmen brought for progress of the archipelago demands and progress and progress and progress and progress and progress archive. Congress is an urgent necessity, as the most part, a tone of carping criticism, progress of the archipelago demands an while here in Japan the popular voice authority which can legislate and control is heard only in notes of praise. To the incorporation of concerns, regulate mining claims, dispose of public lands and perform other functions not vested in either the military or legislative authori-

The petitioners state that the time is ripe for a general civil government, the establishment of which will win over those favoring the insurrection, while, at the same time it will encourage the natives ment in the Philippines under American sovereigniy. Therefore, they urge that the Spooner bill, which empowers Presi-dent McKinley, in his discretion, to declare the insurrection ended and to establish a civil government, be passed by the

present Congress.

The officials of the Manila Chamber of

announces the departure from Manila, January 23, of the transport Indiana, with 457 stck and seven insune soldiers. Within the next three days vessels 1500 convalencent soldiers will arrive in this port. The Sheridan, due to arrive here February 6, has on board, in addi-tion to 267 sick soldiers, 654 men and officers of the Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Montana Sheriff Killed.

VIRGINIA: CITY, Mont., Jan. 25.— James Summers, Sheriff of Madison County, was shot from ambush and instantly killed, about 1 o'clock this afternoon at a cabin in Morgan Guich, about 12 miles south of Ennis, by a man named John Woolf. Sheriff Summers left this city this morning to serve a search rant on Woolf, who was accused of br ing into some cabins in that neighbor hood. It seems Woolf saw the Sheriff coming and shot him without warning. Woolf is 18 years old. He escaped after the killing

Turkey Will Meet the Claims WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Satisfactory assurances have been received here that the Turkish government has arranged to meet the American claim for indemnity sion says that the deep-scated ha- on account of the destruction American missionary property at Har-poot. The details of the arrangements

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY. question of church policy with which the commission has nothing to do. Says the report: "It is enough to say that the political question will be eliminated if the fitirs are not sent back."

Religion in the Schools.

Religion in the Schools.

Reference is made to the subject of religious exercises in schools, which has since been decided in favor of the church on the basis of the Faribault plan. The commission then says:

"It is not certain that this would com-

pletely meet the views of the Catholic hierarchy, but it is likely it will avoid that A SOUTH SEA HURRICANE

GREAT DEVASTATION IN NEW HEB-RIDES AND NEW BRITAIN.

French Traders Tried to Stir Up Anti-British Feeling in Former Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 25.-Great devastation was wrought and a number of natives were drowned by the hurricane in the New Hebrides and New Britain, De-cember 7, 8, and 9, according to news brought by the Aorangi. At Herberts-hohe, while the settlement was saleep, a tremendous sen carried lighters, boats, ketches and wreckage of all descriptions sahors. Innumarable craft were wrecked. ashore. Innumerable craft were wrecked The steamer Steitin, the steam yaoht El-berhard and the government steamer Stephen were saved by running to Matupl for shelter. The mission steamer Kingfisher was totally wrecked and the gov rnment wharf washed away. Decembe the stone breakwater surrounding th New Guinea wharves gave way and yes seis inside were all wrecked, with losses amounting to 100,000 marks. A number of natives were drowned and many injured. The Aorangi brings news of a fire at Greta mines, N. S. W., in which five lives were lost. Rescue parties worked all night, but were driven back after every effort. Finally the mine was ordered sealed down in an effort to fight the fire, and the men were abandoned to their

On arrival at Sydney from Victoria the bark Defiance reported passing a derelict vessel of from 200 to 300 tons, 100 feet long keel outward, evidently wrecked a month or two ago, in 34 south, 186 east.
The Sydney Mail publishes a statement
from its New Hebrides correspondent
stating that French traders and sailors have been at those islands endeavoring to stir up anti-British feeling among the natives of the New Hebrides. The allega-tion is made that the French traders have represented to the natives that England's power is waning, and have promised them various privileges for allegiance to French interests. It is said that the natives are being encouraged in various acts of law lessness against British traders, and that the native murderer of an English skipper named Captain Nasmith was shielde from punishment by the captain of a French ship. Serious trouble is predicted in the New Hebrides. While the steamer Titus was at the Gil-

ber group, at Butaritari Island, November 18, some excitement was caused by a terrific report. The natives had heard it and were terribly frightened, but they could offer no explanation. The opinion was expressed that it was due to a severe was expressed that it was due to a severe volcanic disturbance on some neighboring sland.

Extraordinary results have been ob-tained in New South Wales by the gov-ernment engineers who have been boring for oil wells, and a number of tanks have been completed.

JAPAN DISTRUSTS RUSSIA.

Still a Possibility of a Clash Between the Two Powers, YOKOHAMA, Jan. 8.—With the resig-nation of Mr. Hoshi, the unpopular min-ister, the new cabinet is sailing in quiet waters just now, though what may happen when Parliament meets the 28th In-stant is a matter of interesting sugges-tion. Hopes are entertained, however, that Marquis Ito's ability and astuteness will be amply sufficient to keep his party will be amply sufficient to keep his party intact, and the people are beginning to prophesy a long life to the present administration. This is devoutly to be ministration. This is devoutly to be manufacture, with their carriages, amministen, which is an expectation of the most modern field guns of German muniform. Wagons and equipment, have at the present juncture to guide her over the international difficulties arising from the property of the most modern field guns of German muniform. Wagons and equipment, have at the present juncture to guide her over the international difficulties arising from the most modern field guns of German muniform. Wagons and equipment, have at the present juncture to guide her over the most modern field guns of German muniform. the Chinese question. Her position has thus far been exceedingly modest and from Pekin there comes little but praise for her general Geneanor. There seems to be little or nothing of the "cockiness" which was so much complained of after the Chinese-Japanese war. The nation evidently feels very sensitively its position as the youngest in the family sition as the youngest in the family of the great powers, keeping itself, indeed, so much in the background that many of its friends are wishing that it would assert a little more decidedly, it being fait that its superior knowledge of things Oriental should be by far the most important factor in bringing about the solution of the Chinese question.

The attitude of Japan as to the Amer ican policy pursued in the East, as evidenced in the native press, is in curious contrast with the tone of the foreign press in China. The latter is, for the America is largely awarded the praise for whatever diplomatic successes have been achieved in the concert of the Pow-ers, and much admiration is expressed for the consistency and directness of

the policy it has pursued.

Naturally, in criticism of the peace preliminaries, as formulated, the press here points out the significant fact that the status of Manchuria is not in any way mentioned, and there are innumer able forebodings of evil upon that score Suspicion of Russia, traditional and in berent in the Japanese mind, has been ely stimulated by the whole course of the former power since the Chinese troubles began, and there is reason to fear that unless Russia fulfills, in letter and epirit, her announced purpose The officials of the Manila Chamber of evacuating Manchuria, a collision can Commerce and other persons express their hardly be avoided between the two powintention of cabling to President McKin-ers. Of course, Japan's actual possession intention of cabling to President Mckinley to the same effect. Secretary Root has
advised the commission to inform inquirers that the ports in the southern
islands will not be closed.

Sick Soldiers From Manila.

San FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—A cablegram received at Army headquarters here
announces the departure from Manila.

It seems somewhat odd that Japan.
which has so long been vainly trying to
introduce foreign capital, should now be
an the lists as a possible lender. Cores

in the lists as a possible lender. Corea is negotiating a loan of 7,000,000 yen from one of the leading banks of Tokio, and the project waits only some sort guarantee from the government to be-

Now that the festivities of the new year season, which lasted an entire week, are over, there is a prospect of much-needed revival of business. universal clearing up of accounts Jan-uary 1 of each year, a habit and tradi-tion which amounts almost to a fever, has resulted in fewer business failures than was anticipated. The prospects of peace in China has already etima activity and the outlook for both tives and foreigners in commercial circles is becoming daily more encouraging.

Earl Russlyn Sues for Divorce EDINBURGH, Jan. 35.-The Earl of Rosslyn today began a suit for divorce. The Earl has been an actor, his stage name being James Erskine. His full name is James Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine. He has also served in South Africa with Thornycroft's Horse, and was war correspondent for the London Dally Mail. Of late, he has been editor of Scottish Life. The Darl of Rossyin was born in 1883, and in 1890 married Violet, daughter of Robert Pardee de Greyvyner, of Gaulby Hall, Lincolnshire. They have two children, a son and daughter. The son's title is Lord Loughborough. He was

Bush Fires in Australia. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 25.—A special to the Times from Vancouver, B. C., says: The destruction by bush fires in Australia, secording to mail advices by the steam ship Aorangi, has been appalling. While many people are dropping dead from heat apoplexy, the thermometer running up to 115 and 120 in the shade, hundreds upon hundreds of families have been burned out, some of the country residences de-stroyed being very costly structures

Many marvelous rescues were made. Many marvelous rescues were made. One man in a farmer's wagon drove leb persons from the fire circle and sure death, three miles away, to a river, where they all remained immersed with their mouths and noses above water only, until the terrific holocaust had passed over them.

A terrible hurricane has spread death and destruction in New Britain. The force of the waves after the wind subsided was terrific. At Herbertshore, the white settlement, the whole town was demolished. One hundred and forty-eight

molished. One hundred and forty-eight boats, large and small, were smashed to kindling-wood. All the wharves were wrecked. The trees were uprooted and the banana fields, extending for miles, laid waste. Almost every attempt to save property resulted in loss of life. The death list among the natives was large.

To Keep Out Milan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says: A telegram to the Neues Wiener Tageblatt from Belgrade states that King Alexander has requested President Nes-torovic, of the Skupschina, and several other Deputies, to bring in a bill forever forbidding King Milan to return to Servian territory. President Nestorovic and his colleagues, however, refuse to carry out the King's wishes, and the unfillal request is proof of an uncertain state of affairs in Servia.

Methuen Clears Kuruman.

LONDON, Jan. 25 .- A dispatch receive at the War Office from General Kitchen-er, dated Pretoria, January 34, mentions unimportant contacts with Delarey's and Haasbroeck's commandoes. It says that a score of Boers have been captured and that General Methuen has cleared Kuruman. The invaders have done little harm in Cape Colony. They have not been joined by the inhabitants, with whom they are daily becoming more unpopular.

The Wedding of Wilhelmins. THE HAGUE, Jan. S.—An official of he Ministry of Justice, at II o'clock this norning, delivered at the Town Hall a formal deed, signed by Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry of Mecklenberg, each declaring their desire to be joined in mat-rimony. Flags were immediately hoisted on the Town Hall, all church and other buildings. The royal bans will be read for the first time Sunday, January 37.

Attempt on Life of Queen of Spain. LONDON, Jan. 26.—"While the Queen Regent and her children were boating in the royal park, on the outskirts of Madrid, today," says the Madrid correspondent of the Dally Express. "a shot was fired from the bank, and penetrated the gunwale of the boat. The park was searched, but the assailant was not dis-covered. Th eQueen Regent was consti-erably alarmed."

Kitchener's Train Derniled. PRETORIA, Jan. 24.-Yesterday a train with Lord Kitchener and a troops proceeded toward Middelburg, an armored pilot engine preceding. It was derailed by dynamite near Balmoral. The Boers, who were in force, opened fire and the British replied. Ultimately the Boers were driven off. The British sustained

Duke's Visit to Australia.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Cowes correspondent of the Dally Telegraph says he earns that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will proceed to Au trails, as originally arranged, the King being unwilling to allow private sorrow to interfere with an undertaking of such imperial significance.

German Guns for British Army.

Arnold Sentenged to Ten Years. LONDON, Jan. 25.-At the Old Balley day Julian T. B. Arnold, son of Str Edwin Arnold, who was ordered extradited from San Francisco in October last, charged with misappropriating trust funds, wan sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude,

Charged With Aiding Boers. CAPE TOWN, Jan. E.—Assemblyman Lotter and his son have been arrested and jailed at Ultenhage, charged with aiding the Boers. It is alleged that dyna-mite was found in Mr. Lotter's house.

Sulian Receives German Mission. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26. - Abdul Hamid received in audience in great state today the German mission sent to open the fountain at Stamboul, presented by Emptror William.

Kruwer's Eves Better. UTRECHT, Jan. 25.-Mr. Kruger's eyes, which were operated upon yesterday, are progressing favorably.

ISSUED THE PERMIT.

Cincinnati Mayor Grants Liceuse for Jeffries-Ruhlin Fight.

CLACINNATI, Jan. 25.-Mayor Julius Fleischmann today granted the Saengerfest Athletic Association a permit for two sparring matches at the Saengerfest building, February 16—one of 10 rounds and one of 20. The committee today called on the Mayor and asked that the permit be issued at once. They stated that, in view of the fight being made against the proposed contest between Jeffries and Rublin to sid in lifting the Saengerfest debt, they did not think that it was just to them that he Mayor should withhold his permit until two days before the fight was scheduled to come off. The commit-tee informed the Mayor that if a fight were to be made in the courts against the contest it should be done at once. They asserted that the contracts for remoing the Saengerfest Hall had been and the work was ready to be pus when the permit was granted. The Mayor said that he had not before had thes views presented to him. He admitted their force, and at once issued the permit The Saengerfest directors tonight gave

out the following statement:
"The sparring contest for the benefit of
the Saengerfest Club will be held on the scheduled date, February 15, 1301. The directors of the Saengarfest Athletic Association have held strictly to the plans originally outlined. We propose to act strictly within the law. We have assurance from every side that this contest would result in the largest gathering of business and professional men from out-side the city that has ever assembled here; that their coming here would not only result in paying a goodly portion of our unfortunate deficiency, but would be a benefit to the whole community. Many inquiries and orders for seats coming through Cincinnati business houses from customers abroad show that this is no idle expectation. The excursions already arranged from dozens of the larger and many of the smaller cities is equally a convincing. Since His Honor, Mayor Fleischmann, has issued the permit, al

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but they cannot be otherwise. They complain of a had taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the ston: ach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulnerheadache, heartburn and what not

lipop's l'ILLs are the best ouths

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One doubts as to the contest are removed from the success of the undertaking."

It is stated tonight that the ministers they have given up the fight against the proposed contest, and the fight promoters is the say the contest will surely take place.

The opposition may take the matter to the courts for settlement, but have not as yet indicated in what manner they will endeavor to prevent the contest from below pulled off. will endeavor to prevent the contest from being pulled off.

Mrs. Richardson's Trial. SAVANNAH, Mo., Jan. 25.—The prelimi-nary hearing in the case of Mrs. Addis Richardson, held by the Coroner's jury on Richardson, held by the Coroner's jury on the assumption that she knows who killed her husband. John D. Richardson, the millionaire merchant, was begun here today. The rumors that have prevailed several days that sensational develop-ments would be disclosed and the bellef that Mrs. Richardson would take the stand, served to pack the courtroom, Mrs.

Richardson appeared, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. John C. Stevens, of Fort Worth; her nephew, William Blime, and her two oldest boys, John D. Jr., aged D. and Frank, aged II years. Smallpox Deaths at Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 3.-Two deaths from smallpox were reported to the health de-partment today, the first that have oc-curred since the recent outbreak of that



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