ARSENIC IN BEER

The Discovery Sent a Shock Through Britishers.

EFFECT OF DEWET'S VICTORY

Pathetic Reception of Canadian Volunteers at Windsor—A Mysterious New Yacht.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A curious medley of topics has been engaging the attention of Great Britain this week, the new kaleidoscope opening with Mr. Kruger's doings and sayings. These are still detailed fully and seem to hold the audience. But a strong rival cropped up when the public learned that the so-called "backbone" of Great Britain, namely beer, was permeated with arsenic. The poisoning epidemic at Manchester, which has resulted therefrom, sent a shock through the nation. Without allowing time for any recovery from this blow, General Dewet came out of a period of seclusion and scored a victory at Dewetsdorp that has set the people wondering whether the British Army is of any good at all. The only redeeming feature of the week, from the British point of view, is the return of the Royal Canadian Regiment from South Africa, which affords the editorial writers a glorious opportunity for dilating on the solidity and splendor of the British Empire. As long as the Canadians remain here, Mr. Kruger, General Dewet, beer, and other adverse features are likely to be quickly forgotten, so accustomed has Great Britain grown to reverses.

How truly pathetic was the meeting of the Queen and her Canadian soldiers seems to have escaped the English papers. Sitting in a carriage, the Queen intently watched the men as they marched by within a few feet of her, and she commenced her speech in brave tones. It was only a few words, but before it was finished tears rolled down Her Majesty's face, and her voice broke, and at the end it was almost a sob. It is not astonishing, therefore, that when Colonel Otter replied, it was in trembling tones, and not one of the men whom he led into nearly 50 engagements felt ashamed of the grizzled Colonel because his cheek was wet with tears. Although so deeply affected, the Queen appeared to be enjoying her usual health.

The reason why only three companies of the Canadians came back to England is that shortly before the end of the year for which the Canadians had volunteered had expired, Colonel Otter communicated with Lord Roberts notifying him of the fact. The Commander-in-Chief said he would much like the regiment to remain longer, and asked Colonel Otter to sound the men. The Colonel asked the officers, who, consulting the men, enthusiastically guaranteed that their companies would remain. When the men heard this they took umbrage at not being consulted, and informed the authorities that they wished to return in the stipulated time. Lord Roberts wrote a letter practically begging them to stay a little longer, but the regiment being split up in various parts of the country and the decision having been made, they voted to go direct to Canada, with the exception of Companies A and B. Company I being composed of regulars, was obliged to remain, and A and B were stationed at headquarters. As a reward for staying in South Africa, Lord Roberts enabled Companies A, B and I to partake in the Pretoria celebrations and then sent them home by way of England only a month later than their comrades. The disintegration of the regiment at such a period caused the keenest regrets and heart burnings.

There is a persistent rumor that the mysterious new yacht building at the Henderson's is for the Prince of Wales. It is learned, however, in spite of Lord Lansdale's denial, that it is more probably the order of Emperor William, of Germany. Whichever it is of these royalties, it can be said that the Prince of Wales will be on board the new craft when she sails in the Shamrock II's trial races on the Clyde. In these trials, the new Shamrock will have as trial horses not only this new royal yacht and the old Shamrock, but also the Sybarita in addition. There will a great race off Cowes between those yachts, and perhaps the Meteor and others, for which the Prince of Wales or Emperor William will give a cup. The Prince of Wales is taking the keenest interest in the new challenger. He intends personally to test her sailing qualities before she crosses the Atlantic.

The new yacht being built at the Henderson's, the identity of whose owner is so closely concealed, is chiefly interesting in the fact that the instructions given to George L. Watson, who is to design her, are to make her the most useful trial boat for the Shamrock II. The real object of Sir Thomas Lipton's recent visit to the Henderson's was to compare her lines with those of the New America's cup challenger, which is being built at Denny's.

No more generous tribute to the American jockey's horsemanship could be written than appears in the Sporting Times over the signature of John Corlett, one of the best racing authorities in England, himself a horse owner. He points out that no less than five Americans are included in the first 10 winning jockeys of the year, and says it would have been six if Mercer had come over earlier. He continues:

"There is no such conservative body anywhere as the English turfmen, and we have said enough to show the amount of prejudice the American jockeys have had to conquer. There is one thing, however, that the English turfman thoroughly believes in, and that is getting there. That the Americans have done with a vengeance, and it is sheer merit which has secured them the position they now hold, even in England."

The beer poisoning epidemic at Manchester, which has so worked up the north of England, has now spread to London. The county council announces it is taking active measures to protect the community. The workingman now empties his pewter pint with more or less fear and trembling, and analysts are busy day and night on the saccharine used so extensively by the brewers. Many of these were found to contain arsenic. In the Manchester and other districts there are already 15,000 patients, and there have been 70 deaths due to a peculiarly bad lot of glucose supplied to favorite local brewers, which caused perpheral neuralgia, very similar to beri-beri. As a result of the agitation, the use of glucose will probably be restricted by legislation. A public analyst suggests that the mystery in the Maybrick case might have been solved had the facts now made public in regard to the arsenic in beer been known at the time of the trial.

South Africa once more monopolizes attention. The public is aghast at General Dewet's recent success at Dewetsdorp, where he captured the British garrison of 400 men and two guns, as already cabled to the Associated Press in detail. "Is this guerrilla warfare?" the Liberal papers ironically inquire. "Why," is asked on all sides, "are these troops coming home?"

The ovations to the victors strike even those participating in them as shallow compared with the events transpiring at the seat of war. Parliament not being in session, the public is not favored with any insight into the War Office's opinions and plans. But it is credited with varying ideas from philosophic indifference to acute panic.

A representative of the Associated Press interviewed one of the responsible heads of departments and elicited the following views:

"Undoubtedly the situation in South Africa is serious. It resembles in many respects America's trouble with the Filipinos. We cannot expect to crush out opposition for some time to come. We are not withdrawing troops indiscriminately, nor are we indifferent to the gravity of the problem. The Household Cavalry has come because heavy cavalry is useless. The infantry, too, is of comparatively small service.

"We rely upon two things to bring about peace. First, the transformation so far as possible of all the British troops in the disturbed districts into mobile cavalry and mounted infantry. Second, through the establishment of a police force. Until the latter gets in working order, even the cavalry will not be able to accomplish much. The police force should be similar to the Irish Constabulary, only all the men will be mounted. When that body is organized, I believe a change will quickly come over the situation."

The Canadian officers who returned here from South Africa this week, expressed no surprise at the Boer successes. They only wondered that they had not been greater. The Canadians, however, are unanimous in expressing the belief that General Kitchener is the right man to deal with the form of opposition now faced by the British in South Africa. Hardly any of the returning officers expressed criticism of Lord Roberts, even in the face of recent reverses. The general feeling towards the Field Marshal is well put by the Sun of this city. It says:

"Lord Roberts is a brilliant, dashing soldier, and has displayed consummate ability. But, after all, we fear he is too much of a humanitarian for the work now to be done. Once Kitchener gets to work on the Boers, nothing will stop him."

Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, Thursday evening at the Thanksgiving dinner given at the Hotel Cecil under the auspices of the American Society in London, referred jocosely to "long-eared" reporters, which has evidently not been considered by the English press to be as humorous as intended, for the papers dismiss the speech with a few lines. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Mr. Choate was naturally jubilant last night as Americans are always on Thanksgiving Day. There is no false modesty about them. They have not written their 'Recessional' yet, and if any poet were to oblige them with one unasked they would promptly put it in the fire. A great people, a young people, an expanding people, a people that can lick creation—that's the sort of people to enjoy heartily Thanksgiving Day."

The recent increased activity of the police here against "Hooliganism" in Whitechapel has been speedily followed by a revengeful murder. Early today Constable Thompson attempted to disperse a band of "Hooligans," when one of the latter turned and stabbed him to death. Thompson was closely connected with the search for the perpetrators of the "Jack the Ripper" murders. Another band of "Hooligans" shot a woman in the limehouse district last night, and a number of other assaults by these rowdies have been chronicled. Inhabitants of the East End of London are becoming panic-stricken by the frequency of the outrages.

There is a noticeable incursion of Filipinos into London and Paris. The report subsequently denied that Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent in Europe, was contemplating going to Hong Kong to reorganize there the Filipino transport, and resupply the Filipinos with munitions of war, has given rise to the belief that the Filipinos in Europe are contemplating a new campaign. A representative of the Associated Press has interviewed one of the most prominent members of the European junta, who has just returned from Paris and Madrid. He said:

"We are planning no new campaign. There is no reason why Agoncillo should go to Hong Kong to give the Filipinos a further supply of munitions of war. The fact that Agoncillo has just leased a home in Paris shows that he intends to remain there and watch events. The reports of our committees at Kobe, Yokohama, Macao, Batavia, Hong Kong and Bankok show they are all working well. This is also evidenced by the fact that 10,000 rifles were smuggled into Manila last month. The war is no nearer an end than ever. The Filipino resources are still great, as can be judged by the fact that Aguinaldo is continuing to keep and feed 3000 Spanish prisoners.

"We are deeply disappointed at the re-election of Mr. McKinley. Although our agents in the United States never led us to believe that Mr. Bryan would actively help us, yet we relied on the strength of the anti-imperialists in the United States. We are still anxious to come to an understanding, and there are indications that Mr. McKinley favors a compromise. It is clear that Judge Taft goes beyond his instructions, and that Mr. McKinley is prepared to give greater concessions than Judge Taft. It is true that a large number of Filipinos are flocking to European countries. At least 60 are now in London, but not with the idea of a renewed propagando. The junta is content to wait till the Americans are tired of losing officers and men by deaths from sickness. We hope and believe better times are in store."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Death of Colonel H. C. Symonds.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 1.—Colonel H. C. Symonds is dead at Los Gatos of paralysis, aged 70 years. He was a graduate of West Point, and formerly a professor in that academy. Among his classmates were Generals Sheridan, Schofield and MacPherson. During the Civil War he was Commissary at Louisville, Ky., and handled millions of dollars' worth of supplies for the Army and in the field.

Daniel MacAloese Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Daniel MacAloese, member of the House of Commons for the North Monaghan division, is dead. He was born about 1832. He was the editor of the Belfast Morning News under the late E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., and at the time of his death was editor of the Ulster Examiner. He was a home-ruler of the anti-Parnell faction.

Frank R. Steele.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Frank R. Steele, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, dropped dead this evening on the ferry while crossing from this city to Oakland. Heart trouble was the cause of death. Mr. Steele came to this city about three years ago from El Paso.

Justice Miller's Widow Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Elisa W. Miller, widow of the late Associate Justice Samuel E. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, was found dead in bed this morning at her home in this city. Death had occurred from angina pectoris.

Minneapolis Newspaper Man.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Fred W. Bushnell, for several years city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, died here today of cancer of the stomach.

Brother of Historian Mommsen.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Dec. 1.—Professor Tycho Mommsen, brother of Historian Mommsen, died yesterday evening. He was born in 1829.

Governor-General of Warsaw.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1. — Prince Alexander Imeritinsky, Governor-General of Warsaw, died yesterday evening.

Evans' Ale and Stout

Are relished and retained by the most sensitive stomach. They aid digestion by providing that material which is the most easily assimilated. Sold in bottles by leading dealers.

A meeting of the Marion County Teachers' Association will be held at Aurora December 8.

GERMANY WANTS HARMONY

HER CHINESE POLICY WILL DEPEND ON THAT OF POWERS.

Emperor William Misinformed as to Popular Opinion—Programme of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—A representative of the Foreign Office here said today that Germany has not indicated a disposition to modify her demands for the punishment of the guilty Chinese officials, since she does not yet know what the different powers want.

"Germany, above all," the official said, "wants harmony of action. Germany foresaw that the note formulated by the Pekin Ministers would not be accepted entirely by all the powers. We have to admit that several of the powers, including Russia, desire a change in several of the provisions. The whole matter is still involved in great uncertainty, so that it is impossible to predict what form the final agreement will take."

The correspondent of the Associated Press today interviewed the Chinse Minister here, who said:

"There cannot be a question of the execution of Prince Tuan or General Tung Fuah Siang, who are still de facto in control of the court. They both keep the Emperor and Empress virtually prisoners. The court is unable to go to Pekin, even if inclined to do so. Beside, the long journey from Sinan Fu to Pekin, now that the snow is on the ground, is almost impossible, with the vehicles in use in those primitive districts. Starving out the court is not feasible. The allies will be unable to carry out such a measure. However, even if it were possible, the provinces would rise in a body for the court's defense. The worst feature is that the court has lost confidence in Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, who have demonstrated their impotence to deal properly with the invading powers. Under these circumstances, it is certain the Chinese troubles cannot be adjusted before Spring or Summer."

Baron von Wagenheil's assertion in the Reichstag, that Emperor William is systematically misinformed, is still discussed by the press. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says editorially that it is notorious that His Majesty does not read the papers representing the various parties, but only daily extracts made by personal employes. "Thus," the paper adds, "depending entirely upon the personal prejudices of his entourage, he sees only such clippings as his entourage wants, and is, necessarily, getting wrong impressions."

The Volks Zeitung strongly admonishes the Emperor hereafter to devote half an hour daily to glancing personally over the leading organs of each party, saying that then he must really "feel the pulse of the nation."

The disproportionately large share which the Socialist members of the Reichstag have had in the debates since the Reichstag reconvened arouses much press comment. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says: "It sounds strange, but it cannot be denied that the Socialists already dominate the parliamentary proceedings."

During the coming week several Centrist bills will come up. Among them Monday will be a bill demanding that the government take steps to provide against a coal famine and prepare measures restricting trusts and syndicates. Wednesday Herr Lieber's so-called "tolerance bill," intended to give Catholics and other religious minorities wider liberty of worship, will be introduced, and the government will introduce the invalid pensioners' bill, which increases the pension of from 40 to 70 per cent of the younger army officers to an even 100 marks per month.

The trade in American meats is more restricted throughout Germany. A striking case has developed at Gera, where a large business firm, that of Beir, has been ruined by the authorities of the principality of Reuss forbidding the official examination of his American meats. Yet Beir was unable to sell them without a certificate of inspection.

A census of the empire began this noon.

Special United States Treasury Agent Partello has investigated several cases of undervaluation at Coburg this week. Herr Otto Boesnick, of Glauchau, the largest manufacturer of Henrietta cloth in the world, who exported 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 marks' worth of his goods to the United States, but who was charged with systematically undervaluing, upon which his American exports greatly declined, has submitted to Baron von Richthoff, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a strong protest on the subject and is also agitating in the Reichstag for a retaliatory tariff against the United States. Dr. Heileben, the German Ambassador to the United States, will be instructed to present protests in connection with the Boesnick case.

An American electrical engineer named Murray, who was mixed up in the "Innocents' Club" trial as a victim, is the husband of the American prima donna, Nikata. Murray represented here an American pump company. Both Murray and his wife have disappeared. It is supposed they are in the south of France.

Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, lectured this afternoon at the American Woman's Club upon the Island of Foehr, where she spent the Summer, and upon Frisian customs and antiquities there.

BRITISH ARMY CRITICISED.

Opinion of an Austrian Field Marshal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says:

A very sensational lecture has just been delivered on the war in South Africa before the Military Scientific Society by one of the most distinguished of Austrian Generals, Field Marshal Ratzenhoff. He spoke very disparagingly about the English troops, but said the officers were excellent, filled with the idea of England's greatness and daring to a fault. This very daring caused the troops to be led without tactical precautions, which explained the great loss of officers and the comparatively small loss of soldiers. In conclusion Field Marshal Ratzenhoff said:

"After the war what will England do for men for her army? The same as she did after the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny and the Afghan campaign—that is to say—nothing. Unimportant reforms may be made, but universal military service will not be introduced."

Archduke Leopold Salvator and Baron Beck, chief of the general staff, were present at the lecture.

Lord Mayor's Reception.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—During a course of sightseeing in the metropolis today, the members of the Royal Canadian contingent of troops were received at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. His Lordship expressed the high honor he felt at entertaining a regiment "whose services to the empire were so great that they had been acknowledged by the Queen's own lips, the highest honor which could be bestowed on returning troops." Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan gracefully acknowledged the hearty reception of the Canadians everywhere in England.

Stormed a Scotch Church.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—There was an extraordinary incident in Whiting Bay, Arran, yesterday evening, connected with the recent union of the Scottish churches. A number of anti-Unionists attempted forcibly to take possession of the local free church, and the officials barricaded the doors, whereupon the besiegers stormed the church and tried to force an entrance by way of the roof. They then broke through a window, compelling the defenders of the edifice to retire at the point of a revolver. In the forthcoming legal proceedings by the remnant of the Free Churchers opposing the union there will be 2000 defendants, including all the assemblymen and trustees of the United Free Church.

Croker Taxed in England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Richard Croker has been assessed for an an income tax at $100,000 income. This is the high rate levied in England on account of the Boer war. The tax is levied on temporary residents as well as citizens. Croker consulted some local people as to what he should do. He was advised to appeal against the assessment, which, at the present rate, meant the payment of $5000. Accordingly Croker went to Wantage to appeal personally before the local committee. The proceedings were private.

Earthquakes in New Britain.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 1.—Mail advices from Australia state that the volcano on Beach Island, in the New Britain group, has again become active, causing a great upheaval on land and sea. A score or more of natives who went out to fish were either killed by the shocks or were drowned. There were 22 successive tremors.

Monacacy Will Winter at Taku.

TIEN TSIN, Dec. 1.—The authorities have rented additional houses in which to quarter the troops, paying therefor $6000. The United States gunboat Monacacy will winter inside the Taku bar. It is expected that the port will close inside of a week.

Mediterranean Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A special dispatch from Naples says the steamer St. Marie, trading between Naples and Marseilles, has been wrecked, and it is reported that 14 of her passengers and a part of her crew have been lost.

Members of Arbitration Court.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 1.—Olive Crena, a Swede, formerly assessor of the High Court, and Gram, a Norwegian, formerly a Minister of State, have been appointed members of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

THE CZAR IS IMPROVING.

His Physicians Are Satisfied With the Progress He Is Making.

YALTA, Dec. 1.—The condition of the Czar this evening is satisfactory. The decline in his temperature since Sunday is explained as being the result of a diet of extract of beef and milk. His physicians are satisfied with the progress he has made and if no new complications set in the daily bulletin of his condition will be discontinued shortly. His Majesty is entering upon the period of convalescence. A nurse and physician are in constant attendance, but the Empress has not ceased her watchful care, and is attending personally to the wants of her husband. In spite of the strain, Her Majesty shows no signs of fatigue and enjoys good health. She looks remarkably well. Nobody sees the Czar except the Empress and the physician. The statement that Queen Victoria had sent her private physician to report upon the illness of the Czar is without foundation, but the Queen is daily informed of the course of the Czar's malady and all news relating to the imperial family. Most of the Ministers are here. The weather is dull with an easterly wind, but the temperature is pleasant. The following bulletin was issued today:

"The Emperor passed a very good day yesterday and slept very well last night. His Majesty's condition is very satisfactory. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening his temperature was 97, pulse 69. This morning his temperature was 96.1, pulse 60."

Convalescence of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The correspondent of the Associated Press was informed this afternoon that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, War and Finance were not expected to leave Yalta before the middle of December, as the physicians of the Czar will not allow audiences before. His convalescence will probably require six weeks, and the Emperor will hardly leave Yalta before the Russian New Year. Some of his physicians advise him not to return to St. Petersburg this Winter. But the Associated Press correspondent's informant thinks His Majesty's early return is probable, the climate of Yalta being inclement in Winter. Keiff has a good Winter climate, but the present Czar has never lived there. Tsarkoyo-Selo, near here, is regarded as the most pleasant locality in Russia. It has a higher elevation. The Empress also suggests a residence in the most modern palace. A woman in court circles gives a new version of the Czar's illness, saying His Majesty took a sea bath while he was still overheated from tennis playing.

LINEMEN STRIKE.

Telephone and Telegraph Employes Have Grievances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The linemen employed by the various telephone and telegraph companies on this Coast struck today for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union. Several hundred men are out. A number of concerns have agreed to the demands of the strikers. It is expected that the number of strikers in this city will reach the neighborhood of 200. Good order prevails.

Dismemberment of Trades Union.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Industrial Trades Union, organized last Spring at the instigation of the contractors to help them in their fight against the Building Trades Council, passed out of existence last night. President Symms explained the situation to the members as he saw it at a meeting last night, and they voted to adjourn sine die. President Symms said:

"After nine months' experience with the building contractors of Chicago, we have learned that the position taken by the unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council was just. To maintain the Industrial Union would be a barrier to organized labor and to individual prosperity."

The officials of the regular unions regard the dismemberment of the independent union as a victory for them over the contractors, but the contractors attach little importance to the occurrence.

New York Cigar-Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A second strike has taken place in one of the large cigar factories involved in a series of strikes which began nine months ago, with a strike of 2500 cigar-makers in the factories of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer. Since this series of strikes began the strikers have received nearly $300,000 toward the strike fund.

The new strike is in the factory of the Wilson Company, one of the firms which compromised with the strikers. Five hundred employes have quit work against a reduction of $1 per 1000.

Indian Hunters Returned.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Dec. 1.—A band of over 200 Indians, who have been slaughtering game and starting fires on the Gila forest reserve, have been returned to the reservation in Arizona by 20 mounted police from Fort Defiance. The Indians returned without trouble. The band consisted of Navajoes and Apaches, and the settlers were greatly alarmed, fearing depredations. The action was taken at the instance of the authorities at Washington.

SOUNDING THE ENVOYS

CONFERENCE WITH BRITISH AND GERMAN MINISTERS.

Followed the Receipt of a Message From Washington—Thanksgiving at Pekin.

PEKIN, Nov. 29.—The British and German Ministers met this morning in conference with United States Minister Conger, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German representative, remaining about an hour, and Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, two hours. Though the Ministers refused to discuss the object of the meeting, it is believed that Mr. Conger requested their presence on receiving a message from Washington affecting certain positions in the joint agreement.

Li Hung Chang has received a dispatch from the court, which has agreed to bleed or otherwise kill Yu Hsien, formerly Governor of Shan Si, who personally killed many Christians. Members of Li Hung Chang's staff say the Emperor will probably send Yu Hsien a silk cord, which is an intimation that he must hang himself.

J. W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tien Tsin, reports increasing activity among the Boxers in the neighborhood of that city.

Colonel Von Yorks, who died yesterday, had distinguished himself by forcing his way to a difficult pass held by over 600 Boxers. The Germans report that the Chinese loss was very heavy and their own light, the exact number not being ascertained. The Germans are still very active, small bodies of from 30 to 100 daily leaving Pekin, and seldom returning without some Boxers and arms.

United States Minister Conger invited the American residents to a special Thanksgiving service at the Legation today. The service was well attended, most of the officers not on duty being present. Minister Conger entertained a large party at dinner, and General Chaffee also gave a dinner. The Americans generally endeavored to observe the day in much the same manner as it is celebrated in the United States.

Wealthy merchants have given 10,000 taels to relieving the distress in Pekin, and have also joined with the relief committee in endeavoring to assist those having relatives in the south to reach them. Over 600 of these will leave Saturday under an American escort. General Chaffee has been offered a steamer with supplies at Taku by Chinese merchants of Tien Tsin to take refugees to Shanghai and Canton.

COLONEL LISCUM'S REMAINS.

Arrive at San Francisco on the Transport Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The remains of Colonel Liscum, who fell at the head of the American troops before the walls of Tien Tsin, arrived here this afternoon on the transport Thomas. Colonel Liscum's remains will lie on the Thomas until Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, when they will be taken under military escort to the train, which will carry them to the National cemetery at Arlington for interment. Mrs. Liscum accompanies the body of her husband. Among the cabin passengers on the Thomas were Major J. A. Hull, son of Representative Hull; Lieutenant-Colonel Webb Hayes and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Lee. Major Hull has been assigned to the Judge-Advocateship on General Shafter's staff. The Thomas also brought 45 Army prisoners, 8 insane, and between 70 and 80 dead.

The transport Meade sailed today for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam, with a large number of cabin passengers, 194 recruits and 36 members of the Hospital Corps. There is also a big cargo of freight, including many Christmas packages for the soldiers in the Philippines. The cabin passengers include officers returning to duty and the wives and children of officers now in the Philippines. There are also a number of civil employes of the Government on board.

Protection of Christians.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this morning, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, announced that the Christians had re-entered the towns they formerly inhabited in the Province of Canton, District of Shun Tak, escorted by French military and Chinese troops. Official notices, he added, had been posted in the villages requesting the populaces not to disturb the Christians, and announcing penalties for other outrages. The Chinese authorities have been notified that they will be dismissed and their goods confiscated in case of renewed trouble. The Chinese who are known to have been guilty of murder will be executed in the presence of the French troops.

Defense of Yangtse Forts.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1.—Chinese officials here fear that the allies meditate an expedition into the Yangtse Valley, and there is renewed activity on the defense. Munitions of war, including 20 200-pound gun-cotton mines, have been sent from Shanghai to the Kiang Ying forts.

BOER IMMIGRANTS.

Several Hundred Contemplate Coming to America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Last June an interview with Mr. Reitz, Transvaal Secretary of State, was cabled to this city, in which the Secretary said that the Boers would fight for their liberty as long as there was any hope of gaining it. They would never surrender; sooner than do that, most of the hardy Boers would emigrate with their families to the United States. The publication of this interview in the New York World brought expressions from the Governors of several states, who called attention to the millions of acres of unoccupied public lands in the states which were still open under the homestead laws to settlers, who could obtain 160 acres free on their arrival if they would declare they would become citizens of the United States. Five years' occupancy of the land and cultivation was only required to complete the title. In connection with this movement, Third Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler has sent to this city a copy of the following dispatch:

"Lourenco Marques, South Africa, Nov. 21.—To the Secretary of State, Washington—Please advise New York World that a number of Boer families here, maximum 600 men, 150 women and children, contemplate emigrating to United States, and ask the World if offer of homestead farms mentioned in said newspaper's telegram to President Kruger, sent my care, June 1, 1900, still holds good. Also inquire what further assistance can be given these people. Passage provided here. Reply prepaid. HOLLIS, U. S. Consul."

Since the receipt of the dispatch from Mr. Hollis through the State Department, the officers of the Western railways owning land grants have been asked what special advantages would be offered to the Boer immigrants if they came. Prompt responses were received, among others from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; St. Louis & San Francisco, and Northern Pacific. They offer to transport over their lines free of charge the Boer immigrants, their families and household goods if they shall come here as a result of their message to the State Department.

Republican College Clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The convention of the League of Republican College Clubs ended today. The following officers were elected: President, Harry Kierland, Harvard; vice-presidents, M. H. Maxwell, University of Nebraska; R. P. Cross, Leland Stanford University, and Madison Bell, Emory College, Ga.; secretary, Gaylord R. Hawkins, Princeton; treasurer, E. B. Hamilton, of the Illinois College. A letter of greeting was received from President McKinley. Resolutions indorsing the McKinley Administration were adopted.

THE BREWER HAT

Our $3 Fedora or Derby

Has revolutionized the hat business of Portland. What is the sense in paying $4 or $5 when we are selling all the stylish shapes for $3? Try one on and you'll like it; wear one and you'll like it better. Union made and always the same. The largest and newest hat stock in Oregon.

A GOOD HAT FOR $1.90
A BETTER ONE FOR $2.50

S. E. Cor. 4th and Morrison — Ben Selling — RELIABLE CLOTHIER

SUPERIOR STOVES AND RANGES

Are Leaders in the market today.

They have a National reputation of being just what their name implies—

"Superior to All Others"

We are sale agents

Honeyman, DeHart & Co. Fourth and Alder Sts.

DIAZ TOOK THE OATH.

Mexican President Sworn In—A Simple Ceremony.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—President Diaz, escorted by his military staff and the Presidential Guards, left his house at 9 o'clock this morning, and, passing through streets lined with troops, went to the House of Representatives, where he took the oath as President for the next four years. When he entered the Chamber of Deputies, all rose, and he took his stand in front of the Speaker of the House, who asked him if he promised to observe and comply with the precepts of the constitution. The President answered in the affirmative, and the Speaker said. "If you shall do so, may the nation reward you, and if you do not, may it call you to account."

This constituted the simple ceremony of affirmation. The President then drove, accompanied by all his Cabinet Ministers, to the National Palace, where he received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, foremost among whom was General Powell Clayton, the American Ambassador, who by his rank took precedence in matters of diplomatic ceremonial services. The President then stood on the central balcony of the palace, surrounded by a brilliant throng, and reviewed the great procession of peace, made up of allegorical characters, rural guards in their picturesque uniforms, representatives of the press and banks in carriages, many societies and deputations from all the manufacturing and mining industries in Mexico.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED

Swiss Award in the Franco-Brazilian Controversy.

BERNE, Dec. 1.—The award of the Swiss Government in the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute gives Brazil 147,000 square miles of the contested territory. France gets about 3000 square miles north of the Tumuc Huemac Range.

Colombia Must Answer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The British sloop of war Icarus has arrived here from Esquimalt, B. C., on her way to Panama to inquire into the seizure of a British steamer by the Colombian Government, which took it for use as a transport.

The cruiser Philadelphia is to sail for Central and South America on Monday. She takes away a double crew. The extra men are to be trained for the manning of the battle-ship Wisconsin.

Brazil's Banking Law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says:

The campaign against the new banking law, which limits the power of foreign banks, has taken a serious turn. Opponents of the measure believe the law tends solely to favor the Bank of the Republic. Severe attacks are being made on this institution and Otto Peterson, the manager, has been made the subject of grave accusations. It is believed he and the Minister of Finance will resign.

White House Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — Secretary Cortelyou today announced the following programme of receptions and dinners at the Executive Mansion for the season of 1901:

January 1, Tuesday, President's public reception, 11 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

January 2, Wednesday, Cabinet dinner, 8 P. M.

January 9, Wednesday, Diplomatic reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.

January 16, Wednesday, Diplomatic dinner, 8 P. M.

January 23, Wednesday, Judiciary reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.

January 30, Wednesday, Congressional reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.

February 6, Wednesday, Supreme Court dinner, 8 P. M.

February 13, Wednesday, Army and Navy reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.

February 19, Tuesday, public reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.

Hobson Has Typhoid Fever.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, United States Navy, was this afternoon taken from the Army and Navy Club to the Presbyterian Hospital. He is threatened with typhoid fever. Lieutenant Hobson was taken ill at Washington three days ago. He immediately came to this city and put up at the Army and Navy Club. Last night he became worse and a physician was called in and stayed with him all night. Today it was decided to take him to the hospital.

Semiannual Dividend.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 1.—It was announced today that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Hocking Valley Railway Co. in this city yesterday afternoon, a semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock was declared payable January 15, 1901.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Tumors, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, dyspepsia, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, catarrh, and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Is removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla so completely that a radical and permanent cure is effected.

This statement is proved by thousands of voluntary testimonials. Silas Vernoot, Wawarsing, N. Y., writes: "When our daughter was two years old, she broke out all over her face and head with scrofula sores. Nothing we did for her seemed to do her any good, and we had become almost discouraged when we thought we would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. She has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

cleanses the system of all humors inherited or acquired and makes rich, healthy blood.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Artistic

Blown Glassware.

Engraved Grecian Patterns,

stars, fern leaves, flowers.

Decanters, Cruets
Champagnes, Wines
Tumblers, Clarets
Finger Bowls
Goblets, Cheese
Dishes, Sets

Our Prices

Just Like Finding Money.

Great Eastern Tea Co.

STORES:

326 Wash. St., bet. Sixth and Seventh
223 First Street, near Salmon.

Thirty-five Years—and Now.

"I have used your Sozodont as a dentifrice for the past thirty-five years, with the greatest satisfaction, and am happy to say that my teeth are almost all in first-class condition at the present time." Two sizes; 75c. and 25c.

ANTISEPTIC SOZODONT

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH

Hall & Ruckel, Proprietors, N. Y. City.