MUNICIPAL REFORM

Theories Discussed at Economic Convention.

FORECAST OF NEXT DECADE

A Plan for the Keeping of Unifor Accounts and Statistics in the Interest of Good Government -Historical Association.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29 .- The American Economic Association concluded its sessions today. The first paper of the day, that of Dr. Thorstein Veblen, of Chicago, on "Industrial and Pecuniary Occupations," was read by title.

Professor Frank A. Fetter, of Stanford
University spoke about "The Next Decade in Economic Theory." He essayed
to forecast from present tendencies and
current theories the direction of further
development of economics. The years
since 1885, he said, belonged to the utility discussion and to the marginal theories of value built thereupon. The marsinal principle as a device of explanation Occupations," was read by title. ginal principle as a device of explanation and as a mode of thought has become in-dispensable. The old cost of production theory is discredited. As a result such fundamental concepts as those of capital and interest, land and rent need re-ex-amination. The speaker critically re-viewed the development of these concepts in economic theory, tracing the influence

upon them of changes in industrial con-ditions, and concluded:

"The labor theory of value must be thrown aside and the additional division

of factors of production must be aban-doned as illogical.

"The doctrine of rent and interest as currently taught is hopelessly entangled in these old and illogical distinctions. Rent and interest should be regarded as different modes of calculating the returns to material goods, not as returns to dif-ferent agents in production or as different kinds of return.

The concept of capital must be given an importance in economic theory ade-quate to the dominant place of capitalistic enterprise in present industrial affairs. and be redefined so as to correspond more

closely with commercial usage and the needs of practical discussion."

The report of the committee on uni-form municipal accounts and statistics was read by M. N. Baker, chairman of

the committee. It follows:
"Municipal economics is a field in which
comparatively little thorough and compre-beneive work has been done. The chief reason why few efforts have been made and why the results have been disappoint-ing, is the genral lack of comparable facts and figures. This, in turn, is due to the haphazard and multifarious ways in which municipal accounts are kept and the meagerness and diversity of the mu-nicipal reports submitted to the public year after year. The first principles of accounting are understood by only a few of the men in charge of municipal records, and even where those principles are known, lack of co-operation between ac-counting, financial and technical departments results in misleading figures, or such as do not meet the needs

such as do not meet the needs.
"During the past six months a number
of societies, besides this association have
turned their attention to this subject, and
it is notable that on the questions of
uniformity they have all agreed, which
shows a realization of the need for reform in that particular before the most
effective work in the collection of statistics can be done. tistles can be done.

The work in hand is really divided into two parts, the second dependent on the first: (1) Uniform accounting; (2) uni-form methods of summarising accounts and other information for presentation in city reports in order to give taxpayers a comprehensive idea of the methods and results of the various city departments and in order to make possible comparisons between different cities. The details of what the accounts and reports under de is proper work the several subjects. We may say, however, that the accounts should show clearly the cost of construction, depreciation and maintenance charges, should separ-ate ordinary from extraordinary revenue and expenditures, and that the reports should summarize these facts and give in addition full statistical and descriptive information relating to the nature, ex-tent, working and results of the various municipal works and activities. The full report of the separate departments should supplemented by condensed annual numeries, largely statistical, for the

entire municipality.
"It has been suggested, and with much force, that this association might address itself to municipal taxation, bearing in mind that the investigation relates to the recording and publication of facts on a miform basis, and not to theory, except in so far as theoretical questions now at issue help to determine what facts ought to be recorded and published. "Your committee submits, the following

"I. That the interests of good municipal state and National municipal statistics. That such statistics, to be of serv toe should be based on uniform municipal

and the counting is in a most deplorable condition, being unsystematic, incomplete and misteading, with little correlation between different departments of the same city, and the utmost diversity in the accounts of different cities, rendering comparison of the working of different deartments and cites always difficult and

"4. That certain mooted questions of public policy, like municipal ownership and day labor, as compared with the con-tract system of executing public work, can never be thoroughly and properly studied until greater uniformity in municipal accounts and reports has been se

"a Co-operation between the various economic, sanitary engineering and other technical societies interested in or devot-ed to municipal affairs, or some branch should be encouraged, to the end that uniform schemes for municipal accounts and reports covering the va-rious nunicipal undertakings and inter-ests, whether in public or private hands, may be formulated and adopted.

"5. That after the formation and adop-tion of these schemes by such co-opera-tive effort, it is desirable that steps should be taken to put them into use by the various municipalities of the country, either under the direction of state boards of municipal control, or special state com-missioners for different classes of undertakings and interests.

That a yearly comparative sum-mary of the municipal statistics of the whole country, made and published by some branch of the National Government,

would place much valuable information within the reach of investigators." The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Richard T. Ely, LL, D., as president; Thomas Marburg, of Baltimore, first vice-president; F. N. Taylor, of the University of Michigan, second vice-president; John C. Schwab, of Yale, third vice-president; Charles H. Hull, of Ithaca,

N. Y., secretary and treasurer.

It was decided to leave the matter of the selection of the next meeting-place to the executive committee and a preference was mentioned in favor of Washington, at Christmas time, one year hence

ering periods in the history of America from 17% to the negro question as it stands at the present time. The first paper was on "The Opposition in Parliament, 1765-1775," by Professor W. C. Abbott, of Dartmouth College. The second was "The Undoing of the Reconstruction," otherwise known as "The Negro Question." This paper was read by William A. Dunning, of Columbia University. In brief, Professor Dunning said the men who had handled the negro question in the middle of the century were of strong emotions and narrow in judgment, laboring under the delusion that the abolishment of slavery meant the abolishment of slavery meant the abolishment of ment of slavery meant the abolishment of every other obstacle immediately. In the discussion which followed Professor Al-bert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard Universilty, said that the removal of the negro from the South by colonization elsewhere would kill the Southern States. He de-plored the lynching of negroes, and as-serted that if the people of a community demanded the burning at the stake of negroes as a penalty for committing hor-rible crimes, the state would make burn-ing the legal penalty.

THE LATE OSCAR WILDE.

Regretful Reflections of His Closing Hours.

Paris correspondence London Chronicle. About three weeks ago I was scouring Paris to discover the address of a M. Schastein Melnoth, for the purpose of verifying a statement that he had been unjustly deprived of certain dramatic rights of authorship, At length a French literary friend informed me that the object of my search was lying ill at a little hotel in the far-off Rue des Beaux Arts. To save time he had called upon him in my name. M. Melnoth was Oscar Wilde. On the same evening I received a letter in answer to my "petit bleu." I instantly answered this in person. The once brilliant and adulated poet-playwright. About three weeks ago I was scouring brilliant and adulated poet-playwright, though in bed, looked well in the face. The first part of the conversation on his side was a mixture of deflance and bitterness. I did my best to console him, and he suddenly burst no cears. I felt deeply moved as he told the sad tale of blight and misery through which he had passed. Men who had been the recipients of sterling generosity had betrayed him and trodden him under their feet. Perhaps there was some justice in his wail-

Then he turned to religious subjects, and muttered almost savagely: "Much of my noral obliquity is due to the fact that my father would not allow me to become a The artistic side of the churce and the fragrance of its teaching would have curbed my degener-cles. I intend to be received before long." He spoke almost smilingly of his operation, saying that it would cost him £40, adding that he owed nearly 2000 france to the hotel. The operation in question was intestinal,

and then symptoms of cerebral meningitis set in Lesches were applied to the ears, but the patient sank away rapidly. Two kind friends, Mr. Robert Ross and Mr. Turner, nursed him, while Father Cuthbert Dunn, one of the British Catholic chaplains from the Avenue Hoche, admin-istered the customary rites of the church. Oscar Wilde tried to articuate the pray-

ers which accompany extreme unction, and his deathbed was one of repentance. Tomorrow morning the funeral service will take place at the Church St. Germain des Pres, after which the body will be interred in the Bagneux cemetery. A small cross will surmount the grave, with the following inscription: "Ci git Oscar Wilde, Poete et Auteur Dramatique. R.

TESLA TELEGRAPH.

The Navy Department Will Give His System a Trial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Nikola Tesla has been invited by Rear-Admiral R. B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to submit for trial a system of wireless telegraphy which he has developed. Mr. Tesla says that he will be able to provide the Navy with a system which will be equal, if not su-perior, to that invented by Signor Marconi. Before finally adopting any special system for the Naval service, Rear-Ad-miral Bradford proposes to make a thorough investigation of the various wireless telegraphic systems in operation. No offi-cial proposition has been received recently from Signor Marconi, and the department is not inclined to accept his first proposal to furnish his apparatus to the American Navy for \$30,000 cash and \$10,000 per year.

Army Bill in the Senate

WASHINOTON, Dec. 29.—Senator Haw-ley, of Connecticut, chairman of the mil-itary committee of the Senate, had a talk with the President today about the situation of the Army bill in the upper house. The Senator told the President that he did not anticipate a prolonged contest in the Senate. He will go ahead with the bill as soon as the Senate reconvenes, Thursday, and unless undue opposition develops will not ask the friends of the subsidy bill to give priority to his measure. He is of the opinion now that the time before the expiration of the morning hour each day will suffice to dispose of the bill and send it to conference, but if the un-expected should happen he may be forced to contest the right of way with the shipping bill. The Senator expressed confidence that there would be no filibustering against the Army bill.

The Father of Lacrosse.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29 .- Dr. W. G. Beers, who is dead here, was the father of the modern game of lacrosse, which originated in Montreal, and has spread all over the Anglo-Saxon domain. When a young man he noted the possibilities in the game, which was then played in a rude fashion by the Indians of the Cauchnawagha and St. Regis reserves, and after reducing it to a system with recog-nized rules and a limited number of players, he interested the young men of Montreal in it, and it sprang into public favor so rapidly that within a very few years it was regarded as the distinctive national game of Canada. He took a lacrosse team to Great Britain and Ireland in 1876, and introduced the game there, where it still flourishes. The team gave an exhibition before the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Dr. Beers was a well-known contributor on sporting and athletic matters to varimagazines, and was at one time inently identified with the Canadian

For the Cincinnati Fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.-It is stated that champion Jeffries will in a few days begin active preparations for his cham-pionship battle with Gus Ruhlin, which is scheduled to take place in Cincinnati on February 15. It is the Californian's in-tention to do all his work down at his old quariers at Asbury Park, where he will stay for a couple of weeks. Then he will go to West Baden, ind., for a short stay and finish his training near the bat-

Reorgarise Educational Bureau DENVER, Dec. 29 .- The Colorado State Teachers' Association, which has been in ession here for several days adopted session here for several days, adopted resolutions requesting the Colorado Repsentatives in Congress to employ their resentatives in Congress to employ their best endeavors to urge Congress to reor-ganize the Bureau of Education upon broader lines, erecting it into an inde-pendent department on a plane with the Bureau of Labor and provide for proper compensation for the Commissioner of Education.

Bryan on a Hunting Trip. to the executive committee and a preference was mentioned in favor of Washington, at Christmas time, one year hence.

The Historical Association.

Papers were read at today's session of the American Historical Association cov
where he will hunt for several days.

ALGER DEFENDS EAGAN

AND MAKES A BITTER ATTACK ON GENERAL MILES.

Army Beet Question Again Brought Up-The Commander-in-Chief May Reply.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-In his article in the North American Review, on "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War," ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger takes up Generall Miles' brief presented to the Dodge Commission on December 2, 1828, relative to the beef

furnished to the Army, he says;
"Although the commission had been sit-ting nearly three months, the charges, especially relating to canned and refrige rated beef, were now made for the first time; and stranger and more inex-cusable and more unsoldierly still, dur-ing all these months with this pres-ent knowledge of facts, which, if they existed, should have been made they existed, should have been made known to the Secretary of War for the protection of the Army, General Miles never mentioned the subject. Nor did I ever hear a rumer of chemically treated beef being purchased for the Army until the General's testimony was given before the commission. The allegations that un-suitable food, not a part of the legal ra-tion, had been turnished to the Army tion, had been furnished to the Army, tion, had been furnished to the Army, under pretense of an experiment, and that refrigerated beef, treated with poisonous chemicals, had been and was being supplied to cur Army of 275,000 men, were indeed serious, implying, as they did, criminal incompetence on the part of the Commissary Department, if not willful negligence and dishonesty.

"Upon Commissary-General Charles P. Bagan the charges fell with the suddenness and sharpness of a blow from an

ness and sharpness of a blow from an assassin's knife out of the dark. General Eagan had been an officer of the regular Army for St years. He had risen from a Second Lieutenancy to the highrom a second intercentancy to the figurest rank in the Commissary Department to which his ambition could aspire. Gallant and fearless on the battle-fields of the Civil War and the hostile Indian plains of the West, he had a record for soldierly qualities of which any officer might well be proud. With energy, hon-esty and zeal he had administered his department during the war with Spain, a fitting climax to a long and honorable career in the service of his country." General Alger pays a high tribute to the energy and fidelity of General Eagan, saying he was almost prostrated from ov-erworks He adds:

"The charges of General Miles, made "The charges of General Miles, made so publicly and so positively, and the manner in which they were for the first time made known, seemed to General Eagan, in his nervous condition, the more magnified and horrible. Upon hearing them he pitifully exclaimed: "General Miles has crucified me upon a cross of falsehood and misrspresentation."

"General Eagan had already been examined by the War Investigation Commission when General Miles' hearing oc-

mission when General Miles' hearing occurred, but when the testimony of the latter appeared in the newspapers, Gen-ral Eagan immediately requested a rehearing.

"General Eagan read his reply to the War Investigation Commission from a carefully prepared typewritten manu-script. Lashed to the quick by the alle-gations contained in General Miles' testimony, and in his subsequent interview which appeared on December 23 in a New York paper, his indignation exceeded the limits of his self-control, and in his effort to deny the charges made his language became vituperative, extravagant

guage became vituperative, extravagant and highly improper.

"I believe that had General Engan's healta not been seriously impaired by overwork and anxiety the two objection-able paragraphs of 209 words, out of an aggregate of 2000 words contained in his reply, would never have been written or uttered. Even yet, divested of its of-fensive adjectives in the two paragraphs referred to, his reply to General Miles remains unanswerable in its logic and in-controvertible in its facts. The allegation that I had inspired or had knowledge of General Eagan's attack upon the state-ment of General Miles is absolutely un-true. He did not make known to me the true. He did not make known to me the nature of his proposed answer to the charges. Had General Eagan submitted his manuscript to me he would undoubthest at this writing still be in full posmissary-General of the United States to be able to escape fr'm town in a wig an' false whiskers." General Alger tells of unbraiding Gen-

eral Eagan for his ill-advised utterances, and says:

"His court-martial was not the outcom of General Miles' charges, but the result of intemperate and unmilitary language conceived in an indignation pardonable perhaps, in its existence, but unpardon-able in its mode of expression. "General Miles seemed to be pleased

with the notoriety which his startling statements before the commission and his subsequent newspaper interview gave him, for again on the 31st of March, 1899. in New York City, he published additional charges. This interview, which appeared on the morning of February I. General Miles was called upon to deny under oath, and as he was unable to do so, part of his statements in it were used by the court of inquiry as a basis for investigation

General Alger then treats General Miles' allegations specifically and in detail, re-viewing the evidence brought out by the investigation and declaring that the allegations were entirely disproved. In con-clusion, General Alger says: "The Army had won its battles in Cuba

and the Philippines; Porto Rico had peacefully come into our hands after a few skirmishes; the protocol had been in operation for over four months and even the treaty of peace had been signed at Paris. Then comes the Major-General commanding the Army of the United States with his charges. While the alle-gations of General Miles were not based upon facts, and were conclusively disproved by two separate tribunals, unim-peachable in their composition and meth-ods of investigation, the irreparable damage had been done. A brave, honest and faithful officer, suffering under the lash of cruel, unwarranted and unjustified impu-tations, while exonerated from the heavy odium of those charges, was, as a result of them, sacrificed on the altar of his own passion, righteous in its existence, but inexcusable in its expression. Besides this, a false impression has been created throughout the country as to the food throughout the country as to the food furnished the Army, which may never be

charges of General Miles, twice proved false in spirit and substance, are therefore the more iniquitous in their effect. Yet the present Congress promoted General Miles to be a Lieutenant-General, and has thus far falled to give General Suafter the rank of Major-General to retire upon in his old age, and this after his magnificent campaign at Santiago, as well as his former distinguished services."

What Miles Says of It.

GOLDSBURO, N. C., Dec. 28.-Lieutenant-General Miles, who is in the city to-night on his way to Washington, is re-

"I have not read it in its entirety. Alto reply. The beef question has been pretty well condemned already by the press of the country. If need be I may yet have something to say of the rottenness of the whole affair."

Another Washington Ministure. LONDON, Dec. 29.—There are few orig-inal pictures of General Washington in England, hence the discovery of another miniature is interesting. It is by Samuel Folwell, and is dated 1781. Another by the

same artist is now in the possession of the Historical Society, of Philadelphia, dated 1794. The new find is supposed to be an excellent likeness. It represents Washington wearing a pigtall. In view of the prolongation of the war, the London Daily Telegraph has again dispatched Bennett Burleigh, its famous war correspondent, to South Africa. Sam Loales, the English jockey, who was Beiffs' closest competitor last season. was Reiffs' closest competitor last season, has started with his wife for New York. He is going to California for the Winter, and may be induced to ride.

DOOLEY ON VICE.

Typical American Movement Effectively Satirised.

The anti-vice movement in New York and Chicago has attracted the attention of "Mr. Dooley," and he takes occasion to make some sarcastic reparks upon the American propensity to crusade. He says: "As a people, Hinnissy, we're th' greatest crusaders that iver was-fr a short distance. On a quarther-mile thrack we can crusade at a rate that wud make Hogan's frind, Godfrey th' Bullion, look lolke a crab. But th' throuble is th crusade don't last afther th' first sprint. Th' crusaders drops out iv th' procission to take a dhrink or put a little money on th' ace, an' be th' time th' end iv the' line iv march is reached th' boss cru-sader is alone in th' job, an' his former followers is hurlin' bricks at him fr'm th' windows iv policy shops. Th' boss cru-saders always gets th' double cross." The police would not protect vice if it were not for the fact that "they've got th' money where it's comin' to thim, an 'tis on'y comin' to thim where th' law an' vile human nature has a sthrangle holt on each other. A polishman goes afther vice as an officer of th' law, an' comes away as a philosopher. Th' theory iv meelif, Hogan, Croker an' other larned men is that vice, whin it's broke, is a crime, an' whin it's got a bank account is a necessity an' a luxury." When the purity crusade gets into full swing, how-ever, all this is changed. "Th' polls be-comes active, an' whin th' polls is active 'tis a good time f'r dacint men to wear marredg certy-ficates outside iv their coats. Hanyous monsthers is nalled in th' act iv histin' in a shell iv beer in a German Garden; husbands waits in th' polls station to be r-ready to ball out their wives whin they're arrested f'r shoppin' after 4 o'clock; an' there's more joy over wan sinner rayturned to th' station thin fr ninety an' nine that've rayformed." To quote again:
"Th' boss crusader is havin' the time iv his life all th' while. His pitcher is in th' papers lvry mornin', an' his ser-

mons is a directhry iv places to amuse-ment. He says to himsilf, 'I am improv-in' th' wurruld, an' me name will so down to th' ginerations as th' greatest vice buster iv th' cinchry. Whin I get through, they won't be enough crime left in this city to amuse a sthranger fr'm Hannybal Missoury f'r twinty minyits.' he says. That's where he's wrong. Afther he says. That's where he's wrong, Atther a while people gets tired iv th' pastime. They want somewhere to go nights. Most people ain't victous, Hinnisay, an' it takes vice to hunt vice. That accounts fr polismen. Besides th' horse show or th' football games or something else excitin' divarts their attintion, an' wan day th' horse grussder finds that he's alone in th' boss crusader finds that he's alone in

"'Vice ain't so bad, afther all. I no "Vice ain't so bad, afther all. I no-tice business was betther whin 'twas ram-pant,' says wan la-ad. 'Sure, ye're right,' says another. 'I haven't sold a single pink shirt since that man Parkers closed th' faro games,' says he. 'Th' theayter business ain't what it was whin they was more vice,' says another. 'This ain't no Connecticut village,' he says. 'So 'tis no use thryin' to inthrajoose soomchury legislation in this impeersal American-city,' he says, 'where people come purcity, he says, 'where people come pur-soced be th' Sheriff fr'm ivry corner iv th' wurruld, he says. 'Ye can't make laws fr this community that wud suit a New England village,' he says, 'where.' he says, 'th' people ar-re too civilized to be immoral,' he says. 'Vice,' he says, 'goes a long way tow'rd makin' life bear-able,' he says. 'A little vice now an' thin is relished be th' best iv men,' he says. Who's this Parkers, annyhow, intherferin' with th' liberty iv th' individuoal, an', he says, 'makin' it hard to rent houses on th' side sthreets,' he says. 'I

Society Influenced by Machinery.

Engineering Magazine, Engineering Magazine.

The advent of the machine tool, with its endiess reproductive powers, with its yet unexhausted possibilities in the way of division of labor, and its infinitely greater accuracy and power, was bound to revolutionize and transform the oper-ation on which it could be directed. But this, of itself, is perhaps the least important of the changes differentiating the old from the new order. Close on the heels of the machine tool came the necessity for an altogether higher type of ntelligence to control the increasing complaxity of industrial operations. The "me-chanic" disappears: in his place we have the "captain of industry," with his keen the "captain of industry," intelligence fully awake to the interaction plex forces whose field is the whole the requires the capacity not merely to manipulate iron and steel, but-s ich rurer gift-to understand men of capacities and of a number of dif-t social grades. Today, indeed, the facturer might be said, without much exaggeration, to be the pivot on which society at large revolves.

Oregon Accidents.

George H. Leabo, a sheepherder, is re-ported to have been drowned at Sheridan

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B Marhews, of Roseburg, while at play Thursday, got a fish hook imbedded in its

mud at the bridge crossing on Bridge street. Two members of The Dalles football team have been laid out this season. Rob Murray has suffered fracture of the col-

A man was found at Baker City

Wednesday night almost suffocated in the

ne, and James Urquhart, dislocation LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—The 1706 employes of the Continental Tobacco Company who struck yesterday are still out, and there are no changes from the situation as it was yesterday. The com-pany is still working, though not with a full force. The strikers today decided to hold a mass meeting Monday night and draw up their demands, which will be

presented to the company Wednesday. The Saloon-Smasher.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Carrie
Nation, who smashed mirrors and pictures
in a salcon, has agreed to accept ball
which W. C. T. U. members are securing.
She declares she only accepted her freedom that she may prosecute her work of
smashing salcons. She received 50 letters
to today's mail.

Snow Storm in New Mexico. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 29.—The heaviest snow storm that has raged in this section of New Mexico for years has been in progress the last 24 hours in the Sandia Mountains, east of this city. The thermometer has gone several degrees be-low the freezing point, something unprecedented in Albuquerque. Major Mite.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-Major Mite, the dwarf, died at the New York Hospital last night of a complication of diseases. He had been ill for some time. He was born in New Zealand, and had been exhibited in circuses for 14 years.

AGED CHINESE STATESMAN MAY NOT RECOVER.

Prince Ching Tells Sir Robert Hart That China Will Comply With the

Terms in a Very Short Time.

PEKIN, Dec. 25.-Sir Robert Hart, di-PEKIN, Dec. 28.—Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese imperial maritime customs, frequently sees Prince Ching. He says Prince Ching expects a definite reply from the court to the joint note of the powers before January 3. He believes that the note will be accepted in its entirety within a short time. The Chinese will possibly make a few futile objections, though he thinks both Prince Ching and Lid Hung Chang will advise compilance.

though he thinks both Frince Ching and Li Hung Chang will advise compilance with the note as it stands.

It is doubtful now whether Li Hung Chang will be able to attend the meeting of the diplomats. The signs of old age are becoming more prenounced, and the lower portion of his body is completely paralyzed. Though it is officially announced each day that Earl Li's codd. announced each day that Earl Li's condition is improved, it is a fact that he has not appeared out of doors since he was first taken ill. His friends say they believe he will not completely recover, and think another commissioner must be ap-

zenstein, the German Minister to China, to return the buildings and grounds be-longing to the Pekin Club, lent as bar-racks for the German Marines, causes adverse criticism at the legations. Another building has been hired for the use of the marines. The Minister recognizes certain proprietary rights of the club, but as the buildings adjoin the German legation, he thinks it may be necessfary to keep them for a possible enlargement of the legation in the future, giving in exchange for the premises another piece of ground. The club has notified Dr. Mumm that it would demand 600 taels a month rental, beginning with November

Chinese Regulars Captured.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.-The War Office has ceived from Count von Waldersee a dispatch dated Pekin, December 28, reporting that a company of the Third East Asiatic captured 500 imperial troops, De-cember 24, in the mountains northwest of Mant Cheng. The dispatch also announces that a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Pavel has been dispatched from Pekin to Ching Ping Chu and Nan Nankau, respectively 37 and 43 kilometers northwest of Pekin.

China Cable Opened.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Commercial Cable Company has issued the following. "The German Administration announces that, in concerf with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and the Eastern Ex-tension, Australasia & China Telegraph Company, a cable has been laid for the Serman Government between Tsin Tau and Shanghai. The opening for interna-tional service will take place January 1.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—Chinese papers here state that the court has decided to accept the conditions of the powers, and

this report is gaining credence, but noth lered the immediate decapitation of Yu Halen, formerly Governor Shan Si, who was previously degraded and banished.

LEAGUE TO STOP KIDNAPING St. Louis Man Has a Project to Deter

Lawless Men. Special Dispatch to Chicago Chronicle. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.-Paul Brown, a St. Louis millionaire, proposes that the rich men and lawabiding citizens gener-ally of the country organize an anti-kidnaping society for the purpose of shaping laws so that the criminal will be severely punished and for the further object of establishing a permanent fund for the apprehension and conviction of kidnapers. He believes that the offer of a standing reward would so stimulate detectives and others that it would be almost impossible for kidnapers to escape. He says that capital punishment would not be too severe a punishment. Whatever the penal-ty, it should be so harsh that it would prevent schemers to concoct fake kid-naping so that schemers might get the

"Had there been a standing reward when Charley Ross was kidnaped." said Mr. Brown, "his abductors would have been caught, and the same might be said of the Cudahy case. When parents are robbed of the children whom they love, it is worse than murder, and no punishment my estimation can be too severe for

the guilty parties. Brown is resident manager of the Continental Tobacco Company, and a prominent financier. He offers to contribute liberally to such a fund.

A son of William Edgbert, of Arcadia, 13 years of age, met with a painful accident on Christmas day. A shotgun shell exploded, and one of the fingers of his left hand was blown off. The paim of the lad's hand was also badly burned.

Peter Seybolts, of the Moxee, met with a serious accident Christmas evening. He was on horseback on his way home, when his horse became frightened and ran him into a barbed-wire fence. His right leg below the knee was very badly lacerated and was cut to the bone.

John Allan, the 7-year-old son of Hugh Alian, of Marysville, was accidentally shot by Harry Root, a boy near the for-mer's age, Wednesday, with a 23-caliber rifie. The bullet penetrated the intestines in eight places. The physicians say there is about one chance in five of his recov-

Friday Martin L. Boyer, one of the owners of the Fowler-Boyer Lumber Comcany, of Centralia, met with a serious accident. While engaged in the mill he got his foot against the circular saw, and it was so badly lacerated that amputation was necessary, and the foot was taken off at the ankle. On Christmas night a son of C. M. Mat-

thews, 10 years of age, was severely burned while playing Santa Claus at his home, at Olympia. The boy had donned a Santa Claus costume, and the cotton used for whiskers became ignited from a candle on the tree. In an instant his face was in flames, but they were extin-guished before he had inhaled any of the smoke or his eyes were injured. His face, however, was badly burned.

George H. Norton, owner of the lower ferry at Kettle Palls, met with an un ope became entangled in one of the wind asses, and in endeavoring to free it he gave the wheel a jerk, which loosened the rope, allowed the full force of the current to act directly upon the wheel, and he was thrown over the seven-foot wheel, entangling his right leg in the spokes and breaking both bones below the knee.

Mrs. O. C. Thornburgh Dead. FOREST GROVE, Dec. 29.-Mrs. O. C. Phornburgh died at her home here today, aged 88 years. She had been in failing aged & years. She had been in falling health for some time, and death was not unexpected. A husband and three children survive her—R. C. Thornburgh, or Richmond, Ia.; Mrs. Rachel Mills, or Blue Jacket, I. T.; and Ambers Thornburgh, of this place. John Mills, of Goldendale, Wash., is a brother of the deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Thornburgh were undoubtedly the oldest married couple in Oregon. They were married in Tennessee in 1829, or 71 years ago.

EARL LI IS PARALYZED YOU SHOULD NOT **NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS**

Because at All Times They Have the Most Im portant Work to Do.



To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for much sickness and suffering; therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

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.

Your other organs may need attention-but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

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

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures

stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most dispressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

"I have used Swamp-hock for years whenever I was troubled with my kidneys, with constipation, or whenever I felt the need of something to tone and brace me up. This has given me such relief that I do not find it necessary to take medicine regularly now, as an occasional dose of Swamp-Root keeps me in shape for my work—that of head cutter in the Ciothing Co. of Rath & Jean. I am pleased to give a testimonial for your splendid medicine, and I cannot say enough for what it has done for me. I gratefully recommend it to anyone needing a thoroughly reliable remedy." Yours truly.

anyone needing a thoroughly reliable remedy."
Yours truly,
HARRY GIBBARD, 1821 Papin St.
You may have a sample bottle of this
famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root,
sent free by mall, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleep-lessness, nervousness, heart disturbance

due to bad kidney trouble, skin erup-tions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheu-matism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of fiesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Klimer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sam-ple bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thou-sands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Portland Sunday Oregonian.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is or sale the world over at druggists, in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

ALL ARE OFF AT BUFFALO

DELEGATES TO EXPOSITION JOLT-ED OVER THE COUNTRY.

Rode on a Special Train Which Had the Right of Way on All Side-Tracks.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 25 .- (Special corspondence.)—Here we are at last, just hours behind time, and I want to say, right here, that if any Oregonian is dissatisfied with our climatic conditions, just let him take a pleasure (7) trip across the continent to the Atlantic seaboard at this season of the year. We had scarcely got out of God's own country when our troubles began—snow, ice and blizzards galore all along the line, and they are

with us still. Snow drifts all along Bear Veilley, and when we reached Granger, the San Fran-cisco train, which was to take us in tow, had passed 12 hours before, as well as the next train, so the Union Pacific people kindly sent us through to Chicago on a kinds of freight, passenger and trains, for we were a "special," and the only place we seemed to have any rights were on the side-tracks. We were out of joint with the system, as it were, and did

This somewhat disarranged our meal hours, for we had lost our "diner" in the shuffle, but as we had filled #p (?) a la carte, we were not hungry, anyway, so when we were called at Laramie for breakfast at 6 o'clock A. M., and found zephyr breathing across the prairie, and as the "Pinch" gas had given out, we were groping about in the gloaming for our unmentionables, our happiness was complete, and we have been happy ever

not fit in just right to make a harmonious

The Missouri and Mississippi Rivers are frozen over solid; the horses, cattle and hogs are standing in the fence corners in fact, behind every available little shelter, shivering, while their human brothers go about wrapped in comfortable for coats and Arctic overshoes. The thousands or lightning rods on every dwelling, barn, ighthing roas on every dweiring, barn, chicken-coop and even telegraph poles, tell what kind of Summers they have, and the people tell you they enjoy it, but I presume that for people who like that kind of thing, they certainly have the kind of thing they like. Oregon, glorious

Oregon! The beautiful timber belts so familiar to us are conspicuous by their absence, but Mr. Johnson, the forestry expert, pointed out a mill where we actually did see a lot of "saw-logs" 10 inches in diam-

cter.

Horticulturally, there is not much to speak of: no new plantations of any kind, only a few very old apple orchards, which have not seen pruning shears for many a year; if it were not for the absence of the moss they would look very familias. But we passed through miles of beautiful

vineyards, which are marvels of perfec-Even on the Rhine, nor Burgundy, fa-

mous the world over, are the vineyards in

better condition. These people want our apples, pears and prunes, which we must However, there is one thing which can However, there is one thing which can-not escape the notice of any observing traveler from the Pacific Coast, and that is the hundreds of smokestacks in every city, town or hamlet; they are not cold either, even on this Christmas day, but are red-hot and smoking, which means a full dinner pall brigade, which speaks volumes for the reviving prosperity one sees on every hand. In this particular we are weak, very weak, and our best efforts at the coming Pan-American Exposition must be directed in the securing of manufacturing establishments for our state. There are a good many which can be have the raw materials. These facts musp be presented and brought strongly, de-cidedly strongly, to the notice of capital-ists, and as this is an age of expansion, manufacturers are looking for new fields were, to present its claims, and no state has a better right nor a juster claim than HENRY E. DOSCH.

THE PORTLAND.

THE PORTLAND.

S R Davidson, Seattl W A Blair. Kan Cy
Syd Weinshenk, S F Mrs Stoneheker, city
Adam S Collins, S F A
N Toddman, Seattl
W A Conley, Benicia
C H Hanford, Seattl
W A Conley, Benicia
C H Hanford, Seattl
W A Conley, Benicia
W A Conley, Benicia
W Conley, Seattl
W M O'Donnell, Baker City
S J Sternberg, S F
O G Labarce & W,
Spokane
W B Dennis
U W B Brown, city
W B Brown, city
W B Brown, city
W B Brown, San Fr
H J Ottenheimer, SF
G W Foreman
T H Hayes, N Y
V S Hardy, Sait Lk Irwin Ritchle, Kam C Spokane

W B Dennis
J W Kiley, San Fr. T H Hayes, N Y
V S Hardy, Salt Lk Irwin Ritchle, Ka
H R Wood & wife,
T Herbert Walte,
T Anden, Eng.

Philadelphia London, Eng E S Benson & wife, [H F Buller, Scattle

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 29.—Captain J. Nicholson, agent of San Carlos reserva-tion, has been furnished an accurate description of the Indian recently killed near Juarez, Mexico. He and several old scouts assert positively that the dead In-dian was the noted Nash Ta Ka, and not

Salt Rheum

F You may call it ecrema, tetter or milk

Apache Kid, as reported.

But no matter what won call it, this skin disease which comes in patches that burn. itch, discharge a watery matter, dry and erale, owes its existence to the pre-

humors in the system.

It will continue to exist, annoy, and perhaps agonize, as long as these humors It is always radically and permanently

Hood's Sarsaparilla which dispels all humors, and is positively unequalled for all cutansous cruptions.