

MUCH CORRUPTION AMONG OFFICIALS

Lord Chamberlain Gets Money
for Housing Boer Prisoners.

MANY ABUSE THEIR OFFICES

British Army Will Use American Motor Cars
—English Get Excited Because American Jockeys Use Lilalment
on Their Horses.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Minimum news and maximum rain were the distinguishing features of the week. Such gloomy, wet days as have been experienced here recently are unusual even for London. Joseph Chamberlain, that central figure in British politics, can congratulate himself for more reasons than one upon his absence from his murky native land. He is disporting himself on the sunny Mediterranean. Thus the colonial secretary is temporarily safe from the effects of the vigorous personal attacks which continue to be made by the Liberals from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman down.

The latest and most important of these is a statement made by the Morning Leader showing that Mr. Chamberlain holds 27600 of shares in the Colombo Commercial Company, which is receiving large contracts for housing Boer prisoners in Ceylon. What makes the case still more dangerous is the fact that Mr. Chamberlain sanctioned as colonial secretary a regulation laid down by the governor of Ceylon strictly prohibiting any officer of the local government from interesting himself or his family in private business. In other words Mr. Chamberlain forbids his subordinates under severe penalties to do what he is doing himself on a large scale. It now seems impossible for Mr. Chamberlain to avoid explanations for which he will undoubtedly be asked when parliament reassembles.

MANY GRAFTERS.

Another feature in the same connection of which the Liberals are making no little capital is the extraordinary number of directorships in private companies held by government officers. Of the twenty cabinet ministers thirteen are directors, while between the thirty-six ministers twenty-seven directorships are held. The list commences with Lord Salisbury, who assists in the management of an insurance company, and includes Lord Selborne, who is both first lord of the admiralty and a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company; Gerald Balfour, who unites a directorship in an aluminum company with the presidency of the board of trade and many other incongruous associations, several of the companies being financially discredited. With such flagrantly weak spots in the armor of the new cabinet, it is no wonder the Liberals are imploring Lord Rosebery to lead the party. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's appeal to the ex-premier only voiced the feeling of a majority of the party, but it was accepted by such bitter denunciations of the so-called imperialists that it can scarcely be expected to produce much result.

AMERICAN MOTORS IN WAR.

American enterprises in Great Britain now promise to revolutionize the methods of the war office. The problem of transportation of guns, stores and men over country having no railroads has long exercised the army experts. Traction engines, bullocks, horses and mules have been tried with only moderate success. With the view of displacing these a series of experiments is occurring in England before a war office commission in which an American motor car suitable for war service, having on board the driver, an American and the inventor, attained a speed of thirty miles an hour on grass, going over obstacles and undulations without the slightest difficulty or injury. Further trials are still necessary, but the British officers were favorably impressed with the performance of the motor car and are likely to recommend its adoption by the war office.

THE JOCKEY QUESTION.

The fact that so conservative a paper as Punch devotes a cartoon this week to the representation of an American jockey perched on a horse's neck while his trainer says: "Now this horse is as fit as chemicals can make him; you have got a galvanic saddle, an electric whip and hypodermic spurs and if you shin a bit further up his neck you ought to lick anything with hair on," fairly indicates the length to which British rancor toward American jockeys has gone. As a leading American trainer said this week:

"It is true Americans use liniments and lotions to take soreness out of horses. What the English need is a lotion to take the soreness out of a few of their bad jockeys."

The failure of the stewards of the Jockey Club to announce any decision, after two days' investigation of Lord Durham's charges against Lester Reiff, leads to the belief that if any action is taken at all it will appear when Reiff applies for a license for 1901. The tone of Lord Durham's letter to the stewards of the Jockey Club and the personal inconvenience and financial loss Reiff has been put to by the Jockey Club officials' failure to notify him of the time and place of their meeting have served to create a reaction of sentiment not only toward Reiff,

but toward American jockeys in general. Americans who have watched the progress of the recent crusade against their jockeys and trainers point out the significant fact that since their importation began every important English race from the five furlong dash to the derby has been run from four to thirty seconds faster than ever before. There is a strong intimation in many quarters that Lord Durham is particularly anxious to curtail Richard Croker's English racing career and that the fight against the latter's horse, The Scotman II, was largely due to his being the owner of that racer.

THEATERS PROSPEROUS.

Prosperity continues to be the keynote of the theatrical season. Broadly speaking, all the houses are doing well. The two much discussed problem-plays, "Mrs. Dane's Defense" and "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry," are dividing the most fashionable patronage with "Herod." A success equal to Charles Wyndham's has long been unknown in London and the astute actor-manager is making hay while the sun shines. In addition to eight performances weekly he is giving a series of extra matinees and occasional performances at Brighton to packed houses.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Over Ten Millions in Excess of the Amount Previously Estimated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, shows a collection exceeded but once in the history of the bureau. The receipts were \$293,316,107, being \$10,316,107 in excess of the estimated amount and \$12,811,334 more than during the previous year. The percentage of cost of collection was 1.58, as against 1.68 for last year, being the smallest in the history of the internal revenue service.

Commissioner Wilson estimates that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will approximate \$295,000,000.

A number of amendments are recommended to be made to the war revenue. The clause of the law which perhaps has given more trouble than any other is that which requires a tax of ten cents on a "certificate of any description" required by law not otherwise specified in the act. It is recommended that this paragraph be abolished.

"Receipts given for withdrawing deposits from banks other than savings banks," says the report, "should be taxed." Receipts do not require stamps under the law and it was found impossible to rule that when a depositor went to a bank personally and withdrew his deposit or a portion of it by tendering a receipt for the same that such receipt was any more taxable than any other receipt. As a result, the use of receipts in lieu of bank checks in this manner is constantly increasing.

"Of course," says the report, "this is an evasion of the tax but to evade the tax in a lawful manner cannot be prevented."

It is recommended that where any one instrument is in the firm or combines the characteristics of two or more instruments it shall be subject to but one stamp tax and that the highest imposed upon either of the instruments. There have been found upon the market a large number of medical preparations which have been held by the United States court to be exempt from taxation under the clause exempting uncombined chemicals which are, nevertheless, put up under a patent or trade mark and for which proprietary rights are claimed. "It is believed," says the report, "that congress intended to tax all patent, proprietary or trade mark medicinal preparations alike and it is recommended that the law be changed so as to effect this end."

It is recommended that the law be changed in regard to legacy taxes so as to reach the estates of alien property holders who reside abroad. Agricultural lands should be exempted from taxation. It is advised that either the tax on commercial brokers be repealed or else others in the same class of business be included in its provisions.

The receipts from the various sources during the year were:

Spirits, \$109,585,817, an increase of \$10,384,253.
Tobacco, \$59,355,084, an increase of \$6,561,876.
Fermented liquors \$73,550,754, an increase of \$4,906,196.
Oleomargarine, \$2,543,765, an increase of \$587,166.
Filled cheese, \$17,054, a decrease of \$1033.
Mixed flour, \$7429, a decrease of \$101.
Other special taxes, including taxes, etc., \$4,514,640, a decrease of \$405,952.
Legacies and distributive shares of personal property, \$2,854,491, an increase of \$1,649,656.
Schedules A and B, \$40,964,465, an increase of \$1,873,453.
Miscellaneous, \$2,321, a decrease of \$1795.

TOD SLOAN AT HOME.

Says He Will Be Found Riding for the Prince of Wales When the Time Comes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A special to the Record from Kokomo, Ind., says: Jockey Tod Sloan is expected home early next week, having written his parents here that he will be with them in a few days. After a short visit to his birthplace, Tod will proceed to California to ride in the winter races on the Pacific coast. Tod says that when the time comes he will be found riding for the Prince of Wales and other British nobles just the same.

OREGON BOYS WON FROM CALIFORNIA

First Defeat in Football for Berkeley in Three Years.

SCORE WAS TWO TO NOTHING

University of Oregon Team Scored Safety in First Few Minutes of the Game
—Results of Games Elsewhere.

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 17.—For the first time in three years the University of California eleven was defeated today, the visitors being the football team from the University of Oregon. A safety touchdown in the first few minutes of the game won the contest. The field was very muddy and fumbles were frequent. Score—Oregon, 2; California, 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Wisconsin, 39; Chicago, 5.

PRINCETON, Nov. 17.—Yale, 29; Princeton, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—University of Pennsylvania, 16; Carlisle Indian school, 6.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Columbia, 11; Naval Cadets, 0.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 17.—Lafayette, 17; Cornell, 0.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Minnesota, 21; Northwestern, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 17.—Michigan, 7; Notre Dame, 0.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Nov. 17.—Nevada, 6; Stanford, 0.

HANOVER, Nov. 17.—Brown, 12; Dartmouth, 5.

REPORT OF GEN. GREELY.

He Recommends Laying of Strictly American Cables to Alaska and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, in his annual report says that the signal corps exceeded in amount of work and in variety of duties performed the record of any previous year.

Referring to Alaska and Canada, where he endeavored to make arrangements for telegraphic communication with the military posts in Canada, General Greely says Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, showed marked interest in the matter and an appropriation was made by the Canadian parliament for extending the Canadian telegraph line down the banks of the Yukon to the Alaskan boundary.

General Greely approves the recommendation of the commanding general in Alaska for a cable from Skagway to Valdez and from Skagway to Seattle passing outside of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands to avoid international complications. This would be about 1900 miles long and cost about \$800,000. He regards the connections as absolutely necessary for the use of the government in Alaska.

The report shows that the telegraphic service in Cuba is more satisfactory than ever before and is conducted at a greatly reduced tariff from that charged under Spanish rule.

A brief summary of what the signal corps accomplished in the Philippines is given as follows:

"On June 30, 1899, there were in existence only 129 miles of telegraph line which connected division headquarters with the various garrisons and outposts on the island of Luzon. On June 30, 1900, there were in existence no less than 2475 miles of signal corps land lines and cables besides 592 miles of field lines constructed during the year but which are no longer in existence. On June 30, 1900, there were in operation 3907 miles of telegraph lines and cables with 496 telegraph and telephone offices, of which no less than 391 connected with the headquarters of the commanding general at Manila. The total number of messages sent and received during the year aggregated 1,451,640."

Although the signal corps is called non-combatant, General Greely refers to the fact that in the Philippines for the past year the percentage of strictly war casualties exceeds that of the army as a whole. Of a force of 392 there have been killed, wounded and captured twelve men.

In connection with the proposed American cable, General Greely calls attention to the need for amended international cable regulations and says that the various defects brought to notice by the Spanish-American war could be referred for correction to an international cable conference. He renews his recommendation for an American cable from the United States to the Philippine islands.

REPORT OF GENERAL MILES.

Over a Million Dollars Will Be Spent on Fortifications, etc., on Oregon and Washington Coasts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The feature of the annual report of Lieutenant-General Miles, commanding the army, is a chapter dealing with the needs

of a general reorganization of the military service.

General Miles points out that the practical limitation of service of the volunteers to one year in the Philippines makes this a most expensive practice, necessitating double transfer of troops and adding enormously to the cost of the organization. He also points out the need of a reserve force for the relief of the soldiers who serve in the tropics, declaring that the regiments that have so far served more than two years at unhealthy stations should be relieved.

General Miles renews his recommendation that the permanent force of the army should be one man for each 1000 population of the United States. In supplying any increase of the army he urges that appointments of officers be made with a due regard for the principle of seniority and that each case be passed upon by a board of the highest officers of the army as was done in the reorganization following the civil war. He submits a draft of a bill embodying his views and recommendations on army reorganization.

The report shows that the urgent demand for troops for remote stations has reduced the number in the United States to a much smaller force than has been maintained at any time during the past thirty years. In fact, says General Miles, the force has been so much reduced that at the present time there are not one-fourth enough troops properly to care for and man the fortifications which have been erected on the sea coast at an expenditure of nearly \$55,000,000.

In addition to the artillery deficiency, the present home force is not sufficient to occupy the interior garrisons properly or to protect life and property on the western frontier and, what is still more serious, the government is left without troops to relieve those who have had too much tropical service. The actual number of troops remaining in the United States after the dispatch of soldiers to Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Philippines is said to be 998 officers and 18,898 enlisted men. General Miles says that during the past two years the army has been engaged in two hemispheres under all conditions and hardships, and has on all occasions exhibited courage, stability, excellent marksmanship and devotion to duty.

Touching upon the Chinese question General Miles compares the American contingent in the Pekin expedition favorably with those of other nationalities. General Miles mentions the gallantry of Colonel E. S. Liscum and Captain Reilly, killed in China, and of Major Jesse M. Lee.

General Miles calls attention to the fact that under the law the volunteers in the Philippines must be withdrawn and discharged before July 1 next, wherefore, he says, it will be necessary to begin their return home almost immediately.

The report shows what has been accomplished in the officers' training schools and toward the extension of the coast defense system. On this last great work General Miles says \$55,000,000 has been expended already and at least \$45,000,000 will be required to carry out the present project. For the next fiscal year alone the sum of \$11,327,000 is estimated as necessary to defray the cost of fortifications, barracks and sites on the coasts. The largest figure is \$2,724,485 for New York; next comes California with \$1,417,796; Maine, \$1,253,225; Oregon and Washington, \$1,106,602; and Virginia, \$925,450. To Porto Rico is assigned \$332,400, while the national capital is set down for \$50,000. General Miles claims that the fortifications board has developed a high explosive superior in effectiveness to all known safe military explosives. It can be used in any service projectile; can be thrown any distance within the capacity of any high power gun through steel armor plate and exploded with most destructive effect.

Important action has also been taken by the same board in the development of artillery and it is predicted that

Forewarned, Forearmed.

The liability to disease is greatly lessened when the blood is in good condition, and the circulation healthy and vigorous. For then all refuse matter is promptly carried out of the system; otherwise it would rapidly accumulate—fermentation would take place, the blood become polluted and the constitution so weakened that a simple malady might result seriously.

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No other remedy so thoroughly and effectively cleanses the blood of impurities. At the same time it builds up the weak and debilitated, and renovates the entire system. It cures permanently in all manner of blood and skin troubles.

Mr. E. E. Kelly, of Urbana, O., writes: "I had Eczema on my hands and face for five years. It would break out in little white pustules, crusts would form and drop off, leaving the skin red and inflamed. The doctors did me no good. I used all the medicated soaps and salves without benefit. S. S. S. cured me, and my skin is as clear and smooth as any one's."

Richard T. Gardner, Florence, S. C., suffered for years with Boils. Two bottles of S. S. S. put his blood in good condition and the Boils disappeared.

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To keep the skin clean is to wash the excretions from it off; the skin takes care of itself inside, if not blocked outside.

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Pears', the soap that clears but not exoriates.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

within the next twelve months greater advances will be made in sea coast and field artillery than has been accomplished during the last two decades. Artillery service has now become an intricate science and the pay of enlisted men, he says, should be increased proportionately. General Miles does not think it wise to longer delay the practical application of self-moving vehicles to the military service.

CUP DEFENDER ORDERED.

Contract With the Herreshoffs Has Been Signed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The order for the new yacht to defend the America's cup in the match of August next against the Shamrock II, was placed with the Herreshoffs on Wednesday, November 14, the contract required in the case being signed in this city on that day.

DEAD WITHOUT DOUBT.

This is a limburger cheese story which recently appeared in the Grocery World. To those retailers who have ever handled limburger cheese, the point is so well taken it will appeal with strong force.

Some years ago I travelled in the west for a Chicago firm of wholesale grocers, and before starting on one of my trips the "old man" called me aside for the usual talk about pushing the sale of slow goods. In the course of his talk he referred to a lot of limburger cheese which had been on hand for some time, saying that the effluvia had begun to taint all the stock, and we would have to get rid of it, and admonishing me to sell it at any price.

In due course I reached Davenport, and closed out the stuff to a little innocent German, who ran one of those delicatessen stores. On my return home I was much surprised to learn that the firm had been unable to ship the cheese, as the railroad companies refused to accept the case.

It was simply playing the deuce with our place, and we had to get it away some way, and finally I hit upon the scheme. I had a pine box made the shape of a burial casket, and packed the cheese within. I carefully marked the lid with the name, age, etc., of a supposed deceased useful member of society, and sent the case to the railroad station. Dressing myself decorously in mourning, and with requisite fittings, I hid me to the station and bought two first-class tickets for Davenport. I sat in the forward coach, a melancholy look of sorrow upon my careworn face, and really think I inspired a feeling of pity and sympathy in the breast of my fellow passengers.

The ride to Davenport was uneventful, and on our arrival there I went forward to the baggage coach to see that my charge met with no mishap. The baggage-master had his head out of the doorway of the car and seemed to be gasping for breath. On setting eyes on me, and seeing my mournful rig, he inquired, and in no cordial fashion, "Brother of yours?" On my nodding a solemn yes, he added:

"Well, you can bet your life he ain't in no trance."

When a man who professes Christianity has to walk the floor all night with a howling kid, and reflects that of such is the kingdom of heaven, he will probably backslide.

A great many men who are always talking about the treasures they are laying up in heaven, will never get a chance to claim them.

Figures may not lie, but the bloomer costume proves some of them to be rather deceptive.



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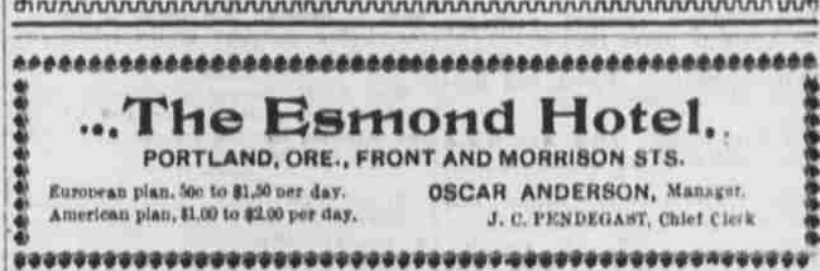
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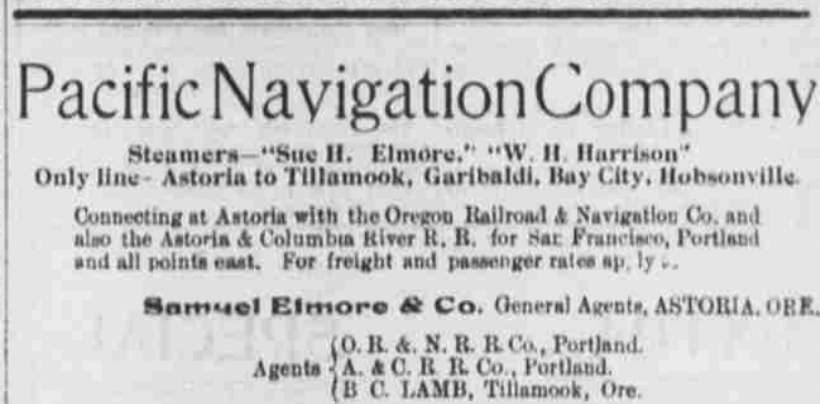


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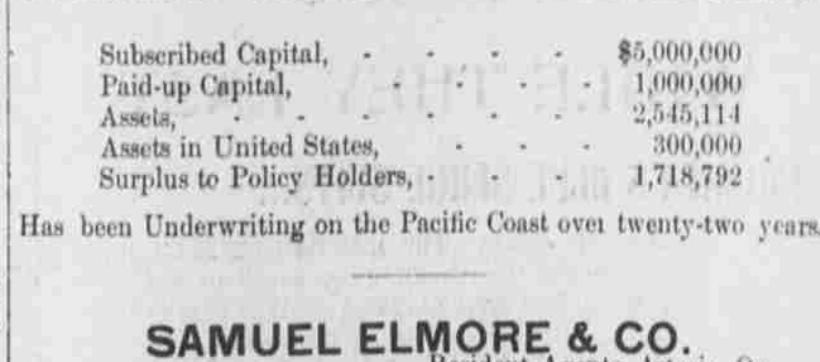


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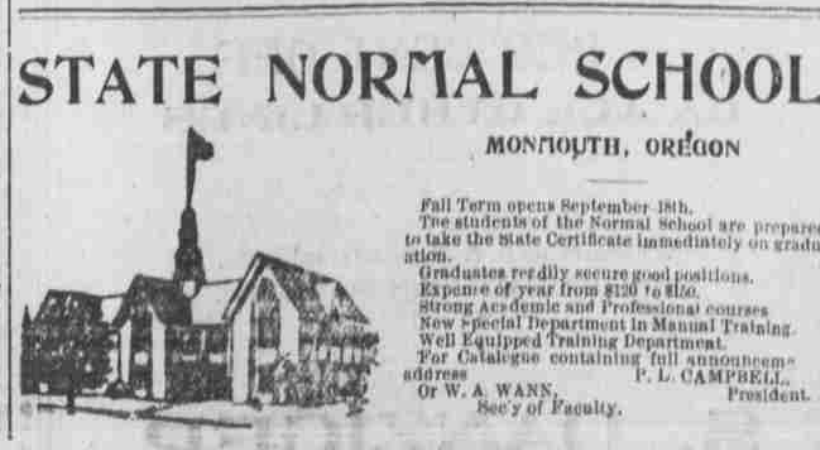
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