

A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER

DARK-SKINNED PRINCE AROUSES CURIOSITY OF LONDONERS.

Wealthy Oriental Sails From Liverpool for a Tour of the United States and Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Prince Ranji of Belochistan, who to an unusual extent has succeeded in exciting and baffling London's curiosity, and who is variously described as an Indian potentate and a Prince of Siam, sailed October 24 from Liverpool for Liverpool on the steamer Lake Simcoe, which is going to New York, accompanied by a dusky suite numbering 25 persons. He lived a fortnight in all the splendid Oriental equipped fashionable London hotels, where he had dropped in unannounced and unconcerned engaged 25 rooms. In spite of the publicity which such an arrival would create, he has left England as much in the dark as to his identity as when he arrived. The Indian Office has issued an official announcement that there is no such Indian chief as "Prince Ranji of Belochistan," but neither condemns the mysterious stranger nor clears up his identity, as Ranji is palpably an assumed name. When interviewed in London, where he has no means of publicity, Prince Ranji declined to say from whence he came, but he once remarked: "I am a King."

Whether he is or is not a King, he certainly lived like one, spending enormous sums of money. The retinue which sailed with him included musicians, who produced from weird instruments still more weird sounds. A daily entertainment which the suite provided for their master, who spent most of his time in bed. He is a man of fine physique, dark-skinned and handsome. All his food was prepared in accordance with the strictest Oriental usages by his own servants, who wore gorgeous robes and were nightly marshaled by a major-domo for exercise in an adjoining park. This mysterious party, it is said, will make a tour of Canada and the United States, returning to England in time for King Edward's coronation.

Discussing the negro problem in the United States, the Spectator, while justifying Mr. Roosevelt's "noble and courageous act" in entertaining Booker T. Washington, says it wishes the President had not invited him, because it believes "a recognition of the non-existent equality of the races and the color line" is the white prejudice against the black. It proceeds to advocate, as the best solution of the problem, that the whites and blacks should avowedly form themselves into two castes, like the Hindus and Mussulmans of India, with no intercourse except on the common business of life. In the opinion of the Spectator, the ballot should be immediately withdrawn from the negro, although, of course, except the Presidency, should be open to him, but the whites should be entitled to demand a trial by a white judge. "Under these conditions," it concludes, "the races would develop peacefully until the color lines were felt to be inconvenient and swept away."

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote, Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie and Ada Rehan, traveled by the American line special train this morning from London to Southampton, N. Y.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote, Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie and Ada Rehan, traveled by the American line special train this morning from London to Southampton, N. Y. Lord Pauncefote announced that he will preserve an impartial attitude in relation to the municipal campaign in New York. Dealing with the Nicaragua Canal question, Mr. Carnegie said: "Great Britain has acted with rare good sense. The canal ought to be American property, and it is the duty of American workmen and American brains, and now it will be. There is no doubt Great Britain will eventually be the greatest benefactor of the world in this respect."

There is no end of criticism current regarding the government's conduct of the war in South Africa. The chief complaint is that the British government, in his speech last night, characterized as his candid friends, the outcasts who are not appearing to strengthen in the slightest the cause of the Boers. R. C. Lehmann, who has just resigned the editorship of the Daily News, in an article in this week's Spectator admits that he sees no hope for Liberalism until it has acquired and put forward a strong, definite policy in regard to South Africa. To do this, he confesses, would mean the loss to the party of some of its most prominent members, but he maintains that even this is better than the present impotence.

One of the striking signs of discontent which is being traditionally governmental is found in the Cambridge Union, which has passed a resolution to the effect that the government alone is responsible for the prolongation of the war. The representative of the society is composed mainly of those who are related to or acquainted with the ruling class and who have hitherto always firmly supported the government's South African policy. A Cambridge University, such a great university as Cambridge means, perhaps, more than any demonstration or political meetings. Rumors were going regarding Cabinet changes during the early part of the week. It was persistently said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the relations with Mr. Chamberlain have never been cordial, and he determined to step out, and Mr. Hanbury, the president of the Board of Agriculture, it was said, was to succeed him. In the case of Mr. Chamberlain, the Associated Press, however, points to the fact that Sir Michael will remain in office, though not very willingly, and that a serious cabinet shake-up is likely to occur in the near future.

The British Admiralty is taking the most lively interest in the working of the personnel bill in the American Navy, with the view of the possible amalgamation of the line and engineer officers of the British service. Arnold-Forster, secretary to the Admiralty, recently requested special reports on this matter, and Vice-Admiral Fitzgerald today returned to the Admiralty on the same topic. The Admiralty's letter is a spirited defense of the navy against many of the criticisms, but he admits that the line officers must wake up and become expert mechanics, and as good seamen, in order to master the complicated machinery of the fighting ships, or else the engineers will oust them from their posts.

"Real work," he said, "is now done by steam, electricity and hydraulics. Touch the 'blowing button,' as Jack says, and let the steam take over. I doubt not that he who is the most expert in touching the 'blowing button' at the right moment will be the victor in future naval battles, just as the best sailors won of yore."

The Daily News says it hears from a quarter usually well informed, that the government contemplates a general election, and that the Conservative election agents have received instructions to be prepared for eventualities. The same paper makes the statement that when the Liberal government is overthrown in 1902 by a snap division, a document was actually ready for signature appointing Sir Redvers Buller Commander-in-Chief.

The leaders of the Liberal organization deny that any meeting of the Liberal leaders has been called, as ca-

bled to the United States by a news agency, to consider the advisability of issuing a manifesto to the country calling on the government to resign, and a special session of Parliament to discuss the Boer War, the dismissal of General Buller, and other matters. So far from stirring up an agitation on the subject of General Buller's resignation, the Liberal leaders concede that the War Office acted correctly in retiring General Buller, though this does not prevent criticism of that officer's previous appointment to the command of the First Army Corps.

The efforts made by several of the London daily newspapers to create a feeling in General Buller's favor are due partly to the desire to make party capital, as these papers, previous to the action of the War Office, could scarcely say anything bad about the General. They have succeeded, however, in working up a certain amount of popular enthusiasm, which finds vent in music hall demonstrations wherever General Buller's name is mentioned. A great meeting of sympathy in Hyde Park is now under consideration, and the Liberal leaders intend to present to the General of a sword of honor as a national tribute. In the west of England, where General Buller's home is situated, the feeling runs high. Frequent meetings are being held to denounce the government's action.

A representative of the Associated Press learns that General Buller, first of all, after delivering the speech which resulted in his retirement, received a personal letter from King Edward, disapproving of his utterances and clearly intimating that His Majesty would be glad if General Buller would return to the front. Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, summoned General Buller and point-blank demanded his resignation. It was a stormy interview, ending in General Buller's refusal to resign. General Buller even has been said not to believe that the War Office would venture to retire him. After the interview, Mr. Brodrick went straight to King Edward, in Scotland, and the result of that visit was the action which has now so stirred up the country.

Walter Long, president of the government board, in the course of a long speech at Liverpool yesterday afternoon, told the government board that the appointment of General Buller to the command at Aldershot on the grounds of policy and justice. His dismissal was solely because his recent speech was subversive to military discipline. Full consideration has been extended to the case, and the Cabinet unanimously supported Lord Roberts' action. Probably no man possessing the traditional qualities of the British soldier could have been more fully and gratefully congratulated upon his success in getting out a publication that gives in condensed form all the information relating to the Pacific Northwest.

There will undoubtedly be a great demand for it, as our inquiries indicate a great interest in your section of the country on the part of parties intending moving West. Yours truly, C. A. CAIRNS, Asst. G. P. & T. Co. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.

IRISH POWER IN PARLIAMENT.

Emerald Isle Has Too Many Members, Says Chamberlain. EDINBURGH, Oct. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, addressing more than 800 persons in a grand hall, Edinburgh, announced that the government intended to frame new rules for the House of Commons, so as to limit Irish obstruction. "My purpose," he says, "is to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the Commons greater control over its own business and greater control over the men who insert and outrage it. I say that the House of Commons is the mother of parliaments from which we would destroy her usefulness and reputation."

But this is not the only thing Mr. Chamberlain declared the government intends to do. "The present representation of Ireland is," he said, "an abuse and scandal. No alteration could be made except immediate anticipation of a general dissolution, and we are not contemplating that. But when we get nearer to the dissolution, we will have to consider the Irish representation is so precious to you, it is desirable to allow it on a scale which gives the Irish a representation in the House of Commons proportionate to the representation of Scotland and England."

The Colonial Secretary went on to point out that on the basis of population Ireland has the largest representation in the House of Commons, and on the basis of her contributions for imperial purposes, as considered at the time of the union, she had the largest representation of any of the countries that constitute an abuse," he continued, "and there is no reason why it should be perpetuated."

In another portion of the speech, which was largely devoted to the Irish question, he observed: "If these gentlemen who now openly shout for the Mahdi and pray for the Boers, if they had a parliament of their own, they would have a parliament of their own. If they had the power, it is certain they would have refused to have paid their contribution to the war, and they would have placed us in a position of embarrassment."

The relations of the parliamentary opposition of the Irish party, Mr. Chamberlain said, he considered "dangerous to the empire."

In reviewing the war in South Africa, which he declared again had been forced upon Great Britain by the Boers, Mr. Chamberlain said that the government acknowledged that it had made a mistake as to the time of ending the war, and that he admired the tenacity of the Boers, but he insisted that it was the duty of Great Britain to meet this tenacity with equal resolution. Then followed what is regarded as a most important declaration.

"The time has come, or is coming," said the Colonial Secretary, "when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and if that time comes we can find precedents for anything we do in the actions of Great Britain in meeting her barbarity and cruelty, but whose examples in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Algeria, in Tonquin, in Bosnia and in the Franco-Manzan War we have never approached."

French's New Navy. BREIST, France, Oct. 26.—Presiding at the launching of the armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, the Minister of Marine, M. de Launay, said that France has a fleet of a continent of upwards of 100 warships, each of which possesses perfect fighting qualities. Unless unforeseen difficulties occur abroad, the naval programme would be completed in the time fixed by the Chamber, and then France would enjoy at sea the same security that her numerous solid battalions assured her on the Continent of Europe. While the French vessels were more costly, they were also worth more than the ships of other maritime nations. The French Navy was, he said, directed by the most expert hands, and its ships, rather than to numbers. Only strong nations could hope honorably to preserve peace and liberty.

Spanish-American Treaty. MADRID, Oct. 26.—The Senate today, Senator Molina interrogated the government regarding the negotiations between Spain and the United States for a commercial treaty, and the earnest desire of the shipping interests in Spain for a treaty is completed. The government replied that it wished to do everything to promote national prosperity.

Much building is going on at Hoquiam.

ENTITLED TO A MEDAL

BRAVE WORK BY LIEUTENANT RUSSELL HAZARD.

Entered an Insurgent Camp With a Few Macabete Scouts and Captured a Deserter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—General Chaffee has reported to the War Department that Lieutenant Russell T. Hazard, First Cavalry, commanding the Macabete scouts, be given a medal of honor for entering the camp of the insurgents with a few scouts and an officer, to effect the capture of a deserter, which he accomplished. A cablegram has been received at the War Department from General Chaffee, asking that 600 recruits be sent once to Manila to fill vacancies in several regiments. General Chaffee reports that the effective strength of the Army in Northern Luzon is 1000 less than January 1.

FORCE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Department's Plans for Maintaining Its Strength. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Having reached a decision to least temporarily, the natural reduction which is going on in the United States Army in the Philippines as a consequence of the expiration of enlistments, Secretary Root has before him details of a plan for replacing these men from the forces now in the United States. While a final determination as to the particular organization to be extended to the Philippines has not yet been reached, it is in contemplation to withdraw from the Philippines the Fourth, Thirtieth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Infantry, the organizations to be turned to the United States in the order in which they went to the islands. Before

GREAT INTEREST IN THIS SECTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1901. Oregonian Pub. Co., Portland, Or.

Dear Sir: Referring to your favor of Oct. 8, would state I have gone through the handbook referred to very carefully, and congratulate you upon your success in getting out a publication that gives in condensed form all the information relating to the Pacific Northwest. There will undoubtedly be a great demand for it, as our inquiries indicate a great interest in your section of the country on the part of parties intending moving West. Yours truly, C. A. CAIRNS, Asst. G. P. & T. Co. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.

leaving the Philippines there will be many changes in these organizations, however, for it is the intention to exchange into them from the other regiments in the Philippines the men whose terms of enlistment are about to expire. To take the place of returning troops, the Department will send about the Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth Cavalry and the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Infantry. The cavalry organizations will be brought up to the maximum strength by recruitment before they go out, while the infantry regiments will be swelled to the exceptional figure of 1500 men. In addition, at least 1000 men will be recruited and sent out in battalion organizations for attachment to depleted regiments in the Philippines. The Quartermaster's Department is making every preparation to discharge this heavy transportation problem, and it is believed that the movement can be begun within a month after the orders are issued.

Orders for the movement of troops have been announced at the War Department as follows: The Sixtieth, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Companies, First Coast Artillery, from the Philippines to San Francisco, where they will be assigned to stations in the Department of California. The First Battalion, First Infantry, has been transferred from the Department of California to the Department of Texas for station at Fort Bliss. The Troop D, Twelfth Cavalry, at Fort Bliss, has been ordered to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for station.

TELEGRAPH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Work Accomplished by the Army Signal Service. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—General Greeley, Chief of the United States Signal Service in Washington, returned to New York on Wednesday. The Herald's London correspondent says that General Greeley expressed himself as highly pleased to get back from the Philippines. He has had a very busy stay there. During his stay there he completed a network of telegraph lines from one end of the archipelago to the other. The value of this installation was shown by the fact that over 10,000 messages a day were transmitted between the various military posts in the islands.

The insurrection was a matter of history, except a few of the outlying islands, which were always in a state of rebellion, even before Admiral Dewey arrived at Manila. Civil government was restored gradually, though, said General Greeley, it would have been impossible to reorganize the islands. Over 40,000 troops were still there, but most of them were only doing garrison duty. The outlook for the islands was very good, in his opinion, and lots of money might be made by anybody caring to risk going out there.

BLACK FOG AT LONDON.

Link Boys Were Used to Guide Stragglers in the Street. LONDON, Oct. 26.—West and Central London were enveloped tonight in a black fog, which plunged the entire fashionable part of the city into impenetrable darkness. The fog found its way into theaters and music-halls until in many cases the stage was scarcely visible. Scores of buses were abandoned around important landmarks, their drivers not daring to proceed. The scenes about the emptying theaters were chaotic, the cries of the confused and helpless people adding to the din of the street. Many accidents have already been reported from Charing Cross and other hotspots.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER

Work of the Mints of the World During the Last Calendar Year. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A table prepared by the Director of the Mint shows that the coinage of gold of the world during the last calendar year was \$39,936,879, a decrease from \$46,110,614 for the preceding year. The coinage of silver was \$17,014,583, an increase over the preceding year of \$10,664,583. The coinage of gold and silver for the principal countries for the years 1898 and 1900 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, 1898, 1900. Includes United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and others.

See Trust's Application Denied.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Justice D. Cady Herick, of the Supreme Court, today denied the application of the American Ice Company and Charles W. Morab, its president, for writs of absolute prohibition to restrain the Attorney-General from continuing the proceedings against the American Ice Company to ascertain if it has violated the state anti-trust law. The decision of Justice Herick will be appealed to the appellate division and to the Court of Appeals.

Morgan in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The special train on which J. P. Morgan went to San Francisco to attend the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Morgan was not on the train when it reached here, having left it at a point up the Hudson on board his yacht.

will visit his brother again Monday. Although Waldeck declared, on leaving the prison, that no arrangements had been made for the disposition of the assassin's body, it was learned from other sources tonight that it had been planned to have the body taken in charge by a local undertaker immediately after the autopsy Tuesday. If the financial end of the proposition can be satisfied, the body will be shipped at once to a Buffalo crematory. After it has been incinerated the ashes will be taken to Cleveland.

GAME WARDEN SCORED.

Indian Agent's Charges Against a Colorado Official. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The game warden and deputies of Colorado are severely arraigned in a report received by the Indian Bureau today from Indian Agents at the White Rock, Utah, reservation, now at Meeker, Colorado, after an investigation of the alleged infraction of the Colorado game laws by his Indians. Mr. Myton reiterates his charges of persecution of Indians, one of the Indians arrested and acquitted of the charges, and who was then rearrested. The Interior Department has asked the Department of Justice to defend the Foresters of America. In a letter home the very few Indians of his reservation found in Colorado, and he will stay a week longer to see that they go. He says the Indians from the Southern Ute and Navajo agency hunt in Colorado, and that what they do is charged to his Indians. He says he has found it impossible to meet a Colorado game warden or even a special deputy game warden in the state, although he wired ahead in order to get from them information about the Indians. Mr. Myton charges that the game warden took the Indians from Rio Blanco County without any process of law and that public opinion is entirely with the Indians. He says three Indians were forced to trial without an interpreter and after being acquitted at 10 o'clock at night, were started at 1 o'clock in the morning, ostensibly for Meeker. He says, "that Indian recovered that he (the deputy) had lied to them and was taking them to the railroad. They all broke away from the deputy except one, the Englishman, and he is now in jail at Glenwood Springs. He scattered the Indians' property all along the road and much of it has been stolen or destroyed. Suits have been brought against the game warden to make him pay the Indians damages."

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KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED

(After Many Years of Suffering Which Doctors Fail to Relieve.)

A Member of the U. S. Census Department Gives Pe-ru-na Great Praise.

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