

ALL IN HIGH GLEE Irrigation Delegates Satisfied With Convention. HARMONY REIGNS SUPREME

Promoters of Private Schemes Are Glad "All" Projects Were Indorsed—Visitors View Points of Interest.

"No kick coming" is the echo of the Irrigation Convention. By tonight most of the delegates will have hied themselves homeward.

"The convention turned out a big success," announced President A. H. Devers, yesterday.

"We are well satisfied," remarked W. R. King, first vice-president, and a delegate from Malheur.

"Eastern Oregon is highly pleased," was the sentiment of all the bunchgrasers, as a large number of Evanstonians, the city last night.

"By tomorrow almost all of them will have departed. They spent yesterday looking over the city. Colonel Hawkins took a large contingent in town.

In the morning he piloted the city observation car of the City & Suburban Railway to Mount Tabor, Riverview and Nob Hill. The day was chilly, but the visitors enjoyed the ride.

In the afternoon the Colonel guided them to the Oregonian building. This they inspected from basement to tower, looking over the steam boilers and engines, and big electric machines.

They saw the large presses turn out 24,000 copies of the Oregonian and Weekly Oregonian in an hour. The visitors saw the mailing force at work sending out copies of these editions all over the Northwest, and obtained an idea of the process by which they are made.

The Oregonian and Telegram are prepared for dissemination over Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The linotype machines, stereotyping department, engraving and etching-rooms, editorial and reporters' quarters were included in the tour of the visitors. Then they ascended the high tower and saw the internals of the big clock, whose disk keeps sentinel over the city by day and night.

This morning Colonel Hawkins will pilot the visitors through the city museum. In the afternoon Weather Forecast Official Beals will receive them in the new Custom-House building, and give a short description of irrigation work in all parts of the world. Mr. Beals has a number of new maps, and has made a special study of irrigation.

Tonight an inspection and battery drill will be conducted at the Armory. The regimental band will give a musical concert.

The business men's committee is pleased with the outcome of the convention. Several hundred visitors have been in the city this week. Hotels have had all the business they could handle. The presence of such an unusual number of people in the city made plain the need of more hotel accommodations.

"Portland has entirely outgrown its hotel facilities," remarked a prominent man from Eastern Oregon. "You people here should get a good, big, first-class European hotel right in the center of the city."

"If your hotels have as much business as they can comfortably look after in ordinary times, how are you going to accommodate crowds that attend the Lewis and Clark Fair?" asked another visitor.

"Portland needs another hotel as much as it needs a drydock, or a 40-foot channel," put in a gentleman who produces shingles of wheat on the rolling hills of Umatilla County.

"A hotel would be one of the most paying investments I know of," remarked a sheepowner of Crook County.

"As good as any," added a mining man of Baker County.

The business men's committee will have between \$200 and \$300 left after paying all convention bills. This money will probably be added to the fund of the Lewis and Clark Association for printing the minutes, addresses, and resolutions of the convention. H. D. Ramsdell, chairman of the committee, said last night that merchants who attend the Lewis and Clark Fair to theaters were great winners of their favor.

O. L. Miller, chairman of the Baker Delegation, said that the association will be royally entertained at Baker City next June, the place of the next state irrigation convention.

"The question exhibit practical irrigation to the delegates," said he. "We shall take them over the country around Baker, so that they may see actual irrigation and how it has made land that was valueless worth \$20 to \$30 an acre."

One of the most significant utterances in the convention was that of A. P. Davis, principal engineer of the Reclamation Service. Mr. Davis said that the Government must engage in large enterprises exclusively, leaving small enterprises to small capital.

"I am pleased to hear this," said O. L. Miller yesterday. "The fact is that many small profits can be accounted for more readily by the Government than by individuals. The reason is that private capital prefers to enter big enterprises. Several years ago I tried to get a project started near Boise. The cost would have amounted to \$150,000. I went to New York and interviewed a number of big capitalists. They said:

"Your scheme may be all right, but we can't afford to take it up. If you had talked to us about an investment of \$150,000 we might have listened to you. An investment of \$150,000 is not worth while."

The convention steered clear of questions pertaining to forestry. Considerable influence was required to do this. A number of persistent delegates "batted" it with the question, "What could concern irrigation more than forests, the preservers of the water supply?"

The question superficially was convincing, but wiser persons who had delved into the question and knew about the trouble underneath guided the sentiment of the convention. When a motion was made to add forestry officials to the list of delegates to future conventions it was voted down.

Irrigation companies are in high glee over the resolutions. The convention commended "all" irrigation projects both under the Carey act and National Irrigation law. This means virtually a victory for them. Although they did not succeed in having a resolution adopted commending enterprises under the Carey law, they got the next best thing—approval of "all" kinds of enterprises.

The Williamson-Sears embargo is still reverberating. It created a great deal of uneasiness, although it is universally condemned. "Both gentlemen exceeded the bounds of propriety," is the opinion of everybody. "While Williamson might be excused—well, let's forget also the Major."

The delegates are glad they did not "bounce" President Devers and Secretary Moore. If the company men had insisted upon the change when they broached the question, they would undoubtedly have won. But they procrastinated, and in the meantime almost swerved around to the old organization.

"We all have high regard for Mr. King,"

said C. H. Breck last night, a member of the Baker County delegation, "but we are glad we did not elect him. As things have turned out it was much better to recognize Mr. Devers."

WORKED FOR IRRIGATION IN 1874. Ex-Governor Moody is a Pioneer in the Movement.

"Crazy," they said I was when I proposed to irrigate in Eagle Valley in 1874. Well, there are a whole lot more like me now. The convention was full of 'crazy' men like me, if 'crazy' is the proper epithet for us," and G. W. Moody smiled.

Mr. Moody was a delegate from Baker County. He has a fine ranch 40 miles east of Baker City, in Eagle Valley.

"Sir, when I went into that valley in 1874 I made poor that I didn't have a wagon or a harness for my horse. What have I got now? Well, last year I was offered \$3,000 for my holdings. Did I sell? Not on your life."

"When I went in there I could have bought thousands of acres of land for less than the cost of that spittle. The value of irrigated land in that valley is now \$20 to \$25 an acre. Pretty good, 40 miles away from a railroad, isn't it? Bring a railroad to it, and the value will go up to \$100 and \$200 an acre."

"We have about a half township in irrigation in Eagle Valley, best land on earth. Yields four to seven tons of alfalfa and clover hay every year. That hay sells for \$5 a ton. We can run two head of cattle on an acre of this ground. Have we big apples? Why, sir, like apples like the ones you brag about down in 'Web-foot' we feed to our hogs. It's simply immense, that country of ours, and that big word doesn't cover a fraction of its good qualities."

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BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION. Judge C. H. Brown Tells What Has Been Accomplished in Malheur.

"The convention added greatly in the cause of irrigation, but the half has not yet been told," declared Judge C. H. Brown, of Malheur County, yesterday.

To give you an idea of the rise in price of land due to irrigation, I will tell you of some land about two miles west of the town of Ontario which in 1889 was assessed at \$2 1/2 per acre. Now a ditch has been dug only a short distance away and though the land is quite unimproved otherwise, it is worth \$35 an acre. Some near-by land worth about the same price 13 years ago is now under cultivation, and 30 acres was recently sold for \$800 spot cash.

"A product of that county about which little is heard is that of honey. The bees of C. W. Malheur, who lives nine miles from Ontario, produced 11 tons of honey last year. You may not believe it, but a single thrifty swarm has put up 10 pounds of honey in a single day."

Stockmen for Irrigation. James York, a prominent cattleman of Baker, also a delegate from that county, is after irrigation as much as anybody.

"Are stockmen demanding irrigation?" he responded. "Yes, sir. Do you believe anybody who fills you up to the contrary?"

William Hall, who has resided in John Day Valley since 1882, said that Grant County would demand irrigation, too, if it had any suitable lands.

"We irrigate now," he remarked, "on a small scale in the river lowlands, but the growth of the valley is so narrow that big irrigation projects are not needed."

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE. Government Can Do It Better Than Private Agencies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—In obedience to orders received from Secretary of War Root, Major Devo, of this city, and Major Eingham, of Seattle, called for bids Wednesday on the transportation of the equipment and supplies of Government to this country to the Philippines. The Boston Steamship Company made a proposition to the Seattle office to carry first-class passengers for \$35, and second-class for \$25, and freight for \$10 a ton. Not a bid was received from any San Francisco shipping company. The Seattle bid is an exceedingly low one.

While it would appear as though an abandonment of the transport service in favor of private corporations, the military authorities are inclined to take a different view of the matter. Major Devo said today:

"There has always been more or less talk that the Government was spending too much money on the transport service, even in Congress. I do not see how any private concern can conduct the business so as to save the Government anything. The cost of maintaining refrigerating and ventilating systems, lavatories and sleeping accommodations and some other fittings with which the ordinary vessels are not provided and which could not be introduced except at an enormous expense. I never had a doubt that Seattle could beat us on freight, but when it comes to passengers we have the best of it."

"I know no more about what Secretary Root means by the call for bids than any one else. It is my opinion, however, that he intends to show Congress how much money the Government can do its own work than hire other people to do it. The service has just been reorganized and a regular, economical schedule adopted. The cost of maintaining the present fleet is, by a rough estimate, approximately \$1,500,000 a year. We have figured out the comparative cost a good many times, and we can beat any private concern by thousands of dollars annually."

TAKING MUCH TESTIMONY. Senatorial Committee Now Bound for Oklahoma.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 20.—The United States Senators composing the Senate sub-committee visiting the territories today completed their investigations in New Mexico and Arizona, and tomorrow morning they will start for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. The last hearing in New Mexico was at Las Cruces. The record of testimony heard now embraces over 200 typewritten pages. What it contains will not be known until it appears in print. The committee has one more week of work. The only reason the committee stopped over night in El Paso was that it had to wait until morning to catch a train for Oklahoma. It will first visit Guthrie.

In the districts it has visited it has made thorough investigation of physical conditions by drives through all parts of the towns and out in the country. From its weeks of experience it has developed a system of work which it applies as soon as a town is reached, and by the time the committee sits, witnesses have been formally subpoenaed and brought in. The testimony is then typewritten by official stenographers. The typewritten reports on the committee's car and who prepare the testimony for print while the committee travels from one point to another. The committee carries with it documents and much official data relative to the territories, and often holds meetings on the train.

DYRENFORTH FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Union Veterans' Union of Connecticut and Rhode Island here today the candidacy of George Dyrenforth of Washington, for commander-in-chief, was indorsed.

Going to Memphis. Before starting call up O. R. and N. ticket office and ask about the new tourist car service to Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, City ticket office, Third and Washington.

Suit the people, because they are tired of bitter doses, with the pain and griping that usually follow. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill does it.



LOTUS PLAN

CAREER OF A WELL-KNOWN PIONEER S. G. NEWSOME OF PRINEVILLE

S. G. Newsome, of Prineville, Or., was born at Springfield, Ill., March 13, 1834, and lived on the home farm until he was 17. In 1851 he came to Oregon with his father and the rest of the family. He lived on a Willamette Valley farm for 20 years, then moved to Crook County in 1871, and went into the stock business with 100 head of cattle. At the end of nine years he disposed of his herd of 800 head, having meanwhile sold \$2000 worth of the cattle. With this as a start he bought property about Prineville, his investments proving very successful. He was Assessor of Wasco County until Crook County was cut off Wasco, after which he was appointed Assessor for Crook. He was also appointed County Surveyor of Crook by the Governor. Mr. Newsome is a hale, hearty man for his age, never having been liable for doctor bills to the extent of \$50 for himself or family. His wife was Sarah Jane Simpson, of Albany. They were married August 20, 1870, and have three children, boys. The two oldest were graduated from the State University. The eldest of these, John D., after passing the Portland Law School, was admitted to the state bar not long since. The second son, Gale, is now a student in his third year at the Medical College. The youngest boy is at home, where Mr. Newsome has 2000 acres of good land.

STANDS WITH WILLIAMSON. S. G. NEWSOME, OF PRINEVILLE, IS AGAINST THE CAREY ACT.

Prominent Crook County Citizen Argues That It is a Swindling Proposition.

"I stand squarely with Representative Williamson on the matter of the Carey act," said S. G. Newsome, of Prineville, yesterday. Mr. Newsome is one of the most prominent citizens of Crook County, and was a delegate to the Irrigation Convention.

"I was glad to hear him come out and say what he did," he continued. "It is the first I knew of his exact position, and he is right. I want to say further, most emphatically, that I am for the disposal of Government land only to actual settlers, and to them only under the provisions of the homestead law. I think the Carey act is bad. It is bad for this reason: An irrigation enterprise can be perfected for \$2,000 by which the constructing company can secure as much as 50,000 acres of land. Now, mark this: They are allowed to charge \$10 an acre for this land, and they can hold it until they get the money. That's where the wrong comes in."

"The Carey act will not make a home for the poor man; he has got \$1000 in his pocket to pay for his quarter section. Moreover, under the Carey act, when a man has paid for his land, he yet remains a vassal to the company. He does not control what gives the value to his land—the water; whereas, if the Government constructs the works, it will be done by the issue of bonds, which will be taken up at 3 per cent, to run, say, as long as the interest is paid. Now, the difference

tion. There is one strip—the Deschutes Valley—10 to 30 miles wide and 75 miles north and south. Then there is the Waco Basin, with 100,000 acres, and the desert lying between the Deschutes and the Cascades, containing 75,000 acres, and another desert of alternate sections of Government and wagon-road land comprising 8000 acres. Cut all this up into 160-acre tracts and figure out for yourself the number of homes, after allowing for some waste."

MUST RUSH OSAKA EXHIBIT. COLONEL DOSCH URGES SPEED IN ITS PREPARATION.

To Be in Place February 1, It Must Be Shipped in December—Merchants to Send Displays.

"We'll have to hurry," said Colonel Dosch, of the Oregon exhibit at Osaka, yesterday about the Oregon exhibit at Osaka. "We'll have to talk mighty sweet if we wish to get the exhibit into the exposition buildings after February 1. This means that the exhibit must arrive in Osaka in January and that it must leave Portland anyhow soon after Christmas. 'We've no time to lose. We'll have to hurry.'"

The cost of the exhibit will be about \$4000. This estimate is based on the assurance that the displays will be donated free.

"It will pay the merchants to contribute exhibits," said Mr. Dosch. "They will get their money back many times over, in the long run. We can either sell the exhibits in Japan or bring them home. Our display will be entirely commercial. It will be planned to build up trade, not to promote immigration or emigration. From what I have observed of sentiment in Portland I believe that merchants and manufacturers will respond readily."

The Chamber of Commerce has appropriated \$800. The Board of Trade will raise \$800 and the Manufacturers' Association \$200. The Lewis and Clark Board will give \$200.

"Can we do the business on \$4000?" responded Mr. Dosch. "Yes, we can, but we shall have to run things pretty close."

The joint committee of the Lewis and Clark Board, Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association and Board of Trade will meet Monday.

Colonel Dosch has prepared a list of the Oregon products which the exhibit will contain. It is as follows: Lard, tallow, soap, brushes, brooms, glue, glue pieces, hides, horns, hoops, toilet and washing soap, spicers, butter, cheese, evaporated vegetables, condensed milk, confectionery, fancy crackers, tinned salmon, flour, meal, macaroni, spaghetti, fresh fruits, evaporated fruits, canned fruits, canned vegetables, mineral water, dried meats in barrels, canned meats, lard, tallow, grease, wines, soda water, fertilizer.

ROLL OF NOBLE DEAD. Railroad Man Dead.

SILOU CITY, Ia., Nov. 20.—C. J. Dixon, superintendent of the Omaha division of the Illinois Central Railroad, is dead at Cherokee, Ia., after a long illness. He had been in the road's employ for over 25 years.

Prominent Utah Lawyer Dead. SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 20.—Judge James G. Sutherland, formerly one of the most prominent lawyers of Utah, and author of several standard works of law, is dead in Berkeley, Cal., after a long illness. Judge Sutherland was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in October, 1822. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Michigan in 1850. He also served as Congressman in the 42d Congress. Judge Sutherland came to Utah in 1872.

Death of Major Wainwright. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The War Department has been advised by General Davis commanding the division of the Philippines, of the death of Major Robert P. Wainwright, Fifth Cavalry, at Manila, November 19, of heart disease. Major Wainwright graduated from the Military Academy June 15, 1875.

Prominent Stock Exchange Member. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Joseph Sterling, of the firm of Grosebeck & Sterling, bank-

CAREER OF THE LATE JOHN POOLE

John Poole, the well-known business man, who died suddenly Wednesday, was 61 years old. He was born in Northern Ireland, near Londonderry. When a boy 3 years of age he came to Ontario, Canada, where he lived until 21 years old. He then moved to Dowagiac, Mich. where he made his home until 1878. In 1871 he was married. Moving to Kansas in 1884, he only remained a short time, when he came to Portland, and settled on the East Side. For a time he engaged in the manufacture of windmills, and also sold real estate. In 1886 he entered in the machinery business, and his machine store was at the foot of Morrison street, at the west side approach to the Morrison-street bridge.

He was a member in good standing in the A. O. U. W. order in Michigan, and also a member of Washington Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Poole had been a member of Central Methodist Church, and of the official board almost from the time he came to Portland. A wife, but no children, survive him. The funeral arrangements are in charge of J. P. Finley & Son, but have not yet been announced.

Well-Known Business Man Who Died Suddenly.

between 3 per cent and 10 per cent that would be gained to the poor homesteader by this plan.

"When the cost of construction is paid to the Government by the taking up of all the land by the settlers, then a pro rata of all the water flowing into the ditch is an appurtenance to the homesteader forever. Any one can see that persons upholding the Carey act are either honest people misinformed or others seeing a great opportunity for speculation. I have never indorsed the Carey act. I have said repeatedly that it is a swindling proposition from beginning to end."

Judges for the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It is announced that the Philippine Commission has appointed John S. Powell Judge of the Court of the First Instance in the 14th district of the Philippines. Adolph Wyszecien, Judge of the same court in the first district, and James H. Blount, Judge-at-large.

ers and brokers, died today at his home in Manhattan. Mr. Sterling had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1877.

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.—Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal since 1888, died today.

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES. Complaints of Europeans as Well as Own Rebels.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Nov. 20.—It is considered remarkable that President Castro has not resumed the functions of the Presidency of Venezuela, which he gave over to the Vice-President when he took the field prior to the battle of La Victoria. This delay on the part of President Castro is regarded by the diplomats as an indication that he is not satisfied that the revolution is over, although he informs the Foreign Office that it would be completed not later than December 5.

The strained relations between Great Britain and Venezuela have been greatly intensified by the refusal of the British government to give satisfaction in the Ban Righ affair, and by the publication by the Government of Trinidad of the decree announcing that the blockade of the Orinoco River ports declared by the Venezuelan government is still of no effect. The Trinidad government has also failed to recognize the Presidential proclamation made the day following the flight of General Matos, and President Castro regards this omission as further evidence that the British are encouraging the revolution. Mr. Haggard, the British Minister, reiterated, a few days ago, to the Venezuelan government that Great Britain did not hold herself liable for the action of the Ban Righ, and that she continued perfectly neutral, and that as an indication of her conciliatory attitude, she refused to permit the Ban Righ to reit at Trinidad. This statement is not acceptable to President Castro, who insists on having satisfaction.

The organ of the Venezuelan government publishes the aforementioned decree of the Trinidad government, and bitterly attacks Great Britain on that score. It says that Trinidad has been the headquarters of General Matos' revolution; that men and ammunition have been sent from that island; that Great Britain has incited and prejudiced the world against President Castro. The journal declares that the blockade is effective, and that the purpose of the recently reported entrance of one of her warships into the Orinoco, Germany is upholding Great Britain, and is threatening a rupture of relations with Venezuela, but no action has yet been taken.

Is Orinoco Blockade Effective? CARACAS, Nov. 20.—An effort is being made by the European diplomats to persuade the American government, and bitterly to join in a declaration that the blockade of the Orinoco River is ineffective, which is the position taken by Germany, England and Italy. Mr. Bowen has given a discreet refusal, and in his report of the recent trip of the gunboat Marietta up the Orinoco, holds that the blockade of Ciudad Bolivar is effective, which is a partial support of the Venezuelan contention.

How the Body is Nourished. Josh Billings once said, "It is better to know less than to know so much that ain't so."

You can't help thinking of this when you inquire how the human body transforms food into blood, and blood into bone, flesh and living tissue.

Ask a class in physiology what happens to a simple meal of bread and butter when it arrives in the human stomach. You will get plenty of answers, but how many will be correct? How many will tell you that the bread, if it is made of bolted flour, contains about as much nourishment as a paper collar and that its principal good is to put the butter on.

How many can explain why they are so fond of butter—with other things, but never like it by itself? Who of them will remember that the stomach can do almost nothing whatever with butter except pass it along to be digested further on?

Ask what the liver does to it. How many will tell you that the liver gives it special treatment and that all fat gets into the blood in a different way and by a shorter cut than ordinary food? How many in the class or out of it have any fair idea of what fat is really good for in the human body?

Many people imagine that fat foods are good only to make heavy and useless flesh. Few realize that fat is one of the chief elements in sustaining the nerve centers and brain and supplying the fuel for muscular power and vitality. This is one reason why Scott's Emulsion is so effective in restoring not only the fleshy tissues but active strength and mental as well as bodily vigor.

It combines the nourishing properties of the whole cod liver oil, emulsified, with hypophosphites of lime and soda, which makes the oil easy to digest and at the same time greatly increases and reinforces its good effect.

Scott's Emulsion is known to be one of the richest preparations (food product or medicine) in the materials most needed to make good blood and repair living tissue.

It is agreeable to the taste and the stomach, puts almost no work on the digestive powers and enters the blood with great readiness. It builds up the body tissues rapidly and is a true food where nourishment is needed. Its value has been well proven in 25 years' experience by the public and the doctors and it is widely recommended by the medical profession throughout the world.

Shall we send you a small sample free?

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

Plate Engravers' Show. Artistic Exhibit Opened by Cosmos Club in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—An interesting exhibition under the auspices of the American Society of Plate Engravers has been opened here in the Cosmos Club. The exhibition has been divided into two sections, the first collecting specimens of plate engraving—the work upon which the reputation of the engraver depends; while the second section consists of artistic work produced by the engravers simply as a pastime.

In the first section are specimens by G. F. C. Smille, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, whose most interesting exhibits are 10 portraits of the late President McKinley, each showing a stage in the development of the finished product. A portrait of Emerson and an engraving of "The Fathers," by the veteran engraver, S. A. Schoff, are very clever, as is a landscape entitled the "Rocky Mountains," after Albert Bierstadt, by the late Dr. James W. Burt. Other features in the picture section are a portrait of Longfellow by Charles Burt; "A Dog's Head," and "A Landscape," by W. B. Baldwin, and "Respectively," by H. W. Baldwin, and "Barn Note Vegetables," by William Adolph, and specimens by Alfred Jones, of the American Bank Note Company.

In the display given over to bank note lettering and commercial and stationery engraving are specimens by I. T. Warren and the "Declaration of Independence," by Charles Toppan.

Fire Brick Merger. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has closed negotiations for the absorption of the Portsmouth-Kentucky Fire Brick Company, at Portsmouth, O. The price paid for the plant was, it is said, close to \$2,000,000.

This is the plant the company planned to purchase to complete the original plans of the corporation when it was organized, and for which an increase in the capital stock from \$25,000,000 to \$27,000,000 was made a few days ago.

Train Robbers Not Found. TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 20.—Three parties are out in search of the robbers who held up the Colorado & Southern passenger train Tuesday night near Eschscholtz, but nothing has been heard from them today. The report that two of the robbers had been surrounded and were making a stubborn fight last night has not been confirmed.

William's Horses Were Frightened. EDINBURGH, Scotland, Nov. 20.—Emperor William, on his way to embark on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern,