CANNOT STAND MUCH MORE

ENGLISHMEN BECOMING RESTIVE UNDER GERMAN TAUNTS.

Anti-Chamberlain Agitation Is Regarded by the British Press as a Serious Matter.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The fact that the anti-Chamberlain agitation in Germany has at last extracted a semi-official expression of approval from the North German Gazette has had the effect of convincing the British press that the situation is becoming serious. Heretofore there had been a disposition to disregard and belittle the influence of the agitation. Now the papers are taking trouble to explain that Mr. Chamberlain's words were not intended to insult or offend Germany.

"The temper of the German public is dangerous," says the London Post, "and it behooves our people to be on their guard. The Germans appear to regard Great Britain as covetous, rapacious and barbarous. From that belief to the corollary that a barbarous nation ought to be suppressed is a short and easy step."

The Daily News remarks: "Mr. Chamberlain, as the French say, 'costs dear.' The new imperialism which was to strengthen our position in the world has left us without a friend. America cannot supply what we have lost in Europe, for the German, Dutch and Irish elements in that great community are today more hostile than they were during the Venezuelan trouble."

The Daily Chronicle, which admits that the agitation is "the outcome of misrepresentation of Mr. Chamberlain's ill-judged and ill-timed remarks, says: "This does not diminish the gravity of the situation. It is a serious thought that Lord Salisbury's self-congratulation at the Guild Hall at the correct attitude of the great powers is beginning to be falsified."

Referring then to the scurrilous attacks made by the German Press, the Daily Chronicle concludes as follows: "Unless the authorities restrain the unlicensed abuse of England in the German press, we fail to see how this country can much longer ignore these accumulated insults."

The Standard and Daily Telegraph are much less alarmist in tone, but they recognize that "such agitations, even when artificial, are not always harmless, and it is a good thing that the relations between the two governments are so friendly, and that Queen Victoria's blood runs in the Kaiser's veins."

All the papers publish long specials from Berlin describing the public feeling, and agreeing that the article in the North German Gazette is a proof that the German Government is altogether powerless to stem the agitation, which is intended, if possible, to force Count von Bulow into some anti-British pronouncement.

The Times, defending Mr. Chamberlain against German attacks, says: "We must beg to remind the Germans that we claim an equal right to guard our own honor and to resent accusations founded upon the most hateful and poisonous calumnies disseminated with a deliberate persistence inexplicable in a friendly community. We hope the German people and government will understand that the British Nation will not acquiesce in any impeachment of the honor of our gallant soldiers, which is as dear to us as is that of the German Army to the German Nation."

Chamberlain's Open Letter.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Fresh offense against Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, has been taken in Germany over the open letter, reproduced here, in which Mr. Chamberlain alludes to the "so-called agitation in Germany, so evidently artificial and entirely based on misapprehension of my speech" and says that he does not propose to notice it, but that "no sensible German could be affronted by my words justifying British action in the Transvaal." The North German Gazette denounces Mr. Chamberlain's original utterances as inconsiderate and offensive, but considers them to have been modified by the letter.

NOTHING TO CRITICISE.

Germany Watching Our Development of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The German view of American administration in the Philippines is set out in a circular recently issued by the German Central Bureau for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, a copy of which has been forwarded to the State Department by Deputy Consul-General Hanquer, at Frankfort, under date of October 26. Mr. Hanquer says that the German press has watched our movements in our new possessions with an eye inclined to be critical, but no voice has been raised as to the beneficial change effected in the condition of the Philippines by American rule. The circular says:

"Although the pacification of the Philippine Archipelago has not yet fully been established, the accounts of its economic development are so favorable that it cannot be too strongly urged upon German exporters to give particular attention to this group of islands. The testimony cannot be withheld that the American administration of affairs in the Philippines has, as far as economic betterment of the country is concerned, already achieved extraordinary success.

"In 1894, which was the last year of peaceful conditions while under Spanish rule, the Philippine imports reached $28,500,000. The exports were $33,100,000, Mexican in value. Under American rule the imports increased in 1899 to $46,900,000, and in 1900 to $55,500,000, Mexican, and the exports to $38,500,000 and $53,400,000 respectively. Military supplies are not included in these figures.

"For German interests it is essential to know whether exports from the United States will receive preferential treatment, and it is noteworthy that the tariff schedule proposed by the United States Commissioner in Manila retains the present feature of equal rates on all importations hitherto from the United States or other countries."

NEW FOOTBALL TEAM

Heavy-Weights at Eugene Unite in an Eleven.

The Eugene Military Club is in the field with a football team and a very strong aggregation of players are in the lineup. A number of old University of Oregon men are going to play on the military team and Edmundson, formerly captain of the Oregon eleven, will act as coach. "Buck" Starr has been chosen as captain and Charles W. Griffin, manager. Edmundson will also play with the team and Coleman, Stubling, Knox, Ford and Slusher, all old college players, will be in the game. In addition to these, there will be a number of heavy-weights, such as Cheshire, Luckey, Ennis and Withrow—all of whom have played on local teams in and around Eugene.

Manager Griffin has written Multnomah for dates, and games will be arranged with other larger teams of the state. The members of the club are enthusiastic over the prospects for a winning team, as there is plenty of first-class material on hand. The team will average about 170 pounds to the man, which is quite heavy.

Will Play Tomorrow.

The football teams of the Portland Academy and the Hill Military Academy will play the deciding game of the interscholastic series on Multnomah Field tomorrow afternoon. Both elevens are in good condition and a fierce game is expected.

New Military Club Eleven.

EUGENE, Nov. 21.—The Eugene Military Club has organized a football team and will go to work at once, with the hope of making it lively on the gridiron for the best teams on the Coast. John Edmundson has been engaged to coach the team and active work will be begun at once. The team has an average weight of about 175 pounds.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Winners at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Nov. 21.—The results of the races today were:

One mile, selling—Florenso won, Darlene second, Commonwealth Attorney third; time, 1:47.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Essence won, Bonnie Lassak second, Castake third; time, 1:53½.

Seven furlongs, selling—Sea Lion won, The Singer second, Ringmaster third; time, 1:31.

Five furlongs, purse—Redan won, Josie G. second, Dean Swift third; time, 1:03.

Six furlongs, selling—Ordnung won, Eonic second, Fitzkanet third; time, 1:15.

One mile, selling—Lode Star won, Dunblane second, Alfred C. third; time, 1:46.

Races at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Bennings summary:

About one and three-quarter miles, hurdle—Jim Megibben won, Gould second, Tantard third; time, 3:22.

Six furlongs—Happy won, Cornwall second, Royal Sterling third; time, 1:16.

Seven furlongs—Waswift won, Dewey second, Bessie McCarthy third; time, 1:30.

Five and a half furlongs—Key Note won, Extinguisher second, Lux Casta third; time, 1:08 4-5.

Mile and a sixteenth—Elara won, Balloon second, Wunderlich third; time, 1:53.

Seven furlongs—Andy Williams won, The Puritan second, Lamp o' Lee third; time, 1:29 1-5.

BROKERS PROTEST

New York Delegation Wants War Tax on Stocks Removed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A delegation from the Consolidated Petroleum Exchange, of New York, consisting of Frank D. Pavey, George C. Thomas, Robert M. Jarvis and Mortimer Wagar, president of the exchange, called upon the President today to protest against the further continuation of the war revenue tax upon stock transactions. They presented a brief, embodying their objections to the tax, which they say is an especial burden upon "room traders," costing them from $6000 to $50,000 per annum. They contend that the tax is class legislation and a tax upon enterprise and commercial activity. Mr. Thomas is now making a test case of the question in court.

The delegation later called on Secretary Gage at the Treasury Department. They reported that many of their members, while generally buying and selling for outside customers, were frequently compelled to buy and sell on their own account to keep prices steady and prevent too violent fluctuations. These purchases or sales were made among the brokers themselves, and they thought it unfair that such transactions should be taxed, as the amount of tax paid frequently represents more than their profits.

The delegation left the Secretary with then impression that he was not only in favor of the repeal of this tax, but of all special taxes, on the ground that the returns from them were small and their collection exceedingly vexatious, not only to the Government but to the taxpayer.

Philadelphia's New Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It is officially announced at the White House that Clayton McMichael will be appointed postmaster at Philadelphia at the expiration of the term of Postmaster Hicks. Mr. McMichael was indorsed by the Pennsylvania Senators, Postmaster-General Smith and Republicans of Philadelphia, without regard to factions. He also had the backing of the business men of Philadelphia. Colonel McMichael is 57 years of age. He served throughout the Civil War, reaching the rank of Captain; was United States Marshal of the District of Columbia from 1882 until 1885, and in 1897 was elected City Treasurer of Philadelphia. Postmaster Hicks' term expires in January.

Naval Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President today announced the following appointments in the Navy: Remus C. Pearson, medical director, rank of Captain; Edward H. Green, medical inspector, rank of Commander.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following postmasters were appointed:

Oregon—Edgar A. Taylor, at Airlie, vice William J. Tumidge, resigned.

Washington—Josephine Depuy, at Aquarium; Charles B. Pomeroy, at Chatangua, and Enoch Brayford, at Judson.

SECRETARY HAY'S SPEECH.

Comment on His Utterances by the German Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The evening papers print long summaries of Secretary Hay's speech at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night. The Berliner Neuste Nachrichten says:

"This utterance of the American statesman, in all its parts, deserves the applause of those nations which in a similar spirit seek satisfaction for their need of expansion in peaceful competition in the world's markets. All serious political and business circles in Germany are convinced that East Asia, particularly, offers room for many years to come for all trading nations. As for the political relations between Germany and the United States, Secretary Hay's speech corresponds with the traditions of Prusso-German statesmanship, since the American Revolution, to keep the mutual relations of the two countries upon a footing of sincere friendship. It is to be hoped that the speech will have the effect in the United States of removing whatever grounds still remain for anti-German sentiments, which are fostered in London."

The Berliner Tageblatt points out that "the Monroe Doctrine was less sharply emphasized by Secretary Hay than it had been by Senator Lodge," and it regards the speaker's references to reciprocity treaties as being all in the traditional spirit of protection to domestic industry and as oracular.

At McKinley's Tomb.

CANTON, O., Nov. 21.—Abner McKinley, brother of the late President, was here today. During the day he accompanied Mrs. McKinley on a short drive, which included a visit to the cemetery. Acting on the advice of her physicians, Mrs. McKinley has ceased to enter the vault, but Mr. McKinley went inside. The casket is almost entirely concealed by flowers which are received from time to time.

Colorado Springs Paper Sold.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 21.—The Colorado Telegraph, the leading evening newspaper of this city, was sold to a syndicate of local capitalists for $125,000. Lewis Gaylord, owner, retires, his equity being settled for on a basis of $90,000. The new owners recently secured control of the Evening Mail, and these two papers will be consolidated.

Serious Fire in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22.—A telephone message at 2 o'clock this (Friday) morning from Mufreesboro, Tenn., says Depot Hill is being swept by fire. Grain and produce warehouses, manufacturing plants and lumber yards are situated on the hill, and the loss will be $150,000 or more.

Webfoot Hard Wheat Flour
Will give perfect satisfaction.

DISORDERS AT ATHENS

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED IN THE RIOTS.

The Result of the Proposal to Translate the Gospels Into Modern Greek.

ATHENS, Nov. 21.—The agitation against the proposal to translate the Gospels into modern Greek was continued today. Twenty thousand persons assembled around the ruins in the temple of Jupiter Olympus and took part in a demonstration organized by the students. A resolution was passed calling on the Holy Synod to excommunicate any person who translated the gospels into Greek as now spoken. Eight hundred marines were landed and co-operated with the troops in patrolling the locality. Several collisions occurred and occasional shots were fired. The students still hold the university buildings. During the demonstrations following the assemblage several shots were fired at M. Theokotis, the Greek Premier, but without effect. During the encounters between the military and the turbulent demonstrators, seven persons were killed, 30 were severely injured and many others slightly wounded.

Great excitement prevails tonight. Strong military detachments guard the palace and the residence of the Premier. Everywhere anxious groups are discussing the situation. Heart-rending scenes occurred when the bodies of the dead were handed over to their relatives. It is reported that armed men have arrived at the university, but the building is still guarded by the students, who are adopting military discipline. Opposition Deputies paraded the streets during the day, exciting the rioters by violent language. There were no further disturbances during the evening, but it is feared that there will be a renewal of disorders tomorrow. Among those slightly injured are the Prefect of Police of Athens and the Prefect of Attica.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

Indications Are That the Movement Will Be a Failure.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The situation in the mining centers of France is again approaching a climax. The next day or two will see a definite decision upon the question of a general strike. The result of the recent referendum impelled the federation officials to put off a strike declaration on the plea that it was advisable to await the decision of the commission of the Chamber of Deputies engaged in studying the demands of the miners. It now appears unlikely that the commission will satisfy these demands, and the extreme partisans are endeavoring to force the hand of the federation officials for a strike.

Already a partial strike has broken out in a coal field in the Department of the Nord, where a general meeting of miners voted yesterday in favor of a strike, and sent a dispatch to M. Cotte, secretary of the federation, calling upon him to declare to strike immediately. M. Cotte declines to assume the responsibility, and announces the holding of a final consultation of the various mining centers and the publication of their decision in the course of a day or so. In the meantime the committee of the important Pas de Calais district has published a manifesto against the declaration of a strike until the committee of the Chamber of Deputies shall have concluded its labors, and a similar feeling is evinced in other districts. Indications therefore go to show that the strike, even if called, will be only partial, and not general, and that it is doomed in advance to failure. The Belgian and British miners who have been consulted have refused to consent to reduce the output, although they have promised to give financial aid. Consequently the opponents of the strike predict that the object of the French strikers will be defeated by the invasion of foreign coal, including American. Thus far complete order prevails, but an imposing force of gendarmes has been billeted in every coal field to cope with any disorder.

Lynch Elected to Represent Galway.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—The election today in the Parliamentary contest in Galway, between Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought as a Colonel in the Boer Army, and Horace Plunkett, Unionist, resulted in a victory for the former by the following figures: Lynch, 1247; Plunkett, 473.

On the whole, the polling was conducted with comparative orderliness. A large additional force of police prevented street scrimmages, which were the outcome of drunkenness, from developing seriously. Women were conspicuous in these affairs, and many of them were arrested.

In the event of Colonel Lynch's election being quashed on the ground that he is a traitor, Mr. Plunkett says he will decline to take the seat reverting to him, declaring that he will be returned straight or not at all. Colonel Lynch's friends seem satisfied that he will attempt to take the seat.

Great Fire at Yokohama.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—November 1 two warehouses at Yokohama, owned by Mourilyan & Heimann, stocked with tea ready for shipment, and an adjoining house, occupied by Dr. Gilmore Smith, were destroyed by fire, the total loss being 151,000 yen, covered by insurance.

Chinese papers say that upon receipt of the orders from the Dowager-Empress to annul the Russo-Chinese convention, which he had approved, the late Li Hung Chang was exceedingly disheartened, and after midnight vomited a large quantity of blood.

Sir Robert Hart, Commissioner of Customs, has instructed the Chinese Board of Revenue that there will be no change at present in the custom tariff, but investigations will be held and reforms generally introduced by which he hopes to quadruple the receipts.

Military Control of Tien Tsin.

PEKIN, Nov. 21.—The military government established over the native city of Tien Tsin continues, the military commanders refusing to yield the collection of taxes to the Chinese. They also decline to submit the question of their control of the native city to the Ministers of the foreign powers here, holding that a continuance of the military government there is vital to the maintenance of communication between Pekin and Taku. The Ministers apparently regard the matter as within their jurisdiction, and some of them are of the opinion that it is impossible, under the terms of the protocol, for foreigners to continue to govern Tien Tsin. Corea has secured the premises in Pekin long occupied by the United States legation, and will take possession thereof at the expiration of the American lease, next Spring.

Canton Viceroy Not Dead.

HONG KONG, Nov. 21.—The rumored death of Tao Mu, Viceroy of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si, is denied. It is now said the Viceroy has resigned, owing to the Empress having refused to allow him to grant a concession for Honan Island to certain foreigners, presumably on application made by the American, German, French and Japanese Consuls. The court telegraphed the Viceroy, in reply to his request to grant this concession: "Defend the boundaries; those are your orders."

British Nobles Checkmated.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—King Edward has checkmated the thrifty British nobles and others who proposed to line their pockets with American and Continental gold by the sale of their seats in Westminster Abbey for the coronation ceremony, by decreeing that, except in official capacity, none but British subjects are to be present. He has decided that the mere fact of any seat being sold dispossesses both the holder and the nominee from the right of occupying it.

Japan Will Sell Indemnity Bonds.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—"It is asserted on good authority here," says a dispatch from Tokio to the Times, "that the Japanese Finance Minister has arranged to sell Chinese indemnity bonds of the face value of 50,000,000 yen to the Postal Savings Bank at 80, the proceeds to be applied to meet the expenses of the Boxer campaign and toward the reduction of the national debt."

Dutch Joining British Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Standard remarks, as a "significant proof of the growing cleavage in the Boer ranks and a hopeful sign," the fact that an increasing number of ex-burghers are joining the British forces in the field. He says that several such corps are now doing excellent work.

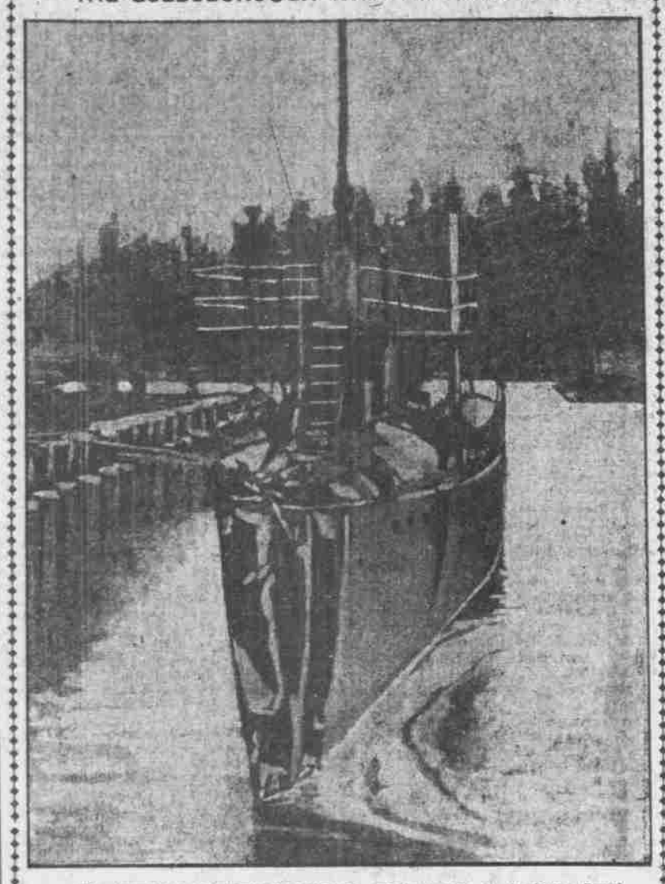
Count Tolstoi's Condition.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—There is no confirmation of the report circulated by a news agency in the United States of the death of Count Tolstoi. A letter to the Times from Odessa, dated November 13, reports that he has quite recovered from his illness and resumed work.

Widow of Beecher's Brother.

HILLSBORO, O., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Sarah Buckingham Beecher, widow of Rev. George Beecher, who was a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, is dead, at the age of 84. She lived here for many years with her son.

THE GOLDSBOROUGH WITH BOWS STOVE IN.



The torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough, which is now at the Puget Sound Navy yard, with stove-in bows, received her injuries from running into the new dock there. The damage is said to have been caused by too much firewater in the engine-room, and a consequent inattention to helm. If she waits for the Oregon to get out of the drydock, it may be three months before repairs are completed. The Goldsborough was designed by Fred A. Ballin, of Portland, and was built here by Wolff & Zwicker. She is 200 feet long, 12½ feet deep, stands 6 feet out of water, is 20-foot beam, and 250 tons displacement. Her engines are 6000 horse-power, and she is required to average 30 knots an hour for two consecutive hours before being accepted. On her standardizing runs Mr. Ballin made her go over the course so as to equal 31.58 knots, making her the fastest boat in the United States. In her trial trips of two hours, including going and coming, the Goldsborough burns 30 tons of coal, which, being hand-picked and selected, costs $30 a ton. The contract price of the Goldsborough was $215,000, of which about $175,000 has already been paid to the Wolff & Zwicker Company.

LIBERALS ARE IN FAVOR

NO DISORDER FOLLOWED THE CAPTURE OF COLON.

Panama Federal Authorities Erecting Defensive Works, Anticipating Attacks by Revolutionists.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 21.—The City of Colon was perfectly quiet all yesterday and last night. It is claimed in behalf of the Liberals that there has been no unseemly behavior. Foreigners are being respected and protected, and transit across the Isthmus is uninterrupted. The postoffice, prefecture, all the other government offices, and nearly all the commercial houses, were closed yesterday.

Colonel Barrera, commander of the Liberal forces, asserts that he has notified the district representative of the Department of the Interior and other ex-officials of the government that he has appointed a commission to take over their offices formally today. Senor Espriella, a prominent lawyer and counsel for the Panama Railroad, is a member of the commission.

The feeling of the community cannot be regarded as antagonistic to Liberalism. The exciting conditions have created no panic, but it is recognized that the fact that the Liberals hold Colon, while the Conservatives are in possession of Panama, creates a state of affairs which cannot possibly continue.

Colonel Barrera admits that the government troops here numbered a little less than 120 men. It was at first reported that 12 or more men had been killed, and that about 30 were wounded, but the bodies of more dead men have since been discovered.

The Inspector of Customs escaped on an outgoing steamer. Several prisoners who were captured by the Liberals have been released. General Zaldana commands 200 Liberal troops at Gatun railroad station, about six miles from Colon. The Liberals claim to be in possession of all the railroad stations between Colon and Las Cascades, which is nearer to Panama than to Colon. Both sides used Remingtons and Mausers. The former causes the higher death rate.

A Liberal Lieutenant who was shot in the neck with a Mauser bullet is reported to be doing well.

No immediate attack on Panama is contemplated. Colonel Barrera is awaiting the arrival at Panama of Domingo Diaz, the Liberal chief. When Diaz reaches the city, definite plans will be formulated. General Sarria commands the government forces at Panama.

General Patino, the original commander of the Liberal force which captured Colon, is said to have intended to capture the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon in person, and some say that the General was drowned in an effort to reach her in a boat which capsized. Colonel Barrera, however, denies this, but there is no doubt that the capture of the General Pinzon was contemplated.

The United States gunboat Machias, it is understood, will not interfere with any of the fighting, but will protect the railroad and foreign interests.

A few armed Liberal troops left Colon by train this morning for Gatun.

The Government at Panama is still busy erecting works in the vicinity of the railroad property in the direction of which the Liberal attack is expected. The Mayor of Panama started in a launch belonging to the canal company yesterday morning to report the state of affairs to General Alban. Since the Mayor's return to Panama it has been rumored that he found the General at Chorrera and that he decided to take his forces back to Panama by land and reinforce the garrison there.

United States Consul Gudger, Captain Perry, of the Iowa, and the secretaries of the government held a conference at Panama yesterday. The latter claimed that the conductors of the train should not have allowed Liberals to embark on the train at Las Cascades. Captain Barry replied that the government should protect free transit on the Isthmus and ought to have prevented the embarkation of the Liberals. Subsequently a letter was sent to the Colombian authorities by the American officials with reference to future action. It is not improbable that the Iowa will shortly land a force to protect transit.

The following provisional appointments were made by the Liberals today: Senor Espriella, to be Prefect; Dr. Valverde, to be Mayor; Dr. France, to be Postmaster, and Senor Silva, to be Captain of the port. Other minor appointments were also filed.

The Treasury safe was opened this afternoon in the presence of witnesses. It was found to contain 1080 Colombian dollars, equivalent to $450 gold. The ex-Postmaster also handed over to the Liberals the cash and the postage stamps in his possession. The municipal offices, in charge of Liberals, probably will be opened tomorrow.

It is said the gunboat Marietta, which sailed from Key West for Colon November 18, has been sighted.

WILL NOT HAMPER COMMANDERS.

No Additional Instructions Sent by Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following cablegram from Captain Perry, commanding the battle-ship Iowa, dated Panama, today:

"Everything quiet. No further interference since notification. Transit and telegraphic communication open. Colon in possession of Liberals, and quiet."

The following cablegram was received at the State Department from Consul-General Gudger, dated Panama today:

"Everything quiet. Communication restored and trains moving unmolested."

Secretary Long has not sent any additional instructions to the commanders of the Iowa and the Machias, believing that too full directions at times hamper instead of facilitate such a situation as now exists on the Isthmus, preferring to trust to the officers' own judgment in suiting their actions to the prime purposes of keeping traffic free and American interests fully protected. In a few days the gunboat Concord will have reached Panama to relieve the Iowa, and the Marietta, on the Atlantic side, will be at Colon to take the place of the Machias. However, if the present situation continues, all four of these vessels will be held on the Isthmus, pending developments.

Comment of the Paris Press.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Considerable attention is being paid here to the landing of a force of American marines at Colon, particularly in view of Secretary Hay's recent speech. The Journal des Debats, commenting on the alleged contrast between Secretary Hay's assurance that the United States does not covet the territory of other American republics and the landing of the marines from th eMachias, says: "The events on the Isthmus of Panama furnish the United States Government with an opportunity of proving practically to what extent its action is disinterested."

The Francais says: "France will give President Roosevelt's Government the legitimate confidence it asks for and deserves."

The Liberte, on the other hand, accuses Washington of seeking a pretext to seize the Isthmus.

Laws of Federation of Miners.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 21.—The new constitution of the Western Federation of Miners has been completed by the executive board, after two weeks of hard work. The board adjourned today, and will not meet again until the Denver convention in May. Three important changes from the terms of the old document are noted. The first is the organization of state federations of miners from the local unions of the federation. The second change is the establishment of an insurance plan for all members of the federation. The third important clause relates to the ratification of the convention agreement for interchangeable membership cards with the Western Labor Union.

THE LOUISIANA CENTENARY

Historical Commemorations Have Points of Real Use.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The St. Louis Exposition, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, will stand on a very different footing from the Buffalo Exposition. Otherwise, the $4,000,000 deficit at Buffalo would be a discouraging gloss upon the St. Louis project.

The Buffalo Exposition was purely a commercial enterprise. Though everyone wished it well, and many states and cities were glad to send exhibits, nobobdy ever pretended exactly to understand what it was all about. It never has been made entirely clear to the popular comprehension why it was called Pan-American. The most substantial basis of it seemed desire to bring to the knowledge of the world the brilliant achievements and wonderful industrial possibilities of the Niagara electric power improvement. This is a worthy undertaking, but it could not exactly appeal to the popular imagination. Nevertheless, the Buffalo Exposition would have come nearer success but for the lamentable chance of the President's assassination. In any event, its failure to pay ought not to discourage a like enterprise that rests on a very different basis.

The St. Louis project, on the other hand, appeals more strongly to the popular imagination. Its basis is sentimental, patriotic, historical, even heoric. The exposition will commemorate the most important event in American history between the adoption of the Constitution and the Civil War. It will recall the first conscious step in the fulfillment of our National destiny. At a time when that destiny is being fulfilled on the other side of the globe, it is fitting that American attention should be arrested by appropriate celebration of the first bold experiment in territorial expansion.

The St. Louis Exposition will have a special, local, almost domestic interest for a large, populous and rich group of American States. One has to stop and think, so thoroughly has the American Republic been consolidated, how extensive the Louisiana cession was. It embraced all the states along the Mississippi from Louisiana to Minnesota, and stretched west, north of Texas, as far as Colorado and Montana. For the people of all these states the exposition will commemorate the union of their soil with the republic, the event that makes them Americans now. Were interest in the exposition to be confined to these states alone, it would have a broader basis and a stronger stimulus than any since the Columbian exposition of 1892. Surely the interest will not be so limited. St. Louis is near the geographical center of the richest and most prosperous and thriving part of the country. Doubtless the east bank of the river will join with the west bank in improving the commercial opportunity offered by this notable historic commemoration.

The City of Minneapolis will stand in rather a peculiar relation to the exposition. The biggest half of it, on the west bank of the river, stands on the edge of the Louisiana purchase, and shares the historical interest of all the west half of the Mississippi Valley. The event to be commemorated made us Americans, too. As a Mississippi River town, it is the very heart of the region to whose commercial interests the opportunities of the exposition will appeal. Doubtless its specially intimate trade relations with St. Louis and the southwest territory tributary to it will give Minneapolis business men an uncommon readiness to take part in the exposition of trade, and it is quite certain that public sentiment here will approve a larger participation in the exposition by the State of Minnesota, acting through the Legislature.

Would-Be Trust-Smashers.

PORTLAND, Nov. 21.—(To the Editor.)—The strenuous efforts of the Governor of Minnesota and others to prevent the organization of great combines is somewhat amusing to the student of scientific socialism. When Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Edward Bellamy and other economic writers predicted the large combinations of business and capital, the majority of people said it was impracticable, impossible and absurd. Time is proving how correct they were. These men simply recognized the law of economic development. It is a historic fact, as stated by Marx and Engels, in the "Manifesto" issued in 1847, that "all property relations have continually been subject to historical change, consequent upon the change in historical conditions." The Missouri socialist very uniquely sums up the present situation in the following:

An eclipse of the sun does not startle civilized people because the event is explained to them by science. The Chinese are ignorant of the causes of an eclipse and imagine that it is the effort of a dragon to destroy the sun; so, on November 11, the date of the next eclipse, they are to have an enormous rough house, and songs and drums will fill the air with noise to frighten away the dragon. Sounds foolish, doesn't it?

There is a parallel to the above. The socialist is not frightened by the growth of trusts because it is explained by science; the trusts are the natural outcome of capitalism and will as surely give way to socialism as the face of the sun will appear again after the eclipse. The socialist knows that the trusts are but a passing shadow, indicative of certain scientific facts. But there are certain trust-smashers who imagine the trust to be some awful dragon trying to swallow the whole human race, and about election time they get out with drums and torches and make a terrible noise in the hope of frightening the trust dragon away. Sounds foolish, doesn't it?

M. LENA MORROW.

The Pan-American Railway.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—J. M. Neeland, general manager of the Pan-American Railway, which recently secured a concession for a line from a point on the Tehauntepec National Railroad to the Guatemalan border, where it will make connection with a railroad in that country, says he has the necessary capital and is ready to begin work immediately. The road is subsidized and its construction will be the means of opening up a rich mineral and agricultural district. The road will be of great value as a military line, and Mexico's final link in a chain of roads making up her contribution to the much-talked-of Pan-American Railway.

Mathis Made a Confession.

OXFORD, Miss., Nov. 21.—William Mathis, the murderer of the two Montgomerys, who gave himself up last night to officers at Dallas, was brought here today by 50 armed men. He said he held the lamp and a pistol while the negro, Orlando Lester, did the shooting. He regretted having burned the bodies, but also regretted he had not killed the other persons who had attempted to arrest him.

Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of **Mother's Friend** so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

Mother's Friend

Send for free book containing information of priceless value to all expectant mothers.
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Beauty's Blood Deep

How untrue the old adage "Beauty's Skin Deep." How many women of beautiful features marred by impure blood try in vain to get a pure complexion by doctoring the skin. The quickest, surest, only way to beauty is to cleanse the blood.

"I have been taking Cascarets for pimples and have been greatly benefited."
—Miss Gertrude Grant, Cambridge, Mass.

"I am very well pleased with Cascarets. They are fine for the complexion."
—Miss Catherine C. Coffman, S. English, Ia.

"Cascarets will clear the complexion of boils, pimples and blackheads caused by impure blood."
—A. E. Griffin, M. D., Stubblefield, Texas.

"Cascarets have done a great deal of good for me and for all our family."
—Miss Florence Cook, Webster City, Ia.

"I must add my testimonial to your valuable medicine Cascarets for stomach trouble."
—Irene Ackerman (famous singer), 20 West Fifteenth Street, New York.

"I was suffering with sick headaches a great deal, but after taking a box of Cascarets, am entirely cured."
—Miss Clara Stimmel, 229 So. Sandusky St., Delaware, O.

"Cascarets did me a world of good. My liver was in bad condition for some time and one box cured me."
—Miss Mabel Allen, Clare, Michigan.

"I have taken Cascarets for my complexion and find they are very pleasant to take and have benefited me wonderfully."—Miss Eliza V. Hunter, Palatka, Florida.

"My wife had pimples on her face. She took Cascarets and the pimples all disappeared. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets."
—Fred Waltman, 5708 Germantown Ave., Phila., Pa.

"When I commenced taking Cascarets, I was very weak and nervous and had a very offensive breath. It is now five months since I quit taking Cascarets and all those awful spells have disappeared."
—Miss Annie Dungan, Burchard, Ind.

How many, many young women are anaemic, pale, sickly-looking, perhaps with pimples on face and neck, owing to poor, unhealthy blood. Perhaps womanhood is approaching, that serious time of life when irregularities are liable to break down a constitution. The first rule for purifying and enriching the blood is to keep the bowels free and natural, gently but positively, without nervous shock, and Cascarets Candy Cathartic is the only medicine to do it.

Cascarets

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address
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Under the treatment pursued before irrigations were established, six weeks was deemed the duration of an acute contracted disorder. If it proceeded beyond six weeks it was considered to have gone into chronic condition. From statistics compiled from our practice in the past five years, covering over 6500 cases, we can show that 90 per cent of our patients have recovered in 14 days or less. It is, therefore, equally proper to hold that a case not entirely cured within two weeks must be considered a chronic one, and some complication has arisen for which the patient should see a specialist. We invite free consultation on this subject, and offer an experience of over 20 years; in fact, we can positively assert that we have never failed to cure in a single instance.

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