ROYALLY RECEIVED

Kruger's Official Visit to Wilhelmina.

LEYDS REMAINED OUTSIDE

Queen Promised to Show Her Friendship When Proper Moment Arrives—Oom Paul Wants to Talk With Salisbury.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 8.—Queen Wilhelmina received Mr. Kruger in audience today. As the Boer statesman was traveling incognito, the visit was not attended by the ceremony usually paid to a chief of state. A court official proceeded to his hotel and accompanied Mr. Kruger to the royal palace in a state carriage. Dr. Leyds received Mr. Kruger at the door of the palace, but was not present at the audience. Mr. Kruger wore a black coat, over which was a broad sash of the Transvaal colors, and the grand cross of the Netherland's lion. Dr. Leyds wore a diplomatic uniform. The visit lasted a quarter of a hour. The Queen, the Queen's mother, and Mr. Kruger alone were present. The latter thanked the Queen for placing the cruiser Gelderland at his disposal. The crowds in the streets warmly cheered Mr. Kruger.

What the Queen Said.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Echo de Paris' correspondent at The Hague says:

The Queen said to Mr. Kruger today: "Have confidence in God, who will protect you and yours. I will show my friendship when the moment arrives, but not now."

Kruger Still Has Hopes.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A special from The Hague says it is reported that Mr. Kruger is seeking to obtain a conference with Lord Salisbury.

Holland Will Not Intervene.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from The Hague says Holland has no intention to intervene in favor of arbitration in the Transvaal troubles.

DEWET FORCED BACK.

His Attempt on Cape Colony Was Frustrated.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener at Bloemfontein, dated December 8:

"Have just received news from Knox, at Rouxville, that Dewet's force, having failed to force Coomassie bridge, which we held, has trekked northeast, abandoning 500 horses and carts. His attempt on Cape Colony, therefore, has failed. He is being pressed on all sides."

The War Office announces that a gratuity will be paid to every officer and man who has served in South Africa since October 30, 1899. The least amount will be £5. It is roughly estimated that it will take £1,000,000 to complete the payment.

The Pursuit of Dewet.

ALIWAL NORTH, Cape Colony, Friday, December 7.—General Dewet appears to be in a most dangerous position, and to need all his strategy to extricate his force. With strong British columns on three sides and two swollen rivers barring his front, the British commanders begin to be hopeful that a general chase by four columns which has been one of the most exciting operations of the war will result in the capture of Dewet.

Definite news of his whereabouts was first received December 2. The next morning General Knox started in hot pursuit. Plicher's and Herbert's columns were detached to make a turning movement. After three hours' march General Knox learned that during the night Dewet had doubled back past the British right, necessitating a complete change of plans. During the night of December 3 General Knox encamped on the Carmel farm, the site of the Boer langer, which evidently had been recently and hurriedly moved. General Knox started again at daylight, hoping to corner Dewet while crossing Karspoort drift, but he arrived too late.

The British experienced very great difficulty in following Dewet, owing to the rise in the river, but they succeeded in crossing without the loss of a man or beast. From that time on the pursuit of the Boers was taken up without baggage, the troops being supplied by foragers, enabling them to make more rapid movements and keep in touch with the Republicans.

Lord Roberts at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 8.—Lord Roberts arrived here today from Port Elizabeth. He was accorded a splendid reception. The Mayor, Councillors, the citizens' committee and thousands of sightseers met him at the docks and escorted him to the Government House.

Boers Captured 17,000 Sheep.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 8.—The Boers have captured 17,000 sheep from a small detachment of British troops in the vicinity of Krugersdorp.

HOLLAND AND PORTUGAL.

History of the Dispute Between the Two Governments.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard, in a dispatch giving the history of the Potts dispute, says:

Portugal's first request to Holland to withdraw Herr Potts was made November 17. Holland offered on November 27 to give him a three months' leave of absence and Portugal accepted this solution on condition that he should be withdrawn at the expiration of his term. Holland did not reply until December 4, when she claimed the right to make a higher investigation at Lourenco Marques. Portugal considered this impertinent and withdrew Herr Potts' exequatur. Thereupon Holland ordered her representative to leave Lisbon and Portugal followed suit.

King Charles on British Warship.

LISBON, Dec. 8.—King Charles III, Queen Marie Amelia and Prince Royal Louis Phillippe, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries, were entertained at luncheon on board the British battle-ship Majestic by Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson today. The Portuguese hymn was sung and Admiral Rawson proposed a toast to the royal family. The King replied in English, thanking Admiral Rawson for the sentiments he had expressed. The royal visitors remained aboard the battle-ship three hours and later assisted at an entertainment at the British Legation. The officers of the British fleet today played football and lawn tennis. The King was among the tennis-players. This evening a banquet was given at the Naval Arsenal, at which 200 guests, mostly British and Portuguese naval officers, were present. The British squadron will sail for home tomorrow.

American Tribute to King Alfred.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The American tribute to the memory of King Alfred the Great, the 1000th anniversary of whose death is to be commemorated by the English-speaking peoples next September, will be arranged by Philadelphians. Mrs. Charles Custice Harrison, wife of Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is in charge of the celebration, has announced an executive committee of representative Philadelphians, who will appoint committees in all the large cities to aid in the observance of the occasion. A memorial hall, to be used as a museum, and a historic bronze statue of King Alfred, their cost to be $250,000, will be dedicated next September in the City of Winchester, the King's capital and burial place.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Much Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—The first business of today's session of the American Federation of Labor convention was the presentation of the report of the executive council through Second Vice-President Duncan, reviewing the action of the National and international unions for the past year. The report criticised the failure of the Georgia Legislature to pass the child-labor bill, and recommends renewed efforts at the next session; criticised the treatment of the street railway employes in St. Louis during the street railway strike in that city, and the action of La Resistancia, of Tampa, Fla., and reaffirmed the right of American citizens to work without hindrance; cited the reduction of the working hours of granite cutters to eight hours, and increased average wages 16 2-3 per cent in the United States and Canada. The report was referred.

An appeal from the Federation of Labor at Porto Rico was read for freedom of speech, assembly and press, and that a committee visit the island for the purpose of investigation and organization. A resolution was adopted fixing the limit of time to June 1, 1901, for the expulsion of dual and seceding local organizations by the Chicago Federation of Labor and other central bodies. Action on the report of the committee on resolutions resulted in the adoption of a resolution instructing the federation to assist the International Association of Machinists in bringing about a change in the department rules whereby there shall be but one class under which machinists are employed who shall receive the standard rate of wages. A resolution was also adopted instructing the state branches of the federation to petition the Legislatures for a change in the constitutions providing for the submission to the people of constitutional amendments on petition of voters, and instructing the executive council to ask for like amendments to the Federal Constitution.

The greater portion of the afternoon session was taken up by the formal presentation of fraternal delegates. Walter Vrooman, founder of Ruskin Hall, made an address in behalf of the movement in which he is engaged. A resolution was adopted in response to the greetings of the W. C. T. U., that the federation accepts the good will of that body and "extends hearty co-operation in the good work in which they are engaged," and asking that the W. C. T. U. in turn manifest sympathy with organized labor by giving patronage to union labels in every trade.

SUBMARINE BOAT LECTURE

Inventor Holland Talked to Manhattan College Students.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—J. P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat, gave before a large gathering of students and friends of Manhattan College last night the introductory lecture to a course in naval architecture, which is being established in that institution. Speaking of the submerged boat, he felt sure that its day had come. Six of his submarine boats had been ordered by the Government, and though inadequate in number for the protection of the long coast line, they would, however, promptly and efficiently deal with any attacking fleet. Other nations were also equipping their navies with this naval arm. Besides its utility in defense and attack, Mr. Holland affirmed that the submarine boat was eminently fitted for passenger traffic. For trans-oceanic travel, however, it would be a commercial failure, but for short passages it would be invaluable. The nasty seas that run between Dover and Calais or between Holyhead and Dublin would no longer be the bugbear of tourists, for the boat would keep steadily on its way unaffected by the storms and waves that rage at the surface.

Manley May Yet Accept.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Hon. Joseph Manley, of Maine, who was offered the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made vacant by the death of George W. Wilson, called on the President today and arranged for another audience Monday. Mr. Manley has been elected Speaker of the House in the Maine Legislature, and it is understood he feels it incumbent upon him to serve out the present term, which runs until next April. It is said that he probably will accept the office, if the offer can be held open until that date. The matter probably will be definitely settled Monday.

To Be Paid Without Rebate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the interest due on January 1 on 4 per cent 1907 bonds, and 2 per cent 1930 bonds be paid without rebate. The coupons will be received after December 15, and interest checks will be payable after December 20. The total amount involved is about five and a quarter million dollars.

The Demand on Morocco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Upon his own suggestion, Consul Gummre has been authorized by the State Department to defer his proposed visit to the capital of Morocco, in connection with the Exzgui case, until next February, owing to the fact that certain Moorish festivals are to occupy the next six weeks in that country, preventing the transaction of business.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Delegate Will Be Sent to the National Convention at New Orleans.

At the regular meeting of the Portland section, Council of Jewish Women, the principal business was the question of sending a delegate to the coming National convention in New Orleans, it was voted to send a delegate, to be chosen by popular vote at a special meeting to be called for that purpose.

The programme consisted of a very strong address by Mrs. L. Altman, on "The Responsibility of the Council," an earnest appeal to members to live up to that responsibility.

Mrs. Walter Reed sang with accustomed charm, "Violets." Mrs. Ben Selling read with much spirit from Longfellow's "Judas Maccabeus," Mrs. Dewey Baker, a pianiste new to Portland, played "The March of the Dwarfs," by Grieg, and "Tarantelle," by Liszt. Mrs. Baker is a pupil of Carl Reinecke, of Lepsic, and shows wonderful delicacy of touch besides great power of expression.

Castoria Counterfeiters Convicted.

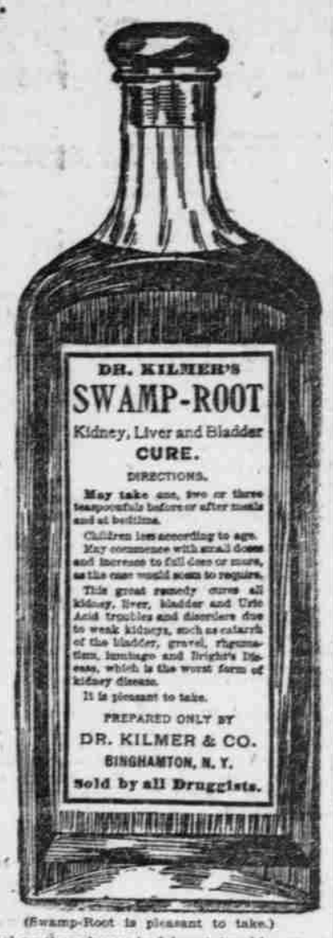
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—In the court of criminal correction today a verdict of guilty was returned by a special jury in the case of State vs. John Rick. The defendant is president of the Palestine Drug Company, of this city, and the information in this case was made by representatives of Charles R. Fletcher, of New York City, proprietor of Castoria, charging the Palestine Company with imitating the wrappers used on the Fletcher Castoria. This is the second criminal prosecution recently brought by the New York concern here, and both resulted in the conviction of the imitators.

Only the highest grade malt and hops and purest spring water are used in brewing Evans' Ale and Stout, hence their uniform high quality. The absence of sediment shows the perfection of brewing and bottling.

TEST FOR YOURSELF

The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy.

To Prove what Swamp-Root will do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Portland Sunday Oregonian, the one which we publish today for the benefit of our readers, speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy. Mr. Geo. S. Champlin, Ashaway, R. I., writes: "When I sent for sample bottle of Swamp-Root I had to make water every two or three hours through the day and the night. I passed but a very small quantity, but with a scalding and straining at the end of each passage. Our doctor there prescribed for me, but his medicine did me no good. I then bought your sample bottle, and before I got through with it I felt a change. I would not have believed such a small quantity would have done so much, but before it was gone I learned that our druggist kept your Swamp-Root, and so got a large bottle for one dollar, but actually worth one hundred dollars. I only took one large tablespoonful three times a day, and before I had taken one-half bottle I was all right and have been since. My urine is as light color as usual.

GEO. S. CHAMPLIN,
Ashaway, R. I.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand 24 hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTE—Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is so successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Sunday Oregonian who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Sunday Oregonian when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

TESTED BY TIME

IT IS BY THE NATURAL LAW THAT THE COPELAND PRACTICE SURVIVES ALL OTHER METHODS.

Endures While Others Pass Away---That Which Is Best and Which Is of Greatest Service to Mankind Abides Always.

The wonder that seven years ago followed the presentation of such cures as these in manifold forms of serious disease and sickness, by the Copeland treatment, has passed away. The wonder that followed the presentation of such cures as these in deafness, under the Copeland discovery, has in a great measure passed away.

In the place of this wonder there is now that which abides and will always abide—the everlasting faith of the people. The people know the skill and truth of this practice, and of the physicians it includes. They know that the cures published in these columns are real cures of real people—of persons living in this community and surrounding territory; grateful and truthful people, who may be seen and inquired of.

In such unreserved measure has this faith of the people been given to this practice that it is the wonder of the medical world. Without any sensational features it has steadily grown and is today numerically greater than seven years ago, the time of its earliest work in this community; greater than seven years ago, when the most intense public interest was aroused by the announcement of the Discovery of the Cure for Catarrh. It has that quality stronger than sudden popularity; the quality of abiding faith. It has survived all competition in similar methods. It has triumphed over every kind of method to reach the sick. Why? Because the truth always survives. It is the natural law of things. The best always survives; that which is of service to mankind always survives.

HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are ailing, all who feel a gradual weakening, or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out this slip, mark the question that applies to your case, and he will diagnose your case for you.

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"
"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 you dizzy?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?"
"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

CATARRH 15 YEARS CURED BY THE COPELAND SPECIALISTS.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, City Poundmaster, address 530 Market street, Portland—I have been a sufferer from that dread disease, catarrh of head and throat, for 15 years. My head was continually stopped up, so much so that most of the time I had to breath through my mouth. There was a steady dripping of mucus into the throat, which caused a hacking cough, and kept me hawking and spitting. I would have to get up two or three times during the night to get rid of it, which made good, sound rest out of the question. There was a bad taste in my mouth and my breath was awful. My voice was very weak. At times it failed me altogether, making it difficult to speak or use my voice.

All this was very annoying to me, and I was continually trying some kind of patent medicine or "Catarrh Cure," but got no relief, and, like many others, came to

Mr. W. H. Patterson, City Poundmaster, 530 Market Street, Portland.

the conclusion there was no cure for catarrh. Within the last year or two my stomach became involved and my condition was soon so serious that I felt I must do something. I had heard a good deal about the Copeland physicians, and so placed myself under treatment with them. Everything I ate caused great distress and my stomach was sore and tender. I felt miserable, without life or ambition. All this was soon changed, for I began to improve almost from the start, and now feel 90 per cent better. I have gained 15 pounds and feel so well that I can cheerfully recommend the Copeland treatment to all who suffer as I did.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT CURED.

Cleve Parrish, son of Mr. E. E. Parrish, of Albany, Or., is a bright boy of 16. In speaking of his trouble his mother said:

"We first noticed that Cleve had catarrh about four years ago. The most noticeable symptom was a complete closing up of the nostrils. He could not breathe through his nose at all, breathing through his mouth entirely. This necessitated keeping his mouth open, giving him a stupid and dull appearance. There was a foul discharge from the nose, and his breath was very offensive, making it very disagreeable to go near him. His throat was red and inflamed, and when he had a cold the tonsils would swell and almost fill his throat.

"His entire system seemed impregnated with the catarrhal poison, and this added to the fact that he was never able to fill his lungs with good fresh air, told terribly on his general health. He had no appetite and was without spirit or life. He was so puny and weakly that we felt greatly alarmed over his condition, fearing that he was going into consumption.

"His grandfather and other relatives had been successfully treated by the Copeland physicians, and urged us to place him under their care. We did so, with the most happy results, for he is now entirely well. He has no sign of catarrh now. Any one to look at him could hardly believe that he is the same boy we took up to the Copeland Institute but a short time ago."

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

The Copeland Medical Institute

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON

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 SHOW TRADE OF WORLD

SUBJECT FOR BOOK WHICH UNITED STATES WILL PREPARE.

Volume Will Give Amount of Imports and Exports of Every Country on the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A statistical abstract of the world which will show the imports and exports of every country in the world having statistical reports is the ambition of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. To present in a single volume a picture of the world's commerce not only of today, but extending back over a long term of years, and to show that commerce in detail as to principal articles, country by country, with quantities and values stated in United States currency and measures of quantity, is a work of no small magnitude, but of such great importance to the commercial interests of the country that it is being resolutely undertaken by the Bureau of Statistics. The details of this work, which will be carried on under the personal supervision of the Chief of the Bureau, have been entrusted to Benjamin T. Welch, whose long service in the bureau especially fits him for this duty.

The opening chapter of the proposed volume has already been completed. It shows the total imports and exports of each country of the world havin statistical records from the earliest date for which the figures are attainable down to the present time. In the case of the United Kingdom the report begins with the year 1800, and shows the total imports, total exports, and excess of imports or exports in each year from that date to the present time. In the case of Austria-Hungary the record begins with the year 1860; Belgium, 1831; France, 1831; Germany, 1872; Italy, 1861; Netherlands, 1860; Russia, 1861; Spain, 1860; Norway, 1860; Sweden, 1860; Canada, 1851; Mexico, 1873; Argentina, 1870; Chile, 1860; China, 1868; Japan, 1874; India, 1851; Australia, 1851; Egypt, 1874; and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1851, in each case the figures covering the entire period from the earliest date named to the present time. The subsequent chapters will give the details of the commerce of each of these countries, the principal articles imported and exported during a term of years down to the latest attainable date, and the principal countries from which its exports are obtained and to which its exports are distributed.

The figures on the total commerce, country by country, which have already been completed, afford material for some interesting comparisons with our own growth meantime. The imports for home consumption of the United Kingdom, for instance, which in the year 1800 amounted to $81,310,000, amounted in 1899 to $2,042,896,450, an increase of 2400 per cent; while in the case of the United States the imports for home consumption in 1800 were $52,121,891, and in 1899, $665,441,892, an increase of 1215 per cent. Taking the export side, the contrast is much more clearly in favor of the United States. The exports of articles of home production from the United Kingdom in 1800 were $111,107,000, and in 1899 $1,287,151,-345, an increase of 1059 per cent; in the case of the United States, the exports of home products in 1800 were $31,840,909, and in 1899, $1,206,831,222, an increase of 3681 per cent.

In the case of France the comparison is equally interesting. The imports for consumption into France in 1831 were $72,-182,000, and in 1899, $872,022,000, an increase of 1108 per cent; while the exports of articles of home production were in 1831 $58,-083,000, and in 1899, $801,452,000, an increase of 816 per cent. In the case of the United States the imports for home consumption in 1831 were $32,038,110, and in 1899, $685,-441,889, an increase of 734 per cent, and the exports of articles of home production were in 1831, $59,218,543, and in 1899, $1,203,831,222, an increase of 1933 per cent.

The official data covering the commerce of the German Empire in its present form begin with the year 1872, in which year the imports for home consumption were $793,726,000, and in 1899, $1,394,977,000, an increase during that period of 64 per cent. The exports of home products were, in 1872, $564,165,000, and in 1899, $801,452,000, an increase of 42 per cent. A comparison of the figures of the commerce of the United States covering the same period shows the imports for home consumption in 1872 to be $560,419,034, and in 1899, $685,441,892, an increase of 24 per cent, and the exports of home products in 1872, $428,487,-131, and in 1899, $1,206,831,222, an increase of 181 per cent.

One especially interesting fact developed by a study of these figures is that in the case of the United States they show with much greater frequency than in any other countries a favorable "balance of trade," or excess of exports over imports. In the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and practically all European countries except Russia, Austria-Hungary and Spain, the imports exceed the exports, in some cases by large sums, and this is true also of China and Japan. In the newer and great producing countries, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Australia and India, the exports exceed the imports in nearly every case, though in sums which are insignificant when compared with the enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States in recent years.

The commerce of 47 countries other than the United States is pictured in the opening tables of the proposed volume. Of this number, 18 countries show an excess of exports over imports, and 29 show an excess of imports over exports. The principal countries which show an excess of exports over imports are: Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Australia, India, Egypt, Spain, Austria-Hungary and Russia. A study of the detailed figures in this group of favored countries whose exports exceed their imports, and a comparison of their exports with that of the United States, alone furnishes a striking evidence of the phenomenal prosperity of our own country. No one of the 18 countries whose exports exceed imports shows a favorable balance of trade approaching that enjoyed by the United States, and a compilation of the excess of exports in the entire group of 18 countries having such excess gives a grand total of only $414,-845,000, in the latest attainable year, as against an excess of $541,942,131 in favor of the United States alone in the fiscal year 1900.

Advisory Committee Appointed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Chronicle today says:

"It is understood that the conference of executive officers of Western, Northwestern and Southwestern railways, which has been in session this week, took an important step yesterday, by appointing an advisory committee of leading financial interests in all the great properties of the companies represented. The gentlemen who form the committee will be not only those who afford financial support, but also those who represent in a large way the security-holders, whose interests are affected by rate wars growing out of rebates, private concessions, secret contracts and other similar methods for securing traffic, which is prohibited by the interstate commerce law."

New Canadian Line Completed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—United States Consul Henry, at Quebec, reports the completing of the Great Northern Railroad from Quebec to Parry Sound, on Lake Huron. The line opens up a new Canadian grain route, and the promoters of the road claim that it is the shortest and cheapest route now existing for the transfer of grain from the Great Lakes to Europe.

French Politics—No Vital Issues.

London Illustrated News.

There are smoldering dynastic problems in France, and most likely they will go on smoldering, seeing that there is no pretender with sufficient lung power to blow them into a blaze; but there are no burning political questions, either in connection with France's home or foreign affairs. France will not try to solve the Chinese puzzle; she will let Russia do it and let her take the spoil, if spoil there be, which is also problematical, owing to the new Anglo-German convention. This does not mean that France is as enthusiastic about the pseudo-Russian alliance as she was three, and even two, years ago, but she is in the position of a man who continues a friendship which gives him neither profit nor pleasure rather than be seen in public without a companion by his side and incur the taunt of being unable to command some kind of society.

American Contracts in Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—With reference to the American contracts for bridges along the line of the Uganda Railroad, Sir Harry Johnston, the Commissioner for Uganda, in a dispatch to the Foreign Office, declares the railroad officials were compelled to send orders to America owing to the British firm being unable to supply their wants within a reasonable time. The orders comprise not only bridges but locomotives and other rolling stock.

Gridiron Club's Election.

WASHINGTON Dec. 8.—The Gridiron Club today elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Arthur W. Dunn, Associated Press; vice-president, Robert J. Wynne, New York Press; secretary, Richard L. Fern, New York Tribune; treasurer, George H. Walker; executive committee, Albert Miller, Kansas City Star; F. E. Lupp, New York Evening Post; O. O. Stealey, Louisville Courier-Journal.

James Roosevelt Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—James Roosevelt died in this city today. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua; president of the Champlain Transportation Company, and vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Company. He was 75 years of age.

Electric Lines in London.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The Spring session of Parliament promises to be remarkable for the attention given to electrical projects of all kinds. There will be in addition to numerous underground electric undertakings for the metropolis an unusually large assortment of light railway and electric tram bills.

Saxton Block in Canton Burned.

CANTON, O., Dec. 8.—The Saxton block, owned by Mrs. M. C. Barbour, sister of President McKinley's wife, was destroyed by fire tonight. Twenty families, who occupied the place, are homeless. The entire loss will probably reach $200,000, with the insurance at about one-third of that amount. Four firemen were seriously, but not fatally, injured.

Disfigured Skin

wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was a sufferer from scrofula from birth. My eyes were so affected that I was almost blind for days at a time. My neck began to swell so that I could not breathe freely. Medicines failed to do me any good until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Today I have excellent health." MISS KATIE MCGUIRE, Silver Creek, Ky.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk around the house and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as I ever could." SUSIE A. HAIRSTON Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system.

LATEST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALTY

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COMING NORTHWEST EVENTS

Oregon.

State convention Y. M. C. A., Eugene, December 7-9.

Annual meeting of State Teachers' Association, Albany, December 26, 27, 28.

Meeting of Lincoln County Farmers' Association, Toledo, December 20.

A. O. U. W. Carnival, Portland, December 10-14.

Meeting of Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association, Portland, February 5.

Meeting of State Dairy Association, Hillsboro, January 3-4.

Annual meeting State Board of Agriculture, Salem, December 11.

Farmers' Institutes, New Era, December 14-15; Logan, December 17-18.

Douglas County poultry and pet stock show, Roseburg, December 20-22.

Eugene poultry show, December 27-29.

Medford poultry show, January 2-5.

Ashland city election, December 18.

Astoria city election, December 13.

Oregon Legislature meets January 14.

Organization of Oregon Livestock Association, Portland, December 10.

Washington.

Washington State Teachers' Association, Ellensburg, December 26-28.

Seattle poultry show, January 28-31.

Tacoma poultry show, January 1-5.

Farmers' Institutes: Sidney, December 10-11; Mount Vernon, December 10-11; Kent, December 12-13; Ellensburg, December 14-15; North Yakima, December 14-15; Sunnyside, December 17-18; Rittville, December 19-20.

Dairy convention, Cheney, December 27-29.

Washington Legislature meets, January 14.

Spokane poultry show, January 8-12.

Walla Walla poultry and pet stock show, February 5-9.

Chehalis County Teachers' Institute, December 17.

Idaho.

Idaho Legislature meets January 7.

Meeting of Idaho Teachers' Association, Mountainhome, December 26-28.

Farmers' Institutes: Oakley, December 10; Albion, December 11; Blackfoot, December 13-14; Idaho Falls, December 15; Nampa, December 17-18; Middleton, December 19-20; Meridan, December 21-22.

Dawson Smallpox Epidemic.

TACOMA, Dec. 8.—Dawson mail to November 5 gives details of the smallpox epidemic now prevailing there. The Yukon Council has ordered that every person in the Yukon Territory from White Horse Rapids to Forty Mile be vaccinated at once. This district contains about 12,000 people.

Tabulating Warship Bids.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The work of dissecting and tabulating the bids of the new battleships and cruisers, opened at the Navy Department yesterday, is now in progress under the supervision of the Naval Board appointed for that purpose. It is expected that some little time will be taken up by the consideration of the various proposals, owing to changes in the specifications, before any awards will be ordered.

Suicide of a Legation Secretary.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Osakai, secretary of the Japanese legation here, committed suicide here today. He threw himself from the window of his room in the Luxembourg Hotel, to the pavement.

Roland Reed's Condition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—It was said at St. Luke's Hospital today that the condition of Roland Reed, the actor, was unchanged.

W. E. Coman, the Portland general agent of the Oregon Short Line, who has been appointed general agent for the company at Salt Lake City, is expected home from the Mormon city today.

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