

LIBERALS GAIN SEATS.

But There Will Be Little Change in the Complexion of the New Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The results of yesterday's polling in the parliamentary general elections were less striking than those of Tuesday. Conservative majorities still show increases in numerous contests but in a less marked degree. On the other hand the Liberals have gained additional seats. On the whole the indications this morning are that there will not be much change in the complexion of the new parliament.

As matters now stand, out of the 287 candidates returned, the relative strength of the parties is as follows: Ministerialists, 215; Liberals, including labor members, 47; Nationalists, 28. Altogether the Liberals have gained ten seats and the Conservatives seven.

LACK OF EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The election scenes in Fleet street and the political clubs are chiefly remarkable for lack of excitement. The second day's polling has included Battersea and Northampton, two of the most interesting borough contests, and has revealed the trend of opinion in Lancashire and other industrial sections, but the results have been received almost listlessly in the streets and clubs.

This apathy is due to the fact that the general result of the elections is regarded as a foregone conclusion. Not even the most sanguine Liberal has expected the triumph of his party nor hoped for anything more than a reduction of the government majority. The loyal example of the colonies in fighting the battles of the empire has brought the Liberal Imperialists well to the front in the opposition side, and even a material reduction of the government majority will not involve a reversal of the South African policy. The elections are passing quietly because the country knows that there will not be any outbreak in the continuity of the government of the empire. A fresh batch of uncontested regions sent the government well up to the figures at the close of the last parliament, and polling in Galway town recorded an unexpected Unionist gain in Ireland. The successful candidate is the eldest son of Lord Morris, formerly lord chief justice of Ireland. He ran against two Nationalist candidates in 1895 and was defeated, but has now come out at the head of the poll in a home rule stronghold. He is a Roman Catholic and his election is proof that the influence of the clergy has not been thrown against him.

The Tories describe this victory as the first fruits of the queen's visit to Ireland, and express hope that it may influence the results of the elections in South Tyrone and South County, Dublin, where T. W. Russell and Horace Plunkett are opposed by independent Unionists. These contests are regarded as decisive in one respect. The Liberals are sending seven and the Unionists twenty-two seats which have been considered doubtful. The Liberals will not have a better chance for making gains in the borough elections. Their failures will be an indication that the Unionists will hold their majority and possibly increase it unless the county divisions take a line of their own. The Liberals started off with gaining Grantham as an offset to Galway town and followed their advantage by capturing Swansea and Gloucester; but the Unionists increased their majorities in Boston, Whitehaven and other boroughs and won a seat at Stockton-on-Leas. Mr. Balfour led off in Lancashire with a largely increased majority. Mr. Bidwell was defeated after a stirring fight and the Industrial districts generally went strong Unionist.

The cabinet makers have now suspended their activity until the results of the appeal to the country are more clearly known. There is a generally accepted belief that Lord Lansdowne's successor will be a member of the commons, where a good debater is required for the exposition of reform politics favored by Lord Roberts. This will limit the choice of a new secretary of war to Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Wyndham. Old Tories assert that the influence of Mr. Chamberlain has declined so that he will not be transferred to the war office. The potency of that influence depends upon the result of the appeal to the country. It will increase if parliament be strongly Unionist, for he has forced the fighting and has been the target of abuse. It may diminish if the Unionist majority be cut down.

The most intimate friends of Mr. Chamberlain do not know whether he wishes the war office. His enemies assert that he will be unwilling to play second fiddle to Lord Roberts, for whatsoever is done in the way of military reorganization will have the authority of the commander-in-chief, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Wyndham and Lord Roberts are alike convinced that the military resources of the colonies, which have been heavily drawn upon in South Africa, must not be lost sight of, but utilized and developed into a comprehensive scheme for defense of the empire.

INSURGENT PAPERS CAPTURED.

Filipinos Will Cease Their Warfare if McKinley is Re-elected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The war department has just received from General MacArthur by mail another batch of insurgent papers captured by the American troops. Among them are letters from Theo. Sandico and E. R. Reg-

is, agents for the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong. A letter addressed by Sandico to Lieutenant-Colonel Castmire Tisino says in part: "The political campaign and some other circumstances have created in America a political situation that may perhaps produce the downfall of McKinley, which will signify the triumph of our ideals. For the same reason the disastrous war with the Transvaal and, more especially, the fierce revolution in China have created a political atmosphere sufficiently critical to cause the birth of a disturbance of the armed peace of the great powers that may result favorably to our aspirations; because America may prefer to sacrifice some of her plans with respect to the Philippines granting our independence under a protectorate rather than sustain two wars and run the risk of losing the whole archipelago. I believe, then, under the conditions so favorably colored by the present circumstances, it is necessary that we continue the struggle and only accept peace on a basis of independence although under an American protectorate."

"If re-election of McKinley be accomplished and the revolution in China be wiped out and the war in the Transvaal take on no new complications, then I will be the first to accept the peace that I believe to be necessary, though it be at the cost of acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, since I consider that our forces are now impotent to defend our sacred and legitimate rights."

Regio, writing from Hong Kong Junta to Sandico, describes the anti-imperialist convention in Philadelphia and the Boston meeting, to show that the Philippine sympathizers are increasing in numbers and victories obtained by the seasoned Philippine army exercise great influence on "the very impressionable minds of the American people." He concludes: "This impression is and will be one of the determining causes of our triumph, which triumph will come soon if we but resist a little more now that but little is lacking to change the announced elections, as with the downfall of McKinley comes the ascendance of the starred banner over our soil."

Regio, writing from Hong Kong Junta to Sandico, describes the anti-imperialist convention in Philadelphia and the Boston meeting, to show that the Philippine sympathizers are increasing in numbers and victories obtained by the seasoned Philippine army exercise great influence on "the very impressionable minds of the American people." He concludes: "This impression is and will be one of the determining causes of our triumph, which triumph will come soon if we but resist a little more now that but little is lacking to change the announced elections, as with the downfall of McKinley comes the ascendance of the starred banner over our soil."

PLOT TO KILL MCKINLEY.

Italians Have Gone to Canton to Assassinate the President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A special to the Record from Canton, O., says: Information was made public last night that another plot had been discovered to assassinate President McKinley. Detectives connected with the safeguarding of the president say that there are three men either here or on their way to kill the president. Extra policemen have been detailed to enforce an order issued by Mayor Robertson, ex-officio chief of police, which notifies all policemen to keep close watch on all strangers in the city and to be particular to watch for two Italians who will probably be accompanied by an old man. Mayor Robertson in speaking of the matter said: "The word first came to the secret service department at Chicago. An anonymous letter was received by the United States secret service authorities stating that three men for whose apprehension we were on the lookout were expected to arrive in Canton during the day. Thus far they have not come, but we are keeping a close watch for them."

RECEPTION TO BRYAN.

Tammany Hall Prepare a Big Rally for October 15.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Richard Croker last night presided at a meeting of Tammany Hall to make arrangements for the reception to be given to W. J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson on the night of October 15. The program provides for meetings at Madison Square Garden, Tammany Hall and Cooper Union. While these meetings are in progress there will be an open air meeting at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

The principal meeting will be the one to be held at Madison Square Garden. The doors of the gardens will be opened at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon and every effort will be made to have the crowd seated before the speaking begins at seven o'clock. Edward M. Shepard will preside. Mr. Bryan will be followed by Mr. Stevenson, W. Bourke Cochran, Webster Davis, John B. Stanchfield and State Senator W. F. Mackey, nominee for lieutenant-governor.

NEGROES CAPTURE CONVENTION.

South Carolina White Republicans Completely Ousted.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Oct. 3.—In the Republican state convention tonight the negroes, for the first time since they were given the right to vote, took entire control of the Republican convention. E. H. Deas, a negro, displaced R. R. Tolbert, white, as chairman of the state executive committee and General Robert Smalls, a negro, was re-elected vice-chairman over J. H. Wheeler, white. The attempt to nominate a state ticket failed.

BLANCHARD SERIOUSLY ILL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—George R. Blanchard, formerly vice-president of the Erie railroad and later commissioner of the Central Traffic and Joint Traffic Association, is seriously ill from complication of diseases.

APPROACHMENT NEAR AT HAND

(Continued from page one.)

chief dispenser of the hospital. The man was given three hundred blows and the demand was made that he should secure all the arms in possession of the mission. There were accordingly given up two pistols and two rifles.

The demand was made on behalf of Mrs. Atwater, who was about to be confined, that they be allowed a few days of respite, but the prefect insisted that they were to be sent away to the coast and must be ready the next day. Four country carts were prepared for them and their goods duly packed. They were to start on August 15. A guard of 20 soldiers was made ready. As soon as the arrangements were made the foreign houses were sealed up. The missionaries requested that they be permitted to sell their houses to secure silver for the journey. The official replied that all the property had been confiscated by imperial decree and could not be sold, but that a small property in a country village could be allowed. This was accordingly done and a small sum of silver secured.

The escaped teacher rode a horse given him by Mr. Atwater. The soldiers compelled him to dismount and ride on the cart. He overheard remarks by the soldiers and from these he gathered that mischief was meant, and on the advice of one of the soldiers escaped from the party some few miles from the village of Ksi Shih. The party was supposed to be sent to Ping Yao, about thirty miles from Fu Chow. When not far away on his line of escape he heard the firing of a gun. He afterwards learned that this was the signal for the attack upon the party. They were escorted by the soldiers a few miles further when they were met by another detachment and all were attacked and killed with swords.

The officials here place no doubt in the accuracy of the report, which is said to have been confirmed by close questioning and further upheld by a message from Mr. Price. This was written on a bit of linen which the refugee brought with him and surrendered to an officer at the gate of the walled city when he arrived.

Going back to early June this man gives a graphic and apparently reliable account of all the murders in the Shan Si province. Much of it is too horrible for publicity. Men, women and children were butchered, their bodies mutilated and in many instances their heads placed on the gates of the villages. So far as known the first murders occurred June 23, when two of the women members of the China Inland mission were killed at Hsiao Li Hsien. These two were Miss White Church and Miss Sewall, who lived alone at the mission, a remote place.

On the day mentioned about three hundred Boxers forced an entrance into the mission compound and some of the village men smashed in the gate. The local magistrate was sent for, but it is said he reproved the messenger for disturbing him. The mob took this as an indication that they were not to be interfered with, and forced an entrance into the house. The two women made vain appeals for mercy but were beaten to death with clubs and heavy glass bottles. It is said that one of them survived the assault about an hour. Their clothing was stripped off and their valuables stolen. When the local magistrate was informed of the murders he sent two boxes in which the bodies were placed and buried in the baptistry. The details of this outrage were learned from a messenger sent from the American board mission at Yen Chou Fu.

The next outrage took place at Shou Chang, about 75 miles from Tai Yuan Fu, which was a mission station of the Independent workers on June 29. The story of this massacre, if true, leaves little doubt of the guilt of the local Chinese authorities and also of the governor of the province. In all thirty-three persons were slain. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pigott, their son, Mr. Robertson, a teacher; Miss Duval, a teacher, and two daughters of Rev. Mr. Atwater, of Yen Chou Fu, were driven from their homes and for several days hid in the mountains. Finally they determined to return to the mission. They were arrested and sent to Tai Yuan.

They were chained and handcuffed and iron collars were placed around their necks, and during the terrible march they suffered terribly. They were not permitted to purchase food, and during the entire march were practically without anything to eat. On arrival at Tai Yuan they were placed in separate rooms and suffered many indignities. In the meantime most of the foreign houses in Tai Yuan were burned, foreigners taking refuge in the home of a Mr. Farthing, of the English Baptist mission. One woman, Miss Coombs, the principal of a girls' school, however, failed to escape and fell a victim to the mob. Hampered in their efforts to protect her she was separated from the others and secured by rioters who were looting the burning building. In spite of her pleading she was seized and thrown into the flames.

The missionaries remained until July 7 in the house of Mr. Farthing, when a complete list of all the foreigners was demanded by the governor. He ordered them all to come to his yamen, assuring them they would be protected and escorted safely to the coast. The order was complied with, and the entire party of foreigners was admitted between files of soldiers through the outer gate into the court. When safety within the walls of the yamen the ranks of the soldiers were opened and about forty Boxers admitted. They fell upon

the unarmed missionaries with swords, and a horrible butchery ensued. The bodies of the unfortunate men and women were hacked into pieces, their heads cut off and placed in baskets, which were suspended over the four gates of the city. Forty native Christians were also slain, and the following day the Catholic priests, said to have all been Frenchmen, were beheaded.

In addition to the Pigott party from Shou Chang the following perished at Tai Yuan:

Mr. Stokes and wife; Mr. Simpson and wife; Mr. Beyman and wife and three children; Mr. Farthing, wife and three children; Mr. Whitehouse and wife; Dr. Leavitt, wife and one child; Dr. Miller Wilson and wife.

The list is very incomplete but it is certain that in all thirty-three white persons were slain. According to reports current here and at Pekin the governor of Shan Si sent a dispatch to the Pekin government reporting the massacre and demanding a reward.

Thirty-five miles from Tai Yuan is the English Baptist mission of Hsin Chou, on the great road. There were at Hsin Chou six persons, and their fate is unknown. They are Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. McCurran and an unmarried man and woman. At the outbreak of the trouble it is reported the entire party fled to the mountains, escaping safely from the village. Since then no word has been heard of them and their fate is conjectural.

Owing to the friendliness of the local official at Tai Ku, which is about twenty miles from Tai Yuan, the American board mission there escaped the first attacks upon foreigners. About July 31 a band of three hundred Boxers swept down upon the place and attacked the mission premises. One of the native missionary assistants was killed and the mob, smashing the gates of the compound, effected an entrance. There were six persons in the mission: F. W. Davis, C. D. Williams, D. H. Clapp and wife, Miss Rowena Ford and Miss Susan Partridge.

The three men took position on the roof of the mission building and made a gallant defense until their sparse ammunition was exhausted. The Boxers rushed them and they were cut down, fighting to the last, with clubbed guns. The women then fled to the rear court, where they were discovered and slain, as was also a native woman teacher. The bodies were thrown into the flames of the burning mission buildings, after being beheaded. The heads were taken to Tai Yuan and placed in the baskets on the gates and it is said the hearts of the men were cut out and carried to Pekin.

One hundred native Christians were killed at the same time, 65 of them being converts to the Roman Catholic mission. These people had no means of resistance and were simply slaughtered. Among the missionaries whose fate is unknown up to the present are Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, of the Swedish mission at Yung Ning Chou, 50 miles southwest of Yen Chou Fu. They escaped with their child in a boat but have not since been heard of. At Chien Yi two women, Miss Palmer and Miss French, were stationed. They are known to have escaped as far as Hung Tung. Chinese soldiers report that some foreigners were killed in that vicinity.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

Foreigners at Paris Are Eager to Compete for World's Championship Annually.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—As a result of the international athletic meeting at Paris, interest in this subject has received such an impetus that the foreigners are now desirous of holding annual world championships.

Secretary Sullivan has received a letter from Secretary Perry Roy, saying a meeting has been held by the French and foreign delegates to create an international federation of athletic sports. The object of the federation is to adopt common rules relative to amateurism and to bring the athletic clubs of each country close together by holding international congresses at certain periods and having annual world's championships.

A meeting will be held in Paris in October for completing the organization of the federation and Perry Roy desires the support of the A. A. U. and wishes it to send delegates.

MORE CONCESSIONS MADE.

Though Arbitration is Offered Striking Miners Remain Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—There were no developments of special importance today in the miners' strike. The interesting feature was the Reading Company's notice to its employees that in addition to its offer of ten per cent increase it was willing to enter into arbitration with them relative to any grievances they may have. None of the strikers, however, has yet indicated an intention to return to work.

RECIPROCITY IN HONORS.

Nicaragua Congress Will Repay an Honor to Its President With a Title to the Donor.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 10.—The Nicaraguan congress is absorbed at present in the work of enacting laws and passing resolutions authorizing the president of this republic to decorate President Castro, of Venezuela, with the title and honors of major-general of the army of Nicaragua. This is a reciprocity affair and is declared to be in consideration of the fact that only a few months ago President Castro conferred on Presi-

dent Zelaya honorary membership in the highest order of honorary distinction conferred by Venezuela on some of her great men. However, it is claimed that the true cause of this decoration from President Castro is the fact that in March of this year, when a revolution was in progress in Colombia against the government, President Zelaya permitted a Venezuelan steamer to leave Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama, loaded with Colombia revolutionists and rifles, cannon and munitions of war, in an endeavor to overthrow the government on the isthmus.

This expedition came very near being successful but the revolutionists were finally defeated and captured. In recognition of the expedition, it is alleged, and before the defeat of the filibusters from Nicaragua, then at peace with Colombia, President Castro sent the decoration to President Zelaya. What action Colombia will take in regard to the alleged attempt by the presidents of Nicaragua and Venezuela to destroy her legitimate government, now that she has overcome the revolutionists, are to be seen.

General Saenz, Nicaragua's minister for war, in his report to congress, declares that he has now enrolled on the militia list over 50,000 men. Ninety per cent of the men in the Nicaraguan army are Indians or have a large amount of Indian blood in their veins. The population of Nicaragua is about 250,000 (or, including uncivilized Indians, about 430,000) of whom about 48 per cent are Indians, 42 per cent are mixed blood Indians and Spaniards, seven per cent are whites; one per cent are negroes and two per cent are Zambos, a mixed blood of Indian, negro and European.

WOULD KILL PORTLAND BISHOP.

Man Who Shot Catholic Priest at Boston Is Sorry It Was Not Bishop of Portland.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The police are of the opinion that Gleason, who shot and seriously wounded Rev. L. P. McCarthy last night, is crazy. It appears that Gleason called at his residence and requested to see Father McCarthy. The first thing he said to the priest was: "Were you born in Ireland?"

Father McCarthy replied: "No, I was born right here in Boston." Immediately Gleason raised a revolver which had been concealed and fired four shots at Father McCarthy. One bullet took effect in the priest's back and another grazed his left shoulder and he fell.

Gleason, after the shooting, rushed from the building. He went at once to a police station which he entered with the revolver still in his hand. He approached the desk and said: "I am a good Catholic. I have a gun and I am afraid I will get into trouble with it if I don't get rid of it. You'd better take it."

The wounded clergyman was picked up by his servants, who had heard the report of the shots.

Gleason's first words to Captain Dugan were: "I never felt better in my life than today. At last I have done what I should have done fourteen years ago and what I have wanted to do all these years. I am only sorry that I did not kill Father McCarthy and I wish it was the bishop of Portland, Oregon. I would willingly start today to walk to Portland on my head just for the satisfaction of killing the bishop." Fourteen years ago Gleason went to Portland, Oregon, and later took up a soldier's claim in Washington territory. He returned to Portland and was shot while he was there. He was locked in the same cell with the murderer, he claims, and all because of the enmity of the bishop of Portland for him. He claims that the bishop had pursued him all these years and persecuted him by the aid of Father McCarthy and other priests. He said that the bishop had interfered in his affairs.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sores, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system a CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.

When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S.S.S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 24, Winona, Minn., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S.S.S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

S.S.S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

MOUNT ANGELL COLLEGE

Conducted by the Benedictine Fathers

THE IDEAL PLACE FOR YOUR BOYS

Will Reopen September 5, 1900

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN

ORDERS SOLICITED

Miss Bertha Martin's

Decorative Art Room.

Full Line of Newest Embroidery Materials. Initials a Specialty. Choice Selection of Stamping Designs. Stamping Neatly Done.

Room 850 Dehum Building, 33 and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OR.

The Only First-Class Hotel in Portland

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

MONMOUTH, OREGON.

Full Term opens September 18th. The students of the Normal School are prepared to take the State Certificate immediately on graduation. Graduates readily secure good positions. Expense of year from \$120 to \$150. Strong academic and Professional courses. New Special Department in Manual Training. Well Equipped Training Department. For Catalogue containing full and complete address, O. W. A. WANN, Secretary of Faculty.



KOPP'S BEST

A Delicious and Palatable Drink Absolutely Pure

The North Pacific Brewery, of which Mr. John Kopp is proprietor, makes beer for domestic and export trade. Bottled beer for family use or kept in the city free.

North Pacific Brewery

and injured him daily until the very hour of his death.

HARRISON WILL SPEAK.

Ex-President Promises a Speech in Indiana the Last Week of the Campaign.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—It is announced tonight that ex-President Harrison has decided he will not speak in New York state, neither will he give out any interview while here, but he will make a speech in Indiana the last week of the campaign.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Oct. 3.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 55c@55 1/4; bluestem, 57 1/2@58.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Wheat, December, 10 1/4; cash, 10 1/4.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Wheat, December, 6s. 3 1/4.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Wheat, October, opening, 76 1/2; closing, 77.

"WHAT'S THE TIME?"

A booklet with this title, just published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, should not only be in the hands of every traveler, but should have a place on the desk of every banker, merchant or other business man.

The four "Time Standards" which govern our entire time system and which are more or less familiar to most of the traveling public, but by many others little understood, are so fully explained and illustrated by a series of charts, diagrams and tables that any one who chooses can become conversant with the subject in question. There are also some twenty-four tables by which almost at a glance, the time at any place can be ascertained in all the principal cities of the world.

A copy of this pamphlet may be had on application to George H. Heaford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, enclosing two-cent stamp to pay postage. C. J. EDDY, General Agent.

NO RELIEF FOR 20 YEARS.

"I had bronchitis for twenty years," said Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., "and at times have been bedfast. I never got relief until I had taken Foley's Honey and Tar. It is pleasant and gives quick relief, and is a sure cure for throat and lung disease." Take nothing else. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

H.F. Prael Transfer Co

Telephone 211.

DRYING AND EXPRESSING

All Goods Shipped to Our Care Will Receive Special Attention.

No. 133 Duane St. W. J. COOK, Mgr. Astoria, Or. Res. Tel. 1131.

J. A. Fastabend,

General Contractor and Builder.

Fisher's Opera House

L. E. HELIG, Lessee and Manager.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT...

THIS SEASON'S BIG SUCCESS.

The Great Chinese-American Sensation

KING

OF THE

...OPIUM RING...

By Cha. E. Blaney and Cha. A. Taylor.

Scenic Marvel of the 20th Century

SEE THE

Human Tower of Chinks, Native Chinese Actors and Children, Chinese Cake Walk and Ragtime Ball, Chinese Smugglers Landing a Cargo, Chinese Theatre on a New Year's night, Police Raid on an Opium Joint.

A MONSTER KALEIDOSCOPE OF ORIENTAL MAGNIFICENCE

5-BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS-5

ADMISSION—Reserved seats, 75c; Gallery, 50c. Advance sale of seats opens Saturday morning at Griffin & Reed's.