THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, JANUARY 7, 1900.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS inconveniences. It is understood that Commander Clover will arrive here sev-eral months before he assumes his du-

PRESS TAKES A CALM VIEW OF THE SEIZURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

Foreign Office Has No Fears of Complications-American Flour Question Causes Little Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- The passing of another week has apparently effected no change in the condition of the war in South Africa. It certainly has not been productive of any serious developments. In England the yeomanry are manfully contending with the difficulties of the riding school, which is putting their patriotism to the test of falls on the tanbark and other inconveniences. Coal is getting dearer daily, and the funds for the "absent-minded beggars" and others are swelling by the thousands into propor-tions of unheard-of munificence, while the papers, when not magnifying indecisive skirmishes into brilliant successes, devote casual attention to the difficulties which have arisen over the seizure of cargoes bound for Lorenzo Marquez. In the latter respect the Bundesrath in-

oldent almost monopolizes the attention, the seizure of American flour being relegated to a very subsidiary position, and not being taken as having the slightest lity of producing international friction. On the whole, the British press has taken a calm view of the German seizure matter, and has refused to be led into replying in kind to the bitter comments tele-graphed from Germany. In this, the papers merely voice the feeling of the govrament, for at the foreign office not the elightest anxiety is felt regarding the antions so far taken against the alleged contraband, though the question in the abstract causes no end of cogitation, but more regarding the effect the present discussion will have upon future events than

pon contemporaneous difficulties. The British government believes it has a good case against the Bundesrath. But both in this instance and the case of the American flour, the government holds that absolutely nothing definite can be fione until details have been learned. Even then, the fine points of law must be settled by the careful deliberation of experts. In the meantime, it is possible the government may deem it advisable to make dec larations regarding contraband, especial-ty foodstuffs. But such a step is quite problematical. To quote an American diplomat in London who, after reading the cabled account that the United States insistence upon her rights might cause trouble, said:

"How in the world do they think such a complicated point of law can be settled or cause any serious disagreement be-tween two nations so friendly as the United States and Great Britain?"

Commenting on the American feeling, he Saturday Review says:

"We fear no accurate presentment of the real feeling of the United States regarding the war reaches this country, but there is no doubt the balance is against us. The administration organs and financial organs are still strongly with us, but the latter are beginning to waver because the war is beginning to injure trade. It must not be forgotten how com-pletely the administration is in the hands of the great financiers and trust compa

The winter of discontent to which Great Britain has settled down has been somewhat modified by the iso-lated successes which marked the past week, though the selzure of for-cign ships and unfounded rumors regard-ing Delagoa bay threaten to bring out a crop of rumors of European Interference. The dollags of General French and Col-omal Pitcher have been made the most of by the correspondents and are rather by the correspondents, and are rather magnified editorially by the British press, But anything is acceptable in these days. The appointment of the Duke of Con-naught to command the British forces in Ireland has led to a lot of speculation a to whether he will succeed Lord Wolse-ley, whose term expires in November, as commander-in-chief. Lord Roberts is his buffed successed but well to logical successor, but until he was chosen nd in South Africa the general impression was that he would be too old to be selected for the office when it be-came vacant. General Buller was a hot favorite, but his defeat near Col seems to have irrevocably ruined his chances. It is more than probable that Roberts, if successful in South Africa, will fill the office of commander-in-chief for a short period and that he will then be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, whose popularity and military knowledge are strong enough to overcome the prejudice against a member of the royal fam By holding that office. The abuse of the war office and Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of state for war, and Lord Wolseley continues un-abated in the press' and among the public. By the time parliament reasse it promises to have gathered such force that it is more than likely that most stormy scenes will mark the debates while many people declare that unless Lord Lansdowne resigns or exculpates himself, the conservative party will be considerably meraced. So far the criti-risms emanate chiefly from the patriotic Britisher whose pride is hurt at the rehave been touched by death. But when the solid British taxpayer begins to be drained to support the war, then, truly, the criticism of the military officials will

Both the theatrical and book worlds are in a bad way on account of the war. Not more than three the-aters in London are making money, and the publishers are alarmed at the abso-

lute stagnation of their business. Beerbohm Tree Wednesday will replace "King John" with "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which will be treated as a fairy play and beautifully staged. A feature of the production which is awalted with

the greatest curiosity and interest is the appearance of Loue Freear as Puck. Miss Freear is the dwarfish and plain but very clever actress whose greatest success was as Slavey in "The Gay Parisienne," and who is the creator of the song, "Mary Jane's Topknot." She recently appeared in "The Man in the Moon" at the New

York theater, New York city. Charles Frohman has engaged Charles Hawtrey for a tour of America in 1990. Hawtrey is considered the cleverest come dian in London, where he has long occupled a unique position Edna May sailed for home on the St.

Paul today. De Wolf Hopper has engaged 20 of "The

Belle of New York" chorus to remain in London in "The Mystical Miss." Kyrie Bellew is seriously ill, and has been ordered abroad

decision of Edward Corrigan to The bring over a great string of Ameri-can horses is hailed here with interest and pleasure. One sporting au-thority writes that Mr. Corrigan never does things by halves, adding that "It is safe betting that such a collection of racers as he will send has seldom if ever been gathered together by an America

It is feared that Foxhall Keene, the American sportsman who broke his col-lar-bone while hunting yesterday, has also sustained internal injuries.

The arrival in the United Kingdom of five United States government doctors to inspect shipping bound to America for bubonic plague has created some aston-ishment, as the special precautions against the plague were given up last month at most of the European ports, while no case has entered an English harber. At Hull, one of the ports not assigned a doctor, a severe outbreak of smallpox is raging, which, so one United States consul informed a representative of the Associated Press, possessed far more danger than the bubonic plague.

Admiral Melville writes to the Glob congratulating it on its efforts to secu e higher pay for naval engineers, saying: "We have had the experience in this country of the loss of some of our very best men among the engineers for the reason that private firms are willing to pay so much better compensation. Since the passage of the personnel bill, there have been very few resignations in our country. I wish your friends every suc-cess to get their pay properly adjusted. I can say, as a result of our own ex-periences, that patience, combined with persistent efforts, will be rewarded at last. It was a long time before the per-sonnel bill passed, but we finally secured what we wanted.'

The scarcity of coal continues to suc an extent that four Scoton pig-iron fur-naces have shut down. Iron has reached record prices, it is believed the stringency will be somewhat reneved when the rai-roads become less congested with holday trainc. The continuea caming out of the reservists has enected the result, as well as the coniers. According to one large coal marchant, the miners thorougnly realize that a restricted output increases wages for less work, and they are by no means anxious to relieve the situation. In the meanwhile, the war continues to increase the demand, and coal goes up. The gas companies are reaping large pror its as a result,

At a cost of £420,000, Birmingham has bought from a private corporation the city's supply of electricity. In 1886, the city soid it, but now believing that, even at such advanced figures, it will yield a large substantial profit, it has bought it back.

PRESENT SYSTEM WORKS HARD-SHIP IN CERTAIN CASES. Navy Department Suggests Changes

to Congressional Committees-The Case of Captain Clark.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-Secretary Long has addressed the following letter to the chairmen of the naval affairs committees of the senate and house, embodying the department's latest views as to the method of rewarding naval officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago:

"Sir: The department has the honor to suggest that the present system of re-warding officers of the navy and marine corps for 'eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism' under the provisions respectively of sec-tions 1506 and 1605 of the revised statutes has been found to be unsatisfactory, since in its impractical application it operates unjustly and in some instances defeats the purpose for which it was devised. "At the present time some officers who

rendered distinguished services during the war with Spain have, in recognition thereof, been advanced upon the list others remain without reward of any kind, while others still, by the curious operation of the existing system, find themselves in lower relative positions than they occu-pled before the war of 1838, in which they so gallantly participated.

"An illustration of the objectionable op-eration of the present method of rewards is afforded by the case of Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., who commanded the Oregon during the memorable run of that vessel from the Pacific to Atlantic waters and at the battle of Santiago and yet, owing to the promotion over him of Captains Gridley, Coghlan and Dyer, for their eminent and conspicuous conduct in the battle ôf Manila bay, is today two num-bers, and if Captain Gridley had survived would be three numbers lower on the list than if the war had never occurred. "The vigilance, prudence and capacity, unremitting and sustained, wisely meet-ing as they successfully arise the count-less details of the management of a battleship, establishing and maintaining the morale essential to good work and bring-ing the vessel into effective action at a critical time, are qualities which entitle an officer to share in rewards, if any are given for distinguished naval service

These qualities are exhibited in a high degree by the officers participating in the battle of Manila, who have been rewarded by advancement on the navy list. They were also exhibited by other officers, particularly those who so conspicuously and meritoriously participated in the battle of Santiago, and yet have not in any way been rewarded.

"Where offloers have bravely and with ealous patriotism acquitted themselves in difficult circumstances with uniform suc cess, analytical comparison of their re-spective achievements is practically imossible, since all the varied circumstances of the several cases can hardly be taken into full account. It is, however, deemed to be the duty of the department to bring

to the attention, with the recommenda-tion that early action be taken by congress, the matter of the general question of the inadequacy of the present system of rewards, and to request that a remedy be fixed in the provisions of certain meas-ures now before congress. One of these, that is, senate bill 330, 56th congress, first session, provides that the advancement of the rank of officers of the navy and marine corps for war service shall not in The corps for war service shall not in-terfere with the regular promotion of of-floers otherwise entitled thereto. This measure is similar to senate bill 5006, 55th congress, third session, which was approved by the department and which. I aminformed, has already passed the senate at its present session, and if enacted into law will in the case above offed for ex-

law will, in the case above cited, for ex-ample, have the effect of restoring to the officer concerned the numbers lost by advancements heretofore made under the "The other of these is bill 5005, 55tb

congress, third session, 'providing for suit-able rewards for officers and men of the navy and marine corps for exceptional

men on "a small round thing like corian-der seed"? Can one who can do so much the greater do the less? Can he who raised his son from the dead, as a sign of divide outbraker between the set of the divine authority given the son, not also preserve a man in a great fish to be a sign of authority to a wicked city to call them to repentance? "If weak thy faith, why choose the harder side?"

Why choose the harder side?" Where did The Oregonian get the idea of "so short a time"? Where do unbe-lievers get the idea of Jesus being ill-born? Neither of these ideas are in the Bible Bible, any more than some of the doctrinal dogmas of the creeds-"total ac-pravity," "original sin," "infant baptis-mal regeneration," and "born sinners" are not Bible doctrines. The friends of the Bible abuse it by trying to prove church doctrines out of it. And its enemies are just as unfair by reading into it what it does not say. Nevertheless, the race gets much spiritual food from it in the reading.

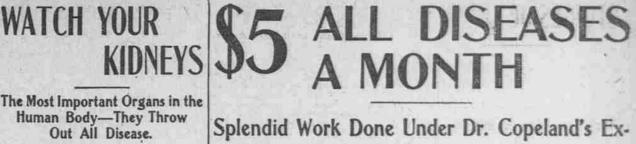
Farmers abuse the earth, but live out of it. They would get a better living if they would not abuse it. If churchmen and unbelievers would cease to abuse the Bible, they would get a better moral lite from it. The earth and Bible are the product of the same mind. I have lately wondered if. The Oregonian ever stopped to inquire as to the reason for a record of "the supernatural." In a discussion it is proper to allow the affirmative to be heard first. But unbellef reverses this order.

Another dogmatic statement of that ed-ltorial is "the Hexateuch was written by some one subsequent to the dedication." The Oregonian is very stout against per-sons in America who "write up" Aguinaldo, and affirms that these are respon sible for the loss of our brave soldier Christian men believe the divine mes sage with all their heart. They sacrifice much to adjust aright the broken order of the world. The brightest and best of our sons and daughters take their only weapon, the Word of God, and go off to neathen lands, with ability and love for Unbellef is their Aguinaldo, who souls. is now fighting, then running before the missionary. Their support is from the home land. Such articles that throw disoredit on "the sword" of the missionary only serve to bring sorrow and death to such gallant ones.

The whole book must be discredited if the Pentateuch was written after the dedication. I know it reads as if written by some one else, and that it records the death of the accredited writer Moses. But so do books of our own day. There were 40 years spent in the journey from Egypt to Palestine. The nation spent one year at Sinal. There they got their law. It was written on stone and in a book, all of the testimony of the Lord. It clared that when the Lord and the peopl made a covenant, it was put in book form, and their tabernacle and furniture in and before the tabernacle, the people, and the book were all solemnly dedicated by the sprinkling of blood. It is also stated that Moses wrote out the book of the law of the Lord, and placed it in the ark of the testimony, beside other witness-a golden pot of manna, the two tables of the cove nant, Aaron's rod that budded, and the book of the law. Moreover, it was re-guired that this book of the law of the Lord was to be read before the whole as-sembly every seven years. Joshua did read it between Gerizim and Ebal to the whole congregation four centuries before the dedication of the temple. When they entered Palestine they reared up their tabernacle at Shiloh, and three times yearly the nation gathered there to worship. They observed this continually when that became their religious center The priests taught and judged by that book. Joshua was Moses' minister. He, only, went up into the mountain in the cloud of glory with Moses when the law was revealed by angels of God. He came down with Moses when they went to rebuke the idolators. If the record be care-fully read it will be observed that he was at the side of the great leader of the He-

brews most of the time. Now, would it be incredible to say that he wrote what he saw and heard? That is, that this minister continually with Moses wrote for him, and so the record reads of things of Moses and Aaron and the Lord, as by some one qualified to write what he saw and heard. Besides this, Joshua was one of 70 men specially chosen and endued with power to assist their leader in his arduous work.

The Hebrew religion was founded on fact-things that were done in the sight nd hearing matter appealed to their senses. It went to their minds and hearts through such natural channels. Then it was recorded and the record read to them as written. A solemn charge was made that they were father.' not to add to or diminish from their lay and judgments. All this was kept in the ark of testimony away from public handling, in order to its preservation through heir generations. The Christian religion is founded on fact, their likewise things done and spoken in the presence of multitudes and special cred-ible witnesses who suffered much and laid down their lives for their testimony. An swering under imprisonment and scourg-ing, "we cannot but speak the things we the udgment. have seen and heard. From Joshua to Malachi there is an ap-peal to the people to keep the law of Moses. The Old Testament is full of prediction concerning the Redeemer to come how he would be born and where; his mis sion and kingdom were matters of proph-ecv. These books were in the Hebrew omes and synagogues centuries before the Messiah came. The door of the ful-fillment of prophecy he truly entered, the only one who could, and became the "good shepherd" of God's fold. snepherd of God's fold. The whole book, new and old, was made in a period of 1600 years. The internal evidence is that it is dictated by one mind-the Holy Spirit. Although the administration has changed three times the whole was superintended by one mind. As much as the being or kind of anything is revealed in its nature; so the very nature of this book reveals its Author. A careful reader will distinguish between revelation-word from God-and history. Yet the whole has been put on record by Providence. A distinction made by a writer in the issue of the 5th cannot be well taken from his text if the context be allowed to speak. The Bible distinction between "letter and spirit" is the difference between law and Matthew and John tell the same things for the same purpose-the life and times of Jesus, that we may believe in Miracles were divine proofs of a divine Miracles were divine proofs of a divine proposition from God. "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," and "this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." "Blessed are they who The author of the Bible sees the end from the beginning. And why not expect it to reveal things supernatural? He an-ticipated our need? The salvation the Lord has brought us is beyond the power of man. It will save from the love, practice and guilt of sin. May the day hasten when journals of such power as The Oregonian will cease to give encouragement to the Aguinaldo of unbellef in the divine sword to cu down sin. J. B. LISTER. cur



SWAMP-ROOT CURES WEAK KIDNEYS

WATCH YOUR

Does your back ache? Do you have pains across your kidneys? Is your complexion chalky, gray, white? Is your skin dry or feverish? Are there puffy bags beneath your eyes? Are your eyes dull, listless and deadlooking?

Are you irritable and hard to please? Do you feel as though you have heart rouble? Do you have to urinate several times in

the night? Is there ever a scalding, burn-ing sensation there? Do you feel the desire immediately to

irinate again, with no result? Is your urine clouded, thick or milky? Is there any sediment or do particles

oat in it? Don't neglect these conditions, and if they or any part of them are yours, Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, will be found just the medicne you need Here's a simple test for the kidneys just as certain as though a physician were In personal attendance on your case: Pour some of your "morning" urine in a giass or bottle and allow it to stand 24 hours. Then hold it up to the light, and if you find any settlings or sediment, or if it is thick or milky, or if small particles float about in it, don't hesitate for a moment, but write at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., mention The Portland Sunday Oregonian and immediately begin using the sample of Swamp-Root which you will receive at ice, absolutely free by mail. The results will surprise you.

Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, pleas ant to take, and is for sale by druggists everywhere in bottles of two sizes and two prices-fifty cents and one dollar. Bear in mind the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

gram from Senor Manuel Azpiroz, Mexi can ambassador at Washington, that the United States court of claims has decided the Weil case adversely to the claimant. This decision destroys one of the most celebrated claims against the government of Mexico.

PAYING TELLER ABSCONDS.

Buffalo Trust Company Is Out Thirty-Eight Thousand Dollars.

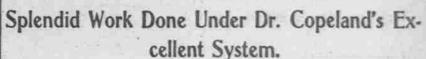
BUFFALO, Jan. 6 .- The statement is nade that F. L. Newton, paying teller o the Fidelity, Trust & Guaranty Company, has embezzled \$48,000.

The following statement has been issued by the bank: "Thursday evening, December 14, 1899,

the president and secretary of the com-pany were advised that Fred L. New-ton, one of its trusted employes, and ton, one of its trusted employes, and who had been acting as bookkeeper and paying teller, was a defaulter. A prompt examination disclosed the fact that New-ton's cash was short to the extent of precisely \$48,000. The trust company held the bond of the American Security Com-pany in the amount of \$10,000. The surgety pany in the amount of \$10,000. The surety company was at once notified of the de-falcation, December 18, 1899. The surety falcation, December 18, 1839. The surety company paid the \$10,000, being the amount of its bond, leaving the trust company with a loss of \$38,000. Newton had fied the city the evening when the discovery was made. He returned, however, volun-tarily, and was temporarily left in the custody of his counsel. He was prepared at any time to plead guilty and take the consequences. When Newton left town he knew that the bank examiner would be in attendance the next morning. The exam-iner was promptly advised of the infor-mation possessed by the president and the secretary. He was asked to make the most thorough examination.

together with the hawking and splitting, kept the throat raw and sore. The nose filled up with scabs and chunks of tough This was mucus, which I could blow out only after done, and everything was found in pervery great effort. For two or three

1:41%



Best Professional Skill the Country Affords for All in Need of a Doctor-\$5 a Month, All Medicines Included.

There is one big place in Portland where sick folks find themselves sure of an mest welcome, whether they come in

satin-lined carriages or limp in crutches. That place is the Copeland Medical Institute, in the Dekum building. crutches. Under the Copeland system there is neither question nor curiosity as to what patient is rich or what patient is poor The same matchless treatment, the same great offer of help is open to all-no charge for consultation, no charge for

examination, no charge for diagnosis, no harge for advice, no charge for prelim inary attentions, no charge for medicines, and, for full course to a cure, no charge beyond the nominal "45 a month," mediines included.

This system has been devised to meet opular wants, and especially to overcomthe prejudice that exists on the part of most people, as well as the fear and dis-trust felt by the average sufferer toward a high-priced doctor and the train of expensive fees connected with treatment under him.

The Copeland physicians take a personal nterest in every case that is intrusted to heir care.

their care. They are qualified for their work by special training, superior education, first-class equipment, a splendid laboratory and a long and varied experience. Examining, as they do, thousands of cases, they are familiar with every phase of their special-ties, and with all forms of disease. A bill at the druggist's is one of the necessary adjuncts to treatment under the average physician. With the Copeland physicians there is nothing of this sort to contend with, as their terms include, be-aldes treatment, all medicines they pre-scribe.

scribe. These facts are commented on daily by the numerous patients at their offices, and are vitally interesting to all those who contemplate taking medical treatment.

CATARRH 18 YEARS-CURED.

Mrs. J. A. Arnspiger, 683 Corbett street, Portland: I suffered with catarrh of the head and throat for 18 years. There was a constant discharge of mucus from



soreness in the chest. My breathing was

short. Finally my entire system became tainted with the catarrhal poison. I had

no appetite and my sleep was restless. I had horrible dreams and got up in the

morning weary and tired. I had no strength at all. A little exertion, such as

walking up a flight of stairs, brought on

heart palpitation. I was terribly pervous

This was my condition when I began

reatment at the Copeland Institute upon

the earnest advice of friends. Before the

n 20 years. In fact, I am enjoying as good

THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

Jefferson.

Baltimore Sun.

Owing to the question whether the rec-ords of Rockbridge county. Virginia, show that the Natural bridge was owned by Thomas Jefferson, Judge William P.

Houston, of the county court, has looked up the iltie to the property, as shown by

the records and found the following in-

teresting data in regard to it: "A patent for the Natural bridge was granted to

Thomas Jefferson, July 5, 1774, and was

signed by Dunmore, lleutenant-governor of the colony or dominion of Virginia. The

survey began 'at two poplars on a line of

Hugh Barclay's land,' and 157 acres of land were in the tract. The land was de-

vised by Jefferson to his daughter. Mar-

tha Randolph, subject to the payment of his debts. In order to pay the debts the

land had to be sold, and was conveyed to

Jack Lackland, November 2, 1835, by Thomas Jefferson Randolph, executor of

Thomas Jefferson, and assented to by Martha Randolph, then residing in Boston, Mass., and recorded in Albemarie county,

roperty from Lackland in 1845; John Lus-

ter bought it from Cole; Lewis Harman from Luster; M. G. Harman from Lewis

Virginia, Walter R. Cole box

The least thing would excite me make me tremble from head to foot.

end of the first month I saw an imp nent, and now I feel better than I have

ealth as I ever did in my life

behind the palate into the throat. This,

The first

I had no

enable those who live at a distance to understand the nature of their affliction. "Is your nose stopped up?" "Do you sleep with mouth wide

HOME TREATMENT.

To hosts of sufferers everywhere

Doctor Copeland addresses to one and

all the following list of questions to

open? "Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in the norning?"

"Do you cough?"

"Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Is your appetite failing?"

"Is there pain after eating?" "Are you light-headed?" "When you get up suddenly are ou dizzy?" "Do you have hot flashes?"

"Do you have liver marks?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?"

"Do you have pain in back or under shoolder-blades?

"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?

"Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength failing?"

INFORMATION OF NEW HOME TREATMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

CATARRH AND DISCHARGING EARS, FOLLOWING SCARLET FEVER

Miss Pearl Buirgy, a bright young girl living at 567 East Yamhill street, Portland. In speaking of her cure at the Copeland Institute of catarrh and discharging eans said:

"When I was 5 years old I had scarlet fever, which left me with catarrh of the head and throat. There was a bad discharge from the nose. The nose seemed closed up tight, and I was compelled to breath through my mouth. As I grew older the disease became more active and extended to my ears. My ears began to discharge a foul, yellowish substance. They discharged both day and night. In the morning my pillow would be stained and wet with the discharge. Gradually my learing failed. Everything sounded confused and mixed up. I would have to ark several times what was being said to me. People would have to speak in a loud tone People would have to speak in a loud tone or I could not understand them at all. My general health was poor. I was thin and paje, and always tired and exhausted. "I began a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute, with the result that now I am well. The discharge has en-tirely disappeared, and I hear as well as I ever did. I am a different girl from what I was a few months ago."

begin to reach its true volu limes, which with the rest of the British press, has been under the impression that America was unanimously sup-porting Great Britain, today prints a letter from Toronto, saving the anti-English press in the United States is enjoying it-self over the reverses the empire is at present enduring, and adds;

"It screams its delight and it speaks meetingly and tauntingly of Great Britmin's decadence and the uselessness of her colonial sons.

The action of the English Insurance ompanies in charging an extra 5 per cent for war risks, already referred to in these disputches, has created no little unfavorable comment and uncomplimentary comparison of their action with that of the merican concerns. Today says: "In answer to the protests, the com

panlos say sentiment cannot enter into business transactions. The best answer to the English companies is that the American offices are making no such demand, and if the Americans see their way to dispense with an extra premium it might be thought that the enormously wealthy English offices could easily do the same. Their refusal is as short-sighted from a business point of view as it is unpatriotic. Unfortunately, it is in keep-ing with the general trend of English insurance management.

Much interest is exhibited in the new auon intervent is exhibited in the new Duke of Westminster, who has decided to romain at the Cape during the war. It appears that he has a keen taste for rac-ing horses, and his father's splendid sta-ble is wet that is ble is not likely to be broken up. d'Or," as the young duke is nicknamed, after the famous horse, though not yet 21, is said to have selected a wife, which dis appoints society, for he is the most e most eligi

Some confusion has been CRUBEC he various reports of the relief Lieutenant - Commander Colwell, the the United States naval attache, and the name of his successor. The press state-ments announcing Commander R. Clover's appointment considerably antedated an is sue of orders from Washington, and in some unexplained way the admiralty went astray and Commander Clover's name was substituted for Lieutenant-Commander Colwell's on the list of at s. The mail began arriving ad-ed to Commander Clover, and it took no little trouble and explanation to ex-tricate the present incumbent from the pacity of 500 tons of beets per day.

Cardinal Vaughan has notified the Catholic bishops of England to keep January 14 as a day of special prayer for those engaged in the war.

Instances of private benevolence in be alf of the soldiers are heard of everywhere. In one of the most fashionable houses in Grosvenor square, occupied by the Misses Keyser, the whole ground floor has been fitted up as a hospital. It will accommodate six wounded men. The Duke of Norfolk has arranged to receive a number of invalids at Arundel castle and among others who have given up their country residences for the use of the wounded are Lady Wolseley, Duke of Somerset and Lady Loder. Prin cess Christian's elaborate hospital train built at a cost of £10,000, was shipped to South Africa today. The queen, not forgetful of those at home, has presented hood and comforter, knitted own hands, to the Royal Bucks hussars.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle's offer to go ou with the Langman field hospital has been accepted. Conlagsby Ralph Disraeli, son of the late Lord Beaconsfield and conser vative member of parliament for the Alt-richam division of Chesshire, has caused amusement by a remarkable offer to take a commission in the Royal Bucks hussars on account of this regiment's depletion ha calls to the front, but saying he regrets that his parliamentary duty must keep him at home,

The Field says: "Never has the English turf experienced a more severe shock than that administered last year by a handful of trans-Atlantic thoroughbreds and jockeys. At this moment, people are tremb-ling in their shoes lest the derby be sub-ject to irreparable contamination by being won by a gelding. We don't mind an American coX-but a gelding!" The writer refers to the coming over of

Mr. Corrigan's string, and adds: "Wheth-er the American animal and training are adapted to the ideal of English rac ing is what we are waiting to see proved. The cup horse is the English ideal. We have yet to learn whether the American animal is of this stamp."

The secretary of the imperial maritime customs announces that American cotto fabrics are gradually ousting En fabrics from the Chinese markets. Englis The Globe, commenting on the bad news from Lancashire, thinks "the high-tariff American manufacturer virtually monopolizes the bome trade, and is thus able to reap large profits. large profits, in spite of labor being comparatively cheaper in England."

From Melbourne comes the news that Brassey, on the eve of retiring from office as governor of Victoria, mount ed an Episcopal pulpit and preached a sermon to the congregation. Lord Brassey is coming home on the famous old yacht Sunbeam

Miantonomoh May He Sold. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 .- The survey board, which has been conducting an ex-Miantonomoh, now at the League island navy-yard, with a view to placing the vessel in commission again, has completed its work. It was found that \$450,000 will place the monitor in condie required to tion. The Miantonomoh was used for blockading purposes off the coast of Cuba, and represents an obselete type of con-struction. The board will, it is believed,

recommend the sale of the vessel.

Beet-Sugar Factory Starts Up.

AMES, Neb., Jan. 6 .- The big beet-sugar factory of the Standard company was started up today, and will be in operation for three months at least. It has a ca-

and meritorious service in the line duty.' This measure is believed to afford a satisfactory substitute for the present method of rewards, would enable the de-

confer upon the officers above referred to that medal therein designated as the 'honor medal,' with its attendant advantages and benefits, and would, it is thought, provide equitable recognition in the cases of other officers of the navy en-titled thereto by reason of exceptional service in the line of duty.

"In consideration of the importance of this general question, the department urgently requests that it may receive such early attention of the committee as its onvenience may suggest. Very respect-JOHN D. LONG. fully. ocretary."

"ANENT THE SUPERNATURAL."

The Credibility and Inspiration of the Bible.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 5 .- (To the Editor.) -The Oregonian is a medium of many things. Its editorials are "weighty and powerful" on everything they support or condemn. Circumstances force it to wear "a coat of many colors." Yesterday it was a protectionist; today it is a free-trader; then it supported the saloon; now t advocates the "moral suasion" that will educate the community out of the evil conditions of saloon reign; awhile ago it downed the Britisher in every issue; in the

present time there is no better advocate of the cause of England and her good purposes for amicable international com mercial arrangements; it can be quoted by the infidel as his friend and authority, and does rejoice the heart of the Christian with a morsel of favor and praise of his good work.

But it is clear from the first editorial of the Sunday issue of December 31 that The Oregonian does not know everything that is to be known. The editor is not a close reader of one book, at least. And he exhibits no little prejudice against this book. While he is pleased to use some of it to prove his doctrine of no inspira-tion, he will not allow the book from

which he gathers to tell its own slory completely. If he would do this, that book would "bump the editor's head against a wall," and expose his weak po-

The article condemned the old "dogmas" of "believers in the supernatural." But there could not be found the same weight of dogmatic statement in all the creeds in the same space that can be shown in that reading. It denies the possibility of that reading. It denies the possibility of the Hebrews being mobilized in the time

assigned in the Bible; and that 3,000,000 people could not have been provisioned in short a time. Therefore, the Bible statement is wrong (because The Orego-nian says so). How is that for dogmatic

statement? Will the editor tell us how long it was from the time Moses got his mission to lead the Hebrews out until the 15th day of their first month in the year they went out of Egypt? How many judgments were brought on Pharaoh in this time? When were distinctions made between the Hebrews and Egyptians? Would those distinctions tend to beget faith in the hearts of the Hebrews? What last judg-ment mightily humbled Pharaoh? Do the Scriptures reveal the place from which they started? Do they mention the places where they encamped on the jour-ney to the sea? Is anything said in the record as to provisioning this army? Do you believe in a maker of things that are made? Wherein things manifest thought,

power, purpose, had they an intelligent author? Could he who made the fountains of many waters cause the rocks to give forth a stream for thirsty multitudes at his will? Could he who can cause tons of wheat to grow for markind year by year, feed at his will a fraction of

It is one of the accepted results of modern biblical study that the Hexateuch took

its present form in the fifth century, B. But it contains a large body of ma-C terials much older, which even before the final redaction had been subjected to prosesses of arrangement and distribution, with introduction of legends, traditions opinions and glosses, to meet the special or particular purposes the editors had in view. A good part of the historical work of the Hexateuch had been done about the eighth century, B. C., but it was reedited, with insertion of a great deal of new matter, and new coloring was given to much of the old history, to suit the purposes of the ideal Jewish state, the conception of which the exiles brought back

with them from Babylonia.

Adverse Decision in Well Case

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.-A special to the Rec-ord from the City of Mexico says: Minister Marascal has received a cable-

The officers were uni days at a time my nose would be so say precisely when the money was taken logged up I could hardly breathe, and my but it is thought a large part of it was taken during the absence of the secretary in attendance at the deathbed of his head feit stuffy and heavy. thing in the morning I would have a coughing spell, and there was pain an

Excention May Re Delayed.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Jan. 6,-Ysabel Molina, the murderer, who is sentenced to be hanged next Friday, may yet escape the gallows through the intervention of the Mexican government. Molina nur dered a companion in a quarrel over a drink in a Bakersfield saloon December 2 1897. He was convicted and appealed supreme court, which affirmed the

Molina claims that, as he had no money he was not given a fair chance, and through his relatives in Mexico has interested that government in his behalf. The Mexican ambassador in Washington has communicated the man's complaint to Sec-retary Hay, who has referred it to Gov-ernor Gage for a report. The execution will probably be delayed until the goy ernor's report reaches Washington.

Brunot Confessed to the Murder.

1:42%. PANA, Ill., Jan. 6 .- At the trial of Henry Brunot and his mother today, for the murder of Jane Brunot, whose body was found in an abandoned well, April 10 last, on the Brunot farm, Brunot confessed It Belonged Originally to Thomas the crime exonerating his mother He was given a life sentence and his mother was acquitted.

RUSSELLSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6. - Edvard Sinclair, cashier of the Deposit bank, of this city, was shot and seriously wounded last night at Keysburg, this county. It is alleged the shooting was done by Will Elliston, a brother-in-law

murder, commenced today. She was not and weak, and apparently suffering from nervousness. Twenty-five physicians are said to be ready to testify to Miss Morrison's mental aberration

THE DAY'S RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Tanforan and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 .- The weather at Tanforan was fine and the track heavy. Harman; A. W. Harman, jr., present treasurer of Virginia, from M. G. Harman, Five furlongs-A. Baldwin, sr., won, Miss Reel second, Braw Lass third; time and the late Colonel Henry C. Parsons from A. W. Harman, jr.

Three furlongs, for 2-year-olds-Sofals on, Rathgar second, Laura Marie third;

time, 0:363/2. One mile, selling-Red Pirate won, da second, Summer third; time, 1:44. Mile and a quarter, selling-Daisy von, Potente second, Scotch Plaid third; time, 2:08.

Mile and an eighth, hurdles-Rio Chico won, University second, Meddler third; time, 2:0814.

Mile and a half, selling-Chimura won, Forte second, Morinel third; time, 2:3746

Races at New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6 .- The results to-

day were: Selling, one mile-Rotterdam won, Lex-

ngton Pirate second, Atlantus third; time, 1:43.

Handicap, six furlongs-Kindred won, El Caney second, Prince of Veronia third:

Selling, mile and a quarter-Our Nellie won, Naller second, Matchbox third; time, 2:11%.



W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.

EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAY .- From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

to them, but they alone get it. From livvon. Laurente second. Molo third: time. ing in this free feral state, they are taken, in fact practically captured, and in time broken in to work and hear the yoke. Selling, one mile-Yubadam won, Col. Cassidy second, Rushfields third; time,

> Advance in Wages by Wire Trust. JOLIET, III., Jan. 6 .- The notice of a general advance of 7% per cent in wages, posted by the four plants of the American Steel & Wire Company here, will benefit 2000 employes. The employes will also share in the benefit fund to be created by the company.

'ntorr

Mr. B. P. McAllister, Harrodsburg, Ky., says: "I employed numerous methods of local treatment for a severe case of Catarrh, but the disease grew worse steadily, getting a firmer grip on me all the time. I finally realized that this treatment did not reach the disease, and decided to try Swift's Specific,



which promptly got at the seat of the trouble, and cured me permanently."

Catarrh is a blood disease and can not be reached by sprays, inhaling mix-tures, etc. S. S. S. is the only cure. Send for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

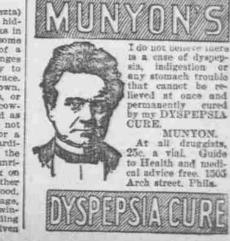
eured

Hungarian Cattle.

ight the

Good Words. The animals are bred on ranges (puszta) and are really quite wild, the cows hid-ing their offspring for five to six weeks in the woods, among bushes, or in some secluded spot. The young calf is of a fawn color at first, but gradualy changes to a gray creamy color, and finally to the shaded white peculiar to the race. As on these ranges fences are unknown, each herd is attended by the gulyas, or herdsmen, who are mounted like the cowboys on American cattle ranches, and as the cattle are practically wild, it is not safe, when the gulyas are absent, for a stranger to approach them. For hardi-hood, speed, strength and endurance, the Hungarian cattle are undoubtedly unri-valed, and they can subsist and work on a worse quality of food than any other race of cattle in Europe. Their sole food race of cattle in Europe. Their sole food, being the natural pasture or herbage,

they find on these ranges, except in w ter, when they get hay. The breed time, 2:1113. Audubon handicap, one mile-Dr. Vaughn animals, at this season, have grain given



Kentucky Cashier Shot.

of Mr. Sinclair. No details can be ob

Julia Morrison's Trial.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 6 .- The trial of Julia Morrison, the actress, for