MINERS' CAMP CAPTURED

OFFICERS DESCENDED ON RENDEZVOUS OF KENTUCKY STRIKERS.

All the Union Men Who Were Found Were Made Prisoners and Their Camp Broken Up.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—The famous camp of the striking miners, a quarter of a mile south of Nortonville, in the southern part of this county, is a thing of the past. Tonight there is nothing left to mark the rendezvous of those who defied the officers, and even the courts, and gave the state and county authorities so much trouble during the past two months, save ash heaps and the usual marks of debris incident to camp life. All of the campers on which the sun rose this morning, with the exception of a few who escaped the officers, are prisoners behind the bars of the county jail, charged by County Judge Hall with "a breach of the peace, unlawfully assembling and banding together, thereby making the camp a menace and terror to the public peace." The four large tents with all the camp paraphernalia were captured today and brought in with the prisoners.

Last Wednesday County Judge Hall issued an order commanding that the union camp at Nortonville be disbanded before Saturday morning at daybreak, and that the campers not assemble again in the county. Judge Hall issued the order after receiving sworn statements from more than 100 reliable men, who declared that armed men going forth from these camps were responsible for the nightly attacks on the mines, and upon the homes of peaceable, law-abiding citizens. He stated that the union camp was an unlawful assembly of men banded together for the purpose of destroying property and intimidating men who persisted in working independent of the United Mine Workers of America, "who have had representatives in Hopkins County for more than a year trying to persuade and force the miners employed in the mines to join their organization." Judge Hall made a careful investigation before acting, and was then supported by the Governor of the state and the entire military force.

After President Wood, of the United Mineworkers, and Judge Yost, chief counsel for the union, demonstrated their intention not to heed the orders of the court, and hurled defiance in the face of the officers, Judge Hall called on Adjutant-General Murray and the two companies of state guards from Madisonville and Hopkinsville.

The plans for carrying out the order were completed last night, and a special train left Madisonville for the scene at 6:30 o'clock A. M. today, carrying Judge Hall, Sheriff Hankins, two deputies, General Murray, his aids, Captain Ellis, of Owensboro, Captain Gordon, of Frankfort, and Captains Powers and Strong, with the Madisonville and Hopkinsville companies. The train took the siding at Nortonville, and Judge Hall, the Sheriff and his deputies drove to the camp, a quarter of a mile distant. It was found that all of the men, save 25 or 30, had left, taking with them the arms and ammunition. Judge Hall ordered those present arrested, and the four large tents torn down, and started for Nortonville.

When the time came to remove the prisoners to the train they refused to budge saying the officers would have to remove them, which one of the deputies proceeded to do. Stepping down he picked up one of the men and shouldered him. The officer was not very particular about the way he carried the prisoner, and just as he was in the act of throwing him over into the wagon, the man begged to be allowed to walk. The others, seeing that no foolishness was to be tolerated, agreed to walk also.

Arriving at the camp early this morning, the first thing that attracted attention was a piece of canvas about a yard square, on which was printed the following notice: "U. M. W. of A.: We have come to stay with Hopkins County people until we get a check weighman on the tipple to weigh our coal and pay us in gold, and eight hours a day, and payments every two weeks will be the order of the U. M. W. of A." When the officers arrived the camp was in charge of Arlie Oates, First Lieutenant of the Greenville company of Kentucky State Guards, and the same man who was reported to have been killed in last Sunday's battle at Providence. He was very polite, and offered no resistance to the officers. He and 20 other members of the camp were taken into custody. Oates and Jim Platt, one of the campers, escaped later at Nortonville, and neither has been captured.

One of the features of the capture was the absence of negroes. Yesterday there were more than 100 negroes in camp.

The men who are held as prisoners will be tried on the charge of unlawfully assembling, causing a breach of the peace and banding and confederating together to violate the law. Judge Evans, of the Louisville district of the Federal Court, will hear the arguments in the injunction cases tomorrow at Owensboro. The attorneys for the coal operators in the county have been gathering evidence with a view of making the injunction, issued several days ago by Judge Evans, permanent, and include all the mines in the county, as well as that in the Reinecke district. The order enjoined the strikers from assembling within gunshot range of the Reinecke mining property.

GLAD TO RESUME WORK.

Ex-Strikers Cheered First Train to Leave Harlem Yards.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—There was a rush of business at the Harlem River yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway today, for at 10 o'clock in the morning all the men who went on strike last Tuesday went back to work. The work was somewhat interrupted by the high tide in the Harlem River, this being caused by the big easterly storm which was raging. The tide covered the approaches to the car floats so that the work of shipping cars down the river could not be done. The average rise of the Harlem from low to high water is about five feet, but today the tide rose about three feet above the average. At noon the tide receded somewhat, and four floats, containing 15 men each, were landed at the yards. These floats came from the depots in Jersey City, and were loaded with perishable freight. The first train to leave the yards under the direction of the old men left at 1 o'clock, and the men lined up all along the track cheering. The headquarters of the strikers were deserted all day, giving evidence that the strike is over for good.

Building Trades Unions' Federation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—At a meeting today of the Central Federated Union, a new central body of unions in the building trades was formed which will take the place of the Board of Walking Delegates and the Building Council. The new central body will represent a membership of 65,000 in the building trades. It will have all the large building trades unions among its affiliated organizations, and it is understood that in cases of disputes between these organizations and employers, strikes will not be ordered until every honorable means of settlement has been exhausted.

Raising a Great Strike Fund.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 24.—A gigantic fund is a proposition the lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers in the Wheeling district are now voting on. The plans call for an assessment on each member of 10 per cent of each man's wages. The lodges that voted against the agreement proposed by the steel trust are inclined to stand out for the big contribution. It is taken to mean that another stern clash with the billion-dollar trust is due in 1902, when the scale expires.

GREAT CONTEST THURSDAY

Multnomah and Oregon Elevens Prepared for Thanksgiving Game.

The Thanksgiving contest between Oregon and Multnomah gives promise of being one of the greatest football games ever played in Portland. Among local football enthusiasts it is the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and the game is arousing interest among all classes of people.

The Multnomah eleven is a heavy one, one of the heaviest that the club ever put out, and the men have been trained to play fast ball, as was demonstrated in their game with the University of Washington. The exact line-up for the coming game has not yet been decided upon, but it is known that Kerrigan, Sanders, Downs and Dolph will play behind the line, and McMillan and Montague at ends. Pratt will occupy his regular position at right tackle, and Rusk or Kirkley will fill the other tackle position. Van Voorhis will play right guard and Ross the left, although Dr. Woodruff may play instead of Ross. Woodruff formerly played with the University of Pennsylvania, and if he lines up with the M. A. A. C. team next Thursday the spectators will certainly see some clever work by one of "Penn's" great 'varsity players. Holston and Keller have been playing center on the club team this year, and both men are sure passers and good defensive players. With Dr. Woodruff in the line, the M. A. A. C. eleven will average more than 170 pounds per man.

Opposed to the heavy club eleven, Oregon will match the lightest team in the college's football history—an eleven of lean, scrawny, fighting demons. They have been pummelled and battered through a hard schedule of games. They wear blackened eyes and skinned noses, and some of them walk with an ungraceful limp. They are men who have fought always against odds, always against bigger and stronger men, always against beef and strength; but they can be depended upon to play a splendid game of football and to call forth the strongest efforts of their opponents.

IN THE BASEBALL WORLD.

Eastern Leagues Are After Joe Tinker and George Engle.

The interest in the baseball world is now centered in the annual meetings of the magnates of the major leagues. The American League meets in Chicago December 2, and the National holds its annual assemblage in New York December 10.

The sporting Life of November 16 prints the following article about Joe Tinker in its Kansas City letter:

"Joe Tinker, the Kansas City boy, who played such good ball at third for Portland in the Pacific-Northwest League this past season that he has been recommended to Cincinnati, is in receipt of a contract and a letter asking him to sign it, from John T. Brush himself. Tinker has not signed as yet, however, and probably wil not for some time to come It is even possible that he will not go with the Reds at all, for he does not like the tone of Brush's letter. The Cincinnati president talks as though he wants him to jump his reservation, and this, Tinker says, he will not do. 'If Brush wants me,' he said last night, 'he will have to secure my release from Portland. Then I will talk business with him. I am not taking any chances of getting in trouble with the minor league organization. I have written Brush to that effect.'"

This shows the kind of stuff Tinker is made of. He does not care to risk his chances in the baseball world by jumping his reservation. If Tinker should sign this contract to play with "Reds" and fail to come up to the standard of a major league team, he would have a hard time getting a new position. According to the rules of the National League of profession baseball clubs, he would have to pay a big fine before he could be reinstated in any of the minor leagues.

George Engle, of Portland's pitching staff, seems to be in demand among the big league clubs. He has received an offer from Connie Mack to go on the "Athletics" in Philadelphia, and one to join the Cincinnati "Reds." He has not yet accepted either one of these offers, as it is very likely that he will return to Oregon when the season opens next Spring.

The All-Americas got enough of their barn-storming tours, and as a result the trip was abandoned after the team had reached Houston, Texas. The mecca of the team was California. A number of the players wanted to quit at every town they played in, and when Houston was reached all decided to give up the trip. Umpire Cantillion, who was with the team, is reported to be organizing another nine to take up the trip. He expects to have his team leave Chicago November 24, and spend the entire month of December in California.

RAMBLERS, 6; ARTILLERY, 5.

Score of the Snappy, Well-Contested Football Game Yesterday.

Ramblers, 6; Eighth Artillery, 5. That was the score at the end of the football game between those teams on the Portland Baseball Club's grounds yesterday afternoon. A small crowd of enthusiastic spectators saw these teams play a snappy and well-contested game, which was won by the home team because Schiele of the visitors missed an easy goal after a touchdown, while Crosby sent the pigskin over the bars for the Ramblers. Twice the ball was carried over the east goal line, once in the first half by Cady for the soldiers, and once in the second half by Capen, of the Rambler eleven.

The game ended with the Ramblers having the ball on their own 40-yard line.

The line-up:

Ramblers.	Position.	8th Artillery.
Delschneider	L E R	Bently
Smith, N.		
Dowling	R E L	Martin
Stamp	L T R	Higby, Gensheer
Mathena	R T L	Long
Bird	L G R	Bunk
Berger	R G L	Kilbourne
Swanson	L H R	Tahoma, Berrick
Capen	R H L	Cady
Higgins	C	David
Smith, J.	Q	Graves
Crosby	F	Schiele

Score—Ramblers, 6; Eighth Artillery, 5. Officials — Randall, Portland, referee; Cole, Eighth Artillery, umpire; Robert Day and Sergeant Frank E. McNeff, timekeepers; Smith and Waller, linesmen.

Automobile Races Postponed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—The muddy condition of the track at Oakley Park yesterday necessitated postponement of the Cincinnati Automobile Club's programme of automobile races, and the exhibition by Henri Fournier, the French chauffeur. The races will be run tomorrow.

Our "Young" President.

Boston Globe.

Why do they persist in calling Roosevelt "our young President"? People seem to forget that a man is not old in these days till he gets along in the neighborhood of four-score.

Roosevelt is a year older than the Emperor of Germany, 12 years older than the Czar of Russia, 10 years older than the King of Italy, 22 years older than the Queen of the Netherlands, and 28 years older than the King of Spain.

If one cares to make Mr. Roosevelt young by comparison let him compare him with the pope, the Emperor of Austria, or some of the old men whose deaths are daily mentioned in the papers as having gone to the windward of a century.

Things have changed since they used to speak of a man at 60 as being "an old man."

Webfoot Hard Wheat Flour,
The best for bread making.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES

LIST OF THE AGREEMENTS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES.

Pending Conventions Awaiting Ratification and Those at Present in Operation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The special interest in the reciprocity history of the United States awakened by the discussion which has been in progress here during the week suggested to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics a concise presentation of the history of the reciprocity treaties and agreements which the United States has had in the past, those now in operation, and those awaiting action by Congress.

The list of reciprocity agreements since 1850 consists of:

(1) An agreement made with Canada which operated from 1855 to 1866, under which the United States admitted free of duty from Canada breadstuffs, provisions, live animals, fruits, poultry, hides, skins and furs, ores and metals, timber and lumber, cotton, flax and hemp, and unmanufactured tobacco; Canada also admitting the same articles from the United States free of duty.

(2) An agreement with the Hawaiian Islands existed from 1876 to 1900, by which the United States admitted free of duty sugar and molasses, and other tropical products of those islands, and they admitted free of duty breadstuffs, provisions and general merchandise from the United States.

(3) The treaties made in 1891-92 under the Act of 1890 with Brazil; Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico; United Kingdom for the British West Indies and British Guiana; Dominican Republic, Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala in Central America; and Germany, France and Austria-Hungary. Under these the United States agreed to admit free of duty sugar, molasses, coffee and hides from the countries mentioned, and in exchange for that privilege those countries agreed to the following concessions on goods from the United States: Brazil, the free admission of wheat, flour, corn and oats, meal, starch, vegetables, hay, pork except hams, fish, cottonseed oil, coal, naval stores, agricultural implements, manufacturing and mechanical tools, engines, mining machinery and material for railway construction and equipment, also a 25 per cent reduction in the duty on lard, hams, butter, cheese, preserved meats, fruits and vegetables, cotton manufactures, iron and steel manufactures, lumber, timber, wood manufactures, wagons and carriages and manufactures of rubber. With Spain, for the admission into Cuba and Porto Rico of the following articles free of duty: Meats, fish, wood for cooperage and building, wagons, carts, cars for railways, sewing machines, manufactures of iron and steel, oats and forage, and numerous other articles, also a reduced rate of duty on wheat, flour and many manufactured articles. With the United Kingdom, for the British West Indies, an agreement similar to that above named with reference to Cuba and Porto Rico. Similar agreements with Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and the Dominican Republic. With Germany, the free admission of the following articles from the United States: Bran, flax, feathers, hides and skins, tan bark, also a large list of articles at a reduced rate of duty. With Austria-Hungary, an agreement similar to that with Germany.

(4) Agreement made in 1898, under the Act of 1897, with France, by which the United States reduces the rate of duty on tartar, brandies, still wines and paintings, and France extends its minimum tariff rates to canned and prepared meats, also fruits, hops, timber and lumber in the United States. Similar agreements were also made in 1900 with Germany, Portugal and Italy. All of the recent agreements with France, Germany, Portugal and Italy are now in existence.

The pending unratified treaties from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, provided for: (1) the reduction of 12½ per cent duty on sugar, molasses, fruits and asphalt from the British West Indies and Guiana and the removal or reduction of the duty on a large list of agricultural products and manufactures entering those colonies from the United States. (2) A reduction of 20 per cent in the duty on sugar, hides and certain grades of wool from Argentina entering the United States and a reduction in the Argentina duty on a large list of foodstuffs and manufactures from the United States. (3) A reduction of from 5 to 20 per cent on certain manufactures entering the United States from France and the application of the minimum tariff of France to most of the articles entering that country from the United States. In addition to these there are pending treaties with Nicaragua, Ecuador, the Danish West Indies and the Dominican Republic, from which the injunction of secrecy has not as yet been removed.

The following statement shows the full list of the reciprocity agreements and treaties which the United States has made and put into operation since 1850, also those pending and unratified:

COUNTRIES.	Date at which treaty took effect.	Date of termination.
Canada	Mar. 16, 1855	Mar. 17, 1866.
Hawaiian Islands	Sept. 9, 1876	April 30, 1900.
Brazil	April 1, 1891	Aug. 27, 1894.
San Domingo	Sept. 1, 1891	Aug. 27, 1894.
British West Indies (a)	Feb. 1, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894.
Salvador	Feb. 1, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894.
Nicaragua	Mar. 12, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894.
Honduras	May 25, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894.
Gautemala	May 30, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894.
Cuba and Porto Rico (b)	Sept. 1, 1891	Aug. 27, 1894.
Germany	Feb. 1, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894.
Austria-Hungary	May 26, 1892	Aug. 27, 1894.
Switzerland	June 1, 1898	Mar. 23, 1900.
France	June 1, 1898	Still in force.
Germany	July 10, 1900	Still in force.
Portugal	July 12, 1900	Still in force.
Italy	July 18, 1900	Still in force.

In addition to the above are the following agreements made, but not yet ratified by the Senate:

	Signed.	
British West Indies (a)	June 16, 1899	Unratified.
Argentina	July 10, 1899	Unratified.
France	July 24, 1899	Unratified.
Dominican Republic	1899	Unratified.
Nicaragua	1899	Unratified.
Ecuador	1899	Unratified.

(a) Agreement with the United Kingdom.
(b) Agreement with Spanish Government.

MERITS OF OREGON FLOUR

Contention as to Which Is the Best for Bread Making.

Two housekeepers ordering flour at a grocery Saturday became involved in quite a spirited argument in regard to the comparative merits of flour made from Valley wheat and that made from the blue stem wheat grown in Eastern Oregon.

One of the women, who had been raised in the Willamette Valley, contended that flour made from Valley wheat was the whitest and finest in the world, in fact had no equal. The other woman, who had lived for a number of years in Eastern Oregon, said the flour made from bluestem or other hard wheat, made much sweeter and more nutritious bread than that which could be made from Valley flour.

Finally the grocer took a hand in the discussion. He informed the women that they were both right, and that the flour furnished the people of Portland was the best in the world. The hard wheat flour, he said, had more gluten in it and made bread which those accustomed to it, liked better than bread made from Valley flour. Valley flour, however, was the whitest and lightest, and the best for cake and pastry. In the end the women ordered flour of both kinds, and will use one for making bread and the other for making cake and pastry. As to which kind of bread is best depends in a great measure on how one has been brought up. To those who have always lived on bread made from hard wheat flour, the bread made from Valley flour is not satisfying on account of the lack of gluten, while those who have always used Valley flour do not care for much gluten in their bread.

It is really wonderful how many kinds of bread can be made from the same kind of flour. Every nation has a different kind of bread, and right here at home there are found hop yeast bread, salt rising bread, sour dough bread, and people who contend that each is the best.

LOST MINE FOUND.

The Famous Ninety-Nine Silver Mine Discovered in the Catskills.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Tribune prints the following:

"After being lost for 75 years, the 'Ninety-Nine' silver mine, once famous through the whole Catskill range, has been found again. At least that is the belief of J. O. Poole, a mining expert, who is said to live in Trenton, N. J. He has discovered a cave in the heart of the Shawangunk Mountains, not far from Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., which exposes a wide vein of peculiar ore. Numerous assays show heavy value in silver, lead and other minerals. Every effort has been made to keep the discovery a secret until mineral rights to the surrounding mining property could be purchased. Poole and the New Jersey men who are backing him are said to have secured such rights on more than 5000 acres, and are preparing to start active mining operations. The story of the accidental discovery of the mine was brought to this city from Kingston. Judge A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston, returned from Ellenville a few days ago, and brought some specimens of the ore. Judge Clearwater said:

"'A few weeks ago, while tramping through the hills, Poole noticed what seemed to be croppings of silver and copper-bearing ore at the base of the Shawangunk. He climbed up the lead and made extensive excavations, with the result that he found a cave or opening in the mountain, from which he says he has since taken large quantities of almost pure lead ore, as well as quartz which bears silver and zinc in large proportions.'

The mine takes its name from a Wawarsing Indian named Noopakiptic, but better known as Ninety-Nine. The Indian lived near Sockanissing and was accustomed to come among the settlers of the valley with chunks of almost pure lead and silver, which he exchanged for provisions. He said that he dug the ore in a cave in the Shawangunk Mountains. A white friend, Ben Depuy, succeeded in persuading Ninety-Nine to lead him to the cave with eyes tightly bandaged. Depuy returned with tales of a wonderfully rich ledge. He did not succeed in finding the mine again, however, and Ninety-Nine died with his secret untold. About 50 years ago two Western prospectors, it is said, appeared in the mountains accompanied by a Wisconsin Indian. They were provided with Indian maps and diagrams. They searched for several weeks without success and finally returned to the West. Since that time no systematic search has been made, and recently the story has been regarded in the light of a pretty legend.

NEWS OF THE ARMY.

Movements of Military People Well Known Here.

Major John A. Cleim, well known and kindly remembered in Portland, where he served as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia, is now filling a similar position at San Antonio, Texas.

Captain F. P. Fremont, of the Second Infantry, son of the pioneer pathfinder, has been found guilty in the Philippines, of assaulting an enlisted man, and sentenced to suspension of rank and command for six months, and to be confined to post limits during that time. His mother, Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont, is interceding for him with the President.

Mrs. and Miss Gibbon, widow and daughter of the late General John Gibbon, are now living at Charlottsville, Va.

Naval Constructor Ferguson, well-known in Portland, is now stationed at Bath, Me.

General C. Merriam, formerly of this department, has been placed on the retired list.

Captain F. W. Harris and wife, formerly of Walla Walla, have gone to Vienna, where he will be military attache at the United States legation.

Captain W. R. Schofield, paymaster, is ordered to San Francisco from Portland about December 10, for temporary duty.

Lieutenant William Mitchell has been ordered from Vancouver Barracks to Eagle City, Alaska, for duty in construction of the military telegraph line to Tanana.

Captain W. S. McBroom has been ordered to bring a detachment of recruits from Columbus, Ohio, to San Francisco, and then return to Vancouver Barracks.

Lieutenant L. D. Cabell, Fourteenth Infantry, has been granted three months leave of absence.

Major R. P. Wainwright, who bought so many horses in the Northwest for the Government, is now stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

Russian Over the Telephone.

(Argonaut.)

In speaking of the terrors of the Slav tongue, Opie Read remarked that a druggist in the heart of the Russian colony in Chicago recently had a telephone instrument installed in his place for the accommodation of his patrons. The minute the first user of the 'phone began to talk Russian into the receiver the wire kinked into small knots, like a tensely twisted string. They couldn't do a thing to meet the emergency until one of the telephone linemen, who had once attempted to do missionary work in a Russian settlement in Minnesota, replaced the smooth, insulated copper strand with the ordinary barb wire. That jagged medium proved a perfect means of transmission for Russian speech.

Raynor Would Not Accept a Fee.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—It was learned today that Isidor Raynor, chief counsel for Admiral W. S. Schley in the recent hearing before the court of inquiry, had refused to accept a fee for his services. A mutual friend of the Admiral and Mr. Raynor stated that the Admiral recently sent a valuable gold watch to Mr. Raynor and a magnificent brooch of diamonds and pearls to Mrs. Raynor.

The term "infantry" was first used by the Spaniards in the wars with the Moors to designate the bodyguard of a royal Prince or Infanta. It was extended to the entire body of foot soldiers and finally adopted throughout Europe.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNED

RESULT OF LAST WEEK'S RIOTING AT ATHENS.

New Ministry Formed With King George's Approval—Recent Fighting in South Africa.

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—As a result of the demonstration against the proposed translation of the Gospels into modern Greek, the Cabinet has resigned. This action was taken in spite of King George's efforts to induce the Cabinet and the Premier to remain in office. M. Theotokis, the Premier, considers the responsibility of a judicial inquiry into the recent riots should be left to another Cabinet in order that the truth may be established beyond suspicion.

There was a renewal of the rioting tonight, though not on a large scale, with demonstrations against the retiring Cabinet. The residences of the Ministers were stoned. The crowds were finally dispersed by cavalry. Armed students continue to occupy the university buildings.

After an audience with King George tonight, M. Zaimis, ex-Premier, completed a Cabinet made up as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Zaimis; Minister of the Interior, M. Trianda-Fyllakos; Minister of Marine, M. Topalis; Minister of Public Worship, M. Menferrato; Minister of Finance, M. Negris; Minister of War, Colonel Korpas. Until an official inquiry into the causes of the riots has been concluded, M. Zaimis will hold also the portfolio of Justice.

IT WAS A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

Recent Fighting Near Villiersdorf Was More Than a Skirmish.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—This morning's dispatches from South Africa show that the recent fighting near Villiersdorf, southwest of Standerton, as to which Lord Kitchener reported nothing beyond the fact that Commandant Buys had been captured after attacking a patrol of 100 railroad pioneers, was really a serious affair. It seems that Grobelaar's commando succeeded in surrounding and capturing a British force of 100 British railway pioneers. Subsequently Colonel Rymington came up with reinforcements, and with heavy fighting compelled the Boers to retire and release their prisoners. The British losses included Major Fisher, killed, and three officers wounded. The casualties among the men have not yet been reported.

With reference to the story that the British placed Boer women and children in front during the fighting at Graspan June 6, when General Dewet's convoy was captured—a story which has been spread broadcast as an example of British barbarity—the Daily Mail sent a dispatch of inquiry to Lord Kitchener, who replied as follows:

"The statement is absolutely untrue and devoid of all foundation. One child was killed and one woman and one child were wounded by the Boers."

As the story has been prominent in the recent anti-Chamberlain campaign in Germany, the Daily Mail has telegraphed Lord Kitchener's reply to all the leading German papers.

William T. Stead, returning to London yesterday, said that he "thanked God that Germany and Europe were bold enough to call baby murder crime. Compared with England's conduct," he continued, "Herod's slaughter of innocents was saintlike. Great Britain ought to be beaten in this unjust war. In the American war we employed redskins, just as we have loosened Kaffirs against the Boers, and, thank God, we were beaten."

Anti-Chamberlain Agitation Ending.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—With the moderating tone of the German press, the acute phase of the Chamberlain incident is regarded as already passed. Whether the agitation will be renewed or die out altogether will now depend upon the attitude Count von Bulow assumes in the Reichstag. It has been assumed that he will take a firm stand on Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh remarks, being nothing loth to use the matter in Germany as a lever to assist the programme of Emperor William. The discussion still simmers in the British press. The Daily Chronicle recalls the Dewey-Deitrich incident and quotes largely from Sydney Brooks' article in the Atlantic Monthly as proving "the necessity for an alliance between the Anglo-Saxon peoples."

Chemist Berthelot's Jubilee.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The jubilee of the scientific debut of M. Marchelin Berthelot, the chemist, was celebrated today in the grand amphitheater of the University of Sorbonne, which was filled to overflowing with notables of the scientific and political worlds. M. Loubet was present, surrounded by the members of the Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps and many representatives of the foreign scientific bodies. M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, pronounced a eulogy on the labors of M. Berthelot and described the ceremony as a national fete. President Loubet presented to Mr. Berthelot the commemorative medallion and embraced him amid great enthusiasm.

Motor-Car Accident.

ROME, Nov. 24.—During a motor-car race from Turin to Bologna, between the Duke of Abruzzi and Signor Cotelletti, the Duke's machine, while going at the rate of 50 miles an hour, came into collision with a milestone. The car was smashed but the Duke escaped with trifling injuries. Signor Cotelletti covered 224 miles in six hours and a half.

American Building in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—One of the finest sites in Paris has become American property. It is announced that the Equitable Life Insurance Company has acquired the plot of ground on the Boulevard des Dechaupens and the Rue de la Paix, overlooking the Grand Opera-House, where it intends to build, introducing the latest American methods of construction.

Excitable Frenchman's Crime.

MENTONE, Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Municipal Council of Roquerbrune last night, M. Orsini, one of the Councillors, after a heated discussion, drew a revolver and shot M. Sigaut, the Deputy Mayor, dangerously wounding also the Mayor and the Mayor's brother, who had tried to arrest Orsini. The latter escaped.

Turkey's Arrogant Protest.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The Vienna papers assert that Turkey is addressing an arrogant circular letter to the powers, protesting against the "perpetual interference" in Turkish affairs and demanding to know their intentions regarding Crete.

Spanish Workers Urged to Strike.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—At Barcelona, Corunna and Carthagena, meetings in denunciation of the proposed government bill dealing with strikes were held today. Violent speeches were made, the speakers urging the workers to prepare for a general strike.

Incendiary Fires in Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Numerous churches in the provinces have been destroyed during the last few days by incendiary fires. Thus far the police have secured no clews as to the culprits.

Minister Griscom at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—Lloyd Griscom, the newly appointed Minister to Persia, and Mrs. Griscom are staying with Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States Legation here.

Appropriation for Spanish Navy.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The Minister of Finance has consented to the demand of the Minister of Marine for the appropriation of 12,500,000 pesetas for the Spanish Navy.

Fate That Awaits Lynch.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, the newly-elected member of Parliament for Galway, has been informed that if he comes to England he will be tried for treason.

Johnny on the Alligator.

Chicago Tribune.

The alligator is a long, leather-covered animal consisting of three parts, which are head, body and tail. The legs are too short to count. I have heard that if you cut an alligator in two in the middle the two ends will turn around and fight each other, but this is doubtless exaggerated. The alligator must not be confounded with the crocodile of Holy Writ. It is of a different specie, though they look very much alike. When you study up how different many things are that look alike, you are filled with amazement. It has always seemed to me that creation is a wonderful thing. We ought to study it and learn all we can about it. The alligator can eat anything, but prefers small negro children. It lives in warm climates. When you examine a large alligator in the North you will find it stuffed with sawdust. JOHNNIE.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

C S Norris, N Y c
C F Clarke, Chgo
C S Stoddard & wf, Dayton
W A Greer, N Y
I W Frankel, N Y
Henry Goldstone, S F
S A Hutchinson & wf, Chicago
E E Caine & wf, Seattle
Mrs D B Worthington, Beloit
J P Adair, Chicago
A G Dunn, Seattle
Geo Murphy, Nome
Chas D Jones, Seattle
J H Bridgeford, Seattle
R G Whitlock, Louisville
W S Bowers, Baker
A H Tarbet, Salt Lake
J D Audley Smith, Weiser
P P Shelby, do
J Marshall & wf, S F
D R Sterling, Chicago
A C Blair, Los Angeles
E O Wattis & wf, Tacc
Geo S Buffum, St L
Marie Stone, N Y
J C Gair, Chgo
S C Thompson, St Paul
C T Shearer, Helena
I Mendelssohn, do
W H Barker, Astoria
Geo H George, do
Lydia A Douglass, Chgo
A Sylvester, S F
Mrs Francis Towle, St Paul
Miss Clark, do
R J Lindin, city
F T McHenry, N Y
Susie Kirwin, N Y
Mrs M E Mulven, Salt Lake
C S Burton, N Y
Mrs C Walker, S F
Mrs Johnson, S F
W Greselle & wf, S F
Mrs J Payne and two chdn, Montana
W W Curtis, city

THE PERKINS.

J R Alexander, Sacto
H R Huste, Juneau
A S Callon, Olympia
Chas Butler, Pt Town
Mrs A Bush, S F
J Gregor, S F
W W Wymore, Goldendale, Wash
J W Sewell, Hillsboro
Mrs J W Sewell, do
F O Robertson, do
Geo S Snyder, S F
C A Payne, S F
D B Grant, McMinnv
W W Rabets, do
Mrs W W Rabets, do
Chas A Johnson, St L
N Nelson, St Johns
F C Wilson, Vancouver
J B Hill, Duluth
D M King, Tacoma
S G Hutchinson, St L
Henry D Gray, Astoria
J A Robertson, Salem
J B Williams, do
P L Hudson, St Louis
C Grober, Mich
D W Gerber, do
A S Baty, do
E S Collins, Ostrander
M B Dann, Aberdeen
C S Burton, N Y
J R Ronne, Pa
J Masten, Dilley, Or
Mrs J Masten, do
G S Wright, McMinnv
R L Chapman, Dallas
J P Tamiesie, Hillsbor
Ed Reader, Wilbur-Kirwin Opera Co
Mrs Ed Reader, do
F La Rose, do
John Fitzgerald, Spok
E Rore, S F
Wm Brown, S F
J D Matheson, La Gr
Mrs John D Matheson, La Grande
G E Pierce, N Yakima
S A Robinson, Salem
Harry Warren, do
A C Burdick, city
G H Doerr & wf, Spok
Mrs Mattie Smeltzer, Spokane
W R Slompell, Jacksonville
C Gilbert, Hood Riv
C W Cowgill, B C
H J Armstrong, Spokan
W H Bunkershoff, Mpls
W C Michael, Chicago
H Keath, Duncan, B C
Fenton H Goss, Tacom
M E St John, Seattle
H D Parkins, Dalles
Miss Maude Williams, Arlington
P H Mahr, Boise
C Roseberry, Springfield, Ill
Mrs T C Roseberry, do
S C Roseberry, do
R C Roseberry, do
Mrs R C Roseberry, do
C S Smith, Prineville
W B Weston, do
J W Shaw, Duluth
D H Sears, Hood River
W R Courts, Spokane
Mrs W R Courts, do
L E Crowe, The Dalles
W S Lysons, Kelso

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

J D Lawton, Seattl
D T Kellogg, do
Jas J Windle, Minn
A C Williams, Bode
Geo Lacasse, S F
Mrs Lacasse, do
Vm Johnson, S F
J P Egan, N Y
W T Hume, city
M Patrie, Market Lake
R B May, W W
Mrs T Downing, Salem
E B Phillips, Newcastle
Mrs Phillips, do
J H Lawny, Pendleton
D A Corda, Grant's P
Mrs Corda, do
A P Hodges, S F
H E Worthington, Wis
S R Hunter, N Y
J H Baldwin, St Paul
Grace Manan, N Y
C P Rice, N Y
Madge Scott, N Y
Bertice Harte, N Y
Mellie Adams, N Y
Frank Strong, Eugene
J S Hemminger, S F
B L Haywood, S F
R B Smith, Tacoma

THE ST. CHARLES.

Fred Shaniky, Aberdn
Geo Palmer, do
A G Veatch, do
Robt Copley, city
Ralph Harrison, Roxwell
J W Walker, Jewell
R S Barr, Astoria
Wm Richards, do
W A Halliday, Ontario
W J Hall, city
F E Waters, Forest Gr
Wm A Doering, Ridgefield
R H Ban, Palmer
Chas Hinman, Butteville
Joe Williams, St Louis
Fred Conger, do
J W Stanley, Vancouv
C Wohlgemuth, do
Clyde Sayer, Alaska
Chas C Erickson, do
W J Short, The Dalles
Max Murray, do
F Ritawiger & wf, city
F Barbe, do
A C Smith, do
Melvin Miller, do
C J Miller, Gresham
H W Preston, do
N Blackinton, Glendale
A G Clarke, Sumpter
W T Graham, Mt Sterling
C W Rupert, Pa
F Angell, The Dalles
B T Flint & wf, Kenton
A H Knight, Canby
W A Halloday, Ontario
Frank Borne & wf, Quincy
A J Shepler, do
O C Dean, Vicuto
Henry Miller, Scio
Edith Menefee, Dalles
Wm Hill, do
Ad Mackley, Kalama
A P Brandt, Tillamook
C A Hancock, Kelso
Chas Bucholtz, Mayger
G A Tayor, Arthur
Guy Walker, Newberg
Mrs Wilson, Vancouver
Harley Emmons, do
Chas McKenna, city
A L Veatch, Beaverton

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.
European, first-class. Rates, 50c to $1.50. One block from depot. Restaurants near by.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.
American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.
European plan. Rates 50c and up.

Far away from civilization gesture language is still extant in Australia. Some of the tribes possess an excellent code that is almost as efficient as the spoken language.

VICTIMS OF WHITE DAMP

BODIES OF EIGHT OFFICIALS RECOVERED FROM BABY MINE.

The Rescuing Party Made Two Efforts Before They Reached the Fatal Spot.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Nov. 24.—The dead bodies of the last party of eight well-known mining men who entered the Baby mine of the Pocahontas Collieries Company Friday morning last at 11 o'clock were recovered at noon today.

At 7 o'clock this morning, a rescuing party numbering 40 persons entered at the main entrance, bratticing the mine as they went in, in order to improve the circulation. They had reached a distance of 3000 feet from the entrance when they encountered such quantities of white damp that it was impossible to proceed further. Retracing their steps, they decided to make another attempt from the Tug River entrance, six miles across the Flat Top Mountain. They went in at this entrance about 10:30 o'clock, and after going a distance of 600 feet found the dead bodies of A. S. Hurst, chief inspector; Bob Oldham, sub-inspector, and Frazier G. Bell, mining engineer, huddled together. From their positions they must have met death suddenly and without pain. All were lying face down, with no signs of a struggle. Hurst had made a pillow of his coat, on which his head rested.

The bodies of the other five members of the party,