

OUR ANNUAL SALE

IS NOW ON

EVERYTHING REDUCED

..C. H. COOPER..

LABOR UNIONS SCORED.

Dr. Lyman Abbot Believes Man Should Be Allowed to Work as He Chooses Without Interference.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Dr. Lyman Abbot, in an address at the Lowell Institute last night, spoke in favor of American control of the isthmian canal.

"Today we are confronted by the question of the isthmian canal," said he, "and I hope it will be offered, controlled and operated by the United States alone. I hope it will belong to no corporation, no private company, but to the United States, as the Mississippi river belongs to the whole nation."

Dr. Abbot scored the action of labor unions in preventing a man working when, where, for whom and for what wages he chooses. He said:

"Not for an instant in a free state would the people tolerate legislation allowing this thing. But it is much worse when enforced by the laws of labor guilds. Thus it is the first duty of society to protect every man in his natural right to labor and enjoy the product of his labors."

Dr. Abbot then explained the single tax theory and advocated it strongly, because, he said, it taxes only unimproved land not the fruits of a man's own labor.

"It takes nothing from industry, nor does it involve confiscation, for it will not come about, if at all, by instant action."

"We should levy taxes on income and possessions rather than on expenditures," he went on. "Levying taxes on expenditures means that the poor pay more than the rich. The millionaire can wear but one suit of clothes at a time."

CADETS ARE MUCH PLEASED.

Hazing Investigation Will Relieve Monotony at Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—When the cadets heard of Representative Sherman's resolution to investigate hazing in the naval academy they appeared very much pleased. They said they would be delighted with an investigation as they had nothing to fear from it and it would give them a little excitement.

One cadet remarked that there had been practically no hazing at the naval academy for two years. He had never heard of any cadet being required to perform a menial service for another cadet. There was no cruel hazing at the naval academy. It was all fun and enjoyed when taken in good part by the victim as much as by those who were joking him. No such things as "wooden willies," "eagles," and sitting on bayonets were ever done in the academy, the cadet declared.

SHAMROCK MAY COME.

Old Cup Challenger May Enter Trial Races Here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—There is a possibility of Shamrock I, coming to this side with her successor, Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative, said that if it is early enough to insure plenty of trial races on the other side Sir Thomas may not bring her over but if Shamrock II, should be late in taking the water her predecessor will cross with her and the trials will be finished off Sandy Hook.

The old craft will have new spars and new gear and Designer Fife probably will manage her during the trial races. Their first appearance will be at the Clyde regatta at the Glasgow exposition.

PROFESSOR GOES TO INDIA.

Will Engage in Original Research in Connection With Early Sanskrit Literature.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—On the Cunard steamship Lucania, which sails for Europe today, will be Prof. A. D. W. Jackson, of Columbia University, who goes to India on a six months' leave of absence to engage in original research in connection with the ancient sources of Zend and Sanskrit literature.

While in India Professor Jackson will incidentally settle a dispute between the Parsis of Bombay and the Government of Great Britain.

SOUTH AMERICA RICH.

English Explorer Says That Country East of Andes Will Outyield Klondike or Transvaal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Sir Martin

Conway, an explorer who has contributed much to what is known of the mountain regions of the world, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having recently returned from his third trip of exploration to South America.

Sir Martin, whose explorations have extended over a period of ten years and who has devoted nearly thirty years to scientific research, said last night that his work in South America would mark the close of his career as an explorer. He said that he would maintain his interest in scientific discovery, but that in the future he would organize and set out exploring expeditions instead of going himself.

Sir Martin, being asked whether his explorations in South America were prompted by scientific objects or were for commercial purposes, said:

"I have been interested in the subject from a scientific standpoint. It is immensely rich in minerals—how rich no one knows."

"Do you believe that American or English capitalists may soon look to that region as a promising field for investment?"

"Probably not at present," Sir Martin replied. "Capitalists are cautious and the mineral resources of the region are as yet an undetermined quantity. There can be no question, however, that the entire territory east of the Andes is rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, tin and other metals are there in vast quantities—quantities so great as to make that region in the future more productive of precious metals than either the Transvaal or the Klondike."

CREW MAY GO TO ENGLAND.

University of Pennsylvania May Compete Against Oxford and Cambridge.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A special to the Times from Philadelphia says: Instead of a Cambridge or Oxford crew coming to America, there is much more likelihood of an American crew from the University of Pennsylvania going to England to compete in the Henley regatta this year. Coach Ellis Ward, of the Red and Blue, said that while there was little possibility of an English university crew coming to this country, the time is ripe for a Pennsylvania crew to cross the ocean, and attempt the task which both Cornell and Yale essayed in vain.

This is the most promising year in Pennsylvania's rowing history. With five men of last year's boat and a splendid lot of material to work with, Ward says that he can send a first-class crew to Henley and a second to Poughkeepsie, which if it does not win will give a good account of itself.

SCHOOLHOUSE DESTROYED.

Thorough Training in Fire Drill Saved Lives of Children.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Thorough training in the fire department exercises saved the lives of 150 pupils of the St. Louis French parochial school in Kensington.

While all the children were at their lessons on the upper floor, fire broke out and before it was discovered the whole underside of the first floor was blazing furiously and the inner stairway had been cut off. Father Bourassa, who discovered the fire, quickly notified the teachers who in turn gave the fire drill signal and as the pupils fell into line they were quickly marched down an outside stairway to safety. The school house was completely destroyed.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

Babylon Religious Street Procession and Temple Unearthed.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The German Babylon expedition under Professor Kaldewey, the noted Assyriologist, reports two important discoveries. He has unearthed a street procession of Bel-Merodach, the tutelary divinity of Babylon, and the great Merodach temple of Borsippa, containing a large number of very interesting antiquities.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 54 1/2¢; Bluestem, 53 1/2¢.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Wheat, May, 1901; cash, 93¢.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Wheat, May, opening 77 1/2¢; closing, 77¢.

PROFITABLE FOOTBALL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—The receipts of the Yale football association during the season of 1900 were \$44,425, expenditures, \$22,356.

ENGLAND LOYAL TO KING EDWARD

(Continued from page one.)

of the traditional ceremony and had taken pains to forewarn her successor.

OUR SYMPATHY APPRECIATED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: One of the indirect effects of the death of the lamented queen is the improved state of feeling between England and America. Tributes to her memory have come from every quarter of the globe, but those from America have been unique in sympathetic appreciation and have touched the hearts of Englishmen.

The honors paid in Washington, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and many legislative capitals have been rightly regarded as exceptional and unprecedented and general regret will be felt if the foreign office finds it necessary to emphasize any point of diplomatic difference with the United States. There will be a feeling of relief and pleasure if it takes advantage of an early opportunity of bringing to a close a controversy of long standing like the canal question.

The prospect for the acceptance of the amended treaty has cleared. There has been no further exchange of views between the embassy and the foreign office but public opinion has been prepared for welcoming the adjuvant of the troublesome question. It is not probable that the foreign office will act upon the treaty for a fortnight. The cabinet has not discussed it, and it will be held in abeyance until the queen's burial and there has been an opportunity for ascertaining the king's own wishes. This delay, if anything, will be helpful in promoting a friendly adjustment.

VICTORY FOR BROTHERHOODS.

Central Railroad of New Jersey Adopts New Wage Scale for Conductors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—After negotiations since last May for a new wage scale on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the board of directors, representing the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen and telegraph operators, have secured a new agreement for the pay of the conductors. It is expected that the new wage scale will also be adjusted satisfactorily to the members of the other brotherhoods before February 1.

Under the terms of the wage scale for conductors it is provided that the men employed on freight and coal trains shall be entitled to a ten-hour day and all time over that shall be paid for at the rate of 28 cents an hour.

A twelve-hour work day is provided for the passenger conductors, with pay at \$3.25 per day. A run of 150 miles is to be considered as ten hours' time. Extra pay is to be given for every minute over twelve hours' service, whereas formerly a conductor had to work thirty-five minutes before overtime pay was allowed him. It is also stipulated that the oldest men in the service of the company shall have the pick of the runs. The new scale of wages is to be considered in effect from January 1.

GERMAN SUGAR COMING.

Prospect That It Will Be Marketed in This Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Some apprehension is expressed in sugar circles as to the report that German refiners are preparing for a sharp fight to market their product in this country. About a year ago the secretary of the treasury decided, on complaint of the Russian ambassador, that Russian sugar was not subject to a countervailing duty for the reason that, technically,

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood had been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Kell, of 707 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescription and I would get well. Twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. has cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health."

After having filed the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Russian sugar did not receive an export bounty.

The contention of the German refiners is that Russian sugar does, in fact, receive a bounty and demand, it is asserted, is to be officially made upon the state department that German sugar be placed upon the same basis as Russian. Should, however, the countervailing duty on German sugars still be collected, it is then proposed, according to reports just received by sugar refiners, to pay the export bounty upon terms identical with those controlling Russian shipments. In that case, it is argued, the authorities at Washington will have no course left except to remove the countervailing duty.

The removal of the different duties on Russian sugars has resulted in the importation of quite an amount of that product. The imports of refined sugars during the year 1900 amounted to 17,515 tons, compared with 1903 tons in 1899, and a very large part of this increase was Russian crystals.

If the differential duties be removed, it is contended, the duty of refined over raw supplies gives the American refiner only about one-eighth cent per pound advantage over foreign refined and, consequently, it is further said, German refiners will only be required to undersell the American refiners about one-quarter cent per pound in order to secure business.

NEW RATE ON BARLEY.

Southern Pacific Offers Reduction to Enable Shippers to Dispose of Accumulated Supply.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—An important reduction in freight rates on barley will be made by the Southern Pacific commencing February 1. A rate has been fixed of 50 cents per 100 pounds on barley from California terminals and from Port Costa to the Missouri river, Mississippi river and Chicago common points. This, however, applies only to and from points named and not from or to intermediate points. The rate will expire March 31.

The rate at present is 70 cents per 100 pounds to the Missouri river, 75 cents to the Mississippi river, and 80 cents to Chicago. The reduction is made in order to allow shippers an outlet for a large over production, which has been accumulating here for several seasons on account of insufficient shipping facilities.

WAS NOT ABDUCTED.

Wealthy Chicago Woman Wandered From a San Francisco Sanitarium.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Henrietta B. Howell, the wife of a wealthy Chicago lumber dealer, who was reported to have been abducted from a private sanitarium on Tuesday, has been found at a private residence in the suburbs, where she wandered during the night.

Mrs. Howell came to San Francisco last December that she might be in closer touch with a mining property in which she is interested. Too close attention to her business is believed to have affected her mind. Her mother, Mrs. Edward Calhoun, and her husband have arrived here from Chicago and have filed rival applications for her guardianship, in which capacity Attorney Ranning of this city is now acting.

BOND DENIES INTERVIEW.

President of California Cured Fruit Association Wrongly Quoted.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 26.—An article from the New York Journal of Commerce, printed here yesterday morning, purporting to give an outline of the plans of the California Cured Fruit Association for next season, as stated by President Bond, created much indignation here among fruit men, who refused to believe Mr. Bond to be correctly reported. He was wired on the subject and responded as follows:

"Have not made the statements published in Journal of Commerce, nor have I had any interview with that or any other paper."

SEQUEL TO "QUO VADIS"

Another Novel From Sienkiewicz Will Soon Be Published.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Jeremiah Curtin, of the bureau of ethnology of known as the translator of Sienkiewicz's novels, who is on his way to Washington having nearly completed a tour of the world, is preparing two books for early publication. One will deal with an interesting Mongol tribe, known as the Burias, who, to the number of 200,000, inhabit the country to the west of Lake Balkal. Mr. Curtin says that Sienkiewicz will soon issue a sequel to "Quo Vadis," which will be first published in English in order to protect the copyright.

VETERAN MASONS.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Banquet of the Masons Veteran Association.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Old time Masons gathered in numbers at the twenty-ninth annual banquet of the Masons Veteran Association last night. Not one has been a Mason less than twenty-one years, for that is an absolute condition of membership in the association.

Joseph Lichtenstein, the oldest man in the room, had seen his ninety-first birthday, while Abraham Lyon, with 58 years of Masonry, was the man of

longest standing in the order. President George Arnold presided. Brief addresses were made by P. W. James, of the Philadelphia association; Chas. A. Shaw, of Brooklyn, and James Milligan, of Boston. William Shorer spoke to the toast, "The Veteran in Purple."

Ex-Poetmaster Charles W. Dayton spoke, and Derrick Brown, of Poughkeepsie, told of the condition of Masonry in the Orient, where he had traveled extensively. He suggested that the Masons of the United States subscribe \$12,000 to build a temple in Jerusalem, where the order is supposed to have originated. The Rev. Cornelius R. Twing, in speaking on "The Ladies," referred to the whole city as mourning for Queen Victoria.

LUMBER FOR MANILA.

Bids for Three Million Feet Opened at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Jan. 26.—Bids for three million feet of lumber to be shipped soon to Manila were opened today at the quartermaster's office here. They will be forwarded to Washington at once. The bids opened yesterday were from the Tacoma Mill Company, Union Lumber Company, of Tacoma; Lewis & Crane, of Seattle; Stetson & Post Mill Company, Kerry Mill Company, of Seattle; Derickson & Company, of Tacoma; West Side Mill Company, of Olympia; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, of Tacoma, and the Puget Sound Lumber Company, of Port Gamble.

U. S. MINISTER RETURNING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Alfred E. Buck, U. S. minister to Japan, who has arrived here, accompanied by his wife, en route to his home in Atlanta, Ga., on a four months' leave of absence, will remain in this city for several days. He will express no opinion on the outcome of the diplomatic negotiations now in progress between China and the powers.

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United States Official Report

MADE TO COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

by a geologist and mining expert of worldwide reputation, Professor Benjamin Silliman, who spent several months there, then being connected with the United States surveying corps, and in his official report says:

"Here are countless millions of tons of rich gold quartz reduced by the great forces of nature to a condition ready for the application of the hydraulic process, while the entire bed of the Rio Grande for over forty miles is a sluice, on the bars of which the gold derived from the wearing away of the gravel banks has been accumulating for countless ages, and now lies ready for extraction by the most approved methods of river mining. The thickness of the Rio Grande gold gravel exceeds in many places 600 feet, or nearly three times that of the like beds in California, while the average value per cubic yard is believed to be greater in the New Mexico beds than in any other such accumulations yet discovered."

"I have made a reconnaissance of the whole of this gravel along the Rio Grande, and have examined with all the care possible in the time at my command the character of the gravel and its contents of gold. Nothing, I am persuaded, since the discovery of California and Australia, is comparable for its immeasurable resources of gold available by the hydraulic process to the deep placers of the Rio Grande."

Other reports from eminent mining experts of national reputation pronounce the property of this company the richest and most extensive known.

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