President Cheered as He Goes to Church.

CROWDS QUIET AT FIRST

Pent-Up Enthusiasm Breaks Out at Church Door.

PARTY DRIVEN OVER ST. LOUIS

Secret Service Officers Very Much Engaged While Keeping Back Automobilists Who Would Pass Executive's Carriage.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27 .- In sharp contrast the strenuous experience of yester day, when a hurricane effort was made to view the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in nine hours President Roosevelt's time today was passed quietly and uneventfully. Rest and recuperation from the fatigue of Saturday constituted today almost the sole idea of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their immediate party. After a late breakfast at the residence of William H. Thompson, treasurer of the exposition company, who entertained the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Secretary and Mrs. Loeb and Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President and party attended divine services at 11 o'clock in the Second Presbyterian Church. It was known that the President would attend the morning service at this church, and

streets in that vicinity were banked with people almost from curb to curb. Crowd Is Quiet at House.

long before the hour of his arrival the

The crowd was handled admirably, however, and gave the big force of police and et service officers no trouble. A considerable crowd assembled also near the Thompson residence. As the President and Mrs. Roosevelt descended the steps of the residence to enter their carriage the people respectfully uncovered, but there was no noisy demonstration. The silence on this day was appreciated by the President. Both he and Mrs. Rossevelt acknowledged the silent salutation of the crowd, the former by tipping his hat and

the latter by bowing and smiling. Careful precautions were taken by the officers to insure the personal safety of the President. Watchfulness was not relaxed for an instant. The President's carriage was surrounded by secret service oficers, and two picked sergeants of the Eighth United States Cavalry rode, one on side of the carriage, both going to and from the church.

Cheers at Church Door.

When the President's carriage stopped at the church entrance the crowd could restrain its friendly feeling no longer. Hearty cheers were given for the Presi dent, which he acknowledged by tipping his hat. He was met at the entrance by him and Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the party to pews on the right front of the auditorium, which had been reserved for them.

The service was conducted and the ser mon prenched by Rev. S. J. Niccolls. pastor of the church, the lesson be ing read by the assistant pastor. The subject of Dr. Niccolls' discourse was the glory of the kingdom of God and the progress it is making in the world. No reference was made by the pastor in his sermon to the President, and only the usual supplication was offered in his final prayer for the safety and wise conduct of the President of the United States.

Presidential Party Leaves First.

At the conclusion of the service, however, Dr. Niccols requested the congregation to remain seated while the President and his party retired from the church. The President was well on his way to the residence of Mr. Thompson, therefore, before the congregation had left the church, After luncheon the President and Mrs. Requevelt received informally a few personal friends, who called merely to pay their respects. The President also greete one of his former comrades in the Rough Riders, Private Schroeder, of Muskogee, I. T., who is now consected with the Indian ce of the territory. He had come to St. Louis expressly to see the President.

Driven Over the City. At 4 o'clock the party went for an extended drive. In the carriage were President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb and Mayor Wells of St. Louis. Other ibers of the party followed the carriage. The drive extended through Forest Park and over the residential boulevards in that section of the city. It was 5:30

ock when the President returned to Mr. Thompson's residence. As soon as the President was recognized in his carriage people followed him in vehicles of all sorts, principally automobiles. Many of the drivers of the automobile endeavored to pass the President's carriage, but they were cut off in every in stance by the secret service officers, who had a lively time in keeping them back. On his return trip the President was folby a procession containing more

than 200 vehicles Francis Has a Fair Party.

President Francis of the exposition of pany, who started with the President's party on the drive, left it after a time and in company with some others of the party visited the art gallery on the exposition Among President Francis' is on this little trip were Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, the President's brother-in-law and sister.

Tonight the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Secretary and Mrs. suth.

Loeb, Dr. Rixey and Mr. and Mrs. Thomply der

o'clock by Mr. and Mrs. Francis at their residence. After the dinner the President and party returned to the Thompson residence. At 10:15 they left in carriages for the exposition grounds, where their spe-cial train had been held awaiting their departure for Washington.

PARTY STARTS FOR HOME.

Extra Precautions Taken Against Accidents to the Train.

LOUIS, Nov. 27.-Promptly chedule time, the special train carrying President Roosevelt, his wife and daugh ter, and the other members of his party, departed from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where it had been parked since the arrival of the Presidential party Saturday morning, for Washington, at

Saturday morning, for washington, at it:01 this morning.

None of the party had retired when the train left the Exposition grounds, and just before the signal was given to the engineer to start the return journey, President Roosevelt walked to the rear observation platform, where he was immediately joined by the other gentlemen in the party. About the car were stationed nearly 100 members of the local police force, besides the two companies of regulars that have formed the President's guard during his visit to the World's Fair. President Roosevelt walked to the rear rail of the observation platform, and said:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind attention you have shown me during my visit to St. Louis, and I appreciate it very much."

very much."

Just as the train started President

loosevelt called: "Good night, all," as did the other members of the party who were on the

same precautions were taken to guard the departure of the Presidential special from accidents as were taken on special from accidents as were taken on its arrival. A pilot engine preceded it out of the administration entrance to the World's Fair grounds and over the tracks of the Rock Island system to Union Boulevard Junction, where the train proceeded over the tracks of the Wabash to the Union station yards. There the special was taken in charge by the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association.

The tunnel route was avoided by taking the train over the Merchants' bridge, in-stead of crossing the Mississippi on the Eads bridge. From the eastern end of the Merchants' bridge the train was take over the tracks of the Illinois Transfer Company to The Willows, where it was switched upon the tracks of the Van-dalla Railroad and the run to the Nation's capital really begun,

JAPANESE OVER THE HUN. Rivers Will Soon Bear the Weight of Transport Wagons.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN.
TOKIO, Nov. 28.—News received from
the region of the Shakhe indicates that

the Japanese have been across the Hun River. Further reports are to the effect that the Russian outposts on the right bank of the Shakhe were within 300 yards of the Japanese picket line. Frequent exchange of gun fire occurred and minor atttacks are quite every-day affairs. The rivers will soon be frozen sufficiently to bear the weight of the heavy transport wagons. The following report has been received from Field Marshal Oyama:

"From the night of the 15th to the morn ing of the 26th bodies of the enemy's in-fantry attacked us in the vicinity of Signlutsu, Fagsig and Shaotukau. these attacks were repulsed. In the afternoon of the 25th the enemy's artillery east of Tusha hotly cannonaded us but we suffered no injury.

RUSSIA WILL COPY AMERICA. Free-Land Scheme is to Be Carried Out in Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.-A project or applying the American scheme of free and for settlers in Siberia in order to awract colonization from the congested districts of European Russia is attracting much favorable comment. The plan as proposed follows closely the American

homestead system. Russia Would End Trade War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27 .- As soon as the new Russo-German treaty is ratias the new russo-oriman treaty is rati-fied Russia expects to open negotiations for the revision of commercial treaties with other powers. One of the most important results, doubtless, will be the end. ng of the trade war with the United States, which arose over the imposition of a countervalling duty on Russian sugar a few years ago. Russia retaliated, imposing the maximum duty on American goods, practically ending American im-portations and destroying the growing portations and destroying the growing Russian market for American manufac-tured goods. The loss of American trade has been about \$10,000,000 annually.

DIAZ' NAME WELL KNOWN. Mexican Vice-President Pleased a

Attention Shown Him.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.-Vice-Prest dent Corral in an interview today reitersted his pleasure at the reception

The most gratifying feature of my trip was the evidence which I received or the good will felt by the cultured class in the United States toward my country. "The name of General Diar was as much a household word in the United States as it is in Mexico. My gratitude for the courtesy and kindness with which was treated, both by the American au

BIBLES ARE GIVEN BACK.

Porte Gives Orders Not to Touch Books From America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17 .- The Ports has issued orders to the authorities at Trebizond to cease interference with the sale of American Bibles, and to restore those that have been seized.

Students Ceasing Their Rioting. BUDAPEST, Nov. 27.—As a result of the order of the director of the university forbidding students to participate in political demonstrations, which pesterday slight it may be will discussional culminated in rioting in which several students were injured, it was-feared that there would be further trouble today, but the big meeting of the opposing parties was held and dispersed quietly after speeches had been made by Francis Kossuth Count Appears and others violent.

""tand-pat" was the pa suth, Count Appenyl and others violent-ty denouncing Premier Tisza.

Discussion Is Now Rife at Washington.

PRESSURE ON PRESIDENT

Special Session of Congress Will Probably Be Called.

REPUBLICANS WILL DECIDE

Democrats Are in Such Minority That Their Views Do Not Receive Much Consideration-Roosevelt Is Getting at the Facts.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Nov. 27 .- Tariff revision is the allabsorbing topic of discussion among Senators and Representatives who are drifting into Washington. Of course everybody understands that there will be no tariff legis lation attempted at the approaching short session, but there is a strong desire on the part of many, and a fear on the part of others, that the President will call an extra ecssion of Congress immediately after March 4, for the purpose of cutting down certain tariff schedules. If there is to be tariff revision, it must be done by the new Congress, and as the next House, like the next Senate, will be overwhelmingly Republican, the tariff views of Democrats do not receive much consideration in Washington just now.

Republicans are divided on the tariff uestion, as they have been for several years past. One element, including men from the Middle West, some from New England, and others from the Far West, are clamoring for revision, and, with one exception, they want the rates cut. Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, a Republican, is in favor of tariff revision. but he, out of the entire membership of Congress, alone advocates an increase in

the tariff rates. The remainder of the Republicans, including many of the most influential men in both bodies, are opposed to any inter-ference with the tariff, and state very plainly that 'one of the things that con-tributed to the great Republican victory November 8 was the assurance given by the party leaders that they intended to "stand pat." These Republi cans declare that the "stand-pat" policy applied particularly to the tariff, and ar gue that it would be a breach of faith, after having secured the confidence of the

people to violate a pledge (implied, at least) by cutting down tariff rates. Not at the Short Session.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to what stand the President intends "The greater part of the village of to take. No one seems to know his atti-Changtsaimun has been burned by the tude, and there has been no authorized statement showing how the President views the situation. Well-informed men, however, seem solidly of the opinion that in his forthcoming message to Congress the President will touch very lightly on the tariff question, and make no recommendation as to a change of schedules. But as to what the President intends to

do after March 4 there is more doubt. In one ear he received advice from prominent Republicans to the effect that he must leave the tariff alone In the other ear he hears from equally prominent Republicans that the time has come when the tariff must be revised. Each side feels confident that the President is with them, yet neither has any

definite assurance Advocates of tariff revision believe that this is the time for reducing rates on those goods which no longer need protection, or which would not suffer by a reduction in the tariff. The revisionists are willing to walt until after March 4, and consider the question in extra sessidecidedly opposed to letting the matter go over until the long session, a year from now. They fear that to revise the tariff immediately before the election of 1906 would mean the wiping out of the immense Republican majority in House of Representatives.

It has generally proven true that whenever the tariff has been revised just before an election, the party in power has suffered at the polls, often be nuse the new schedules have not had a fair trial. Demand for an Extra Session.

The tariff tinkerers are therefore anxious for an extra session, first, because it will put the revised tariff into operation that much sooner, and secondly revision in the extra session will not be so apt to cost the Republicans the House, as would revision a year and a half from now. Then too, they recognize that if Congress is called in extra session by President Roosevelt immediately after his inauguration, there will be a general disposition to take up and dispose of the matter in hand and get away, whereas if tariff reform is put off until the regular session, it will mean endless and uselesss debate in the Senate, and will carry the ses-

sion well into the Summer.

If, on the other hand, stand-pat arguments prevail, there will be no extra session, and there will be no tariff tinkering in the first regular session of the 59th Conat gress, which is equivalent to saying there will be no revision by the 13th Congress at all. The principal argument of the stand-patters is that the country is just now enjoying phenomenal prosperity, business is flourishing, times are good, work plenty. They insist that any interference with the tariff, no matter how slight it may be, will disturb business and in the end there will be no material gain

They add to this the argument that "stand-pat" means to let the tariff alone, if it means anything, and inasmuch as "stand-pat" was the party slegan in the late campaign which resulted in an un-

precedented victory, they insist that it would be highly improper to abandon the 'stand-pat" policy and cut down tariff

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1904.

Another argument of the stand-patters is this: The country, under its present tariff, has warded off the ten-year panic which was due in 1903. If this disaster could be averted under the high-tariff rates now prevailing, and if business could continue along most prosperous lines, then why do anything to interfere with such

splendid conditions, they ask. Intermingled with talk of tariff revision is discussion of the prospects of reci procity with Canada. It is the unbiased opinion of impartial men, who have ob served the course of public events, that Canadian reciprocity is as far from con summation as it was ten years ago.

There is a loud clamor for Canadia reciprocity from New England, and from a few other portions of the country, but it seems improbable that Canada would accept reciprocity on such terms as this country would offer, and it is equally certain that the United States would not be willing to accept terms offered by the Dominion government. The interests of the United States and Canada are too much alike to permit of the negotiatio of a reciprocity treaty, acceptable to both governments. It is not generally believed that anything will be accomplished in

President Will Have Strong Say. Until President Roosevelt defines his at titude on the question of tariff revision nothing definite will be known as to what Congress will do. If the President con cludes that the tariff should be revised, and, of course, revised by its friends, there is not the slightest doubt but what Congress will follow out any re-

dations the President may make. On the contrary, if the President is not convinced of the necessity for revision and falls to call an extra session of Congress, there is little likelihood that there will be any tariff revision by the 59th Congress. If an attempt is made, without the aid of the President, to put through a revision bill, it will not be openly opposed by the anti-revision Republican leaders, but will be quietly held back, postponed from time to time, until the end of the session, when it will be laid away to sleep in a convenient pigeor

If the tariff revisionists, on their own onalbility, should succeed in getting a bill through the next House of Representatives, and the President showed no interest in the matter, it would be put to sleep in the Senate, but not by open opposition. It would die the death of the

Learning the True Conditions.

Meanwhile, while speculation is being freely indulged in, the President is inquiring carefully into the tariff question, aiming to learn the true conditions, so that he may intelligently determine what course to pursue. He will not jump at a clusion; he will not be carried away by the enthusiasm of one faction or the other, but is determined to get to the bottom facts and to then act as his judgment directs.

The President will have an excellent oportunity during the short session this Winter to ascertain the views of Republicans from all parts of the country, and these views will be very helpful to him in forming a final conclusion

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FOSTER IS THE TOPLINER

Washington West Side Will Oppose Spokane.

ELECTION'S BIG INFLUENCE

So Many Republicans Now in Legislature That More Votes to Elect Are Needed Than Before-King a Minor Factor.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 27 .- (Staff Corndence.)-No man has ever yet been elected to the United States Senate from the State of Washington without a vivid and ofttimes painful recollection of the fact that he had been in a fight. The pollfights have there been such elaborate preparations as are now being made for the big battle that is scheduled for Olym-

pit in January. There are at this time five candidates-Sweeny, Foster, Piles, Wilson and Furth in addition to a number of others who may be mentioned in the final result as among the "also rans," It is early yet for an accurate forecast on the probable strength of these respective leaders in the uce, but from confidential advices, which I trust I am not violating, I have checked up a total of 175 votes already pledged to the leading candidates.

Of course this is about 40 votes in excess of the maximum voting strength of the Legislature, and there are also a number of "mavericks" on whom it is definitely known that no branding iron has de-scended. It is the difficulty in accurately placing these duplicated and triplicated members in the Senatorial line-up, as well as the few who have not yet been cor by any of the campaign leaders, that makes the final outcome of this coming Senatorial fight more of a puzzle than any of its predece

Senator Foster, not yet being classed with the "has-beens" or the "may-bes, is generally granted the courtesy of first situation on this side of the Cascade Mountains. For a starter, he undoubtedly has more votes than any of the other leading candidates mentioned, but the number is insufficient to elect, and with so many formidable candidates in the field it will not be an easy matter to secure enough to make up the shortage.

More Votes to Elect Now.

The overwhelming Republican victory in the state landed so many Republicans in respective candidates, there would be the Legislature that it will require a much uneasiness over his candidatey. any previous Senatorial contest. As the task of securing the last ten or a dozen needed has never been easy in the past it is easy to understand the difficulties in the way of a man who must round up a great-er number than ever before. The Foster support is basing its hopes

of success on a quick election. With the fairly formidable show of strength which they hope to have massed and ready to launch on the first ballot, they expect to draw in enough of what is known as the ter's re-election. This theory is all right but the difficulty will be in stampe this scattering vote that would like to be in the band wagon. They are this year more than ever liable to take a little time in making sure that it is a band wagon, and not a hearse, that has attracted them It would, of course, be rank heresy fo a Pierce County man to admit that For ter's chances are anything less than 16 Al, but it is not difficult to find an undercurrent of sentiment that lacks the confi dence of that result which is noticeable on the surface. City and county pride and loyalty will hold the Legislative delegation from Pierce in line for Foster for a few ballots, but, unless enough votes to elect are forthcoming reasonably early,

success is extremely doubtful.

Election Strengthened Piles. Mr. Sam Piles, of Seattle, is in a much stronger position as a Senatorial candidate than he was before the election. This is largely due to the fact that he put up a great fight for Mead and the rest of the state ticket in King County. He served plain notice on his friends that his was hopeless unless the Republican ticket was supported from top to bottom. Muc credit for Mead's victory in King County is due to the very effective work of Piles, and under the circumstance King could not do less than promise her undying devotion to the Piles cause

Mr. Piles has the backing of a solld fring County delegation, but this does not mean as much as it did two years ago, wiste Harold Preston was fortified behind a Smilar bulwark. The smaller number of Popublicans in the Legislature two rs ago gave the King County delegaone-fourth of the strength of the Republicans on joint ballot, while this year the same sized dele gation will represent less than one-fifth of the voting strength of the dominant

much more outside strength than is now traceable to Piles. The Seattle candidate has his men tied up in an agreement to stand by him until the end, and great pressure will be brought to bear to keep them in line.

The possibility of Pierce retaining ti

Senatorship is the bogie man which will be used to frighten the delegation into ed loyalty, as Pierce is standing pat for similar reasons regarding Seattle, there is a possibility that the rest of the members of the Legislature may jump up

break into one or the other of these dele-gations and be elected. Dark horses, however, are not yet under consideration here are too many of a brighter hue

When Harold Preston was trying to keep his political head above water with-

select from. May "Drop Harold."

out casting adrift from the railroad comnission milistone which hung around his neck, he was encouraged by the frequent visits of Seattle "delegations" which came down to Olympia to aid the cause. Each of these delegations contained from one to a dozen (dependable on the size of the delegation) Senatorial candidates available and anxious to make the race "in case it became advisable to drop Harold. I do not know that similar condit will be noticeable in the case of the Pile campaign, but the eloquent and magnetic railroad attorney is not the only Senatorial candidate in King County. Ex-Senator John L. Wilson, who once performed the political miracle of changing seven votes into 70 and electing himself to the United States Senate, is in the fight, and the fact that the delegation is pledged to Mr Piles does not alter the fact that the ex-Senator is a factor to be reckone with. There is a tendency in some quarters to underestimate the importance of Wilson in this contest, but, if King County should tire of ineffectual efforts to elect Mr. Piles, Wilson would be logica heir to that support, and could add to i a number of votes not at present obtain

able by the Piles people, In Stronger Position.

The ex-Senator is certainly in a much stronger position than in any of his previous campaigns. His newspaper, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, made a great fight for the Republican ticket and has been remarkably fair in its treatment of the Piles candidacy. Of course, if in the ticians of this state are a "scrappy" lot, event of failure to land the prize, Mr. and in none of the previous Senatorial Piles should prefer to be chief mourner at a wake instead of only a guest at a fesst, Wilson will never have an opportunity to test his strength.

The facution of Wilson as a Senatorial candidate always brings to mind Jacob Furth, the Seattle millionaire banker who is also in the position of "Barkis" when the Senatorship is mentioned. have given Mr. Wilson precedence over Mr. Furth in this matter because Mr. Furth has assured me that under no circumstances would be be a candidate so long as John L. Wilson was in the race. In the event, however, of Piles and Wilthe fight, the business interests of Seattle would undoubtedly make a great effort to get Furth into the game. For a starter would be unable to control as many outside votes as are available for John L. Wilson, but would probably add to his strength if he became sufficiently in-

West Side Against Sweeny.

The candidacy of Charles Sweeny is not so seriously regarded here as it is east of the mountains. This is largely because the leaders of the West Side candidates man is barred by geographical location. The tendency of the West Side to mono police everything worth having has al-ways been noticeable in Washington politics, and even the election of an East Side man to the Senate two years ago has not dispelled this bellef. same time the Spokane candidate is given them, but left behind every stitch of full credit for formidable strength on his own side of the mountains, and if King or Pierce could for a moment imagine that they were to fall in electing their There is a friendly feeling for Sweeny in the northwest and in the southwest, and if the King-Pierce fight becomes too bitter, recognition of Sweeny's strength may be forced on one or the other of these

The situation even at this early stage of the game is a most interesting one and offers great opportunities for speculation as to the final outcome. Whoever wins out in the contest, it is bound to be a lively mill from the tap of the gong.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN CHILL.

Consul Winans Charged With Giving Improper Bills of Health. LIMA, Peru, Nov. 27 .- It is reported here

that Senor Martines, the Chilean Minister to the United States, will request the State Department at Washington to cancel the authorization of Charles #. Wicei tos american Consul at Iquique, to take charge ad interim of the Peruvian Consul at that place. The request, it is Consul at that place. The request, it is said, will be founded on a charge that Mr. Winans has given improper bills of health to steamers leaving Iquique. While the prevalence of bubonic plague has not been officially declared in Chile. it is said that there are cases that the Chilean government daily conceals in or-

der that steamers may not omit touching

at ports at which there are no sanitary regulations. This alleged action is con-sidered a great peril to the Peruyian coast, Panama and the entire country

ing on the South Pacific Ocean.

WHITE HOUSE PROGRAMME. Dates Set for Receptions and Dinners

WASHINGTON, Nov. M.-The pro gramme of receptions and dinners at the White House for the season 1966 has been announced as follows:

at First of Year.

January 2, Monday—New Year recep-ion, il A. M. to 1:30 P. M. January 5, Thursday—Cabinet dinner, 8 P. M. uary 22, Thursday-Diplomatic recepion, 9 to 19:39 P. M. January 19, Thursday—Diplomatic din-

January 26, Thursday—Judicial reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M. February 2 Thursday-Supreme Court February 9, Thursday-Congressional eception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.

Pebruary 16, Thursday-Army and Navy ecception, 9 to 10:30 P. M. Loubet Revives an Old Gustom.

PARIS. Nov. 37.—President Loubet has directed the resumption of the practice of receiving New Year's cards. The Ministers and the public generally will fol-low suit, thus reviving the old custom. This is due to an appeal of the engrav-ers who convinced the President that the business of card printing was damaged by his previous order discontinuing the

Barkentine Quickstep a Derelict Off Coast.

CREW OF TEN IS RESCUED

Toiled at Pumps Without Sufficient Food for Fortnight.

VESSEL A MENACE TO OTHERS

Master of Tampico Takes Men Off Waterlogged Wreck and Transfers to the Homer, Bound for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.-Somewhere in the northern seas the old barkentine Quickstep, waterlogged, deserted and rudderless, is drifting a derelict. Her crew of 10 men has been landed in this city by the steamship Homer, after undergoing nine days of privation and hardships and losing all their personal belongings.

The Quickstep's crew was taken from the disabled vessel by the Tampico, Caytain John Roberts, bound from Seattle and Tacoma to San Pedro. When off Gray's Harbor Captain Roberts trans ferred the crew of the shipwrecked vessel to the steamship Homer.

Thursday Captain Roberts sighted the Quickstep flying signals of distress. Her sails were in rags and she rolled heavily. The captain of the barkentine signalled request for a tow to the nearest port, but Captain Roberts replied that he could not possibly tow him in, as he did not son, in the order named, retiring from have a hawser strong enough. He offered to take off the crew before sundown, and

Tampico Sends a Boat.

Captain Johnson, of the Quickstep, nade preparations to take off his crew, but while doing so his foretop sail blew away and the barkentine was left in a worse position than ever. The Tampic lay to for an hour, and as no further attempt was made by the Quickstep to launch a bost one was sent out from the Tampico in charge of Second Officer Gen

ereux with four seamen. off the lee quarter of the disabled vessel. but as the sea was running high this was found to be impossible. was then brought around and the men loaded themselves into it by aliding down a rope from the end of the ship's boom They managed to take their dog with clothing save the oliskins they wore, and also lost what personal belongings they

Waterlogged Since November 15.

Captain Johnson says the Quicksten rst got into trouble from that date she had been in a water logged condition, with the forecastle and aft cabin stove in, the boats smashed and all the provisions wet. The steeringgear was washed away and the vessel

opened fore and aft. The members of the crew were in a sorry state, worn with long watches and hard work without sufficient sustenance The barkentine Quickstep was built in 1876 at Port Ludlow, Wash. She was of 423 tons, 148 feet long, 34 feet in breadth and 13 feet deep. She was owned by S. R. Peterson, of this city, and was engaged in the lumber trade along the coast. When picked up by the Tampico she was nine days out of Mukiltee and

bound for San Francisco. LOST ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Three Young People Forced to Spend Night in the Open.

DENVER, Nov. 37.-A News special from Colorado Springs, Colo., says that a party of three young people from Chi-cago became lost on Pike's Peak yenterday, and were compelled to spen night exposed to the rigors of mo weather.
In addition to this, one of the party,
Miss Maude Arnold, daughter of B. J.

Arnoid. a wealthy manufacturer of Chi-cago, was severely burned by the explo-sion of a celluloid comb which she were in her hair. The party took refuge in a cleft of rocks and while asleep near a camp fire the comb became heated and

caught fire, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. The young men, with their coats smothered the flames, but not until Miss Arnold's hair and clothing were badly burned, leaving her to suffer pain the rest of the night.

pain the rest of the night.

When daybreak came the trio picked their way from Cameron's Cone, where they spent the night, to the half-way house on the cog road, and walked into Manitou. The sight they presented on their arrival was evidence of the hard-ships they had endured.

Miss Arnold's clothing was torn and bedraggled, her hair was in a sorry plight, and she was bledeing from cuts on her face and hands and was almost ready to swoon from sheer exhaustion. The men had their clothes torn, and were suffering quite as much as their companion from exposure and fright.

exposure and fright.
Stanley Arnold, the 14-year-old brother of Miss Arnold, and Harold Mauer were the companions of the young lady.

French Embassy Building Delayed. PARIS. Nov. 21.—Work on the new French Embassy building at Washington will probably again be delayed. Foreign Minister Delcasse asked for an initial ap-propriation. Minister of Finance Rouvies objected on the ground of economy, but finally conceded \$20.00. The committee of the budget on foreign affairs, hose eventually struck this out, sayin, amount would not permit of much ress, and that it was better to wait the finances permitted of a more