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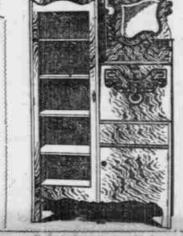
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Some One Will Suffer for the Magalies Berg Disaster.

LITTLE INTEREST IN THE CANAL

Extent of Personalities in the New Parliament-Excommunication of Timothy Healy-Period of Unrest Lies Ahead.

LONDON. Dec. 15.-The astounding and utterly unexpected reverse of the British at Magalles Berg, the news of which was broken to the nation exactly one year after General Buller's defeat at Colenso, ineffectually disposes of any hopes that the war in South Africa is nearly ended, and completely abates the myth that the and completely abates the myth that the operations there were merely of a guerrilla nature. As Lioyd-George, Liberal, said in the House of Commons today:

"This is one of the most severe reverses suffered by the British, and it is quite evident the war will drag on for many months to come. Dewet is making England the Jaughing-stock of the world. We have 210,000 men in the field, yet we are unable to protect ourselves from dis-aster at the hands of small commandoes drawn from a pastoral people."

drawn from a pastoral people."

The extent of the reverse and the disgrace of such a large body of men surrendering to a small contingent of Boers has created a feeling of shame and asnas created a recting of sname and as-torishment which finds free vent. With somewhat cruel coincidence, the Northum-berlands are known as "the Fighting Fifth." The Second Battallon, to which the captured companies belong, was one of the heaviest sufferers at Stormberg a year ago. The regiment has often been pronounced by home and foreign cities to be one of the finest in the British All the ferebodings and criticisms Army. All the fcrebodings and criticisms which Colenso gave rise to a year ago have been resurrected by the disaster at Magalies Berg. The War Office has nothing to do but "grin and bear it" and trust to time until General Kitchener's forces are transformed into mounted infantry and the mounted police gets to work. But whoever was responsible for the sur-But whoever was responsible for the sur-render at Magalies Berg is likely to suffer, for the new War Office officials are de-termined to make examples of Generals or any other officers guilty of such gross mismanagement, or worse, which, it would seem, must have occurred at this last defeat.

The stern attitude on the part of the government however, by no means de-creases the scorn and ignominy with which certain of the Liberal members of Parliament, who are avowedly pleased by the Boer successes, are regarded by the the Boer successes, are regarded by the major part of 'he community. At a pro-Boer meeting Friday, at which Leonard Courtney pres'ded, General Kitchener's name was greeted with cries of "villain," "butcher," "beast," while mention of Steyn and Dewet elicited loud cheers. The Pail Mail Gazette today editorially declares that such men as Courtney, Brine-Roberts and Lloyd-George ought to be put in Coventry and be not spoken to by any self-respecting Englishman.

by any self-respecting Englishman.
The expedient, severe as it is, is likely to meet with approval in all quarters, not excluding the moderate Liberal journals. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liblender in the House of Comm does not escape criticism for tacitly per mitting his alleged followers to take up such an avowedly anti-British attitude.

In view of the events in South Africa, it is scarcely surprising that the public refuses to be cajoled into taking a burn-ing interest in the Nicaragua Canal, in spite of the special American cable dis-patiches, which broke the records for length and seriousness. The London Times' correspondent today makes a passionate comparison between the present state of affairs and that which existed at the time of the Venezuela dispute, and hitterly arraigns President McKinley and the Senate, yet Lord Pauncefote has not cabled a word to the Foreign Office, which only heard of the vote on the Davis amendment through the Associated Press. Such pessimistic 'and indignant cable messages as most of the London dailles messages as most of the American correspondents find no responsive echo in Downing street, where deprecation is freely expressed of these cabled efforts rise the British public of how hadly to apprise the Britan pattern the Senate is alleged to be treating their Government. The Foreign Office officials, while expecting the treaty to be amended. were frankly surprised at the size of the majority, which served more than any-thing else to open their eyes to the fact that there was no truth in the cables ents that the railroad interests were solely responsible for the opposition, or that irrational fingoism had suddenly be-come epidemic in the United States. There exists in the Foreign Office a sane apciation of the American objections to

"Yet at the same time," says an official, "we do not see why the treaty which we made with the people who we believed to be the responsible representatives of America should be treated so cavallerly by the Senate. We do not regard the present lasues as of any great importance, for we doubt if the Nicaragua Canal will ever be a paying investment, and whoever builds it, it will be of little use to ever builds it, it will be of little use to England, either in peage or war. What we do regret is the apparent hopelessness of making treaties with a country whose Senate takes such opposite views to those it empowers to act in its behalf. There seems to be an impression in America that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was se-cured by the cotteness of the English representatives, and gave England an un-fair advantage. That view has never existed here. However, we shall not bother our heads about the matter until the Senate finishes its labors and we re-ceive the results through diplomatic chan-nels. We are now anxious to know what America really does want, and until we America really does want, and until we know, it is absurd to surmise what to do. However, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty worked satisfactorily for years, and as new treatles seem to cause dissensions in America, maybe it is just as well if we are obliged to revert to the former agreement, the bindingness and equity of which we have never for a moment doubted, in spite of our concessions in the Hay-Pauncefole treaty."

The first session of the new Parliament, just closed, will ever be memorable, owing to the extent to which personalities were introduced. The deliberations resulted in the voting of £15.000,000 for war; yet this was almost forgotten in the flood of perwas almost forgotten in the flood of per-sonal attack and defense which perme-ated the proceedings, as it never did be-fore in the history of Westminster. Brief-ly summed up, it may be said that Mr. Chamberlain, the center of this move-ment, has come out of it little the worse. The denouncement of nepotism exempli-fied by Lord Salisbury's "Cecil Cabinet" has accomplished nothing, though the crusade against Cabinet Ministers holding ley is suffering from the fatal disease directorships has brought about more resignations of such positions than expected. It is suffering from diabetes.

Dealing with the latter phase, the Spectator declares that the English democracy, like the American, threatens to drive out of politics the men most qualified to be Ministers, adding: "When we are reduced to the politicians of France or the professional politicians of America, the democracy will earn that political genius is worth money." Public opinion on both this topic and the inclusion in the government of so many of Lord Salisbury's relatives is much divided, without regard to party lines, though the Liberals appear satisfied with the efforts to impress on the country his curious condition of

on the country his curious condition of affairs Apart from these questions, which have plunged even the sedate Lords into a vortex of personalities, the excommunication of Timothy M Healy is the most no-

ticeable feature. The Spectator refers to him as by far the ablest living National-ist, while all the important journals egree that a period of unrest and grave import lies ahead of Ireland. When Parliament reconvenes in February it will face the Irish members more determined than ever to obstruct, while the Liberals did fair to make a united effort to bring home to the Unionists to a considerable degree the responsibility for the mismanagement and terrible losses of the war in South Al-

"The United States has many able men, but no one of conspicuous merit." This statement appears in the 'Daily Mail Year Book, just issued to compete with Whitaker's Almanac, unto compete with Whitaker's Almanac, un-der the section devoted to the world's chief statesmen. While it is not an in-spired or a particularly erudite publica-tion, it unfortunately represents the bulk of press and public opinion in England. Nothing so well explains the attitude of the English press toward American action in Nicaragua, China and other quarters of the globe as this crude revelation of its estimate of American public men. It is this underlying though seidom exits estimate of American public men. It is this underlying, though seldom expressed, belief which permeates the editorials now so frequently devoted to the policy of the Washington Government. How utterly this is at variance with the opinion of the Foreign Office and the highest government officials here is apparent from the fact that in almost every recent case where the English papers have attempted to advise or to forecast the attitude of their government towards. have attempted to advise or to forecast the attitude of their government towards propositions suggested by the United States, they have taken exactly the opposite line from the course eventually pursued by Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne. This lack of sympathy between the administration papers seems to broaden daily. Hence while the mass of English comments on the Nicaragua Canal question undoubtedly represents the views of a large section of the public, it must not be considered in the public, it must not be considered in any way official or even semi-official. A special cable dispatch from Washing-ton complains that the London dispatches

dealing with the Nicaragua Canal do not give any indication of the views of Lord Lansdowne, the Marquis of Salisbury or any authoritative person. It may be said that Lord Lansdowne has been given every opportunity to communicate his views on the matter, but he has definitely refused, remarking that he did not wish to attempt to interfere covertly or other-wise in the formation of American pubwise in the formation of American public or legislative opinion. He has not even discussed the canal in his frequent conferences this week with the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate. Great Britain's decision doubtiess will be arrived at only after a Cabinet conference. What Lord Lensdowne will advise his fellow Cabinet members to do depends entirely on the final shape in which that treaty is returned. As the matter stands it would be equally unsafe to say he will counsel its rejection or acceptance, though if he follows the ideas ceptance, though if he follows the ideas which at present prevail among the For-eign Office officials he will fall back on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and reject any

ject of the material fruits of his genius and industry. As a matter of fact the actual sum left by the famous "Savoyard" will be found to be smaller than the immediate future value of the royaltles attaching to his songs and operas.
His contract with Mr. D'Oyly Carte and
Mr. Gilbert was for a third of the net
profits on the production of all his works,
and thus, apart from the London repreand thus, apart from the London representations, which yield a substantial income, there are those of the touring
companies that perform his operas year
in and year out. With the exception of
a few songs, like his beautiful "Orpheus
With His Lute," which he sold outright
before fame was within his grasp, handsome royalties are still coming in from
searly all his more popular compositions.

kin. Owing to the killing of the informer, nearly all his more popular compositions, nearly all his more popular compositions, and it is known, as a fact, that up to a few years ago the "Lost Chord," written as far back as 1877, was still worth £3000 per annum to its gifted composer. It is of interest, furthermore, to point out that the copyrights on all the most successful of his pieces have at least another 24 years to run, so that there is still a veritable gold mine in Sir Arthur's mostly for those whom he has named his still a veritable gold mine in Sir Arthur's works for those whom he has named his heirs. The death of Sir Arthur has had a curious effect on the audiences of "Patience," at the Savoy. It has so stimulated interest in the dead composer's work that the audiences are exceeding the record of the production of the opera.

The latest form of trust is that of polar dogs. According to Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geo-graphical Society, Americans are responsible for forming such a corner in these animals that the pending British and other Arctic expeditions are confronted with a difficulty nearly as great as the ice fields. It apears that F. B. Baldwin, the American explorer, has bought up such American explorer, has bought up such a large supply of dogs that their price has raised from \$18 to \$30, and they are hard to procure even at that price. Captain Bernier, the Canadian explorer, bopes to get out of the dilemma by taking young dogs and training them on the voyage. What the two British Antarctic expeditions will do, Sir Clements Markham does not yet know. Mr. antarctic expeditions will do, sar com-ents Markham does not yet know. Mr. Baldwin says he has not more dogs than he needs. He foresaw the scarcity and bought early."

'The St. James's Gazette holds Buller The St. James's caleste and suffer alone blamable for the disasters of the Tugela campaign, and says:

"When comparable blunders occurred in the navy, a court-martial meted out justice. Why, therefore, should not the same

tice. Why, therefore, should not the same rule hold good in the army?"

The public apparently is little affected by the fresh troubles. Soldiers are still eager to go to South Africa, the news from the Magliesberg having resulted in offiers of volunteer regiments to proceed to the front. In contrast with the apparent insufficiency of troops to master the situation in South Africa comes a revelation of the military resources at home still at the disposition of the government in today's antouncement that 45.900 troops will be sent from Aldershot to London to participate in Lord Roberts' triumphal entry, January 2.

Professor Huffin says that persons who have taken an active part in the scien-tific world should be killed at 60, as not being ficable enough to yield to the advance of new ideas. He is himself nearly 57,

triumphal entry, January 2.

There is reason to fear that John Mor-

SCALED THE WALLS

Exciting Experience of Colonel Tullock's Expedition.

IN THE SEARCH FOR TREASURE

of a British Lieutenant-Chinese Hold Foreigners in Contempt-Satow Not Instructed.

return to Pekin. He is also quoted as saying that China will pay a yearly in-demnity, but will not make a loan.

RETURN OF COMMISSIONERS Americans Close Up Their Work at

Paris Exposition. .

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which sailed from Cherbourg this afternoon, took nearly all the members of the American Commisthe members of the American Commis-sion to the Paris Exposition, who had not previously departed. Major Brackett, secretary of the commission, and ac-countants, will, however, remain for a time, in order to effect a final settlement of accounts. While the American ex-hibits have not yet been entirely re-moved from the exposition grounds, with few exceptions all have been based the few exceptions all have been boxed, the contracts providing that they shall be moved by December 6. It is believed the auxiliary cruiser Prairie will sall with the Government exhibits the first week PEKIN, Dec. 15.—Colonel Tuilock has returned here. He reports having had an exciting experience. His detachment was fired upon eight miles from Pekin. He could not discover the assailants, as they used smokeless powder and modern guns. He camped for the night at a place called Kaoli Ying, 18 miles from here, meeting with slight opposition, but the was informed he would be attacked the next day by Boxers from Dohnsiying.

A large crowd was present at the rail-

next day by Boxers from Dohhalying, | A large crowd was present at the rail-

SAMUEL GOMPERS



WHO WAS YESTERDAY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

modification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

and sent for reinforcements. Fifty men, under Lieutenant McPherson, of the Twenty-sixth Beluchistan regiment, were sent to his aid. Immediately after their arrival, Tullock attacked the town, which heft tor Cherbourg were Mr. and Mrs. C. Ballivan-must needs give rise to interesting conjectures on the subject of the material fruits of his genius and industry. As a matter of fact the sealing party which reached the town, jumped down into the departing Americans. Included in the party which left tor Cherbourg were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Simms, Assistant Commissioner B. H. Simms, Assistant Commissio into the place and emptied his revolver, killing five men. He then drew his sword and defended himself until his men ar-rived in force and saved him from impending death. Colonel Tullock speaks highly of the Lieutenant's action says he believes he did a deed which merits the Victoria Cross in his jump to what was apparently certain death, in order to lead his men, who were coming Boxers were killed, a number wounded and many captured and brought to Pe-kin. Owing to the killing of the informer, no treasure was obtained. Tullock says the people of Pekin do not

Tullock says the people of Pekin do not realize the contempt in which they are held in the country districts. He adds that one of the wounded Chinamen said, while dying: "You can kill me, but you cannot kill the Boxer movement, which will exist until every foreign devil in China is killed."

The French report the approach on the Chinese imperial city of 19,000 men, their garrison, 15 miles west, being attacked by the advance guard. They have applied to Li Hung Chang and demand that he prevent the march of these troops, owing to the peace negotiations.
The railroad opening, which was to have taken place today, has been postponed owing to the road not being ready for traffic.

China May Come to Terms. BERLIN, Dec. 15.-The Foreign Office fficials inform the correspondent of the officials inform the correspondent of the Associated Press that they do not know why Great Britain has not yet authorized her minister at Pekin to sign the joint note of the powers. Sir Ernest Satow has asked London for further instructions on the subject. Germany believes the in-structions have not yet been received. It is pointed out that the signing of the note will be the first step of a binding character yet taken by the powers joint-ly, hence it is supposed that Great Brit-ain wants to consider the matter fully. It is believed that Li Hung Chang and It is believed that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching will be able to show acceptable credentials, and it is assumed they are now communicating with the court in this connection. The Foreign Office officials admit that the indications are now more favorable of getting China to come to terms. They also say the early return of Emperor Kwang Hsu to Pekin seems likely.

Private dispatches from Pekin say Lie.

Pekin seems likely.

Private dispatches from Pekin say Lietenant Count von Wintzsingerode and Captain von Usedom have been severaly injured by accident; Lieutenant Dusterberg, during the skirmish near Pao Ting Fu, was killed and the Manchu General, was killed and the Manchu General, Fang, was captured, with great booty.

Satow Not Authorized to Sign PEKIN, Dec. 15.—The British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, has received a com-munication to the effect that at present he

Cuban Commission to the exposition; Caspar Crowninshield and Assistants Wikins, Hine, Lowe and Anthony; Lieutenant-Commander Asher C. Baker and Mrs. Baker. Loie Fuller also is among the passengers on the St. Louis.

Woodward and His Furniture. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.-A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Paris

The French customs authorities have served notice upon Mr. Woodward, Assis-tant United States Exhibition Commissioner, that they will not permit him to leave France until he has paid duty on a magnificent set of furniture which was moved from the United States payilion to his private apartments. As Government property, no duty was charged when it was brought to Paris, but as Mr. Woodward took the furniture for his pri-vate use, it is liable to customs. The Secretary of the Treasury in Washington has notified Mr. Woodward that his salary is withheld until the furniture is re-stored. It is worth \$3000, Mr. Woodward says he is acting entirely within his rights in taking the furniture.

BRYAN'S NEW PAPER.

The Commoner Will Defend Kansas City Platform Principles.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.—William J. Bryan gave out the following interview

today: "I have for several years had in contemplation the establishment of a weekly newspaper, and this seems an oppor-tune time for undertaking it. Intending to devote my life to the study and dis-cussion of public questions, I have taken this method because it will best accomplish the purpose which I have in view.
Through a paper, I will be able to keep in touch with social, economic and political problems. The paper will at the same time, if successful, provide an income sufficient for my pecuniary needs, and this kind of work will allow me more time with my family than I have been able to enjoy for several years

expect to lecture occasionally, especially in college towns, where I can speak to students, but my principal work will be done with the pen, or perhaps I should say, with the pencil. The paper will be called the Commoner and will defend the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform. I shall be publisher and editor and Lincoln will be the piace of publication."

Dr. S. Hopfner.

DENVER, Dec. 15 .- Dr. S. Hopfner, a prominent consulting engineer and chemist, of Hamilton, Ont., died at St. Joseph's Hospital, in this city, of typhoid fever. Dr. Hopfner was well known to mining men through his invention of the electro-lytic treatment of refractory ores, which is in use in a smelter in which he is in-terested at Hamilton, Ont., and in smelt-

COMPERS IS CHOSEN

Federation of Labor President for Another Term.

THE OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED

Large Amount of Business Transacted on the Last Day of the Convention-Another Trade Autonomy Proposition.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—The 20th an-nual convention of the American Feder-ation of Labor adjourned sine die tonight, after selecting Scranton, Pa., for next ear's convention. The following officers

igar maker, re-elected; secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, printer, re-elect-ed; treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloom-ington, Ill., tailor, re-elected; first vice-prosident, James Duncan, Boston, granpresident, James Duncan, Boston, gran-tic cutter; second vice-president, John Mitchell, Indianapolis, miner; third vice-president, James O'Connell, Washington, machinist; fourth vice-president, Max Morris, Denver, retail cierk; fifth vice-president, Thomas F. Kidd, Chicago, woodworker; sixth vice-president, Dennis A. Hayes, Philadelphia, glass bottle

These officers will compose the new excutive council of the organization.

Mr. Duncan, who was second vice-president, succeeds First Vice-President Mc-Guire, of Philadelphia, who voluntarily retires on account of ill health. The re-maining vice-presidents were all elected one degree higher, except*Hayes, who is a new man. For the sixth vice-president, there were nominated William D. Mahon, of Detroit, of the street railway em-ployes; Henry Blackmore, of St. Louis, ployes; Henry Blackmore, of St. Louis, of the carpenters; Prederick Kneeland, of Beston, of the painters and decorators; James O'Connor, of Chicago, of the musicians, and Miss Alma Esther King, of Petersburg, Ind. Mr. Blackmore declined, and Mr. Hayes won easily on the first ballot. For fraternal delegates to the British Trades Council, the convention selected James Keefe, of Chicago, and Jessey Valenting of San Francisco John Joseph Valentine, of San Francisco. John O'Brien, of Boston, was chosen fraternal delegate to Canada.

During the day, the convention transacted a large amount of business, but several resolutions passed upon were of a technical character and uninteresting to the laity. Another proposition for direct the laity. Another proposition for direct trade autonomy was disposed of by reference to the incoming executive council, and a vast number of resolutions providing for boycotts on various institutions throughout the country, which, it was claimed, employed nonunion labor, were similarly acted upon, in spite of the vigorous protests of the delegates who charged that such action amounted to an evasion of the issue.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15.-Opinions conerning the telegraphers' strike have ma. terially changed today. Instead of the indifference which has been manifested by some of the railroad officials during the past few days, a disposition to be constantly on the alert has shown itself. The officials of the Santa Fe have at last come convinced that the strike means mething. The cause of this is the unrest prevalent among the engineers, ductors and brakemen. It is regarded as almost a certainty that some of these workers will go on a sympathetic strike within two days unless the differences between the company and the operators are speedily adjusted. The reason of the trainmen in taking this step is not thought to comprehend so much sym-pathy for the operator as it does their own interests. Said a prominent engineer

"If we suffer this thing to go by unquestioned, the right of the company to do as it pleases will be permanently established, and, in spite of anything we can do, the rights and privileges of or-ganized labor will be lost. It is the prin-ciple we are striving for, and, come what may, the principle must and will be maintained that organized labor must have its

As far as can be learned there have not yet been any conferences held be-tween the telegraphers and representa-tives of the trainmen's organizations. There is an air of mystery about all the as which makes it a practical transactions which makes it a practical certainty that there will be something done within a short time. President Doiphin looked very wise when asked what was in the wind.

"Well, just wait a little while," he replied. "We will have something to apring that will 'curl your hair,' so to speak. What is it? Well, I cannot give that out tooket. However, you may any this with

tonight. However, you may say this with confidence: The telegraphers never felt so good at any time during the strike as they do now. We recognized from the start that we had a hard fight, and we did not go into it manivisedly and without a knowledge of what we could expect in the way of support from the other or-ganizations. Come around tomorrow and I

think I will have something to tell you."

President Mahon, of St. Louis, of the O.
R. T., and William Mason, of the conductors, are in the city. Headquarters for the striking telegraphers have not been removed from Topeka. Vice-President Pleases, experts to his chief the dent Pierson reports to his chief the status of affairs on the Gulf in the fol-lowing dispatch: "We are not losing an inch of ground

"We are not losing an inch of ground down here. Passenger trains very late. Not six operators on Gulf. Officials very sore and refuse to be interviewed. The Oklahoma division reports that Superintendent Tice's special had to flag from Biliss to Red Rock because day operator could not take train order. Operator at Bilss wired resignation Thursday. Boys at Perry pulled out two nonunion operators. The way the company is trying to work the block signal system gives engineers heart disease." gineers heart disease."
"What are the prospects of aid from other orders?" was asked President Dol-

By the first of the week, trainmen, engineers, firemen and conductors will en-ter grave and serious protests against the hazards they are working under. the nasaros they are supplyment, their contract did not embody the hazard and risk to their lives that exist today. The company has had long enough to give them train orders by competent hands

and security, but has failed to do so."

is not authorized to sign the joint note.
He expects definite instructions tomorrow.
The Germans report that their detachment at Ho Si Wu was attacked while forming. They killed it and wounded 20 Chinese. The Germans had four wounded.

Court May Not Return.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A special to the Temps from Shaughai says Prince Ching denies the statement that the Chinese court will be a splendlid structure of stone.

Protecting Telegraphers.

SAN BERNARDINO, Dec. 15.—The Santarest Fe, fearing that violence would be done to the operators at stations between this city and Needles, has placed an armed man at each station to protect employees and property. So far there has been accepted by the regents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Architect Bernardo's revised plans for the projected University of Callfornia buildings have been accepted by the regents.

Court May Not Return.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A special to the Temps from Shaughai says Prince Ching denies the statement that the Chinese court will