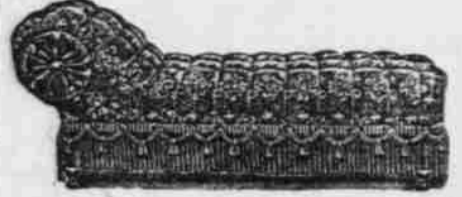


Christmas Gifts in Furniture

HEADQUARTERS GADSBY HEADQUARTERS

COR. FIRST AND WASHINGTON STS.



Couches, 50 different patterns to select from. Couch like illustration, when upholstered in Russian Damask, \$6.50

A Choice Assortment of Appropriate Holiday Presents in Household Furniture New on our floors

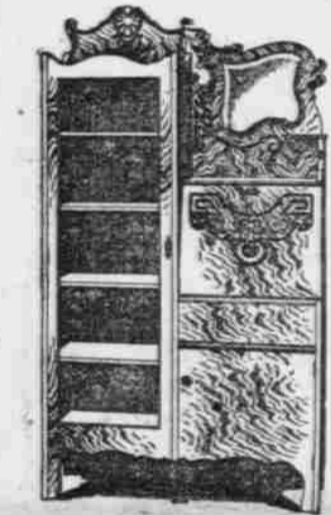
Everything Imaginable

- Fancy Rockers Hall Chairs Dainty Buffets Roman Seats Hall Racks Sideboards Sofas Divanports Divans, etc., etc.

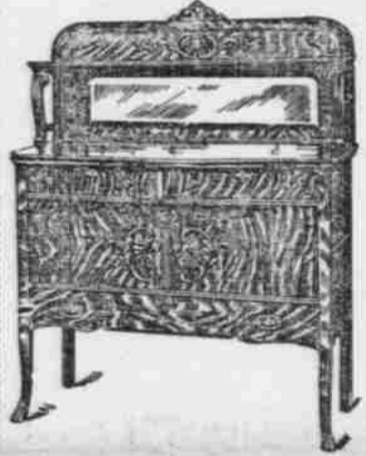


Christmas is approaching. A desirable gift to your wife is a desk. We have a very choice assortment in polished oak from

\$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; 2x2x French bevel plate, \$27.50

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.



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 a generous admittance of his later feelings.

Other papers take the same view, comparing the ride to Springboks 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 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.

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.

The announcement that The Netherlands does not consider itself bound by the Paris Convention, is not regarded by the Foreign Office as forming the basis of international friction.

That dilettante class, the artists, are joining the ranks of organized labor. Headed by Alma Tadema, a group of well-known artists are forming a union.

The decision of the Queen's Bench court to declare invalid the London School Board's plan to spend the ratepayers' money for teaching science and art at evening classes for adults, has created perturbation.

A military correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, criticizing the Sandhurst and Woolwich methods, declares the British authorities admit that West Point is in advance of anything in England.

Education at West Point is serious thoroughness rather than an extension of attendance. Its principle is controlling education together with the knowledge of how to make use of it.

"Upwards of two years ago," says the Spectator, "the Americans were scandalized by the dismissal of President Andrews of Brown University."

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.

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.

At Osborne, the Queen will be surrounded by the Duke and Duchess of York, the Princesses of Battenberg and several of her grandchildren.

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.

Americans are discussing the treatment accorded to Bernard Nicholls, the American golfer, who defeated the English crack, Peter Paxton, Thursday.

"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."

Another American woman is likely soon to be elevated to the British peerage, as Lord Salisbury intends to create, as Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry's services to his party by putting him in the House of Lords.

"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."

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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 Netherlands.



KITCHENER: "I REGRET TO SAY"

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.

"II. (a) 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.

"(b) The suspension for five years of all official examinations in the cities where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

"III. Honorable reparation to be made by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Government for the murder of Mr. Sullyman.

"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.

"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.

"VIII. The right to a military occupation of certain points, to be determined by an understanding among the powers, in order to maintain open communication between the capital and the sea.

"IX. 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.

"X. 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.

"XI. 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."

"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."

"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.

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 spender of considerable money. It was said in his defense before the court that he had made a will leaving to the Prussian Government the bulk of his fortune to establish an institution for insuring laborers against loss of work.

The Sternberg case is working widespread ruin among others. The death of von Merschmidt-Hausmann, the suspended chief of the Criminal Department, announced at the same hour as Sternberg's sentence, had a peculiarly tragical effect. The public instantly assumed that he had committed suicide, but the physicians certified that he died of apoplexy.

Von Merschmidt established a reputation by introducing the Bertillon system in Germany.

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 prosecutions 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 obligation of 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 Klukowstrom, that the Chancellor, Count von Bulow, is willing to compromise with the agrarians, makes a deep impression. Signs multiply, however, that the commercial classes 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, wined 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 over-production 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 100,000 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 Pothendorf, 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 examined 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 50,000,000 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.