FOUR POLITICAL TALKS

SPEECHES AT BANQUET OF BOSTON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Henry Watterson's Address on "Kentucky and Massachusetts"—Hanna's Argument for Subsidy.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The Boston Merchants' Association met in the Vendome Hotel this evening, in celebration of its 25th anniversary, and was entertained by four men of National reputation, who made spirited addresses, chiefly along political lines. Postmaster-General Smith spoke on "Reciprocity," Kogorlo Takahira, the Japanese Minister, upon the subject of "Commercial Relations"; Senator M. A. Hanna, on "The Ship Subsidy Bill," and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, on "Kentucky and Massachusetts."

Postmaster-General Smith, in his address, said: "Reciprocity is the corollary of protection. It is not a departure, but a development. Reciprocity does not mean a sacrifice of one industry in order to help another."

Colonel Watterson's Speech.

Colonel Watterson, of Kentucky, was greeted with three cheers. He said:

"In the event that I am ever a candidate for President of the United States, which heaven forbid, I shall need the electoral vote of Massachusetts—or, rather, let me say, that I never expect to become a candidate for that office until assured in advance of that vote—and, this being agreed upon, you will not think me taking unfair advantage of your hospitality, or making a self-seeking electioneering use of it, when I say that I love Massachusetts. I love Massachusetts because Massachusetts loves liberty, and I love liberty. If I am a crank about anything it is about my right at all times and under all circumstances to talk out in meeting. There is but one human being in this world whom I bow down to and obey, and she is not here this evening—she is at home—I came for pleasure—and, therefore, I am going to proceed just as though I were in reality Julius Caesar!

"Boston, I believe, is in Massachusetts, and the Bostonese, I am told, possess the conceit of themselves. It is a handy thing to have about the house, and in your case happens to be founded on fact. I, at least, shall not deny your claim to many good things which have come to pass since the birth of Benjamin Franklin and on down to the completion of the subway and the new passenger stations. And yet back in the neck of the woods where I abide there are those who think that Kentucky is 'no slouch.' A story is told of an old darky in slaveholding days who declared that his young master was the greatest man that ever lived. 'Is he greater than Henry Clay?' 'Yas, sir.' 'Greater than General Jackson?' 'Yas, sir.' 'Well, come now, Uncle Ephraim, you won't say that he is greater than the Almighty?' Uncle Ephraim was stumped for a moment. 'I won' say dat, sah; no, sah; but he bery young yit.' Kentucky may not be all that Massachusetts is, but Kentucky is 'bery young yit!'

"You have here the accretions of nearly three centuries of thinking and doing. A single century ago the hunters of Kentucky were threading their way by the light of pine-knot and rifle flash through the trackless cane brake and the perilous forest to plant the flag which you worship and I adore upon the first stage of its westward journey around the world. During that war of sections which extinguished African slavery and created a Nation, Massachusetts was united to a man, Kentucky was so divided that she sent an equal number of soldiers into both of the contending armies. Throughout the period succeeding the chaos of that great upheaval, whilst Massachusetts stood off at long range and took a speculative crack at all creation, Kentucky had to grapple with its realities—to bind up the wounds of the body corporate, to recover the equipoise of the body politic, to bury a lost cause and to repair the breaches among the combatants. We did it. We are still doing what is left of it for us to do. And, though we lack somewhat of the wealth which enables you to wish for a thing and to have it, and perhaps the training and methods of order which have come down to you from those bloody riots in which you will not deny that your fathers engaged—at Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill—yea, in the streets of this very town—we are getting there, and, let me repeat, Kentucky is young yet.

"Not so young, however, that long before many of us here present were born she was not old enough to go partners with Massachusetts to help the manufacturers fleece the farmers under the pretension that high protective duties would develop our infant industries and make everybody rich.

"I have lived to see—and I do not deny protectionism its share of the credit—my contention being that it was bound to come, and might have been had cheaper—I have lived to see the American manufacturer able to meet his foreign rival in every neutral market in Christendom, sure, at least, of recovering and controlling those markets that geographically belong to him; because, from a collar-button to a locomotive, the finished product of the American manufacturer today beats the world.

"And this leads me to ask, if all of us are to turn free-traders, where is the revenue needful to support the Government—economically administered, mind you, economically administered!—to come from? We are barred direct taxation. Henry George being dead, and Tom Johnson alone surviving, Massachusetts, the bellweather of innovation, will have to wrestle with the single-tax problem even as long as she wrestled with the problem of abolition; and, meanwhile, somehow, the Government must live. Is it possible that, being a conservative philosopher and a responsible journalist, I must go back upon my own progeny, cross my own footprints, and become the champion of a revenue tariff with 'incidental protection,' enough to supply our poor President, and his advisers, and our poor Congress, and other of our impecunious employes in the public service with the means of keeping out of the poorhouse? Shall there be another scandal about another liaison between Massachusetts and Kentucky, another league between the Puritan and the blackleg, another era of bargain, intrigue and corruption as a consequence of our forgathering here tonight? Can it be that it was for this you would lure the star-eyed one away from the cold pedestal, whereon, like Niobe, she stands, all tears, to these gilded halls and festive scenes? I was warned before I left home that 'those Yankees are mighty cute,' and I am afraid that, when I get back, the wise ones will shake their heads and wonder what kind of walking it was between Boston Common and the headwaters of the Bourgrass!

"We live in untoward times. We have witnessed wondrous things. With the passing away of the old problems, new problems confront us. Modern invention has smashed the clock and pitched the geography into the sea. The map of the world, so completely altered that it really begins to look like the Fourth of July, lends itself as a telescope to the point of view. Concentration is becoming the universal demand, the survival of the fittest the prevailing law. The idiosyncrasy of the nineteenth century was liberty. The idiosyncrasy of the twentieth century is markets. Be it ours to look to it that we steer between the two extremes of commercialism and anarchism, for, if we have not come to the heritage which God and nature and the providence of our fathers stored up for us, to employ it in good works, we had better not come to it at all.

"Thoughtful Americans, true to the instincts of their manhood and their racehood, answering the promptings of an ever-watchful patriotism; carrying in their hearts the principles of that inspired Declaration to which their country owes its being as one among the Nations of the Earth; carrying in their minds the limitations of that matchless Constitution to which their Government owes its stability and its power; conscientious, earnest Americans, whether they dwell in Massachusetts or in Kentucky, cannot look without concern upon the peculiar dangers that assail us as we plow through the treacherous waters which, for all our boasted deep-sea soundings, threaten to engulf our Ship of State, and, along with it, the old-fashioned lessons of economy, the simple preachments of freedom and virtue, in which those fathers thought they laid the keel and raised the bulwarks of our great Republic.

"That which we call Expansion—coveted by some, deplored and dreaded by others—is a fact. The newly acquired territories are with us, and they are with us to stay; a century hence the flag will be floating where it now floats unless some power stronger than we are ourselves turns up to drive us out. The very thought of the vista thus opened to us should give us pause, should chasten and make us humble in the sight of heaven, should appall us with the magnitude and multitude of its responsibilities. If we are to turn the opportunities they embody only to the account of our avarice and pride; if we are to see in them only the advancement of our private fortunes, at the expense of the public duty and honor; if we are to tickle away our consciousness of wrong-doing with insincere platitudes about religion and civilization and to soothe our conscience whilst we rob and slay the helpless, with the conceits of a self-deluding National vanity, then it had been well for us, and for our children, and our children's children that Dewey had called away, though he had sailed without compass, or rudder or objective point, into the night of everlasting mystery and oblivion. But, I believe nothing of the kind. I believe we shall prove a contradiction to all the bad examples of history, to all the warning voices of philosophy, to all the homely precepts of that conservatism which, founded in the truest love of country, yet takes no account of the revolution wrought by modern contrivance upon the character and movements of mankind. I believe that the American Union came among the Nations even as the Christ came among the sons of men. I believe that Constitutional freedom, according to the charter of American liberty is to Government what Christianity is to religion; and, so believing, I would apply the principles and precedents of that charter to the administration of the affairs of the outlying regions and peoples come to us as a consequence of the War with Spain precisely as they were applied to the territories purchased of France and acquired of Mexico; not merely guaranteeing to them the same uniformity of laws which the Constitution ordains in the States of the Union, but rearing among them kindred institutions, essential not less to our safety and dignity than to their prosperity and happiness."

Senator Hanna was the last speaker. He referred to the fact that the American Nation is to be supreme in the agricultural and industrial business of the world, but is at the very lowest in regard to its merchant marine. From the highest point in 1861, when we carried 92 per cent of the foreign trade, he said, we have decreased until today American ships only carry eight per cent of the foreign tonnage. Senator Hanna said:

"We are building a magnificent Navy, and shall continue until we are second to no nation. We should also build something for that Navy to defend. The amount paid annually by American merchants into the pockets of foreign shipowners is $300,000,000. No country on the face of the globe could stand that drain but the United States. And why need we stand it? We can see how the subsidy is affecting England and her war with South Africa. Her vessels have been taken for transporting her troops and munitions, while the raw materials from our mines, etc., are lying on our docks, awaiting transportation abroad."

Mr. Hanna spoke of the bill introduced into Congress last year, and declared that the bill which was presented last Monday had been simplified and modified to meet the objections to the former one. He declared that the present bill is designed to benefit American owners and American capital only, and that if something is not done to protect the American merchant marine soon, every chance for trade will be captured by merchants of England, Germany and France, until the American will have to fight to get in. He declared that the only solution of the problem is to place the American merchant marine on an equal footing with that of other countries. By figures he showed that European countries are paying subsidies amounting to $28,000,000 a year.

A Washington Mystery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, a fashionable dressmaker, was found in an almost dying condition in her room at 5 A. M., today, under circumstances that promise to rival the Bonine case. Her skull was fractured, her jaw bone broken, and her left ear almost severed from her head. Her left arm bore bruises, and her clothing and bedding were saturated with blood. She was removed to the Garfield Hospital, and a large force of detectives put on the case. The name of her assailant is unknown.

The general belief is that Mrs. Dennis was attacked while asleep in her back room, on the first floor, and that the first blow, in all probability administered with the piano stool, which was smeared with blood, rendered her unconscious.

SCHAEFFER IS CHAMPION

WON THE DECIDING BILLIARD GAME FROM SLOSSON.

The Latter and Barutel Will Play Tonight for Second Honors—Other Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Jacob Schaeffer, of Chicago, and George Slosson, of this city, met in the deciding game of the international 18-inch balk-line billiard championship tournament at Madison-Square Garden Concert Hall tonight, and the Chicago man won by a score of 400 to 355. Schaeffer began very poorly, missing some easy shots, until the sixth inning, when he scored 28. In his eighth inning Slosson made 32, which placed him slightly ahead of his opponent. Schaeffer led at the end of the tenth inning by 26 points, but four consecutive ciphers in his score altered this order, and Slosson, playing an improved game, kept in the lead until he had turned his second hundred. In his 30th inning, Schaeffer got the balls into the middle of the table and treated the spectators to a very pretty run of billiards. His nursing was excellent, and it looked as if he would overtake and pass Slosson in this run, but he failed on a bank shot. Slosson made 43 in his 42d inning by fine all-around play. At the end of the 45th inning the score stood 309 to 267 in favor of Slosson. Then, for the second time in the evening, Schaeffer electrified the spectators by the prettiest and longest run of the tournament. This was in his half of the 46th inning, and the figures were 68. The world's championship he won a few minutes later with successive runs of 32, 13 and 29, the last being unfinished.

Tomorrow night Slosson and Barutel, the Frenchman, will play for second honors. This game will end the tournament, Sutton, of Chicago, won fourth place, and Morningstar and Howison divided fifth and sixth honors, each of them having lost four games. Schaeffer won the afternoon game from Morningstar by a score of 400 to 256.

IRISH ENVOY'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL.

JOHN E. REDMOND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, with his associates, Messrs. McHugh and O'Donnell, have issued a farewell statement to their friends in America. It is announced that their mission has been the most successful since the days of Charles Stuart Parnell, and the envoys will start on their return to Ireland with the assurance that a fund of $100,000 will be raised. A committee of 25 has been appointed for this purpose.

JOE TINKER GOES TO CHICAGO.

National League Team Will Give Him a Chance to Play Third.

Joe Tinker is not likely to wear the blue uniform of the Portland baseball team next season. Ever since Joe left here, reports have been coming out that he has been wanted by several of the big league clubs, mention being for the most part confined to the possibility of his wearing the red stockings of the Cincinnati nine. The latest report as to Tinker's future comes direct from the Portland Baseball Club, and it has been learned that President Whitemore, of the local organization, has given him permission to join the Chicago National League team. His release by the Portland Club is covered by one condition, that is, if he fails "to make good" on the big team, he must return to the Webfooters or be outlawed by the Minor League Clubs.

From the style of ball the popular third-baseman put up here last season, and from the way in which several of the Eastern sporting papers are supporting Tinker, it is not expected that he will fail to win a position on the team if he so desires. At the opening of the season in the East, the big league teams start out with 20 to 30 men from which to pick the nine, and the winning of a place is no easy matter, as with two or three men trying for each position the competition is necessarily keen, and a minor leaguer can get in only on his merits.

For the most part the Portland "fans" would like to see Tinker on the Portland team next year; but, if he takes the chance to get in the big league, there is not one of them who will not be glad to see him succeed and make a name for himself.

Another of last season's players who will not return is Pitcher Martin Glendon. When he left here after the end of the last season, he said that he did not intend to return to this league, and the last issue of Sporting Life confirms his statement by announcing that Cincinnati has signed him for the next season.

FOOTBALL CLUB ORGANIZED.

Members Will Foster Both Rugby and Association Game.

The Portland Football Club was organized at a meeting held in the Oregonian building last night, and James D. Mackie was elected temporary secretary. By an unanimous vote Municipal Judge Cameron was elected president of the club, and it was decided not to elect other officers until another meeting.

This committee was appointed on organization and instructed to bring in a report at the adjourned meeting to be held in room 709, Oregonian building, December 17: Alexander Rae, James D. Mackie and A. E. King. Those present considered it advisable to form one club now, and form Rugby and association clubs within the organization, as the members wish. The outlook for the season's games is very promising. Those who wish to join the new club are asked to communicate with A. E. King, 411 Oregonian building, at once.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting Is Being Held in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Directors Bush, Freedman, Robinson and Soden of the National League, went into session at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel this afternoon, and after a two hours' session, the regular meeting of the league was called. Adjournment was taken until evening. In the ordinary course of business, the election of officers for the ensuing year would be one of the first matters to come up for consideration. But it was said tonight that the election would be deferred and the other business before the session would be taken up first. An hour after the evening session began, President Young came from the room and remained for some time. He intimated that the presidential question was being formally discussed. Brush's plan, it is said, provides for the abolition of the office of president of the league. He proposes investing the governing power in a board of managers, to be composed of four men. The directors refused to talk about the American League or the new Minor League organization.

CULLISON'S TEAM WON.

His Men Outbowl Other Contestants in Multnomah Tournament.

Reassured by the presence of their former captain, Cullison, who has returned from Puget Sound and resumed command of his bowlers, the scratch men did some good work and captured the medals in the Multnomah Club's weekly bowling contest. Craft, who was let out of the scratch team to make room for Cullison, had a team of his own in the field. They made a strong showing the first game but after that they were out of the race. Brigham's team also bowled.

Last night Holmes' team did the best work but were unable to touch the Monday night score. Bell's men, who have been making such a good showing of late, finished last for that night.

The score:

PLAYERS.	First game.	Second game.	Third game.	Fourth game.	Allow-ance.	Total Pins.
Mallory	40	35	63	52	0	190
Bailey	52	52	48	28	0	180
Sigler	41	53	36	41	0	171
Cullison	41	46	41	34	0	162
Totals	174	186	188	155	0	703
Holman	36	26	45	37	36	180
Bailey	31	26	24	43	36	170
Pittock	32	26	26	20	44	148
Brigham	30	29	32	29	20	140
Totals	129	107	127	129	136	628
Routledge	29	52	29	33	40	183
Statter	37	34	28	36	36	171
Rauert	27	48	41	24	28	168
Harlow	36	34	30	36	20	156
Totals	129	168	128	129	124	678
Vaille	48	28	42	44	32	194
Craft	50	40	29	35	0	154
Allen	49	19	25	20	40	153
Knight	40	30	33	26	24	152
Totals	187	117	128	125	96	653
Holbrook	31	30	36	42	44	183
Kerrigan	27	40	40	29	36	172
Oliver	36	45	33	32	16	162
Bronaugh	22	31	21	39	40	153
Totals	116	146	130	142	136	670
Surman	40	21	29	26	60	176
Churchman	28	32	25	26	44	163
Hudson	30	34	31	24	44	163
Beck	28	36	27	26	44	161
Totals	124	123	112	112	192	653
Sydney	39	42	44	37	20	182
Holmes	31	34	44	56	16	180
Ford	33	32	62	37	16	180
Wels	26	35	47	30	8	146
Totals	129	143	197	159	60	688
Abendroth	43	32	46	33	12	166
Habighorst	32	38	44	33	16	163
Ball	31	42	54	31	0	158
Zeller	38	26	30	42	16	152
Totals	144	138	174	139	44	639

The Six-Day Wheelmen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The score at 1 A. M. in the six-day bicycle race was:

	Miles.	Laps.
Fisher and Chevalier	975	2
Butler and McLean	975	2
Newkirk and Munro	975	2
McEachern and Walthour	975	2
Maya and Wilson	975	2
Lawson and Julius	975	1
King and Samuelson	975	1
Babcock and Turville	975	1
Fredericks and Jaak	974	9
Hall and McLaren	974	9

Anticipating Interest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Treasury officials have decided to anticipate the interest due January 1, and Saturday United States Treasurer Roberts will mail checks covering interest amounting to $4,665,742. Of this amount $2,229,705 is on the two per cent consols of 1930, and $2,436,020 on the four per cent funded loan of 1907.

Telegraphic Brevities.

J. P. Morgan is buying iron mines at Salten, Norway.

It has been definitely decided that President Kruger will not visit the United States.

The third Sunday in January will be set aside as McKinley day among churches of Indiana.

E. Carroll Schaeffer, National swimming champion, at Philadelphia covered 300 yards in 4:00 2-5.

The transport Egbert, with freight and passengers from Seattle to the Philippines, arrived at Nagasaki.

Rev. Dr. Mackenzie will be installed as pastor of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York, December 20.

Fire broke out in the big Lick mine, near Lykens, Pa., last night, and is still raging. All the men escaped.

Denver is trying to secure the next G. A. R. Encampment. The executive committee will meet at Chicago tomorrow.

Shift Boss James Robinson, of the Bimetallic mine, Phillipsburg, Mont., fell to the 1700 level and was instantly killed.

Additional drafts for militia, yeomanry and regulars are being prepared at London for transportation to South Africa.

The 10 Victoria men for the Canadian Rifles which the government is raising for service in South Africa left for the East.

Wayne, W. Va., was almost wiped out by fire. Eight business buildings and three dwellings were destroyed; loss, $40,000.

The arbitrator of the projected electrification of the London underground railroads has decided in favor of Charles T. Yerkes.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 3¼ per cent.

An official cablegram received at Paris from West Africa announces the destruction of the once formidable power of the late Sultan Rabah.

As the result of a fight in a Salt Lake saloon, Nicholas Odgers, a miner, is dead, and Thomas Hill, a city waterworks employe, is under arrest, charged with murder.

A handcar containing three Italian laborers was struck by a Northern Pacific freight train near Shirley, Mont. One of the men was torn to fragments, but the other two escaped.

A detective has arrived at Liverpool, having in custody William Hoeppner, arrested in Buenos Ayres and wanted in Philadelphia for robbing A. W. Faber & Co. his employers.

Promoters of the London & Brighton Electric Railway announce they will convey passengers the 47 miles in 32 minutes. It is proposed there shall be 14 tunnels with a length of 19½ miles.

In a fit of despondency over his inability to find work, John Kinonen, at Calumet, Mich., cut his wife's throat, the throat of a son 16 years of age, slashed a younger son seriously and then committed suicide.

The Nobel prize for the encouragement of peace and arbitration for 1901, amounting to 150,000 kroner, has been equally divided between Dr. Henri Dumant, the Swiss physician, and Frederick Passay, ex-member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

No Time to Be Miserable.

Some one has said that "no one whose time is fully occupied has time to be miserable." That may be so, and yet you will naturally ask how is one to avoid feeling miserable when stuffed up with a cold. Very easily, we assure you. You have only to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will make breathing easier, aid expectoration, relieve the lungs, and dispel all symptoms of the cold and the miserable feeling which accompanies it. This remedy always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists.

THE WRONGS OF POLAND

PRINCE RADZIWILL PLEADED FOR PRESERVATION OF LANGUAGE.

Reply of Count von Bulow, the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag—Other Foreign News.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—An aged aristocrat, Prince Ferdinand Radziwill, in whose veins flows the blood of the ancient Kings of Poland, spoke of the wrongs of his people in the Reichstag today. Prince Radziwill is a cousin of Prince Anton Radziwill, an intimate friend of Emperor William and a nephew of that beautiful Princess who was loved by the first Emperor and whom he would have married had not the reins of state required his alliance with one of the ruling houses of Germany.

"The Poles are moved to the elemental depth of their nature," he said, "by the altogether unnecessary action of the Prussian school authorities. They cannot believe the German people intended to treat the Poles cruelly or unjustly. Nevertheless, prizes are offered to those German teachers who obtain the swiftest results in teaching the Polish children the German language. Teachers earning these cash bonuses have used the scourge and have had recourse to brutalities that I believe the Imperial Government should not approve."

The speaker said that he wanted to know whether the Chancellor of the Empire favored these methods, aimed at the destruction of one of the dearest possessions of the Polish people, namely, the use of the vernacular.

As Count von Bulow replied to Prince Radziwill he did not appear at his usual advantage. At his best Von Bulow is equal oratorically to Senator Chauncey M. Depew. His easy sentences, arranged for their literary as well as for their political effect, were not as happy today as is usually the case, while there was an entire absence from his reply of those pleasantries which put the house in a cheerful humor. He declined to discuss the matter in the Imperial Legislature, since the question concerns Prussia alone. As long as he is in office, the Chancellor said, he will protect the rights of the states against imperial encroachment. After referring to the entire correctness of the attitudes of Russia and Austria regarding the Warsaw and Lemberg incidents, he said:

"I am astonished that the interpellator could suppose for a moment that foreign criticisms could press us to the slightest degree. Foreign sentiments and demonstrations cannot influence our domestic policy or attitude in any way whatsoever. As Germany's guiding statesman, my only standard of action is the welfare of the state. My duty to Germany shall be to administer my office in this sense and in opposition to the danger, the serious danger, which threatens our policy from the Poles, and in order that the German element in the East be not submerged with the Catholic party, which will take up the Polish cause.

"As the Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier," concluded Von Bulow, "I will oppose all efforts to set back the course of history and will see that the Germans in the East do not fall beneath the Polish wheels. It is the common policy of the powers concerned to act on identical lines on those agitating for the restoration of the independence of Poland."

Count von Bulow said also that the views of the press in the United States, France, Great Britain and Holland unanimously condemned the Wreschen occurrences and described the grit and courage of the Polish boys and girls who stood in line, without weakening, awaiting their turn to be whipped.

There was a great demand for seats in the galleries during the debate. A big crowd, including hundreds of Polish laborers, gathered outside while the debate was in progress. A large number of policemen were on duty.

PLANNING A REBELLION.

Prince Tuan About to Invade China From Mongolia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 10.—The steamship Empress of India arrived tonight from the Orient with 35 saloon and 275 steerage passengers. She brought advices to the effect that Prince Tuan and General Tung Hsiang are planning a rebellion in Mongolia and to invade China and, crossing into Shensi, capture that city and use it as a base for raids into Chi Li or the capture of Pekin. They are busily buying mules in Mongolia and recruiting troops. The news of large purchases of mules is confirmed from several sources. Arms and ammunition have been secured by the insurgents to arm 100,000 Kansu and Mongol troops who are expected to join their standard. Alahsan, a Mongol Prince, has also brought 20,000 horsemen to their standard.

Some of the Tokio papers publish a story that August 20 the late Li Hung Chang sent a letter to Yun Lu, who is now the prime favorite at the Chinese Court, in which Li set out that, as he was about to die, he deemed it his duty to submit a policy for China to the throne. He was against opposing Russia in Manchuria, for with Russia in Manchuria, Japan would seize Corea and the territories adjoining and war will probably result. If Russia is willing, China could cast in her lot with Russia and vice versa. Regarding other powers, the dead Viceroy is stated to have said in this letter of August 20 that England might object but she would not fight and Germany and France would observe neutrality.

Riots are reported from Formosa. Head hunters having attacked a party of coolies near Kag and beheaded 19, carrying away several others, including two women.

The German ship Nymphe, from New York for Yokohama, with 84,000 cases of kerosene, went ashore on Rock Island off the Japanese Coast and is a total wreck. The captain and crew were saved and taken to Yokohama. The Norwegian steamer Skamstrad collided with the Chinese steamer Taicheong, of Hong Kong, November 21, and the Norwegian vessel sank. The crew were saved. While the steamers were in collision, a third, the Perla, collided with them. The Perla and Taicheong were not damaged.

The Yangtse Viceroys have addressed a joint memorial to the Chinese court on the subject of reform. They recommend foreign travel of Chinese, adoption of foreign military tactics, adoption of the silver currency, promotion of industries, etc.

Dismissed a Spanish Claim.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 10.—The Court of Sessions today dismissed the action brought by the Spanish Minister of Marine against the Clyde Banking Company for £75,500 damages, owing to delay in the delivery of four torpedo-boat destroyers, which, it was claimed, were required for the Spanish-American War, but were not delivered within the contract time. The ruling of the Court of Sessions reversed the decision of the lower court. The Sessions Court held that as the contract was made with a state which was a monarchy, the monarch alone could make a claim. One of the Judges dissented from this ruling, maintaining that to refuse the right to a claim was to refuse to recognize and respect the constitutional position of a foreign minister of state, the action having been brought by the Spanish Minister of Marine.

Kitchener's Weekly Report.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, December 9, reports that the result of the week's work is 31 Boers killed, 17 wounded, 252 made prisoners, 33 surrendered and quantities of supplies captured. By advancing the line of blockhouses in the eastern part of the Transvaal, Lord Kitchener is now able, for the first time, to carry out systematic and continuous operations in the vicinity of Ermelo, Bethal and Carolina. Columns have cleared the southeastern districts of Orange River Colony, and are now operating northward of the Thab N'Chu line.

The Boers are still in force in the extreme west of Cape Colony. They are commanded by Maritz, who recently attacked Tontelbosch Kop. The Boers were driven off and Maritz was severely wounded.

Redmond's Rash Talk.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A telegram from Dublin to the London Times and New York Times says that William H. Redmond, M. P., speaking at a Gorey, County Wexford, meeting of the United Irish League, said there never was a time when there was a better chance than at present to strike a blow for Ireland. Thanks be to God, he said, they had lived to see the day when John Bull had been caught by the throat by the men in South Africa, who were giving him the greatest whaling he ever got. Mr. Redmond said he prayed that God might strengthen the Boers until they danced on John Bull's chest.

Date of the Coronation.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—At a session of the Privy Council King Edward definitely fixed June 26, 1902, as the date for his coronation. It was also decided that Parliament will meet January 16.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman Cannon Announced the Members of the Sub-Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House committee on appropriations held its first session today and Chairman Cannon announced the members of the sub-committees, which will prepare the big supply bills as follows:

Sundry civil—Cannon, Moody, Hemenway, McRae and Bonton.

Legislative—Bingham, Hemenway, Littauer, Livingston and Taylor.

District of Columbia—McCleary, Moody, Burkett, Benton and Pierce.

Pensions—Barney, Van Voorhis, Brownlow, Bell and Taylor.

Fortifications — Hemenway, Littauer, Gardner, McRae and Bell.

Deficiencies—Cannon, Barney, Van Voorhis, Livingston and Pierce.

Permanent appropriations — Moody, Brownlow, Barney, Pierce and Taylor.

These sub-committees will begin work at once. Chairman Cannon said, however, that as the holiday recess would begin December 19, it was not likely that any appropriation bills would be passed before them. Cannon also stated that it was the view of the committee that all work on appropriations could be disposed of so that Congress could adjourn by June next.

The Spanish Claims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A report from the Spanish Claims Commission was presented to the Senate today.

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EVERYTHING

But if You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, You Will Find Swamp-Root Just the Remedy You Need.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Doctors Prescribe Swamp-Root.

"I have prescribed that wonderful remedy for kidney and bladder complaints, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect, and know of many cures by its use. These patients had kidney trouble, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney or bladder complaint under treatment with unsatisfactory results I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it and from personal observation state that Swamp-Root has great curative properties." L. BARSTOW IRISH, M. D.,
276 9th St., Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sept. 24, 1901.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail:

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Portland Daily Oregonian.

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