

Christmas Gifts in Furniture HEADQUARTERS GADSBY HEADQUARTERS COR. FIRST AND WASHINGTON STS. A Choice Assortment of Appropriate Holiday Presents in Household Furniture New on our floors

Everything Imaginable Fancy Rockers Hall Chairs Dainty Buffets Roman Seats Hall Racks Sideboards Sofas Divanports Divans, etc., etc. Christmas is approaching. A desirable gift to your wife is a desk. We have a very choice assortment in polished oak from \$7.50 to \$15. This handsome Combination Bookcase and Desk, in golden oak, polished, \$19.50. No. 86—Buffet, quarter-sawn oak, 4 feet 8 inches high, 3 feet 3 inches wide; 2x2 French bevel plate, \$27.50.

THEY ADMIRE DEWET

Boer Leader Quite a Lion With the British.

STILL THEY WANT HIM BAGGED

Discussion of America's Commercial Rivalry—Artists Are Joining the Ranks of Organized Labor—English Society's Christmas.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—General Dewet would be by far the most acceptable Christmas gift to the average Englishman. Though there is some doubt as to the desirability of the wish being granted, the desire for the suppression of this wonderful Boer leader, however, is accompanied by the admission of his later feelings. "It would be unworthy of the British name," says the Times, "to refuse the credit that is due to a feat of arms so brilliant as the unexpected dash backward of Dewet and his men through the British lines."

Other papers take the same view, comparing the ride to Springbans Nek with the charge at Elandslaagte. In fact admiration for the extraordinary daring displayed by the Boers on this occasion almost predominates over the chagrin at the failure of the British. The Boers, with their enemies. There is springing up a philippic indifference to the incapability of Generals in South Africa. Last Christmas society almost went crazy over plum puddings and chocolate hampers sent to the soldiers on the veldt. This year they are not mentioned. In fact, the public is unutterably weary of the long-drawn-out struggle, weary and interesting features are the sensational successes of Dewet. This in no way affects the government, whose determination to fight it out to the bitter end is evident from its decision to reinforce the already huge army in South Africa. Several members of the Cabinet, however, would be heartily grateful if the Boer leaders would sue for peace.

The Nicaragua Canal still fails to arouse any really deep interest here, and it is thoroughly understood that Great Britain will take action in the near future, and the Chinese negotiations are regarded more in the light of a monotonous farce than a serious problem, thanks to the absurd misunderstanding which has arisen between the powers. The only quarter in London where the performance is thoroughly enjoyed is at the Chinese Legation, in which Sir Chih Chen, Li Feng Lu, the Minister of China, mourning solemnly for his brother, is reported to be in a state of perpetual chuckle over the attitude of Christendom.

More the question of the day is America's commercial rivalry, which throughout the week has been forming the basis for long, analytical articles in the Daily Express and the Daily Mail, writers, engineering and other experts, which detail the results of recent trips to the United States under the headlines: "Wake Up, England," "We Are Falling Behind," etc., reiterating that the English manufacturers are absorbed in conservatism, which is summed up in the following paragraph: "If the foregoing facts are unpalatable, it is better they should be known than that the nation should dream on in a fool's paradise until the next cycle of bad trade, when we find our markets in the possession of others."

The announcement that The Netherlands does not consider itself bound by the Paris Convention, and that the frontier is not regarded by the Foreign Office as forming the basis of international friction. The boundary is a colonial matter, on which the Colonial Office has been engaged for some time. The Netherlands question is regarded as a step toward a far-off contingency, which, however, Great Britain has never contemplated.

That dilettante class, the artists, are joining the ranks of organized labor. Headed by Alma Tadema, a group of well-known artists, including the sculptors to their brethren urging the formation of a professional union on lines similar to those of the Society of Authors. They hope to get several hundred members, to pay a guinea each. The object of the organization will be watching the business interests of struggling painters. "As it is now," says Alma Tadema, "the successful artist has to struggle little about his less successful brother, but, given an association with common interest, the young unknown man has a chance for the chance for his own interests and those of his profession."

If a few trust millionaires are to have their way, economic truth cannot be reached in some of the American universities. It would be a sad thing were America, with her free political life, to permit any kind of intellectual tyranny to raise its head in her midst.

A sensation has been caused by one of the foremost London clubs prohibiting the game of bridge within the precincts of the club. The committee declares this is the only course in which it can preserve harmony, disputes having become frequent and the rows having developed. Bridge is so new that its varying rules create endless differences of opinion. It is played extensively by royalty, and in almost every country house, generally for high stakes.

These will be a merry Christmas in England, though in consequence London is already one of the duller spots in the United Kingdom. The fashionable world has deserted the metropolis and sought refuge in the country places. There will be such a round of house parties as has been unknown for several years. They will be accompanied by the revival of the queer, old customs which a century ago made the season the occasion for unrestrained merrymaking among rich and poor alike. It would seem that those who are able to celebrate realize the neces-

JOINT NOTE SIGNED

Envoys at Peking Agree on Terms of Peace.

THE LAST OBSTACLE REMOVED

Chinese Commissioners Will Receive the Document as Soon as Li Hung Chang Recovers—State Department Gives Text.

PERKIN, Dec. 22.—The last obstacle having been removed, the joint note was signed today by all the foreign Ministers, including the Envoy from the Nether-

land, evinced a desire to put to an end the situation created by the aforesaid disturbances, the powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions enumerated below, which they deem indispensable to expiate the crimes committed and to prevent their recurrence:

"I. (a) The dispatch to Berlin of an extraordinary mission, headed by an Imperial Prince, in order to express the regrets of His Majesty, the Emperor of China, and of the Chinese Government for the assassination of His Excellency, the late Baron von Ketteler, Minister of Germany. (b) The erection on the spot of the assassination of a commemorative monument, befitting the rank of the deceased, bearing an inscription in the Latin, German and Chinese languages, expressing the regrets of the Emperor of China for the murder. (c) The severest punishment for the persons designated in the Imperial decree of September 25, 1900, and for those whom the representatives of the powers shall subsequently designate. (d) The suspension for five years of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment. (e) Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese Government to the Japan-

INIQUITY IN GERMANY

Crime in High Places Occupies Public Attention.

THE SENTENCE OF STERNBERG

Immoral Banker's Case Is Working Widespread Ruin Among Others—Hypocrisy of Sanden—Discussion of Tariff Question.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Public attention was occupied wholly this week with crimes in high places. The sentence imposed on Sternberg, the millionaire banker, of 2 1/2 years' imprisonment and five years' deprivation of civil rights for crimes against morality, satisfied the public conscience and is well-merited retribution. Sternberg rapidly acquired a fortune, estimated at 15,000,000 marks, by shabby methods, and maintained social relations with high officials and military men for years, while disclosing his most loathsome crimes in the lowest Berlin life. He was related by marriage to high officers and was a free agent in obtaining the services of officials and military men for years, while disclosing his most loathsome crimes in the lowest Berlin life. He was related by marriage to high officers and was a free agent in obtaining the services of officials and military men for years, while disclosing his most loathsome crimes in the lowest Berlin life.

The case of Sternberg will continue long to occupy the public mind. It is expected Sternberg will appeal again to a higher court. Furthermore, numerous precautions of persons connected with Sternberg's case are pending. A number of witnesses will be tried for perjury, and three lawyers are under investigation for unprofessional conduct or collusion to circumvent justice. The public demand for reform of the criminal police, which did not yield fruit in 1897, in connection with the Von Tausch case, has now grown imperative. It is authentically reported that the authorities are preparing a measure for reform. The other great case this week, the arrest of mortgage bankers, attracts an immense amount of attention. The press is pointing out the resemblance to the Sternberg affair, since wealthy bankers, moving in the highest society, have carried on fraudulent practices for years. The chief offender, Sanden, made pretense of the greatest piety. He had a private chapel in a luxurious villa at Potsdam. His home was the center of the highest military and aristocratic society. He was Potsdam's wealthiest citizen, paying 50,000 marks yearly in taxes. It has been shown that Sanden's business practices were most questionable. He would compel borrowers at the bank to buy one of his lots at a fancy price. The losses will fall heavily on small investors. The fall in the shares of the bank, which the two banks already represents about 175,000,000 marks. It is considered certain that the arrested directors will get long terms of imprisonment for falsifying the balance sheets.

The tariff question was most actively discussed this week. The announcement of the commercial treaty between Germany and the United States, which the Chancellor, Count von Bulow, is willing to compromise for the agrarians, makes a deep impression. Signs multiply, however, that the commercial treaties are growing more united against the agrarian demands. Count von Bulow is spending the week visiting the South German courts, explaining Germany's foreign policy. He has made everywhere the most favorable impression and has been dined, wine and decorated with orders. The coal syndicate's action in restricting production 10 per cent, while German industries are suffering from the high prices of coal, excites much sharp discussion and will give animus to the forthcoming Reichstag debate on the resolution providing for government control of the trusts.

The press is again engaged in a periodical discussion of absenteeism in the Reichstag. Among the remedies proposed the Post suggests circulating a list daily for the signatures of attendants and its publication in the official Reichsanzeiger monthly. It is reported that the government is at last convinced of the necessity of paying members and is preparing a bill accordingly. Emperor William's decree lengthening medical study as a remedy for the overproduction of physicians, meets with the approval of the profession. In connection therewith, official statistics published this week show that overcrowding of the medical profession in the large cities is plain. Berlin has 1,000 physicians for every 75,000 of the population; Breslau one to every 75, and Koelnigsberg one to every 60.

Professor Slaby, of the Technische Hochschule, lectured tonight in the presence of Emperor William upon his system of multiple wireless telegraph, and made experiments showing the reception of messages from Charlottenburg, two miles west, and Schoenfeld, eight miles east of Berlin, simultaneously. These messages were caught on the same lightning-rod. Professor Slaby states that the same receiving wire would serve for an indefinite number of messages coming simultaneously, while excluding all electric currents that were not wanted. The Emperor listened intently and commented minutely, signifying his approval to General von Podbielski, Imperial Postmaster. After the lecture, His Majesty engaged Professor Slaby in earnest conversation for half an hour. The Ministerial Berliner Correspondent prints the projected plan of reform of the criminal police, advanced by Baron von Rheinbaben, Prussian Minister of the Interior. According to this plan, all officers of the secret service shall be exonerated regarding the manner of their life, their debts and their associations, and their examinations will be repeated at stated periods. A special assistant will be appointed to keep watch over the morals of the officers. A general advance in salaries will be made. A committee of holders of obligations of the Grueschuld Bank has published the result of an examination, showing that the capital of the bank has been entirely lost, and that 50,000,000 of the 60,000,000 of obligations are secured by mortgages. The report published by the Berliner Tageblatt to the effect that Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, had reached a compromise with the Agrarians on 90 to 70 marks duty on grain, is discredited by other Berlin papers.



KITCHENER: "I REGRET TO SAY"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ity for detaching public attention from the events in South Africa. At Osborne, the Queen will be surrounded by the Duke and Duchess of York, the Princess of Battenberg and several of her grandchildren. At Sandringham, the Prince of Wales will entertain the Duke and Duchess of York and their children with royal Christmas trees. Welbeck Abbey, Bisham Palace, Hatfield House and all the stately homes of England's aristocracy are filling up with scores of guests, prepared to make the most of Yuletide. Balls, amateur theatricals and entertainments without end have been arranged, conspicuous among which is the old English custom of a dance in the servants' hall. At the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire's, Earl and Countess Spencer's, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry's and other places of nobility, Christmas eve will be marked by the strange spectacle of butlers dancing with Princesses, and footmen with Countesses, while ladies, maids, chambermaids and cooks will hang on the arms of Cabinet Ministers and other male heads of illustrious lines.

The ancient practice of London owners enjoying the servants' quarters had almost lapsed, except in the case of a few families. The revival is, perhaps, no little due to the increasing necessity for hampering the British servant. The Outlook says the householders now have to study the comfort of their domestics as much as their own, and quotes one country house where a set of rooms is specially allotted to them for recreation, comprising a ballroom, music-room, library and billiard-room, in which a marker is kept for the servants' sole use.

Americans are discussing the treatment accorded to Bernard Nicholls, the American golfer, who defeated the English crack, Peter Paxton, Thursday. Nicholls, who is of English birth, returned here after having passed many years in America. The Trotting Bee Golf Club committed him to prison for the workshop, though the club members were glad to face the December storm to witness his play.

"Had I not been in America," Nicholls said, "and witnessed the lavish kindness bestowed on Vardon and other English players I might not have resented this treatment; but you may be assured I shall never remain in England long, and it were not for meeting Bird Saturday, who is a personal friend, I would not play another English link. You may depend on it, Vardon will not remain here long, for I know he will be unable to stand this sort of thing after the kindness he has received in America."

The curious thing about it all is that America will soon outstrip England, not only in golf playing, but in the manufacture of golf equipment, for they are getting the best talent in England, which, under better auspices, is sure to outstrip the home talent.

lands, who arrived only recently. The note will be delivered to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, as soon as the former shall have sufficiently recovered from his indisposition. The Chinese close to Li Hung Chang still prefer to believe, despite the signing of the note, which they do not believe would take place, that the present negotiations must be carried on in Europe or America. They resent the British modification of the note, for they say some power or powers might not be satisfied until the indemnity has been paid in full, which would mean the occupation of Peking for an indefinite time, as it cannot be expected that China can raise the millions of dollars—possibly 1,000,000,000 taels—at once. As a matter of fact, it will take several years.

Li Hung Chang's condition is reported today to be so much improved that he was able to be out of bed for a short time. The cavalry and infantry detachments which have been investigating the reported troubles near Ho Si Wu have returned and report that there is nothing to cause alarm. All the trouble, they say, is on the other side of the river, which the army are not protecting. It was discovered that a party of Catholic Christians had started on an expedition, but its whereabouts is not known.

TEXT OF THE JOINT NOTE. The Terms Imposed on China by the Allied Powers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The State Department today made public the text of the joint note of the powers to China. The official statement follows: "Department of State, Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—The following English version is understood to be in substantial equivalence with the French text of the note to be addressed to the Government of China, as agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries of the co-operating powers at Peking December 4, 1900, and subsequently amended before signing: "During the months of May, June, July and August of the current year serious disturbances broke out in the northern provinces of China in which atrocious crimes unparalleled in history and outrages against the law of nations, against the laws of humanity, and against civilization, were committed under particularly odious circumstances. The principal of these crimes were the following: "First—On the 26th of June His Excellency, Baron von Ketteler, while on his way to the Tung Shi Yamun, in the performance of his official functions, was murdered by soldiers of the regular army, acting under orders of their chiefs. "Second—On the same day the foreign legations were attacked and besieged. The attacks continued without intermission until the 14th of August, on which date the arrival of the foreign troops put an end to them. These attacks were made by the regular troops, who joined the Boxers and who obeyed the orders of the court emanating from the Imperial Palace. At the same time the Chinese Government officially declared, by its representatives abroad, that it guaranteed the security of the legation. "Third—On the 15th of June Mr. Suijama, Chancellor of the legation of Japan, while in the discharge of an official mission, was killed by regulars at the gates of the city. In Peking and in several provinces foreigners were murdered, tortured or attacked by Boxers and regarded the widow of Arthur Post, an American, their salvation solely to their own determined resistance. Their establishments were looted and destroyed. "Fourth—Foreign cemeteries, at Peking especially, were desecrated, the graves opened, and the remains scattered broadcast. "These occurrences necessarily led the foreign powers to dispatch their troops to China to the end of protecting the lives of their representatives and that of the Boxers and who obeyed the orders of the court emanating from the Imperial Palace. At the same time the Chinese Government officially declared, by its representatives abroad, that it guaranteed the security of the legation."

Fought Chinese Regulars. BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The following dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, dated Peking, December 21, has been received here: "A column dispatched from Pao Ting Fu, commanded by Major Haine, engaged a force of Chinese regulars December 15, at Yung Tsing Tien, northwest of Pao Ting Fu. Our losses were one officer and two non-commissioned officers wounded. The Chinese losses were considerable. A column was sent December 19 from Tien Tsin, commanded by Colonel Gruber, to Yu Tien Hsien, 100 kilometers north of Tien Tsin. "These occurrences necessarily led the foreign powers to dispatch their troops to China to the end of protecting the lives of their representatives and that of the Boxers and who obeyed the orders of the court emanating from the Imperial Palace. At the same time the Chinese Government officially declared, by its representatives abroad, that it guaranteed the security of the legation."

ese Government for the murder of Mr. Suijama. "IV. An expiatory monument to be erected by the Imperial Chinese Government in every foreign or international cemetery which has been desecrated or in which the graves have been destroyed. "V. The maintenance under conditions to be determined by the powers, of the interdiction against the importation of arms, as well as of materials employed exclusively for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. "VI. Equitable indemnities for governments, societies, companies and individuals, as well as for Chinese who, during the late occurrences, have suffered in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners. China to adopt financial measures acceptable to the powers for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of said indemnities and interest. "VII. The right for each power to maintain a permanent guard for its legation, and to put the diplomatic quarter in a defensible condition, the Chinese having no right to reside in that quarter, which might obstruct free communication between the capital and the sea. "IX. The right to a military occupation of certain points, to be determined by the powers, in order to maintain open communication between the capital and the sea. "X. The Chinese Government to cause to be published during two years in all the sub-prefectures an Imperial decree: (a) embodying a perpetual prohibition, under penalty of death, of a membership in any anti-foreign society; (b) enumerating the punishments that shall be inflicted on the guilty, together with the suspension of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment; and (c) furthermore, an Imperial decree to be issued and published throughout the empire ordering that the Governors-General (Viceroys), and all provincial or local officials shall be held responsible for the maintenance of order within their respective jurisdictions, and that in the event of renewed anti-foreign disturbances or any infractions of treaty occurring, and which shall not forthwith be suppressed and the guilty persons punished, they, the said officials, shall be immediately removed and forever disqualified from holding any office or honors. "XI. The Chinese Government to undertake to negotiate amendments to the treaties of commerce and navigation considered useful for the foreign powers, and upon other matters pertaining to the commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them. "XII. The Chinese Government to determine in what manner to reform the Department of Foreign Affairs and to modify the court ceremonial concerning the reception of foreign representatives, in the manner to be indicated by the powers. "Until the Chinese Government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the powers, the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the Province of Chi Li by the allied forces can be brought to a conclusion."

French Cargo of Loot. MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.—The French steamer Colombo, from China, has arrived here, bringing another installment of loot forwarded by General Frey. The loot was held by orders of the Government. Most of the objects will be returned.

THE BUSY WEEK has passed and fully fifty per cent of Christmas Buyers have made no selection. Today will be A DAY OF SELECTION in a great many instances. AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT Should possess one of the following features: 1st. It should be of a permanent character. 2d. It should have intrinsic value. 3d. It should be different from what you find elsewhere. 4th. It should be up-to-date and modern. 5th. It should be elegant, no matter how modest. And whether you select a watch, a diamond ring, a piece of modern elegant jewelry, a choice pattern of cut glass, a dainty, exquisite article for your lady's toilet table, or an attractive production in fine leather goods or ebony, you will find that it possesses all these features. Call early and examine stock. It is the richest and most beautiful ever shown in Portland. A. & C. Teldenheimer. Diamond Importers, Manufacturing Jewelers. Third and Washington. Call early on Monday for our establishment is crowded in the later hours of the day.