TERMS OF SURRENDER.

bury's Remarks Were Distorted.

the Boers should, in the course of time,

"We desired a termination of hostili-ties," concluded Mr. Ritchie, "so that note and action code are objected in peace and amity, and the same extraordi-

nary success which has attended the Brit-ish administration of Egypt would be

present in South Africa if the Boers would

Mahan on the Anglo-Boer War.

Standard gays: "With the substantial benefits attained which Captain Mahan

indicates, we need care little about what

Russia Honors Ito.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.-The Cuar

granted an audience to the Marquis Ito. the Japanese statesman, this afternoon and later Count Lamsdorff, the Russia

Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a gala

dinner in honor of the visitor. An effective entente between Russia and Japan is

regarded as the probable outcome of the

audience, although it is not anticipated that permanent or binding obligations will be undertaken by either government.

Unter den Linden Alterations.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.-After a lively debate

today the Municipal Council, by a vote of 54 to 51, adopted the plans for altering

Unter den Linden that were approved by

Emperor William. During his speech, in which he accused the members of the

Municipal Council of lacking backbone,

and in which he referred flippantly to the deference shown the Emperor's wishes,

the Socialist Deputy, Herr Singer, was

Granotti Is in Chicago.

ROME, Nov. 28.-The newspaper Fan

(According to a dispatch from Milan, November 25, Louis Granotti, an accom-

plice of Bresci, the assassin of King

The Bismarck Correspondence.

posed of miscellaneous letters exchanged between Bismarck and various notable

Purchase of Battle Abbey.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The mystery sur-rounding the sale of Battle Abbey by pub-

lic aution has been solved by the an-

nouncement that Sir August Frederick Webster, Bart., is the purchaser. The new owner is a descendant of Sir Thomas

Webster, who bought the Abbey from Viscount Montague in 1719, and whose fam-

ily retained possession of it for 130 years.

Obstruction by Belgian Socialists.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.-Amid scenes of

violent disorder, the Socialists forced an adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies,

owing to the refusal of the government

to consider a universal suffrage resolution. The Socialists announced they would con-

tinue their obstruction until their demands

Tidal Wave on English Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 28.-A remarkable tidal

wave, accompanied by strong winds, has done much damage along the eastern coast of Engiand from Norfolk to Kent.

Rivers have everflowed their banks, dams

and seawalls have been invaded and miles

Iowa Pioneer Dead.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 28.-Judge Phil-

lips, the oldest member of the Polk Coun-

ty bar and one of its wealthlest pioneers fled at Phoenix, Ariz., last night. He

of country have been submerged,

had gone there for his health.

he is being shadowed by the police,

called to order.

personages.

cisms, as well as his appreciations.

only frankly acknowledge their defeat

DEVELOPING THE ISLANDS

SECRETARY ROOT REPORTS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Utilization of Forest Products-The Banking and Currency Question-Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The concluding sheets of the annual report of the Becretary of War were submitted to the President today. They refer to conditions in the Philippines. Referring to the pass-age of the Spooner amendment, the report says:

The conditions at that time did not stmit, nor, great as has been the improvement, do they now permit, the shan-donment of military government through-out the archipelago. In the more unset-tled portions of the islands the restrictive and punitive force of purely civil adminis-tration would as yet be quite inadequate to the maintenance of order, even if the creation of a civil service personnel were already accomplished. The work of securing the great number of competent and faithful civil agents necessary for the administration of government is necessarily slow, even in thoroughly pacified territory. It requires that the appointing power should become familiar with great mbers of the natives, and should learn

both who are competent and who are to be trusted-a necessarily gradual process "The policy contemplated in the instructions of April 7, and followed by the War Department, has been to steadily press forward, as rapidly as it could be done safely and thoroughly, the gradual sub-stitution of government through civil agents for government through military agents, so that the administration of the military officer shall be continually nar-rowed, and that of the civil officer continually enlarged, until the time comes when the Army can, without imperiling the peace and order of the country, be relegated to the same relation toward government which it now occupies in the overnment which it now occupies in the nited States, in this way we have avoided the premature abandement of any power necessary to enforce the authority of the United States, and at the same time have held open to the people of every community the opportunity to es-cape from the stringency of military rule

by uniting with us in effective measures to bring about peaceful conditions in the territory which they inhabit." Referring to the civil service question the report says:
"In providing the personnel of the goverament which is thus gradually super-seding military administration, the de-pariment has proceeded upon the assump-tion that the honor and credit of the United States is so critically involved in creating a good government that the importance of securing the best men available should outweigh and practically ex-clude alf other considerations. This prin-ciple of selection has been followed withdeviation. No officer, high or low, been appointed upon any one's request, or upon any personal, social or po-litical consideration. The general power of appointment was vested by the in-structions of April 7 in the commission, which is 8009 miles removed from all American pressure for office, and which will stand or fall upon its success or fallure in getting competent men. The order of June 21, appointing the Civil Governor,

transferred the power to the Civil Gov. ernor with the consent of the commission. The exercise of this power by the commission and by the Civil Governor has not been interfered with or overruled in any case. The only appointments of a civil character made by the Administration in the United States since the commission entered upon its duties have been the Governor, Vice-Governor, and members of the commission, appointed by the Prestfeet on the recommendation of the Sec-gettary of War; the Auditor, Deputy Au-ditor, and Treasurer, who are officers of an independent accounting system, ap-pointed by the Secretary of War; the Director-General of Posts, appointed by the Postmaster-General."

the Postmaster-General."

On the subject of forest product the Becretary reports:

"The most evident and striking ele-ent of wealth in the Philippine Islands consists of its forests. The official gen graphic statistics of 1876 fix the force area at 51,537,243 acres. In 1890 Fernand tro estimated the forest area at 48 112,000 acres. But a small part of this vast area is in private ownership, and there are probably between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of forest land which for-merly belonged to the Crown of Spain, and by the treaty of Paris became the property of the United States. Pine, ce-dar, mahogany and hnudreds of hard woods, valuable dyewoods, and rubber and gutta-percha trees exist in immens

From time immemorial the inhabitant, of the islands have been accustomed to resort to these public forests for their firewood and lumber in the exercise of rights under floonses regulated by law. The forestry laws and regulations of Spain in the Philippines, while affording this use of the public forests to the peo-ple, aimed at the establishment of a sci-enlific system of forestry similar to that which exists in Germany and other Euro-pean countries. These regulations were, however, not adequately enforced. Upon the military occupation of the country by the American forces it was determined, if possible, to enforce the system and at the same time preserve and utilize the forests. The principal followed under such a system, instead of cutting all the trees at once and leaving waste land, is to cut only the full-grown frees, leaving the smaller trees to grow and in their turn become ready for cutting in a neverending series. The annual growth of these forests is estimated at 1,400,000,000 about three times the cut of umber for 1900 in the entire United States. At present more than 39 per cent of this annual growth is going to waste. proper treatment it may be made an in-

report, "urgently demands the creation of a thoroughly protected harbor with sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest ships, where they can lie in safety and load and discharge their cargoes in all weathers. More than 20 years ago the Spanish Government formulated an elaborate scheme for the improvement. an elaborate scheme for the improvemen of the harbor, and had completed abou 30 per cent of the work before the cessio of the islands to the United States. After a careful examination of the plans and specifications of the Spanish engineers by Major Biddle, now the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and then chief engineer of the Division of the Philippines, they were adopted with some modifications. By act number 22, passed October 15, 1800, and an amendatory act number 101, passed March 19, 1901, a sum of \$1,000,000 in American money was ap-propriated for the improvement of the harbor, and contracts were authorized for an additional amount not exceeding \$2,-

Discussing banking and currency, Sec retary Root says: "I beg to call attention to the statements made in my last report upon the urgent need of reforming the currency of the Philippines, which is in as had a condition as is possible. Time has confirmed the opinion in which I then concurred with the Secretary of the Treasury that the wise course is to coin and pay out for Government uses pesos of a little less than the weight and fineness of the Mexican pesos of 377.17 plus grains of pure silver, at the rate of two silver pesos to ne gold dollar, the ratio now maintaine in the islands between Mexican dollars and American gold dollars, and to main-tain that same relation between the new coms and gold by exchanging gold for them at that rate. "I am satisfied that such coins, being

substantially identical in size and ex-change value with the coins to which the people are accustomed, will pass into circulation, and that as rapidly as this is accomplished the business of the country will come upon a gold standard basis representing a fixed relation between the pro-

sed coins and American money. There is urgent need for greater banking facilities in the Philippines, are no American banks there, and there is no power to create any banking corpora-The effect of this is that the bank ing establishments which were estab-lished under Spanish rule still monopolize the field, while American capital is cluded. I recommend the extension of the with such modifications as the circumstances demand

"Tariff.-The tariff bill mentioned in my last report as having been prepared by the commission has been completed. The publication of the bill in the trade and other newspapers of this country, accompanied by an invitation of criticism, re-sulted in a large volume of correspond-ence, all of which was carefully considered, and in some changes, which were made with the concurrence of the com-mission. The appraisers of the New York custom-house, and other tariff experts in this country, were consulted as to the descriptive language used, in order to

descriptive innguage used, in order to avoid, so far as possible, ambiguities which might lead to litigation. "After being first approved by the Bec-retary of War, it was enacted by the Philippine Commission on the 16th of Sep-tember as act No. 220, and went into er-fect on the 16th of Newspher. It reprefect on the 15th of November. It represents more than a year of painstaking consideration and discussion by compeent men thoroughly familiar with the business conditions and government needs of the Philippines, with the benefit of three years' experience of the good and bad points of the former law, with the benefit of the best expert assistance and advice, and with full opportunity for public criticism and suggestion by the busi-ness men both of the Philippines and of the United States.

"Business and Revenue,-Notwithstanding the serious disadvantages under which it has labored, the business of the islands has increased during the past year. The total value of merchandise (exclusive of Army supplies) imported during the fiscal year 1901 was \$30.25,406, as against \$30.661. value of merchandise exported during the fiscal year 1998 was \$23,214,945, as against \$19,751,008 for the fiscal year 1900-an in-crease of 47 per cent in the value of im-ports and an increase of 1714 per cent in

the value of exports. "The imports came from the following

15	United States 2.855,685	
-	United Kingdom 6,956,145	
ıt.	Germany 2,135,252	
ō	France 1.682 629	
	Spain 2,161,352	
e e	China 4,339,941	
	Hong Kong 2 340 585	
d	British East Indies 2,182,892	
đ.	All other countries 5,622,625	
	"The exports went to the following	
1,		
	countries:	
e L	United States \$ 2,572,021	
3	United Eingdom 10,704,741	
-	Germany 81,526	
d.	France 1.934,256	
la:	Spain 1,655,256	
	China 73,701	
	Hong Kong 2 697.276	
80	British East Indies 759,286	
100	All other countries 2.738 1032	

"The imports from the United States show an increase of 72.4 per cent over th imports of 1900, and the exports to the United States show a decrease of 27 per cent from the exports of 1900. The imports from the United Kingdom, from Ger-many, from France, and from the British East Indies have increased in a greater proportion than the imports from the United States.

"The revenues of the Philippine government during the fiscal year 1991 amounted to \$10.817,662 31, as against \$6,723,852 18 dur-ing the fiscal year 1990. The total expenditures during the fiscal year 1901 amounted to \$6,762,821 68, as against \$5,218,381 12 in 1900, making an increase of revenues of over \$4,000,000, and an increase of expendi-tures of about \$1,500,000, and a surplus of revenues over expenditures of \$4,053,840 fb. as against a surplus of \$1,505,471 66 for the preceding year. Of course, the great ex-penditures which have been undertaken for public works, education, insular con-stabulary, extension of the judicial sys-tem, etc., will rapidly dispose of surplus.

haustible source of wealth.

Webfoot Hard Wheat Flour
The commerce of Manila," says the Is milled in the most approved manner

THE CHINESE LOAN BILL

EXCITING SCENE FOLLOWED ITS PASSAGE BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

Seymour Bell Told London Business Men Why They Are Losing American Trade.

PARIS, Nov. 28 .- The Chamber of Depvalues today, by a vote of 255 to 213, adopted the Chinese loan, after rejecting two paragraphs of the final article, which the commission had inserted against the wish of the government, and which would have excluded religious congregations from the benefits of the loan, and which also provided that indemnities be distributed private claimants only as China paid the installments. Both paragraphs were thrown out by big majorities.

The adoption of the bill was followed by an exciting epilogue. Joseph Lasios, anti-Semite, introduced a motion affirming the confidence of the Chamber in the army, and expressing gratitude toward the officers and soldiers who accompanied the French bishop, and describing the missionaries in China as thieves and piliagers.
Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, opposed the motion and its adoption, pointing out that President Loubet and M. Andre, the Minister of War, had already expressed the government's recognition of the service of the members of the China expedition by going to Marsellies to welcome them upon their return to France. Regarding the missionaries, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said it was not for Parliament

to pass judgment on them.

A noisy debate followed, in which the members of the Chamber of Deputies were repeatedly called to order. This was no table in the case of M. Lasies, who pointed to M. Andre and cried: "Every one here defends the army except that man. Finally the government accepted a mo-Deputies associated itself with the gov eriment in the homage paid by it to the expeditionary corps to Chins. This motion was adopted by a vote of 314 to 163.

SUPERIORITY OF OUR METHODS. Seymour Bell Tells London Business

Men Why They Are Losing Trade. LONDON, Nov. 28.—Sixteen reporters and six British business men gathered this afternoon in response to the Lon-don Chamber of Commerce's general in-vitation to hear Seymour Bell, the commercial agent of Great Britain in the United States, expound his theories on American trade competition. He said that all America wanted from abroad was daily growing smaller, but that Great Brital was being cut out of even this small portion of the market by France and Ger-many. Mr. Bell attributed this to Great Britain's backwardness in using laborsaving and automatic machinery. He de-clared the working classes of Great Britian must be educated up to this and be convinced that their use was essential pefore Great Britain could compete with America, Mr. Bell also said there was so doubt that the reciprocity in the United States would result in the removal or reduction of many of the duties now en-forced, but it would be in the case of ar-ticles in which the United States was quite safe from foreign competition. Mr. Bell said there was a growing need for tea and Scotch whisky in the United-States. The statement disclosed the fact that the Indian and Ceylon tea merchants had entered into a pooling arrangement for the purpose of promoting the sale of their brands in the United States. The commercial agent denied the statement that American cement was inferior to Portland cement.

One of the few merchants present de-clared that American trade was complete-ly ousting British trade from Central and South America. Discussing what became of old men in America, Mr. Bell said that a man of over 45 years of age had hard work to get any position there, and that this was one of the most serious factors in the future the most serious factors in the American business life. Scotch whisky, it was also said, is now being made in New York and exported in large quantities to South America. Mr. Bell reassured his hearers that there was no prejudice against British goods, only they could not expect them to be bought, when, as is the case with agricultural machinery, the American article was lighter, more durable and cheaper. Nor could the colonies be blamed for patronizing America in preference to Great Britain in this branch of machinery. He praised the specialization adopted by American manufacturers, and concluded with de-claring that while nothing which could not be remedied existed to prevent Great Britain from holding her own, her manu-facturers must get more modern machinery, and must compel their employes to

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Report of a Committee of the London Government Board.

LONDON, Nov. 28.-The departmental mmittee of the local government board, appointed in 1899 to investigate food pre-servatives and coloring adulterants, reports that it is common knowledge that the food-producing capabilities of this country do not suffice for the needs of the population. A total prohibition of preservant methods is likely to be attended with disastrous results to the public health, as large quantities of food pos-sessing highly nutritive elements might be held from the poorer classes or be liable to be condemned in a condition of in-

cipient putrefaction.

The committee finds that of the preservant agents in common use, on one alone rests any well-founded suspicion that it is liable to inflict injury, and the committee further says that no direct evidence of injury from the use of preservatives has been brought before it. The only proposition recommended in regard to the coloring pigments is the use of copper

sulphate coloring of tinned peas or similar TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT articles. The committee recommends that the use of a certain preservative agent,

previously referred to, in foods and drinks, may be absolutely prohibited, and recommends the prohibition of a preserv-CAMBON TOASTED THE HEALTH OF ative of any coloring whatever in milk. Mixtures of boracle acid and borax not exceeding 5 per cent are permitted in butter and a certain class of imitation butter. THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

At the Thanksgiving Dinner in Loudon Yesterday-The Day Ob-Home Secretary Ritchie Said Salisserved in Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—In the course of an important speech at Croydon last night the Right Hon. O. T. Ritchie, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, declared that Premier Salisbury's remark that "no LONDON, Nov. &.-Three hundred guests assembled this evening for the Thanksgiving dinner given under the aus-pices of the American Society in Lon-don. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador shred of independence should be left to the republics" has been twisted and con-torted in a way Lord Sallsbury never into Great Britain, proposed the health of President Roosevelt. M. Cambon paid a feeling tribute to the late President Me-Kinley, whose death, he said, had shocked France and knit the sister republics in closer bonds of sympathy and sorrow. While President Roosevelt was an unknown quantity in the world, said M. Cambon, his was a cultured, energetic and charming arresponding area. "It was not intended," he said, "that the Boers should not have a representative in the government, or that we in-sleted upon unconditional surrender, except in the sense that we could not again offer the terms which had been rejected." If any General, representing the Boers and charming personality, and his cleva-tion to the Presidency had been received in arms, said the speaker, had made a in France with the hoppiest anticipations of carrying on those cordial relations which had existed between the two counhave a representative in the govern-ment, he was satisfied such a proposition would form a basis for the conclusion of

tries for over a century past, Conan Doyle, the novelist, produced per-haps the greatest effect of the evening by declaring the pendulum of the com-mercial world had now shifted to somewhere between New York and Chicago.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.-American residents

The corner-stone of the new American

of Berlin to the number of 300 formally

celebrated Thankegiving day with a sup-per and dance at the Kaiserhof tonight.

church here was laid today by Ambassa-LONDON, Nov. 29.—Captain Mahan's essay in the December lesue of the National Review on the South African War. At Mexico City. in which the writer maintains that Brit-MEXICO CITY, No. 28.—American residents celebrated Thanksgiving day by a special ball, which was numerously attended. President Diaz was among the ish prestige has been rather augmented than diminished by the events of the past two years, is the subject of laudators expressions in all of today's papers. The

nvited guests, Many members of the Pan-American Congress were present.

At Vienna. is said by ill-informed or ill-natured per-VIENNA, Nov. 28 -- United States Minister Robert S. McCormick and Mrs. Mc-Cormick signalized their entry into the The Morning Post, commenting on the article, thinks the British people would do well to note Captain Mahan's critiofficial life of the capital by holding a brilliant Thanksgiving day reception here in their new residence,

Thanksgiving at the White House. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Thanksgiving day passed very quietly at the White House. There were no official callers, President Roosevelt came early to the office, before the employes were there, and finding nothing to engage his at-tention, he started off for a walk. Although there was a snapping northwest wind blowing and this was the first day of real dintry weather, with a slight fall of snow on the ground, the President wore no overcoat, but clad in a closelybuttoned hox-coat and wholly unattended he walked to the home of Secretary Root, Interrupting the latter at his morning work, the President carried him off and the two went out into the suburbs for a walk. President and Mrs. Roosevelt had a large party of friends at their Thanksgiving dinner at the White House tonight. They included Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Commander and Mrs. Cowles and a half dozen others.

New England Thanksgiving. BOSTON, Nov. 28.-Had there been snow on the ground in the southern section. New England would have had an old-fashfulla credits Signor Gioletti, Minister of the Interior, with the statement that Louis Granotti is now in Chicago, where oned Thanksgiving today. In the northern parts there was deep snow and over all the territory it was as much like winter as it could be without snow. The day was observed according to the ancient custom very generally. The usual relig-lous services were held in churches and Humbert, was that day sentenced to life imprisonment. The dispaceh also said that Granotti had not yet been captured.) the charitable institutions and philanthr pic persons as usual fed multitudes who otherwise might have gone hungry.

BERLIN, Nov. 28 .- The long-delayed THOUGHT IT WAS A COMET. correspondence of Prince Bismarck was published here today. The work is in two Strange Phenomenon Seen by Chicavolumes. The first is made up of the let-ters between Emperor William I and Bis-marck, many of which are very interest-ing, while the second volume is comgonns Last Evening. CHICAGO, Nov. 28. - What appeared

> Its position as viewed from the Audi-torium tower, in which the United States Weather Bureau is situated, was about 10 degrees southeast from the zen-lih. It was difficult to judge of its length for the reason that it was pointed directly upward and was apparently going from the earth, but Professor Cox, in charge of the bureau, said that in his judgment or the oureau, said that in his judgment it was about two degrees long.
> "I am not an astronomer," said Professor Cox, "but I feel very positive it was a comet. It was plainly visible at 5:30 o'clock, and we could see it at 7 o'clock, when it became invisible on account of the increasing haze. All the men in the office here saw it. It could not have been a meteor, for it remained practically in the same position during the tically in the same position during the entire time it was visible, and no meteor would have done that. Its apparent immovability shows, too, that it was at a great distance from the earth. There was a head which was plainly visible to the naked eye and still more plainly seen

be a comet was visible here the Southern sky this evening.

when viewed through a glass. There was also a well-defined tail." So strange and unusual was the appearance that it could not be accounted for definitely by local astronomers. Whatever it was, it certainly played to a large gal lery in Chicago. Opera glasses were in demand, and the crowds craned their necks to get an observation with the nak-

'It was almost certainly a streamer of the aurora borealis," said Professor Hail, of the Yerkes Observatory, Lake Geneva, Wis., who was spending Thanksgiving in "So far south, however,

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.

Orientals and Art Goods

Those who love the beautiful in art are cordially invited to inspect our direct importation of recent and antique Ori-

The senior member of our firm during his stay in the Orient, made a personal selection of

Porcelains, Satsuma and Cloisonne Oribe Pottery, Carved Ivory, Antique Bronzes, Brass Koros, Inlaid Porcelain on Sterling Silver, Shin Shin Vases. Etc., etc.







There are no duplicates, there have been no exorbitant commission charges, the genuineness of every piece is assured, and the opportunity thus presented to the people of Portland is unequaled.

Connoisseurs pronounce our display as being absolutely the finest ever shown in this city. Our holiday selections will satisfy every possible requirement of fastidious and careful buyers.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.

extremely unusual. If it were a come: it would appear to move with the other stars from east to west." Professor George W. Hough, of the Ob-servatory at Northwestern University, commenting upon a description given him,

"It may have been a reflection of the lights of the city, or it may have been a searchlight reflected in the clouds and heavy atmosphere. Such things are alto gether possible. It would hardly be to aurora boreaits, since the northern lights would not be apt to be seen so far south orth also. A comet would not make a sudden an appearance. If a comet were headed north, we should have relegraphic reports concerning it from South America before it would have had time to reach

DROWNING AT NOUMEA.

Launch Foundered, Causing the Loss of Fifteen Lives.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 28.-News of the foundering of a launch at Noumea causing the drowning of 15 prisoners, was received by the attenuer Miowers. The steamer St. Pierre had arrived from the isle of Pines with 34 prisoners, includ-ing three women, and the launch went out to tender the steamer. It was too small and being overcrowded enpsized and all on board were thrown into the water. The members of the kanaka crew of the St. Pierre dived into the water repeatedly and saved many, but 15 were drowned, including Warden Andre who was in charge of the launch. The accident was witnessed by several hundred people from the wharf.

From the New Hebrides news was received that the boats of the French recruiting vessel Marie Henry were attacked that the several processes that the several processes were according to the several processes that the processes were according to the several processes that the several processes were according to the several processes the

tacked by the natives who were incensed because of the misconduct of a former recruiting vessel which had shanghaied a number of natives. Securing relifercements the French landed, burned number of huts and canoes, but the also attacked at Pentecoat Island. crew of the vessel returned the fire and driving back the natives landed an burned some buts, including that of th teacher of the mission, who was seen a

teacher of the mission, who was seen at the head of the natives.

Two sailors of H. M. S. Wallaroo were lost in the bush of Epi Island and were four days without food when found by some natives and taken to the missionnries.

The auxiliary schooner Mascotte, a trading vessel built at San Francisco,

was wrecked at New Britain.

Rich discoveries of gold have been made at the Woodlark Island gold fields, near

Samaral, New Guinea.

Sensational evidence is being produced at Wellington, N. Z., in connection with the loss of the steam yacht Ariadne George Mumford, T. C. Kerry and Fred are under arrest charged with casting th vessel away, having wrecked it to de-fraud the underwriters. Mumford was paid \$2000 by Kerry to wreck the vesses which was insured for \$50,000. The ves sel was valued at \$25,000.

German Investments in Venezuela. BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Berliner Pageblatt, discussing the effects of the Venezuelan troubles upon German inter-ests, says that while the railroad be-tween Caracas and Valencia, in Venezuela, in which German capital is heavily interested, is still in operation, the Venezuelan government has entirely sus pended the payments of interest to the German holders of the road's securities and that by this suspension of payment and that by this suspension of the indebtedness of the government of Venezuela to the German security holdmanifestations of the northern lights are ers now amounts to 9,500,000 france.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chart H. Heltcher. Tageblair further says that all efforts to interest the Imperial government in behalf of these German creditors have

proved unavailing.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—"Germany will take no steps against Venezuela," cables the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, "regarding the financial claims of Ger-man subjects against Venezuela without vious understanding with the Unit-Wilcox's Visit to Washington,

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 28,-Honolulu supers received here teday by the steam-Mlowers contain extended accounts of the purpose of the visit of Delegate Wil-tox to Washington. He will ask for flo-550,000 appropriations for improvements in Lepers in Hawaii have written to the

papers charging the Board of Health with neglect and misdemeanors in connection with their supply of food and water. They ark for a state commission to investigate.

LONDON, Nov. 29. - Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, is ill.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is singgish, out of tune and you feel dull billous, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.



FELDENHEIMER'S HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT

SOME PERTINENT @ FACTS @

Our stock of goods, specially selected to satisfy every imaginable want, is now ready for examination, and we can state positively and with a justifiable degree of pride, that it excels all previous efforts along this line. The world has been levied upon and all of the leading manufacturers have contributed their choicest products. It is well to remind you that we give a guarantee with all of our goods, and everything purchased at this store will always be found exactly as it has been represented to you by our salespeople.

Out-of-town orders carefully and promptly attended to. Store open evenings. Goods laid aside for responsible parties.



A GLANCE AT PART OF THE STOCK....

Carrings, Sleeve Buttons, Ladies' Chains, Bracelets, Studs and Scarf Pins. Charms and Lockets, Pobs for Gents, Baby Jeweiry, Emblems

SILVERWARE— Tea Sets, Candelabra, Tureens, Water Sets, Vases, Salad and Berry Bowla, Bread and Cake Plates, Photo Frames, Shaving Mugs, Chaling Dishes, Bonbon Dishes,

Colognes, Lavender Jars, Atomizers, Bowls, Vases, Claret Jugs, Vaselines, Vinaigrettes, Flasks, TOILET GOODS-Sliver Mirrors. Sliver Brushes, Sliver Military Brushes.

SILVER AND GLASS-

Inks, Mucilage Pots,

Silver Military Brushes.
Silver Combs.
Silver Whisks,
Silver Buffers,
Silver Buffers,
Silver Manicure Sets,
Silver Manicure Pieces,
Ebony Combs.
Ebony Mirrors,
Ebony Mirrors,
Ebony Mirtary Brushes,
Ebony Military Brushes,
Ebony Manicure Pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS-Canes and Umbrellas, Opera Glasses, Cut Glass, Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencils Thimbles. Card Cases, Belts.

ART GOODS-Ivory Figures, Minintures. Bronzes. Marble Busts, Kayser Zinn,

FINE LEATHER GOODS-Wallets

Cor. Third and Washington Sts.