

## THE UNDOING OF GENERAL BULLER

Petticoat Influence Was Too Strong at the War Office.

### THE KING FORCED TO YIELD

Lord Roberts and War Secretary Brodrick Threatened to Resign if Order for Buller's Dismissal Was Not Issued.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Interesting details concerning the enforced retirement of Sir Redvers Buller are given in a dispatch from London to the Herald. It is an open secret that what is known as "petticoat influence" has been far too strong at the war office ever since the Duke of Cambridge resigned and the present commander-in-chief has not escaped it.

There are many people who are inclined to applaud the speech of H. C. Richards, the night before last at Northampton, who declared that if Lord Roberts would leave bazaar openings to Lady Roberts and take the staff selections and war office reforms into his own hands there might be great reform at the war office.

It is doubtful if King Edward will ever have to face a more painful dilemma than the one he encountered when Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts had an audience with him at Marlborough house, said a member of the king's household.

When the news reached Balmoral of General Buller's Westminster speech everybody in the household suspended judgment until some sign was apparent how the king regarded it.

Ever since General Buller's departure from Waterloo for the war, when the king—then Prince of Wales—gave the cue to popular opinion of the commander-in-chief with his parting words; "Good-bye, old Buller," he has thus been spoken of.

Ever since his return to England it was known that the king had not changed his opinion of his former "comrade." The day after the Westminister speech it became known among the household that the king still held his faith in the bluff old general and regarded his orotund outburst as merely a military explosion in the face of bitter gloom.

So it seemed an accepted conclusion that no matter what the papers might say the king would stand by his former friend, even to the extent of conferring a peerage, as a mark of personal friendship. Some leakage of this opinion found their way to the public press and were transmitted to the war office.

It is said that ever since General Buller refused to correct his Spinkophilic dispatch he has been subjected to the bitter hostility of Lady Roberts, who used every effort to force her husband to demand his recall.

Within the last days her antipathy has found fresh vent, owing to his Westminister speech. It is said she induced "Bob" to go to the war office and demand of Mr. Brodrick that he issue an order for General Buller's resignation. Such an order was issued, but old Buller replied with a flat refusal to resign. Then Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick put their heads together and waited for the instance of the king's return to London to lay before his majesty the alternative of Buller's dismissal or their resignation.

It was by no means a pleasant interview. At first the king refused point blank to countenance any such drastic proceeding. He defended Buller right and left and declared that such a provocation as anonymous attacks was sufficient warrant for such an explosion on the part of the staff officer, but Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick were equally stubborn.

Lord Roberts threatened to resign instantaneously unless a royal mandate were issued for Buller's demotion. To this Mr. Brodrick also added his intention to release the seal of the war office. The latter threat would not have weighed for a moment with the king, but "Bob's" popularity is a different matter. His majesty used every effort to induce the commander-in-chief to reconsider his determination. Only when he finally discovered that the was out of the question was the royal consent reluctantly given to the order for General Buller's dismissal.

### IRON TRADE SITUATION.

Strong Home Demand Makes Outlook Appear Quite Favorable.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—The Iron Trade Review, discussing the market conditions this week, says:

The week has brought added strength to the situation. Whatever of easier condition it is to be encountered later on, there is no foreshadowing of it in actual events. No revival of export trade is in sight, but home demand is so broad and so strong that iron and steel manufacturers speak confidently of the first half of 1902.

The one overshadowing feature of the iron trade today in all departments is the unprecedented friction resulting from the failure of the railroads to provide for the freight offered them.

The story of car storage is as familiar as to loss its force, but the present condition is without parallel in the records of 1899, and with many manufacturers and consumers is the uppermost que-

tion beyond any consideration of price or production.

The mills that were closed by the steel strike have made no great headway as yet in replenishing the stock in distributors' hands depleted in the weeks of shut down, and will pass into the new year under full headway, with prospects of operation throughout the winter at the present record pace.

The railroads have placed rail contracts that insure the operation of the United States Steel Corporation's rail mills up to September, 1902, and the presumption is that other producers are not far behind.

### INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

Concessions Recently Made Do not Come Up to Expectations.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The English insurance companies are astonished at the recent report of the United States Consul General Mason at Berlin to the state department at Washington respecting the opinion that under the new imperial insurance law of May 12 last, for the regulation and control of insurance companies doing business in the German Empire, any well organized, adequately capitalized and competently managed foreign insurance or security company will be able to secure a concession to do business in Germany. Meetings have been held in London by English companies who are contemplating withdrawing from Germany. The managers of these concerns informed a representative of the Associated Press today that they are in exactly the same position as the Americans and that they regard "the alleged concessions made by Germany in response to the United States' protest as practically worthless and as being so stringent as to be almost prohibitive."

They point to the fact that only one American company is doing business in Germany. They also state that the time limit in which foreign companies should elect to accept or reject Germany's terms expired this month, but they understand it had been extended to 1800 on account of the refusal of practically all the English and American firms to accept them.

In the meanwhile the English firms hope to secure the British government's assistance in alleviating what they consider to be the continued unfairness of Germany's regulations governing foreign insurance companies. The English managers are apparently under the belief that in this effort they would have the support of a similar endeavor in the United States on the part of the American concerns.

### THE PRUNE CROP.

One Thousand Carloads Estimated to Be Now on Hand.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 24.—Local packers estimate the amount of prunes of the crop of 1900 now on hand at 1000 carloads. The estimate crop of Santa Clara county prunes this year is 40,000,000 pounds, which together with the estimate 20,000,000 pounds of the Italian variety produced by Oregon, Washington and Idaho, constitute the stock to be disposed of. So far this season neither commercial packer nor California Dry Fruit Association made any particular effort to dispose of this season's crop. All feel inclined to get last year's crop out of the way first. The growers are showing signs of uneasiness, but the fruit association is confident of virtually finding a market for the new crop at a good figure. Prices remain the same with few buyers.

### ARE MADE PORTS OF CALL.

Hamburg Line Will Take Cargo to San Francisco and San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 24.—Captain W. W. Deneberg, of the Kosmos Line, San Francisco, says that San Diego and San Francisco are to be made ports of call for the Hamburg-American line the captain stated that all business will be done in the name of the Kosmos Company, but that two distinct lines will be maintained and that arrangement will be continued subject to trade warrants.

### JOHN J. VALENTINE III.

President of Wells Fargo Company Suffering From Heart Trouble.

OAKLAND, Oct. 24.—John J. Valentine, president of the Wells Fargo Express Company, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in East Oakland. Ever since last July he has been suffering from acute heart trouble, but until a month ago was his normal self.

A short trip to the springs at Reno did not do the capitalist any good, and on October 14 he returned to his home and has been confined to bed ever since.

### TWO MEN MISSING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—For six days W. C. Heron and Oliver S. Gould all have been missing. A Being boat in which they left San Francisco has been found drifting bottom upward off Alcatraz Island and the relatives of the young men, both of whom were expert draughtsmen in the employ of the Riddon Iron Works, have been notified that their bodies probably lie somewhere at the bottom of the Golden Gate.

## BRITISH ARE NOT IN IT

### BEHIND THE UNITED STATES IN MANUFACTURING METHODS.

### American Industrial Competition Is Serious and Has Only Just Begun.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview with Charles Bierman Elliott, general manager of the Cape government railways, on the result of his recent visit to the United States. "American industrial competition is serious," says Mr. Elliott, "as it has only just begun. Splendid new machinery and new methods are everywhere in preparation and work will be undertaken on such a scale as to make successful competition difficult. My strong advice to the heads of British firms is to visit the United States and see for themselves. What greatly surprises me was the extent of the use of the automatic machinery nothing like which is to be seen in England."

After describing various large works he visited in the United States he goes on to refer to the use of American locomotives on the cape railways, explaining that it was only urgent hurry which led to their employment as the British firms are asked for 15 months and the American but six to complete the orders.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, referring to attacks made in London on Mr. Elliott for giving orders to the United States, says he has made inquiries of the Cape minister of railways and the managers of the companies concerned, and is in position to exonerate Mr. Elliott.

"No orders were placed anywhere," the correspondent asserts, "except with the sanction of the Cape government. Mr. Elliott's mission being simply one of inquiry and advice. The Cape government gave a preference to the extent of 10 per cent in price over bidders of all goods manufactured within the British Empire, and only British inability to complete within the time limit led to the giving of some orders to the United States."

### THE TOBACCO WAR.

British Firm Thinks It Has Nothing to Fear From America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The London correspondent of the Herald cables the following developments in the "tobacco war" in Great Britain:

"The service rendered to the English trade by Messrs. Wills, Player and the various other manufacturers who have resisted the efforts of Mr. Duke, the head of the American tobacco trust, to purchase their business is everywhere acknowledged in the trade. Some who have not studied the subject sufficiently have expressed the opinion that the British amalgamation will have nothing to fear if Mr. Duke is going to proceed on the scale which prompted him to offer the Messrs. Wills £2,000,000 (\$3,000,000) for their business, but others point out that the profits on this great British concern are equivalent to about 10 per cent on the £3,000,000, while in buying up Oxfords, limited, Mr. Duke gives a price which leaves him a return of only 4 per cent on his money. Just after Mr. Duke began getting in place an order for 25 new cigarette machines of a pattern already in use which capable of turning out 25,000 cigarettes a day. This order has not been cancelled before delivery was begun."

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are delaying this step, but it is possible it will be adopted as soon as a few more firms have come into line.

### BASS FOR HONOLULU.

Fry Taken There to Stock the Streams—Sockeyes for New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The California Fish Commission shipped to Honolulu by the steamer Samoa today a large number of black bass fry. The islands are entirely lacking in food fish and profiting by New Zealand's example are willing to avail themselves of salmon-like fishes in their attempt to stock their streams.

The same salmon will early tomorrow return to the steamer from Victoria, B. C., to New Zealand.

### MURDERED HER SISTER.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Mary Balle Wiener, charged with the murder of her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Pugh, was last night held to the common pleasure court without bail. She was unmoved by the amount.

### WHEAT MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Wheat December, 30¢.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Wheat Decemb., opened 30¢; closed 31.

TACOMA, Oct. 24.—Wheat, bluegram 30¢; white 30¢.

PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—Wheat, Walla Walla, M. & Valley, 30¢; Durum, 36¢.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WATER COMMISSION.

ASTORIA, OR., Oct. 17, 1901.  
To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of Astoria, Oregon:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with Sec. 135 of the Astoria City Charter, we herewith report the receipts and disbursements of the Astoria Water Commission for the quarter ending September 30, 1901:

	GROSS RECEIPTS.
For August, 1901—	\$1,445.60
From Water Rates, etc.	\$1,445.60
From amount received from Sinking Fund for 4 bonds transferred from G. F. ...	875.60
From accrued interest on above bonds	329.00
	<b>\$2,640.20</b>

For August, 1901—

From Water Rates, etc.

2,472.00

For September, 1901—

From Water Rates, etc.

2,506.95

Total receipts for quarter

**\$12,274.05**

Balance in General Fund as per July report

18,209.64

Total

**\$32,584.69**

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Salary of Superintendent of M. & V. ...

250.00

Salary of Clerk ...

60.00

Salary of Assistant ...

20.00

Salary of Keeper of Power House ...

75.00

Salary of Keeper of H. M. Works ...

75.00

Salary of Clerk of Accounts ...

10.00

General Fund Security ...

15.00

General Fund Securities ...

275.45

General Expenses ...

65

Salaries and Prints ...

20.10

Office Expenses (Fuel, Light, Heat, etc.) ...

15.00

Rent of Office and Shop ...

75.00

Repairs to Conduit, Water House ...

4.00