TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY

SPEAKERS FOUND DIFFICULTY IN KEEPING THE SUBJECTS APART.

Proceedings of the National Convention, Which Began Its Sessions at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Many of the manufacturing industries of the United States were represented at the National Reciprocity Convention, which began its sessions here today. There were 300 delegates present in response to a call issued by the National Association of Manufacturers at a meeting in Detroit last June. The convention is representative of all sections and its object is to give expression to the views of manufacturers generally on the subject of reciprocity. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., was chosen temporary chairman and Theodore C. Search, of Philadelphia, permanent chairman.

The convention adopted resolutions of greeting to President Roosevelt pledging its support and expressing its confidence in his administration. Mr. Search in taking the chair outlined the work before the convention. He said in part:

"Our aim has been to forestall tariff agitation, not to encourage it. It is the duty of the convention to harmonize as far as possible the widely different opinions represented in this body and to reduce to clear and forceful expression such principles as we hold in common. We are here to harmonize our views, not to emphasize our differences.

"This is no time or place for sentiment, for theories or for statements that cannot be fully substantiated by facts. Coffee and tea are about the only great staple articles of commerce which we do not produce, and if reciprocity be limited to the use of these two commodities as a basis for negotiations we cannot expect to make much progress. To insist upon strict adherence to such a principle in making application of reciprocity is virtually to oppose its use in any practical form. The reciprocity that is wanted today is a reciprocity that means something and promises something in the shape of tangible advantages for our commerce, not merely expressions of kind sentiment toward all the business world, but an actual giving and taking of concessions that will open wider for us the markets of the world and broaden the distribution of our products."

The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The American Protective Tariff League decided to decline the invitation of the National Association of Manufacturers to be represented as a body on the floor of the convention. Fully 100 delegates, representing various associations of manufacturers, are members of the American Protective Tariff League, so that the organization is well represented.

Committee announcements and the reading of papers, largely technical, occupied the afternoon session. A representative committee was appointed to call on President Roosevelt at noon tomorrow.

Charles H. Clark, of Philadelphia, made a strong plea to the convention for protection. He took a position against any modification of the tariff and against tariff concessions, such as he believed to be in contemplation. He contended that past experience showed that a reciprocity treaty was not beneficial to the country.

Frank Leake, representing the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, favored the creation of a department of commerce and manufactures to avert extensive fluctuations in business conditions brought about by ill-advised agitation.

George J. Seaburn, of New York, advocated the upbuilding of a strong merchant marine and the construction of an isthmian canal as paramount in importance to reciprocity treaties. He advocated reduction in the war revenue tax, but not on the Dingley tariff. His speech, which he said was New York's contribution to the meeting, urged against procrastination in general commercial reciprocity.

George Llewellyn, of Wheeling, W. Va., interested in steel billets, arraigned the United States Steel Company. He said that before its organization his company had been able to buy its materials at a figure that enabled it to sell to all the markets of the world, but since the organization of the steel company this trade had been seriously interfered with, and the present outlook was that his company's trade with South America would be extinguished shortly.

The night session, devoted to the subject of reciprocity with the Spanish-American countries, developed the fact that the delegates were having a difficult time in avoiding making straight-out high-tariff speeches while striving to confine themselves to the discussion of reciprocal relations. President Search interrupted Mr. Rice, one of the speakers, one time, telling him to confine himself to reciprocity, and not to drift upon the tariff question, to which the latter retorted that he did not think any one could talk reciprocity without talking tariff, a reply which brought out great laughter.

Cuban Reciprocity Mission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Among the passengers who arrived by steamer today from Havana were Senor Francisco Gamba, president of the Centro de Commerciales Industrial, and four Cuban merchants, en route to Washington to interview President Roosevelt in relation to reciprocity with Cuba.

BIG GOLD SHIPMENT.

Largest Sum Ever Sent to Europe in One Steamship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Ladenburg Thalman & Co. today engaged $500,000 in gold for export. The big Lloyd German liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed for Europe today carried in her treasure-room coin and bar gold valued at more than $7,000,000. It was carefully stowed away in oak casks and iron-bound boxes and was under seal in the specie-room. It was the largest sum ever sent across the Atlantic in a single steamship and represented the engagements made by the larger financial houses of New York since the final shipments of last week. Most of the gold goes to meet foreign obligations not paid by balances.

Treasury Officials Not Apprehensive.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Treasury officials feel no apprehension whatever on account of the exportations of gold. Secretary Gage today said that he would not make, at this time, any statement in regard to the matter, but it is known that he regards the shipment as a very natural movement, in view of the quite general demand for money in Europe, and that he believes there is nothing in the situation to cause the least uneasiness. On the contrary, the Treasury officials say the business affairs of Europe within the last few years have become so intimately connected with our own that a monetary stringency or disturbance of any character there should be deplored, and, if possible, relieved for the common good. At this time there is an unusual demand for money in several European financial centers and it was to be expected, it is said, that United States investors would take advantage of the increased interest rates and ship their funds to the best market. The officials do not believe, however, that the shipments will assume very large proportions, especially as any considerable withdrawals would so increase rates at home as to make foreign shipments unprofitable.

As Viewed in France.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Journal Des Debats today says it regards the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a signal victory for Washington, and adds: "The submission of England is as complete as the American Senate could wish. It is interesting to again note that Great Britain cannot live at peace with the United States except at the cost of perpetual concessions and sacrifices."

The Temps sees in the treaty a striking demonstration of mutual good will of two powers who have long been animated with unfriendly sentiments toward one another and above all of the value Great Britain sets of securing, even by sacrificing certain interests, the good graces of American public opinion. The treaty itself, the Temps also says, is an excellent solution of the difficulty and from an economic point of view ought to awaken general congratulations.

MODERN DIPLOMACY.

(Continued from First Page.)

people toward the American people at the time of that tragic event to which the Secretary of State has so feelingly alluded—the assassination of that great and good President, whose character was as highly esteemed and valued there as it was by his own countrymen. Immediately before that shocking event the last words of the President had been transmitted through all Europe, and especially through all the British dominions. It has been, I think, justly regarded as an overture of good will and friendship to all the nations of the earth. And then came this terrible blow, striking down all the hopes that his words of the day before had raised, so far as personal participation in carrying them out could go. I cannot express to you the universal, overwhelming sorrow that was everywhere and by everybody expressed. It was not only from the King and Queen upon the throne, but from all and every sort and condition of men. It was natural that the King himself should manifest, as he did from the first moment of that terrible disaster until the grave had closed upon the ashes of our honored President, the utmost solicitude, interest and concern for the unhappy sufferer and for the people who had been so grievously afflicted; and there was not an hour, there was certainly not a day during that period that he did not manifest in the most feeling way and earnest manner his sympathy and concern. It was almost equally touching to see how, down to the very lowest order of society, the same feeling which he had naturally expressed as their mouthpiece and as the representative of the whole nation, they also displayed in their own person."

Other Speakers.

Mr. Choate was followed by Senator McLaurin, who spoke to the toast of "The McKinley Doctrine of the Twentieth Century." The Senator's address was very well received and he was frequently applauded. Senator McLaurin explained the McKinley doctrine to be as follows:

"First—That as our own manifold productions largely exceed home consumption, the expansion of territory, trade and commerce is the only means of securing markets for our surplus products.

"Second—That as a Nation with a firmly-established Constitutional Government and enlarged National obligations, we can no longer abstain from participation in the affairs of the world, but must take our share of the responsibility.

"Third—That while maintaining the doctrine that no government on the American continent must be interfered with or controlled by any European power, yet we must cultivate friendly relations with them and be prepared to seek and control our share of the trade of the world.

"Fourth—That we should not and cannot, as a Nation, safely shrink from full performance of all the responsibilities cast upon us, but must move forward to the fulfillment of our National destiny.

"The propositions embraced in this doctrine," said the speaker, "will be to the Twentieth Century what the Monroe doctrine was to the Nineteenth. If, as a Nation, we would enjoy the commercial fruits we need and desire, we must, like individuals, make National ventures and heroic efforts."

Governor-elect Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, followed Senator McLaurin. He said in part:

"Reciprocity, in so far as it modifies or abrogates duties upon noncompetitive products imported into the United States, is so plainly for the benefit of both the American producer and the consumer that there can be no controversy with respect to the wisdom of giving the principle free scope in these fields. Let us hold fast to these fundamental principles. We must not surrender a home market for a foreign market of equal extent. We must not yield a sure market for an uncertain one. The consumers of this country will not tolerate, as a permanent trade policy, the selling of goods abroad at a less price than they are sold at home, and if they believe that tariff duties have any influence upon the maintenance of such conditions, the man or party that stands for the perpetuation of such duties is destined for bitter disappointment."

Alban Marches on Rebels.

COLON, Colombia, via Galveston, Nov. 19.—General Alban, with a force of 1200 men, well armed and supplied with ammunition, and having cannon and modern quick-firing guns with them, has started to attack the insurgent forces which are strongly entrenched at Chorrera. Chorrera is only one day's march from Panama. General Castro accompanies General Alban. General Lugo is in command of the insurgent forces, though Dominio Diaz is the nominal head. News of a decisive government victory is confidently expected this week. A majority of the troops which arrived here Sunday last on board the gunboat General Pinzon will remain at Panama in order to garrison that city.

Will Buy War Material.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—General Diego de Castro, special commissioner of Colombia, and his secretary, Antonio L. Armenta, arrived today. General de Castro says his mission is to purchase war material and to prevent the purchase of such material by the revolutionists. He will go direct to Washington to consult the Colombian Minister.

Disfranchisement Bill Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—The Hardwick bill, providing for the disfranchisement of the negro, was killed in the House of Representatives today by a vote of 113 to 17. The same measure was introduced and met a similar fate two years ago.

Stops the Cough and Works off The Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

COURT-MARTIAL OF MEADE

COLONEL OF MARINES ON TRIAL FOR SCANDALOUS CONDUCT.

Two Witnesses Testified to Several Occasions on Which He Was Intoxicated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Colonel Robert L. Meade, commanding officer of the marine barracks at the Brooklyn navy-yard, faced a court-martial today in the Paymaster's building at the yard on charges preferred against him by Major C. H. Lauchheimer and Colonel L. F. Denny. The officer is accused of drunkenness while on duty and scandalous conduct. The members of the court are: Rear-Admiral George W. Sumner, Captain George E. Wilde, Colonel James Forney, Captain E. Cook, Captain F. E. Chadwick, Captain B. P. Lamberton, Captain R. B. Walker, Captain George W. Pigman and Captain C. M. Chester. The judge-advocate was Lieutenant E. P. Niedlsck, assisted by Captain B. P. Fuller.

Only two witnesses were examined today, the first being Colonel Denny, who made a direct charge of intoxication and unbecoming conduct. In his testimony he said that March 18, April 30 and July 18 of this year, while on a tour of inspection of the marine barracks, he, in company with William A. Boring, of Boring & Tilton, architects, had come in contact with Colonel Meade, who, he said, was inebriated to an extent of drunkenness, and that he was incapable of performing his duties as an officer. Mr. Boring, the other witness, testified that in company with Colonel Denny he visited the marine barracks on a tour of inspection, pending improvements, March 18 and April 30 of this year, and on both occasions, he said, Colonel Meade acted in a very erratic manner, and while talking on business appertaining to the proposed improvement building, Colonel Meade had acted in a very strange way, which the witness described as having been caused by intoxication. He said that Colonel Meade was incoherent at times, and made sweeping statements as to all contractors having business in the navy-yard, saying they were thieves and robbers, and made other remarks which were more forcible than polite.

RETURNED TO CIVIL SERVICE.

Many Civilian Places in the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Roosevelt has issued an order amending the civil service regulations so as to return to the civil service a number of civilian places in the War Department excepted by executive order on May 29, 1899. Today's order is at the request of Secretary Root, and it affects about 1600 people in the quartermaster's, medical, engineer, and engineer-at-large departments. Following are the positions now brought back into the civil service:

Medical Department — Chief packer, packer or assistant packer.

Quartermaster's Department—Trainmaster, chief packer, foreman packer, packmaster, master baler, foreman of laborers, superintendent of stables, forage master.

Ordnance Department—Foreman, assistant foreman, master forage packer, weigher, skilled labor, guard or employes engaged on piecework.

Engineer Department, at large—Substitute inspector, overseer, suboverseer, superintendent, master, lock manager, assistant superintendent of canals, chief deputy inspector, deputy inspector, rodman, staidman, chainman, foreman, timekeepers, lock master, assistant lockmaster, custodian, storekeeper, fortkeeper, torpedo-keeper, assistant torpedo-keeper, lightkeeper, board master, subforeman, master laborer, gauge reader, steward, dam tender, assistant dam tender, carpenter's helper, machinist's helper, quarry master, blacksmith's helper, climber, barge master, recorder of vessels, track man, gardener, assistant gardener, and weigher.

No regulations ever have been issued by the Secretary of War regarding these positions, thus leaving the legal status of appointees somewhat in doubt.

THE HEISTAND INVESTIGATION.

Hawkes Testified in Favor of the Colonel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Senate sub-committee on military affairs, engaged in investigating the charge against Colonel Heistand, examined several witnesses today, and then adjourned until Saturday. Justice Lewis O'Neill, of Washington, was called by counsel for Mr. Hawkes, to testify as to who were parties defendant to a suit brought against him by the American Field Glass Company, but the court sustained an objection that the company and the suit had nothing to do with a patent device which Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn had denied having any interest in other than assisting the patentee to obtain patent upon.

Thomas Hopkins testified that Mr. Hawkes had tried to prove that he (Hawkes) could have the hemp ports opened and closed when he pleased through the instrumentality of certain officials. Hawkes had not shown him anything authoritative to support this claim. Hawkes testified that Heistand had never said a word to him about influencing the opening and closing of hemp ports, and that other hemp promoters had never mentioned such a thing. He denied that he told Harrison and Hopkins that through certain officials he could secure the opening and closing of ports.

Pan American Delegates' Excursion.

ORIZIBA, Mexico, Nov. 19.—The party of Pan-American delegates arrived this evening at Orizaba, State of Vera Cruz. The American party is now reduced to Volney Foster, C. W. Pepper and W. I. Buchanan and their families. Tomorrow the party will visit the factories in this vicinity and at night the Governor of Vera Cruz will banquet them.

London Globe's Remarks.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Globe this afternoon discusses the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its usual ultra-jingo tone. It says:

"Unless Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay have strictly observed the principle of quid pro quo the treaty is far more likely to impair than to strengthen friendliness. If the British rights on the Isthmus have been abandoned without a tangible equivalent, it will not be long before Great Britain is invited to surrender the West Indies and even Canada as peace offerings to American chauvinism."

CITY TREASURER SUSPENDED

Mayor of Buffalo Charges Gerst With Irregularities.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Mayor Diehl today suspended City Treasurer Philip Gerst from office. In the notice of suspension the Mayor charges Mr. Gerst with misconduct in office and with having kept inaccurate and false accounts, and charges that from the accounts of the City Treasurer the amount of cash on hand to the credit of the city is $50,000 in excess of the total amount. Specifically, the Mayor charges that Treasurer Gerst borrowed from banks upwards of $40,000 with which to cover up the shortage in his accounts at a time when an examination was to be made; that in August last he lent the banks $5000 of the city's money, and that at various times during the current year he appropriated to his own use moneys belonging to the city, the aggregate of such sums being $8246.

Mr. Gerst said that the examination of his books would show that every cent of the city's money is in the bank or in the office of the Treasurer. Mayor Diehl declined to talk on the matter. Robert S. Schelling, counsel for Mr. Gerst's bondsmen, said he did not believe Gerst had ever misappropriated one single dollar of the city's money. He added that he believed all of the deficiency had been made good, and that there is not a dollar owing to the city. The bondsmen, he said, will do nothing.

Trial of Semple.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The trial of John L. Semple, the Camden, N. J., lawyer, charged with aiding and abetting Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell in the manufacture of plates for counterfeit $20 notes, was resumed today before Judge McPherson, in the United States Court. On cross-examination Arthur Taylor admitted some discrepancies between his testimony given yesterday and that at Semple's preliminary hearing. His testimony of yesterday was corroborated by Bredell, who asserted that Semple had suggested the idea of counterfeiting in prison in order to secure clemency by giving up the plates to the Government.

Assistant Attorney-General James M. Beck, who was District Attorney when the conspiracy was unearthed, said that ex-Governor Pattison and Semple, as counsel for Taylor and Bredell, had come to him and said the Government was mistaken in thinking it had recovered all the plates made by their clients, and that there was a large number of notes in circulation. Ex-Governor Pattison told how he came to be retained as counsel for Bredell and Taylor, and how he consented to Mr. Semple entering the case as assistant counsel. In regard to the surrender of the $20 plate, he said he had advised that the plate be given up, but it was not in the nature of a threat to withdraw from the case.

A Witness Contradicted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—There was a further hearing before Referee John A. Straley today in connection with the failure of Seymour, Johnson & Co., into which it is alleged went some of the money earned by the "220 per cent" Franklin syndicate, and it developed some bitterly sarcastic encounters between principals and witnesses. Robert Ammon, counsel for the Franklin syndicate, was the first witness. He swore that he had placed $140,000 of the syndicate's money with Seymour, Johnson & Co., but that he had withdrawn $10,000, and that Alfred R. Goslin had drawn $30,000 of the sum. He also testified that Goslin had drawn $72,000 from the defunct firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. Goslin followed Ammon on the stand and said that Ammon's testimony about the money he had withdrawn from Seymour, Johnson & Co. was false.

Strung Up a Negro.

STATE LINE, Utah, Nov. 19.—Milt Dameron, Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln County, Nevada, arrived here last night with a warrant for the arrest of James Morrison, who, with several others, is charged with assault and intent to kill George Ellis, a negro. Two weeks ago, it is said, a number of prominent citizens of Pay, Nev., took Ellis from his cabin, placed a rope around his neck, threw the end of the rope over a limb of a tree and raised the negro off his feet three times, accusing him of robbing an old man named Routsong of $10 and other petty thefts. After being lifted off his feet three times the negro said: "In order to save my life, I confess to the theft." The citizens then escorted him to the edge of the town and ordered him to quit the state.

The Kentucky Mine Trouble.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19.—The St. Bernard Coal Company have given up its Kentucky charter, and will incorporate under the laws of Delaware. The reason given for this is that it may receive Federal assistance. The camp of the union miners here has been moved to Nortonville, where about 2800 men are in camp. An effort was made to work at the shaft mine on Providence Hill, today, but few men responded. The imported negroes are still badly frightened at Sunday's proceedings, and will not go near the mines, even with the soldiers on guard. Horton Bush, a negro, who was shot during the battle Sunday, died today.

Shot by a Woman.

CRESTON, Ia., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Charles Edwards, a widow, living three miles west of here, today shot Andy Nearly and Herman James, white, who she claims were attempting to prevent her from occupying a leased farm where the shooting occurred. Nearly may die, but James is not seriously hurt. Mrs. Edwards and her children were ejected last Friday.

Roosevelt's Message Is Long.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Cabinet meeting today lasted about two and a half hours. The whole time was spent in the reading of the President's message and in commenting upon its various features. The message is long, and is said to be vigorous in tone, in that respect at least quite characteristic of Roosevelt. No other business was transacted.

POLITICS AND W. C. T. U.

FT. WORTH CONVENTION DECIDES TO LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Opposition to Statehood for Indian Territory—Mrs. Stevens Re-elected National President.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 19.—Three prominent features marked the proceedings of the National convention of the W. C. T. U., the last but one of the sessions, viz., the election of officers, the final deliverance of a platform of principles and a decision in respect to political action. The last was not accomplished without considerable debate, the extremists contending that as the convention had declared in its resolutions for Christian citizenship, a constitutional enactment concerning polygamy and monogamistic marriages and the necessity for prohibiting the manufacture, sale and distribution of alcoholic liquors by law, it would only be consistent to cast its fortunes with the political party pledged to all of these reforms. The conservative portion of the convention, however, held that as the cause of opposition to the liquor traffic had so far prospered through nonpartisan action, "let well enough alone" should continue to be the motto. The latter view prevailed. The National banner of the local temperance legion was won by Arkansas. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Advocating total abstinence as the only safe rule for each man and woman's habit of life; upholding the great principle of prohibition as the only righteous protection against the most unscrupulous and demoralizing traffic on earth; reaffirming the statement that "the American Army is far better off without intoxicants of any kind," and indorsing the anti-canteen law; believing in a revival of Christian citizenship founded on Divine ideals of righteousness; deploring the death of the late President McKinley at the hands of a cruel assassin, and especially that he should have fallen a victim to that inscrutable hatred of law and government, which is represented in anarchy; favoring the peaceful solution of labor troubles by arbitration, and calling upon workmen to join in the battle against the saloon; calling for perfect equality of men and women before the law; standing unqualifiedly for a white life, for pure manhood and protected womanhood, demanding an amendment to the Constitution defining marriage as monogamous and punishing plural marriage by disqualification to vote or hold office in addition to severe penalties.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following: President, Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens; corresponding secretary, Susanna M. D. Frye; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Morton Barker; vice-president-at-large, Miss Anna V. Gordon.

At the afternoon session the following memorial was ordered wired to President Roosevelt:

"In behalf of the Indians of Indian Territory, the W. C. T. U., in convention assembled, representing 200,000 women, earnestly entreat that in your forthcoming message to Congress you recommend that no measures be taken which can imperil the existing prohibitory law or party rights granted to the Indians by a solemn treaty of the United States Government."

COLUMBIA RIVER JETTY.

Major Sears Says Its Plan Is a Mistake.

LENA, Crook County, Or.—(To the Editor.)—Every public-spirited citizen may well be grateful to Judge George and The Oregonian for the cogent and clearly illustrated article in the issue of October 21, on the subject of a jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River, which has just reached me in this distant camp on the Upper Deschutes, 40 miles from a postoffice.

The engineer, who has made the regime of rivers a study, has been amazed at the amateurish methods called "scientific," by which that river, from its mouth to Portland, has been and is being mutilated in jetty building and the present barbarity in dredging.

The radical mistake in the existing system of treating the Columbia's outlet is found in the application of the wrong formula to that work, for which, indeed, no precedent exists on this or any other continent.

This blunder has been ably stated and its correct treatment suggested by Judge George in the article referred to, under the sub-title, "Mistake of Present Jetty," in the detail at the top of the fifth column, touching the obstruction of the "free entry of the flood tide into the basin at the mouth of the river."

The "committee of 1885" was governed, apparently, by laws applicable to little rivers, of which the outpouring volume is small in comparison with the tidal inflow. Such streams suggest no relation to the mighty river, which conveys to the sea the rainfall and snows of a water shed covering 259,000 square miles of the earth's surface. The important fact in this unique instance is that the tidal storage as a scouring element on the ebb is an insignificant factor for useful work, when compared with the enormous volume of the river waters.

The rising tide at the mouth of the Columbia should be regarded as a dam repressing the river waters for six hours, then to be removed and allow the accumulated volume to rush in their concentrated might to the deep waters of the ocean.

But this power must be as I have said and now emphasize, "concentrated." Science in the engineer's art knows but one way of doing this, and that way is to make as narrow a channel as the demands of commerce will permit, for the scouring effect, by which commercial depth is to be maintained will be in inverse proportion to the width of that channel.

The height of the jetty should aid this repressing action of the tide, instead of admitting its waters to deposit their load of sand inside the channel and then retire clarified over the wall by which they entered. The outflow of the enormous volume of the river instead of being diffused by a wide channel and its velocity thereby reduced, being restricted by a narrow channel between high walls, will carry out the detritus brought from above and by the same action open a channel of augmented depth.

Suppose a channel 40 feet deep to be the desideratum, what shall be its width? Such is the problem facing us for solution. The moving volume of waters in the Columbia may be learned by observation. The depth of 40 feet being a constant factor and a velocity sufficient for moving the obstructing material on the river bottom being ascertained, as it easily and practically may be found, will any man of scientific pretension suppose the remaining factor—the width of the channel—will be even as great as one mile? Not only will the channel at the mouth of the Columbia be deepened and the bar thrown far out at sea into deep water, but the flats, which deprive Astoria of its harbor capacity, will be dredged by greater velocity of the current in all the lower river.

It is the right time for agitating this question, so important to the commercial interests of the Northwest.

ALFRED F. SEARS, C. E.

Alleged Bucket-Shop Suit.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—The defendants in the suit brought in the Federal Court by the Chicago Board of Trade to restrain James Boyd & Co. and other firms from using Board of Trade quotations, have filed their answer. They allege that the board has been collecting and sending out prices for more than 20 years without discrimination against commission houses who paid the membership fee. The defendants say that all deals in grain and provisions are made on these prices, and charge that if their business is that of a bucket-shop, the board is operating a like concern in violation of the laws of the States of Illinois and Nebraska.

ASSAULTED BY MINERS.

Nonunion Men Attacked at Mines Near Vincennes, Ind.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 19.—Four hundred union coal miners from Washington, Cannelburg, Petersburg, Princeton and Montgomery arrived here at an early hour this morning, and at 5 o'clock made an attack upon the nonunion miners employed at the Prospect Hill mines, near this city. As a result, two men are fatally hurt and a half-dozen more seriously injured.

The union miners formed at the union station and marched to the mines. Just as the men on the day shift were going on duty they were attacked. The union men asked for the foreman, William Scott, and when told that he was in bed said: "All right; we will get him." They started after Scott, and in the melee that followed, Scott and his family defended themselves as best they could, but were powerless. Scott was badly beaten, and W. P. Collins, an attorney of Washington, a brother-in-law of Scott, who was visiting with the family, sustained injuries that may prove fatal. His rib was broken and an eye badly injured. Henry Hannery, a miner, was so badly beaten by the men that he had to be removed to the city where he could be given surgical attention. His injuries are such that he may die. Mrs. Scott was slapped in the face when she resented the attack, and, it is alleged, one of the men drew a gun and told her he would make short work of her if she persisted in her foolishness. Otis Scott, the 15-year-old son, was knocked down, as was also little Dottie, the 10-year-old daughter of Scott. Others that suffered at the hands of the visitors were Robert McDaniel, Posey Knight, John Scott and Kenner Mars. All were badly bruised.

Only 40 men are employed, and the mine is run on the co-operative plan and independently. The union miners say they will force the mine to unionize or close. Further trouble is anticipated.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Stocks of unsalable wines in France will be converted into alcohol.

Smallpox is spreading in Vienna, 35 cases being reported Monday.

The Automobile Club of America will form a body to govern competitive events.

Lizzie Ruthven, a convict of the Ohio Penitentiary, escaped, with outside assistance.

The United States training-ship Alert has sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay for gun practice.

General and Mrs. Corbin have returned to Washington from their bridal tour in New York and Canada.

Thomas N. Hart was unanimously renominated for Mayor by the Boston Republican convention last night.

Fire destroyed the Sampier-Darena sugar refinery, at Genoa, the largest in Italy. Two girls lost their lives.

Robbers blew open the safe in the First National Bank at Mondori, Wis., and secured between $5000 and $6000.

W. D. Buchanan, the soldier who murdered Policeman White at Junction City, Kan., was captured at Fort Riley.

Englishmen are disappointed because the new postoffice telephone system will charge virtually the same rate as private companies.

Fire destroyed eight stores, the telephone exchange, opera-house, town hall and Odd Fellows' hall at Assumption, Ill. Loss, $55,000; insurance, $40,000.

Dr. Charles Alexander Crawford, U. S. N., and Miss Mary Winchester MacDermot, daughter of Mrs. C. F. MacDermot, of Oakland, Cal., were married at Boston.

Two of the National Storage Company's buildings at Greenville, N. J., were destroyed by fire. They were filled with hay, jute and hemp. Loss, $100,000.

Miss Belle Woods, aged 25; Charles P. Vallency, aged 26, and Stanley McLeod, aged 24, skated into an air hole in St. Louis Bay, at Duluth, and were drowned.

The German cruiser Falke and the training-ship Stein have arrived at La Guayra. The cruiser Vineta and the training-ship Moltke are also in Venezuelan waters.

Colonel J. B. Rawles, Artillery Corps, will be commanding officer of the Department of California during the absence of General Young, who has gone to Washington.

The successor of M. Chinda, the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, will be Kurino Shin-chiro, now Japanese Minister in Paris, and formerly Minister to the United States.

George Gardner and "Kid" Carter have been matched to fight 20 rounds at San Francisco, December 20. This bars the way of the proposed match between Jeffries and Sharkey.

Yerkes is returning to America on business connected with underground transit construction in London. He expects the decision of the arbitration committee concerning the electric system will be announced shortly.

L. B. Lockhart, a well-known miner, was found dead in the La Salle Mountains, near Dewey, Utah. His 12-year-old son started into the hills to take his father supplies, and found him dead with a bullet hole in his breast.

London Truth says Emperor William has been acquainted with the fact that the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse would be divorced on the ground of "insuperable personal aversion," all efforts to arrange a modus vivendi having failed.

Commenting up the findings of the court-martial in the duel between Lieutenant Blakowitz and Lieutenant Hildebrand, German papers declare the public must acquiesce in the findings of the court until the matter be brought before the Reichstag.

Senator Kearns, of Utah, was entertained at dinner in London by Sir Thomas Lipton. Invitations have been issued for a complimentary banquet to be given to Sir Thomas at the Hotel Cecil, on the 25th inst. It is expected that about 500 guests will participate.

Star Shoot, a 3-year-old chestnut colt, of fine size and formation, has been brought from London by the Kentucky breeders, Clay & Woodford. Star Shoot as a 2-year-old won the British Dominion stakes, worth $4570, and the Hurst Park foal stakes, worth $5675.

Germans in Austria are opposing the foundation of a Czech university at Olmutz, Moravia. The Pope has issued an apostolic brief to the Moravian and Bohemian bishops, enjoining them to keep out of the conflict, lest they inspire hatred and aversion on one side or the other.

The examination of Fred G. Peck, secretary of the Portland Mining Company, was completed in the Doyle-Burns mining suit, at Council Bluffs. He traced the exchange of certain stock in the company which Doyle claims as his interest in the big mine. Doyle was put on the stand a short time before adjournment.

The man who was found dead amidst the debris of the Missouri Pacific safe, at Hutchinson, that was wrecked by burglars, is believed to have been killed by his pals to prevent his telling any tales. It is believed he was stunned by the explosion, and the others, thinking he was too badly crippled to get away, shot him.

In the United States Court at Helena, arguments were heard upon the application of John MacGinnis for an extension of time in the injunction suit brought by him against the Boston & Montana Company. The application also includes the appointment of a receiver. Judge Knowles granted an extension until December 21 to secure the testimony of the Amalgamated Company officers.

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Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.
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GUERLAIN'S Jicker 75c
LUNDBORG'S entire line at 19c
LE GRAND'S Violet Du Czar, regular $1.25; special 85c
Large size, regular $2.25; special $1.65
VIOLETS (Vi-o-lay) Celebrated Parisian Extracts, all odors, during this sale 69c
PINAUD'S French Carnation, regular $1.50; special 35c
EXPOSITION BOUQUET, regular $1.50; special $1.19
LUBIN'S Extracts, regular $1 size; special 35c
VALLANT'S special, per ounce 45c
LAZELL'S ounce 63c
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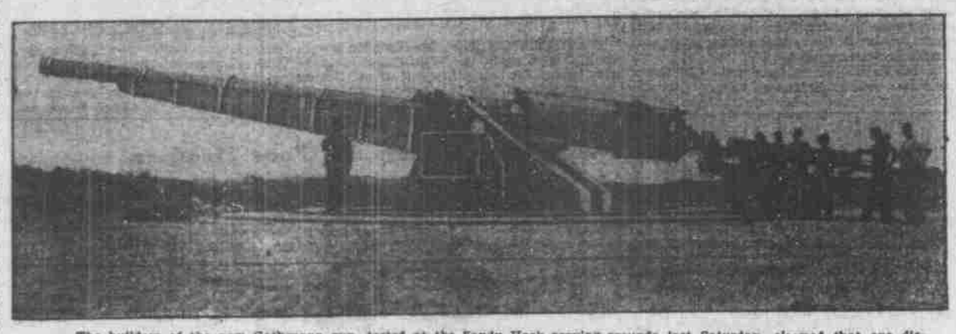

The builders of the new Gathmann gun, tested at the Sandy Hook proving grounds last Saturday, claimed that one discharge from this weapon would penetrate the thickest armor afloat, and, by the explosion of guncotton forming part of the projectile, destroy the strongest ship. For purposes of demonstration there was built at Sandy Hook a target representing the resistance power of a battle-ship, and at this $125,000 worth of guncotton was fired. The last Congress generously appropriated enough money to carry out the experiment. The experiments last Saturday resulted in failure. It had been planned to make further attempts Monday; but no trial was had. A service shell, charged with 20 pounds of maximite, was, however, sent from the regular 12-inch gun. It was discharged at the target with a muzzle velocity of 1800 feet a second. The target was shattered to fragments.