



Christmas is approaching. A desirable gift to your wife is a desk. We have a very choice assortment in polished oak from

\$7.50 to \$15

A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF
APPROPRIATE

HOLIDAY
PRESENTS

IN...
**Household
Furniture**

NOW ON
OUR FLOORS

SOME BARGAINS IN STAPLE GOODS

Parlor Suite, full upholstering, five pieces, birch frames, \$25.00	Commodore, hard wood, 3 drawers and cabinet, \$4.50
Parlor Suite, three pieces, upholstered seats, birch frames, \$15.00	Dining Chairs, high back, cane seat, \$1.50
Couches upholstered in tapestry, fringed all around, \$10.00	Dining Tables, drop-leaf, ash, \$4.50; spruce or fir, \$3.00
Couches upholstered in French velvet, tufted and fringed, \$30.00	Extension Tables, 6 feet long, square top when closed, \$4.50
Morris Chairs, oak or birch frames, velvet cushions, \$8.00	Sideboards, solid oak, with beveled mirror, \$12.50
Rocking Chairs, solid oak, cane seat, sewing, \$2.50	Kitchen Cupboard, 6 feet high, \$2.50
Rocking Chairs, large arm, solid oak, leather seat, \$2.50	Cookstoves, No. 3, with 12-inch oven guaranteed, \$7.00
Parlor Desks, in solid oak or imitation mahogany, \$5.00	Air-Tight Heating Stoves, top draft, 12-inch, \$2.50
Center Tables, solid oak, polished, to 34 1/2 inches, \$3.00	Kitchen Tables, white top; finished base, \$1.50
Bedroom Suite, full size, bed, bureau and commode, \$12.50	
Bedroom Suite, oak, French mirror 12x30 inches, \$10.00	
Bedsteads, iron with brass knobs, full size, \$7.50	
Woven Wire Springs, full size, double weave, \$3.00	
Bedroom Chairs, high back, brass arm, cane seat, \$1.00	
Bureaus, with mirror 18x30 inches, beveled, \$5.00	
Bedsteads, wood, 6 feet high, heavy carving, \$3.00	

Wm. CADSBY

THE
HOUSEFURNISHER

CORNER
WASHINGTON AND
FIRST STS.



No. 10-B-Bedstead, quarter-sawn oak, 4 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 6 inches wide, 12x30 French bevel plate, \$27.50

OUR

RICH
COMPLETE
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New Holiday Stock

Diamonds
Jewelry
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Fine Leather Goods

Sterling Silverware
Cut Glass
Opera Glasses
Ebony Goods

We take especial pleasure in announcing our stock of Holiday Goods for this season. It is the culmination of a long and successful business career. We have been able to buy with better judgment and to better advantage, by reason of long experience, than we otherwise could have done. Everything that we sell will be found to be exactly as represented. That we have the confidence of the public has been shown by the liberal support given us in the past.

It will well repay intending purchasers to inspect our new stock.

Goods reserved for responsible parties.

Out-of-town orders carefully and promptly attended to.

A. & C. Feldenheimer.

DIAMOND IMPORTERS
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS

STORE
OPEN EVENINGS

Third and Washington Streets

BRITONS ARE AMUSED

French Reception of Kruger
Excites No Ill Feeling.

ENGLAND PARTLY TO BLAME

Remarkable Attack on General
Kitchener by a War Expert—
The Czar's Illness.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Kruger's triumphant passage from Marseilles to Paris is regarded with curious and unexpected indifference in Great Britain. Every detail of the remarkable ovation has been read with interest, but the underlying feeling here is more one of amusement than irritation. The nation that boiled over with fury when Queen Victoria was caricatured by Parisian journals, takes the French homage to its arch enemy as an exhibition of inevitable Gallic enthusiasm not likely to affect international issues nor create any more serious friction than already exists among the populace of the two countries.

The recognition of Mr. Kruger as being still President of the Transvaal by both the French government and the Queen of Holland calls forth from the Westminster Gazette the remark that this apparent unfriendliness is due to Great Britain's own fault in not communicating to the powers the annexation of the South African Republics. So long as this is not done, Mr. Kruger, according to this English authority, has a perfect right to be treated as a sovereign traveling incognito. This failure to notify the powers, the same paper declares, animates all more seriously against Great Britain, for until this international formality is observed, no right exists to treat the inhabitants of the Boer Republic as rebels.

The forthcoming promotion of Major-General Lord Kitchener to a Lieutenant-Generalship elicits from Charles Williams, one of the leaders of the war critics, the bitterest indictment of that General ever published in England. He declares General Kitchener meditates a ruthless extermination of the Boers, hoping to execute his atrocities amid silence, like that of the tomb of Mahatma. He believes the British officers and men will not endure this, and that Kitchener will stand revealed to the country as a scourge inexorable. How Mr. Williams apologizes to Satan for mentioning him in the same breath with Kitchener and maintains that the resignations of several general officers and the removal of General Kelly-Kenny from Bloemfontein confirms the suspicion that he "would have nothing to do with Kitchener's dirty work." It is almost needless to say that this bitter attack by no means represents the average opinion.

What exercises Great Britain more than the progress of the war in South Africa and Mr. Kruger's visit to France is the illness of the Czar. The shadow of the bear couchant is ever present as a source of dread and suspicion to the average British statesman. How Mr. Williams apologizes to Satan for mentioning him in the same breath with Kitchener and maintains that the resignations of several general officers and the removal of General Kelly-Kenny from Bloemfontein confirms the suspicion that he "would have nothing to do with Kitchener's dirty work." It is almost needless to say that this bitter attack by no means represents the average opinion.

The bitterness with which the London Times attacks every move made by Washington in China matters seems to increase daily in the more surprising account of the attitude of the British Foreign Office. The principles laid down in Secretary Hay's latest note were given to a representative of the Associated Press by a British official before the reception of Mr. Hay's note as voicing the opinion of the British Cabinet. Yet the Times comes out today with a vigorous protest against the note. Mr. Hay's principles being considered. Referring to the Cincinnati speech of Wu Tingfang, after saying that his position in the United States has been a commercial chicanery when peace is restored would, in some cases, be resented as an injury, the paper adds:

"But Wu Tingfang seems to have known his audience. All the comment an influential American paper makes is that Wu Tingfang knows that Americans, like all others, give their own interests first place."

The Times then compares this attitude with that of Li Hung Chang on his trip around the world, during which, it is asserted, he acted on the conviction that his pecuniary self-interest was the sole guiding principle of the people and governments "which proved unsatisfactory results of the American invasion of China which he failed to redeem." Secretary Hay is taken severely to task for daring to differ from the demands as now formulated.

From another source comes another striking impartial confirmation of the American view. H. J. Whigham, correspondent of the Morning Post in China, cables from Peking:

"The Pekin force continues. When I left, all the Legations were trusting Li Hung Chang. It was believed that the court would return to Peking and attempt on the part of the Dowager Empress to arrest Prince Tuan would be absurd. Prince Chang, who was arrested, is simply Prince Tuan's scapegoat. It is obvious, therefore, that the court will not return to Peking. It can only be attacked during the winter through the Yangtze Valley."

the Associated Press, "cannot be any more anxious than England to get out of the China middle. The Cabinet Ministers are reluctantly coming to believe that the endeavors to compel China to punish individual offenders are merely waste of time. Death by edict is a farce and a fairy tale. The powers' forces now in China are utterly inadequate to overrun the country and enforce their demands. England has no intention of augmenting her troops to such an extent as will be necessary if the Europeans themselves undertake to inflict punishment. It looks very much as if we shall all have to climb down. The only question is how can it be done with the best dignity and under circumstances giving the most satisfactory results."

"The policy of indefinite decimation which the American journals seem to attribute to Germany is not in the slightest shared by Great Britain. This view is not of a majority of the British press, who, without taking pains to find out the inner opinion of the Cabinet, generally condemn what they are pleased to call the 'weakened policy of America.'"

Hot on the heels of Charles T. Yerkes' underground railroad scheme come the announcements of so many projected roads that London may be said to have become a railway town. The same day the companies are allowed to operate.

The announcement that Francis Howard, the son of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor by a previous marriage, is representing the leading artists in his visit to the United States in order to induce the United States Government to establish a National Art Gallery, appears to be premature.

The Daily Chronicle says: "He has, it is true, asked Messrs. Barent and Whistler whether a National Gallery had received their approval, and both made an affirmative reply. But there is no question of an agency and hardly one of an advocacy of national galleries, in the sense of international galleries, which the leading cities of America already have, and a purely patriotic collection by which Benjamin West would be particularly exhilarated."

The persistent reports that Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, will be invalided home permanently are groundless. He will be afforded a holiday as soon as feasible. The last man the government contemplates withdrawing from South Africa, and the state of his health by no means justifies the rumors.

All sorts of rumors are current about the Jockey Club investigation into Lord Durham's charges against Lester Reiff, among which is the allegation that well-known sportsmen bribed jockeys with large amounts of money during the past season with large profits. Whatever the truth of this, it is certain that the investigation has developed into a far larger scope than when it commenced, and now involves grave charges in which English as well as American jockeys and owners are concerned.

The seizure of the British steamer Tubago by the Colombian Government off the coast of Panama is not regarded seriously here. The British gunboat Phoebe will investigate the matter and in due course of time Colombia will be asked for an explanation. But the affair is not likely to produce any striking developments.

THE DEATH ROLL.

John Lawson Johnson.
LONDON, Nov. 24.—John Lawson Johnson, of Kingswood, Kent, the noted dietetic expert, died today at Cannes, France, of syncope. He was born in 1829.

John Lawson Johnson went to Canada in 1874 as dietetic expert in connection with the French Government. He made a specialty of dietetics and their importance from a medical, military and climatic point of view. He was associated with hygienic military rations specially adapted for emergencies, forced marches, hospital care, etc. He supervised modern expeditions in this connection and was consulted by various governments.

Frederick J. Pined.
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 24.—Frederick J. Pined, a well-known railroad man, is dead from pneumonia, at his residence in this city, aged 55. He was the builder of a number of railroads in the Northwest.

Lord Buller, of Ladysmith.
LONDON, Nov. 24.—General Buller's home newspaper, the North Devon Herald, says it understands the General will be made a peer when the New Year's honor list is issued, and that he will assume the title of Lord Buller, of Ladysmith.

THE KAISER WARNED

Berlin Press Tells Him to Be
More Careful of His Talk.

CRITICISED IN THE REICHSTAG

German Propose to Outdo the
French in their Reception
of Kruger.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Reichstag debates this week on the China indemnity bill evolved a mass of interesting facts showing conclusively that Emperor William's personal China policy for the last six months is either wholly or partly disapproved by nearly the entire nation, as evidenced by the fact that every party leader has thus expressed himself, even the extreme Conservatives, but now the Reichstag, unless it is will-

good faith in which the officials concerned acted, he did not hesitate to describe the course adopted as being a mistake. This statement called forth applause. The Chancellor proceeded to say he was in full agreement with the Secretary of the Interior, "whose work and character, in spite of all attacks, I highly esteem." He added:

"I am of the opinion that such means should not again be resorted to. This view has been communicated to the department concerned. I will not allow such matters to have any personal influence. The whole manner in which the Reichstag has been conducted since the arrival of the Kaiser in Berlin has been a blunder, and exonerated Count Posadowsky-Wehen completely, leaving all the blame on Herr Wiedicke, who has been transferred to a provincial administrative position. A bill submitted to the Reichstag shows that the imperial budget for 1901 balances

SCENE AT YESTERDAY'S GAME



ing to precipitate the gravest kind of a conflict, which it is not, must needs appropriate the sum already expended. Another even more noteworthy fact is that the Reichstag, for the first time since the empire's creation, indulges in free and unrestricted criticism of the Emperor's words and acts. Every party abhors therein without once being interfered with by the President of the House. This is regarded by leading parliamentarians as an important gain for Germany. It was remarkable that some of the most severe critics of His Majesty's unmeasured "troop speeches" came from Conservative speakers.

The Reichstag, which is an extreme left loyal Conservative paper, once more referring to the "no-quarter" speech, and apostrophizing the Emperor, warns him henceforth to mind his words more, saying he must not forget that every word goes into the world and is subject to the world's criticism.

Baron Wangenheim's mysterious remarks Thursday about "unconstitutional influences working upon the Emperor" poisoning his mind and destroying the nation's confidence in the monarch, are now interpreted by a number of papers as a warning to the Emperor to be on his guard against the influence of industrial, commercial and scientific circles, which the National Zeitung considers to be the best way for His Majesty to learn the sentiments of the different classes, and not only those of the nobility. The Liberal press takes Baron von Wangenheim to task on the subject.

From an authoritative source the Associated Press finds the Reichstag is composed of the following party representatives: Center, 106; Socialists, 57; Conservatives, 51; Nationalists, 51; Freisinnige Volkspartei (Reichstags), 27; Freisinnige Vereinigung, 15; Reichs Partei, 25; South German Volks Partei, 7; Anti-Semites, 15; Poles, 14, and the rest scattering.

The Emperor's address yesterday to the marine recruits almost exclusively referred to the new motto, "Germans to the front," adding: "My sons there did not break their oaths of obedience sworn to me."

There is great Kruger enthusiasm here. The papers are commenting approvingly on the Boer statesman's reception in London. I am writing by the American Line, you see, for I must now pattern after the Americans, and a very good pattern I have always found it. Our plans depend upon Mr. Zimmermann's arrangements. I hope to go to Cincinnati and thence to Florida or California, and to return here in February. I sever myself from this without regret, and start for the United States full of hope for the future."

Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, returned this evening to Toledo before the German Men and Women's Club.

In the Reichstag today, replying to a Socialist interpellation regarding the Prussian scandal (Count von Posadowsky-Wehen, Secretary of the Interior, was recently charged with permitting the collection of money from rich manufacturers for the furtherance of the anti-strike bill), the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, began by declaring that, in spite of assertions to the contrary, there was a great deal of difference between the affair under discussion and the Panama scandal, nor did Berlin Privy Councilors, in his opinion, closely resemble members of the Mafia Society. However, he continued, every German Government must avoid even the semblance of dependency on any particular group. Therefore, notwithstanding the

TOOK NO SCALPS

Chemawaw Met Defeat on
Multnomah Field.

SCORE 6 TO 0 IN CLUBMEN'S FAVOR

Game Was Played in Mud Ankle-Deep
and It Had No Sensational
Features.

The Multnomah football team defeated the Chemawaw Indian School team on Multnomah Field by a score of 6 to 0. This score was made in the first few minutes of play by the fastest kind of football. Sweep after sweep of the aggressive backs of the home team took the men from Chemawaw and up into the air, and when they lit, the ball was behind their goal-posts. No score was made thereafter, although several times things looked dangerous, but fumbles saved the day, and a punt would relieve the suspense.

The field was a veritable quagmire, and good playing was entirely out of the question. Outside of a few minutes after the kick-off, nothing of a sensational nature occurred, although the Indians were feeling hard all the time. At no time was Multnomah's goal in danger. However, men, with a better system of interference, won the game, and the score by no means shows the difference between the teams.

With a bunch of baseball scalp hanging to their belts, also the golden-locked scalp of Multnomah's youngsters, added last Saturday, the shortgrasses were out for a raid. They returned to camp minus the scalp, and the baseball defeat was avenged.

For Multnomah, Downs and Pratt were towers of strength. Raach at fullback did well also. Sanders and Graham did the heavy work for Chemawaw.

Game in Detail.

Multnomah won the toss, choosing to defend the north goal, giving Chemawaw the kick-off. The kick went short, landing in Pratt's arms on Multnomah's 25-yard line. Downs opened proceedings by a straight shoot through Pratt for 29 yards. Hamilton, made two five-yard gains by the same style of play through Raach. Downs came next around right end for a good gain of five yards before being tackled; then added five more, with only a foot of the active zone clinging to him. On the next line-up the stoody Downs again came tearing around left end for a pretty 25-yard run, dodging well and using the straight arm to good advantage. The ball was now on Chemawaw's 20-yard line. Raach battered the line for three yards. Downs went through tackle for three more, and Raach crowded through the line for a 5-yard gain. The Indians braced and piled the clubmen up on the next attempt. Downs went through the opening by Pratt for the remaining 10 yards and touchdown. He kicked the ball, and the score was M. A. C. & Chemawaw 6, after six minutes' play.

Sanders kicked off to Raach on Multnomah's 25-yard line. Hamilton and Downs made yardage by short plunges; then Fullback Raach came into the game. Good, hard line-backing by Raach and an occasional sharp dash by Downs around the end soon brought the ball to the red men's 15-yard line. Downs run around left end landed the ball on the 10-yard line. Another touchdown looked like a certainty, when the Indians lost the ball through holding in the line. Kerrigan had just made a pretty run across the field for a five-yard gain, but the ball was brought back and Sanders punting around the end instead of setting it up on the next attempt. Downs went through the opening by Pratt for the remaining 10 yards and touchdown. He kicked the ball, and the score was M. A. C. & Chemawaw 6, after six minutes' play.

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Palmer tried the line twice; then Sanders kicked to the center of the field. Hamilton shot through for four yards, but the next down Raach, in a loss, Raach attempted a punt, but La Flamboise broke through, blocked the ball and fell on it. La Flamboise followed up his good work by a five-yard gain; then Multnomah got the ball on a fumble. Little progress was made on account of each side holding for downs, the kicking game being an uncertain quantity on account of the slippery ball and the fearful condition of the field. The ball varied around the center of the field, and just as the whistle blew Hamilton had made a good gain, landing the ball on Chemawaw's 45-yard line. Final score: M. A. C. & Chemawaw 6.

The teams lined up as follows:

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Kane.....L.T.....Raach
Eaton.....L.G.....McKinnon
C. Decker.....L.C.....Hamer
Scott.....R.G.....Hamer
Williams.....R.C.....Pratt
Wooten.....R.B.....Montague
Neafus.....Q.....Kerrigan
LaFlamboise.....L.H.B.....Hamilton
Palmer.....H.B.....Downs
Sanders.....P.....Raach

Officials—Referee, Brewer; Chemawaw; umpire, McKinnon, M. A. C.

CANAL REPORT.

Rumor That Commissioner Will
Make No Recommendation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—There was an apparently well-authenticated report in Washington last night, says a dispatch to the Times, that the Isthmian Canal Commission will make a report recommending the respective advantages of the Nicaragua and Panama routes, but not offering any suggestion about which should be chosen. It is understood that some members of the commission were in favor of presenting a report in favor of the Nicaragua route, but that others were as strongly in favor of Panama, and that the result is a compromise.

The Isthmian Commission has never been of one mind regarding routes, even in Nicaragua. Hardy a route has been mentioned that has not been open to some objection, and the members of the commission have never been strongly in favor of any of them.

Trusts Come to Stay.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Charles R. Flint, in the course of an address before the Outlook Club, at Mont Clair, N. J., referred to trusts as follows:

"This new consolidation has come to stay. Let no young man think otherwise. That fact was settled in our recent Presidential election. The trusts are here for good, and under the new system that it brings in, business, increased intelligence and mental acumen are demanded of the business man. It may, therefore, be that a collegiate education, with the mental training it involves, is in the future of greater importance, than it was in the past to the business man. In a measure, this has perhaps been already shown."

Hopponer Horses for the Army.

HEPPNER, Or., Nov. 24.—Captain R. P. Walbridge, U. S. A., brought 25 horses here today and yesterday for service in the Philippines. The horses offered were not representative stock of this region, as out of 100 examined only 5 were accepted. Captain Walbridge left today for Sumner, Union and Nampa to buy more horses.

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