

ROUSING WELCOME FOR VOLUNTEERS

Business and Traffic Suspended on Their Arrival.

COLONIAL TROOPS IGNORED

Loss of English From Disease in South Africa Is 63 Per Cent Greater Than Loss of Germans in Franco-German War.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Cunard steamer Aurania, which has on board the city of London imperial volunteers returning from South Africa, arrived at Southampton this afternoon.

GREAT RECEPTION PLANNED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The preparations here to welcome on their return to England from South Africa the few hundred men who constitute the city imperial volunteers have entirely monopolized England's attention this week, banishing from notice matter of international import.

Although this about half a regiment of young Londoners, brokers' clerks and others, has not performed any very heroic feats, thousands of people are pouring into London in order to witness their home-coming, and windows along the line of march have been sold at prices almost equal to those demanded at the time of the jubilee procession.

In addition, decorations and illuminations costing many thousands of pounds have been prepared and business and even traffic will be suspended practically the whole day when they arrive, and Saturday night will doubtless witness a repetition of the Mafeking carnival.

It is pointed out that the intense patriotism which all this is supposed to signify would be better appreciated were the returning soldiers more representative of the forces in the field or if there were not hundreds of colonial volunteers who have fought in South Africa walking the streets of London unheeded, unnoticed and uncared for.

This circumstance has caused some bitter reflections to be cast on the mother country by the colonial sections in London, the injustice of which has been acknowledged by several liberal minded organs, while the regular army men are not too pleased that the "cream of public enthusiasm" over the return of the troops should be secured by a small body of volunteers which, it is freely asserted, cannot compare with several of the irregular units.

CASUALTIES UNPARALLELED.

In the midst of the preparations for celebrating the return of the victorious soldiers it is not astonishing that the people generally fail to realize how extremely costly and long drawn out has been the struggle in South Africa. Statistics carefully prepared up to date by one of the largest insurance companies show that proportionately more Britishers were killed than the Germans lost in the war with France of 1870-71, while the proportion of those who succumbed to disease was three times as great.

CHAMBERLAIN WILL REMAIN.

His Retention of the Foreign Office Is Now Regarded as a Foregone Conclusion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The departure of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with his son for the Mediterranean is good proof that he is not concerned in any cabinet changes which are impending, says the Tribune's London correspondent.

He may have some official business in Malta, but the chief object of his journey is rest after the labors of the canvass. His retention of the colonial office is now regarded as a foregone conclusion. No cabinet appointments are expected for a week or ten days, but several transfers are without doubt under consideration.

CLEANLINESS ENJOINED.

General MacArthur Reports That Half of Sickness of Soldiers Is Caused by Neglect of Precautions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The war department has made public an order issued by General MacArthur looking to the protection of the health of the soldiers in the Philippines.

This recites that fifty per cent of the sickness of the army is avoidable by sanitary precautions, the most important of which are the boiling of all drinking water for not less than twenty minutes and the adoption of the strictest cleanliness as to camps, quarters, kitchens and cooling utensils. Proper regulations are prescribed to insure the adoption of these precautions.

This officer, just from Natal, also states that General Roberts' leniency

is generally condemned in South Africa, where there is a deep conviction that there will be continued trouble until the lawlessness is punished with rigorous severity.

It is reported that General Buller is slated to resume command of Aldershot. General Kitchener, it is said, will temporarily succeed Lord Roberts in command of the troops in South Africa, but will, it is further asserted, be eventually replaced by Major-General Lytton, and Kitchener will then be likely to come home and assume the duties of adjutant general.

It is asserted that Major Gould Adams, the British commissioner in Beuchanaland, will be made governor of the Orange River Colony.

DEATH OF SIMS REEVES.

The death of Sims Reeves, on Thursday last at Worthington removes an idol of the British public who for 20 years eclipsed any prima donna of these days. Lengthy obituaries and reminiscences of the famous tenor appear on all sides. But a pathetic feature connected with his death has quite escaped attention. Reeves caught a chill a few days ago and it developed into bronchitis. But his condition was so improved Thursday morning that he was not believed to be in danger.

Mrs. Reeves, who is many years younger than the deceased tenor, to whom she was married in 1895 after the death of his first wife, left her husband in a modest home in Worthington to sing in London for the benefit of the survivors of Balaklava. Just as Mrs. Reeves commenced singing "Kathleen Mavourneen," a telegram was received at the theatre announcing the death of Sims Reeves. When the song was finished and the applause was at its height, the news of her husband's death was broken to Mrs. Reeves, but the audience, ignorant of this behind-the-scenes tragedy, kept on demanding an encore. The widow was removed from the theater on the verge of collapse.

ARISTOCRATIC LAW SUITS.

Lady William Beresford (formerly Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough) has brought action against the young Duke of Marlborough to recover the money which she spent in improving Blenheim palace during the lifetime of the last duke.

The matter came up originally when the present duke succeeded to the title, but owing to the friendly relations existing between the duke and his stepmother it was temporarily arranged. Since his marriage to Consuelo Vanderbilt it is reported an estrangement has grown up between Lady Beresford and her stepson. On more than one occasion, it is said, the young American duchess snubbed her countrywoman (Lady Beresford was formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of New York) until the latter determined she could not submit to such treatment any longer and she now asks the law to compel her stepson to return the amounts she spent on Blenheim.

Another aristocratic lawsuit which will shortly be heard in camera is the application, as already cabled to the Associated Press, of the Marchioness of Anzlesy to have her marriage to the Marquis, who is head of the Paget family, declared null. They only became man and wife in 1898, but it was strictly a marriage of convenience and between cousins, arranged for the sake of inheriting property which otherwise could not have been touched by either of them. They both agreed to live their own lives. Apparently this extraordinary arrangement did not work well in more ways than one.

It is asserted that the marquis agreed to give his wife £5000 the first year and £6000 the second year and so on until the allowance had reached £10,000 a year. However, the alleged allowance was stopped almost immediately. Lady Anzlesy, who describes herself "otherwise Chetwynd," her maiden name, now wishes to get out of the bargain and it is rumored that if successful she will marry Count Herman Von Hatzfeldt.

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ENORMOUS NAVAL INCREASE.

Program When Carried Out Will Make United States Second Naval Power.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A vast program for the increase of the navy than has ever before been contemplated on this side of the Atlantic is now under consideration by the board of construction, says a Washington dispatch to the Tribune, and if approved by the president, as is expected, it is to be urged upon congress at the coming session.

The project involves the construction of not less than forty warships, including various special types not hitherto built for naval purposes. The board of rear admirals, which has taken up the subject under special directions from Secretary Long is availing itself of the highest expert opinions in the service, in order that its report will not be open to unfavorable criticism among naval officers, it being the expressed intention of the navy department to discourage any opposition to a line of policy when once adopted.

The program will include no less than six ships of the heaviest armor and less destructive ordnance with the highest practical and greatest obtainable radius of action upon a displacement of 17,000 tons, combining the most desirable feature of line of battleships and cruisers. At least twenty gunboats are proposed, of several types, all of light draft, with large rapid-fire batteries and accommodations to give comfort to officers and crews stationed in the tropics. All of these gunboats will be able to go out to Manila and then, if necessary, to Chinese interior ports under their own steam.

Provision is made in the program for an increase in the torpedo flotilla by ten new vessels, including a new type of torpedo cruiser, on the lines of existing torpedo boat destroyers, which can accompany a fleet of battleships across the ocean. Several of the other new vessels are to be submarine, if success attends the improved Holland boats now under contract.

The program will also include three armed colliers larger than any vessel of this class ever built for a government. They are to have enormous capacity, enabling each of them to deliver 10,000 tons of coal to Manila, Guam or Pango Pango.

A large unarmed ship which is recommended is a floating machine shop of about 6000 tons displacement for duty in repairing naval vessels at great distances from government yards, especially in the Philippines. Her design grows out of the experience with the Vulcan at Guantanamo, when that vessel obviated the necessity of withdrawing half the fleet from the Santiago blockade.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING.

Report of Stamps, Notes, etc., Printed During the Past Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Thomas J. Sullivan, acting director of the bureau of engraving and printing, has submitted to Secretary Gage the annual report of the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30. A summary of the work done during the year shows a total of 116,909,423 sheets, as follows:

Notes, certificates of deposit, bonds and national bank notes, 26,932,718; internal revenue stamps, 48,784,045; custom stamps, 225,000; postage stamps, 40,942,547; postage stamps for Cuba, 162,300; postage stamps for Porto Rico, 16,550; postage stamps for the Philippines, 52,010; postage stamps for Guam, 1570; checks, certificates, drafts, etc., 1,592,653.

The number of sheets printed does not really give a fair conception of the amount of work done. There were, for instance, 40,942,547 sheets of postage stamps, but the number of stamps in the sheets was 4,825,452,574. The number of internal revenue stamps was 2,439,747,312.

It is estimated that for the fiscal year 1902 the bureau will have to print 142,357,100 sheets of various classes of work.

WOULD ABOLISH CHEAP RATES.

Railroad Officials Declare That Excursion Rates Do Not Pay.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Record says: General passenger agents of several railroads are said to have begun a campaign against the so-called popular excursion rates. In all the years that these reduced tariffs have been granted to the public the railroad officials declare that they have not shown a profit sufficient to warrant their being kept in effect. Moreover, the passenger men say the abolition of these rates would result in the stimulation of regular passenger traffic.

MATCH SWINDLERS.

Companies Will Be Prosecuted for Selling Less Than Advertised Number in Each Box.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Complaints that match factories were putting less than the advertised number of matches in boxes has caused City Sealer James A. Quinn to begin an investigation. A dozen boxes of matches counted by Mr. Quinn was found to contain only 2000 instead of 2400 as advertised. Corporation Counsel Walker says he will prosecute every company found selling less than the advertised number.

SPECULATIVE SPIRIT.

Stimulated in Wall Street by Heavy Gold Imports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The increased resources of the money market by gold

imports have stimulated a speculative spirit in stocks which has been under restraint for some time past, impressed by the growing evidences of business revival.

The increased activity in the iron trade, the large exports of cotton and manufactures, the large circulation of money in active trade and the high level of railroad earnings encourage hope of continued prosperity. Speculation is also discounting the increase in business which is expected to follow the election and which has been held up as usual during a national campaign. Prices have been flagrantly manipulated during the week to afford higher profits on professional buying on outside orders, and confirmation of numerous rumors on which stocks were sold, and the efforts to realize on the part, have caused a very irregular market. The demand for bonds has also been largely augmented.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 27.—The Salem Athletic Club today defeated the University of Oregon football team by a score of 5 to 0. Neither side scored in the first half, though the home team was once within a foot of the goal.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—University of Pennsylvania, 41; Chicago, 9.

SPOKANE, Oct. 27.—University of Idaho, 12; University of Washington, 6.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Yale, 11; Columbia, 5.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 27.—Princeton, 17; Brown, 5.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Cornell, 23; Dartmouth, 6.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 27.—Harvard, 17; Carleton, 5.

DECREASE IN EXPENSES.

Paymaster-General Bates Reports Saving of \$33,382,147.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Paymaster-General Bates reports to the secretary of war that during the period ended June 30, 1900, he has paid to the army, regulars and volunteers, \$36,656,690; on the emergency fund "to disband the Cuban army," \$1,642,650.

A comparison of the expenditures of the last fiscal year with those of the present fiscal year of 1899 shows a net decrease of \$33,382,147.

FRUIT FREE OF DUTY.

Guatemalan Government Abolishes Export Tax on Bananas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Consul-General McNally at Guatemala writes to the state department that the Guatemalan government has issued a decree permitting the exportation of fresh fruits from the country free of fiscal duty. This revokes a governmental decree of recent date which placed a duty of ten cents on each bunch of bananas exported.

CABLE SHIP AT PORT SAID.

Carries Equipment to Connect Islands of Philippine Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Word has been received at the war department that the cable ship Burnside is at Port Said on her way to Manila. This vessel left New York on September 26 and carries a full equipment of cable paraphernalia to connect Manila with all the islands in the Philippine archipelago.

RUSH DISQUALIFIED.

Naval Surgeon Has Been Retired After an Examination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Surgeon W. H. Rush, U. S. N., who was ordered before a retiring board, has been found disqualified for further service and has been retired. Commander F. P. Gilmore, who was examined by the same board, was found to be not disqualified and will remain in the service.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 52½; bluestem, 55½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Wheat, May, 103½; cash, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Wheat, December, 58. 11d.

DAMAGED BY WEAVILS.

Loss to Cotton Crop Will Be Six Million Dollars.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 27.—W. S. Robson, one of the most extensive cotton planters of Texas, has gathered statistics from the Brazos and Colorado valleys and declares that the boll weevil has destroyed six million dollars' worth of this year's crop.

WITHDRAWAL REMOTE.

United States Cannot Leave Cuba Before the Summer of 1902.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The evacuation of Cuba by the United States is not likely to take place quite so soon as has been anticipated in some quarters, says a Washington dispatch to the Journal of Commerce.

The withdrawal of the American troops will not take place in any event until some form of domestic government has been established, and is not

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and polish and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 224 Louisiana Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disgusting eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two excellent health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S. and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now seventeen years old and not a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unflinching cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions. SSS purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service.

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likely to be ordered by the executive department of the government without the authority of congress. The Cuban constitutional convention, which meets in November, is likely to be in session for several months—probably much longer than after the adjournment of the coming session of congress on March 4, 1901. The new congress to be elected on November 6 next will not meet in regular session until December, 1901, and will hardly do any important business until the spring of 1902.

By that time representatives of the new Cuban republic may be ready to demonstrate to the appropriate committees of congress that they have a government completely organized and capable of maintaining treaty obligations with other powers. Such a government can hardly exercise its functions until authorized by congress. Whether it shall be permitted to exercise them without the supervision of the United States will be for congress to determine. The president is not likely to assume the responsibility of putting the United States, without the directing of the new Cuban government in operation even under the tutelage of authority of congress.

It would appear, therefore, that the new Cuban republic could not begin to exercise its functions until the summer of 1902. The mere machinery of putting the new government in operation, therefore, will require considerable time. The United States assumed several serious responsibilities in Cuba by the treaty with Spain, but these were more or less waived by the sixteenth article which declared, "It is understood that any obligations assumed by this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon the termination of such occupancy advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations."

The hearing of this pledge lies in the interpretation of it. Among the assurances given by Spain subject to this limitation was that "the rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected."

There is also the provision that the United States will "assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property."

President McKinley will undoubtedly prefer to leave to congress the determination how far the advice of the United States, under their pledges to Spain, shall be made valid, and congress may not care to decide the question by snap judgment before the character of the new Cuban government has been tested by time.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED WEEKLY EXCURSIONS.

An experienced excursion conductor General Freight and Passenger Agent, wants and welfare of passengers will be in charge of Tourist sleeping car to Chicago via Union Pacific. This car leaves Portland on "The Portland-Chicago Special" at 9:15 a. m., making close connections at Chicago with similar service to Boston and New York. Elderly people and ladies traveling alone or with children will find this service very convenient and satisfactory.

For tickets, berth reservations and full information, call on G. W. LOUNSBERRY, General Agent, O. R. & N. Co., Astoria, Oregon. Or J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, 135 Third St., Portland, Oregon.

A NEW TRAIN.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 29th a New Train between St. Paul and St. Louis, called the "Flying Dutchman." The train will have through sleeping cars and be first-class throughout. Ask any ticket agent for particulars or address C. J. EDDY, General Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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The Esmond Hotel. PORTLAND, ORE., FRONT AND MORRISON STS. European plan, \$50 to \$1.50 per day. American plan, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. OSCAR ANDERSON, Manager. J. C. PENDEGAST, Chief Clerk.

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