

GLIMPSES AT GOOD READING.

It is said that political parties in China are the first step toward progress. Of course, that is a goodly prospect, and that is a bad thing. One often hears of a noble discontent, but again it is questioned if noble discontent is noble per se. Not long ago, before political parties were known, China was contented. One and all, prince and peasant, young and old, declared "all within the four seas brethren, and all without the four seas barbarians." None disagreed, and united China was formed in its hatred of "the foreign devils."

James Taylor Headland of the university of Pekin, in his views of "Chinese Parties and Their Leaders" in *Asiatic Magazine* for November. He is a live man, associating with the people in their everyday life and looking on events through medium of a human sympathy unobscured by narrow prejudice. He offers a political explanation of the opprobrious title, "foreign devils":

"Once a red-haired, red-whiskered, blue-eyed British consul in Canton asked a Chinese official why the Chinese speak of foreigners as 'foreign devils.' 'Why is it,' the consul said, 'that your people call us foreign devils?'"

"The official, with that quiet, suave dignity Chinese officials assume so perfectly, at first hesitated to answer the question. Then he pressed him for a reply. 'I cannot tell you,' said the official at last; 'you would be angry if I did tell you.' 'Not at all,' the consul rejoined. 'On the contrary, I shall be indebted to you.' In all seriousness, then, and having in mind the red-haired, red-whiskered, blue-eyed images of the devils of his race, the official told the consul confidentially: 'We call you devils because you look like devils.'

"Hence," says this writer, "all without the four seas are devils for the excellent reason revealed to the consul." All within the four seas, regardless of political party or secret society, are brethren. But in the light of recent developments a schism seems to have split even the ranks of the brethren.

The old order may have prevailed in the dark ages before the agitation of political parties began.

Two parties contend in China, the liberal and the conservatives. Selfish and self-sufficient, the conservative element in the north of China is the most powerful sway over eastern Asia. It believes in the full meaning of China—the center of the earth—and is oblivious to what goes on in the world outside.

Emperor Kwang Hsu is the official head of the liberal party. Professor Headland describes him as "one of the most remarkable potentates, William of Germany not excepted, on the stage of the world today. The reform movement began with the founding of the Reform Club in 1895. Soon thereafter was put on a running basis one of its energetic members called on a professor to procure the names and addresses of the leading magazines and newspapers published in the United States. It was discovered that members had a list of English, German, French and Russian publications and subscribed for them. Hardly had the proselyting influence of the Reform Club begun to work, when the conservatives caused it to be suppressed as a nuisance to the government. Though the doors were shut, it was too late. The eager minds of the young men had been opened to the light of new knowledge.

During the summer of 1898 Professor Headland was engaged with a noted literary graduate, Hans Lin, in the task of translating a book on mental philosophy into Chinese. News came that the emperor had issued an edict abolishing the literary essay as a part of the great examinations. What will be the result of the edict? I asked Hans Lin.

"Some will and some will not," he answered discreetly.

Edicts came from the palace in such rapid succession as to take their breath away in surprise. In fact, as the professor says, they almost took Kwang Hsu's breath away definitely. For when the emperor dower returned from her summer palace Kwang Hsu was put in confinement, from which he has not yet been liberated. The results of the reform movement were marvellous. The emperor succeeded in establishing a university which still stands. The principal departments of the university are for the study of the languages of the allied powers, Law, medicine and athletics have attention. Other colleges have sprung up all over the land.

It is a singular fact that the two greatest men in China should be named Chang Li, which answer to our names of Brown and Jones. Li Hung Chang is the greatest liberal, though not properly a reformer. Says Professor Headland:

"Li Hung Chang is as great a statesman as Bismarck, as great a general as Grant, as great a politician as Platt and as great a business man as Rockefeller. A large part of his wealth lies in pawnshops. He is probably the greatest pawnshop owner in the world." He is thoroughly Chinese, in his conduct and in the way silver sticks to his palm.

Chang Chih-tung is the next great liberal. He is a victory was engaged in writing one of the most remarkable books, regarding the new learning, while the emperor was issuing his reform edicts. He urges that knowledge of foreign affairs be scattered broadcast.

Prince Ching is a reform nobleman who risked his life to defend and to send provisions to the imprisoned miners in Peking. He is a man who favors foreigners, yet whom all the Chinese love and respect.

Professor Headland traces all present troubles to the last efforts of the conservatives to preserve the conditions of 4000 years. They are incapable of governing the country. The onus of the allied powers is to place the reform emperor, Kwang Hsu, on the throne and give him as aide young officials who have secured a foreign education; then, in ten years, China will stand beside Japan as a progressive oriental nation.

Professor W. O. Swater resumes his discussion on "Alcohol Physiology and Temperance Reform" in *Harper's Monthly* for November. He says that work in temperance reform has gradually ceased to be the propaganda of the many. Criticism may be leveled against school text-books for the misleading statements placed before children.

No one should teach that alcohol is a food in the ordinary sense of the word. Neither should it be called poison. But it may be taught that the moderate use of alcohol is fraught with danger; that alcohol often does

harm to the health when people do not realize it; that the person in good health does not need alcohol and is better off without it. Moreover, there are business considerations which should influence a young man to be temperate. Already many railroads and business establishments refuse to employ men who drink.

Great as the danger of alcohol is to health, to the nurse, the moral injury it causes is incomparably worse. It demoralizes the character. Temperance instruction should therefore be based on moral training. Rational reform will regulate the saloon and reduce the temptation to drink by establishing tea and coffee houses and "temperance" places of amusement.

Ethical substitutes for the saloon is the question foremost in the minds of rational temperance workers. A partial report of the ethical subcommittee of the committee of fifty, that has been investigating the problem, appears in the *American Journal* of November. The locality about the Chicago commons was the field of research. It is in the heart of the industrial district of the Seventeenth ward, and has been adjudged to be a very bad laboratory for the study of social problems of America.

All preconceived ideas of the saloon were cast aside. Only actual facts on the basis of precise observation were taken. Pictures drawn by lecturers, placed at the bases of the saloons and popular conceptions intended to arouse public sentiment, were criticised as not being true to real conditions.

"The saloon is an institution grown up among the people, not only in answer to their demand for its wares, but to their demand for certain necessities and conveniences, which it supplies either alone or better than any other agency. It is a part of the neighborhood; it fits into the life of the neighborhood; it fulfills in the neighborhood a need which unfortunately has been left to it to exercise. With keen insight into human nature and into the wants of the people it anticipates all other agencies in supplying them, and thus claims its right to exist. In some sections of the city it has the appearance of accomplishing more for the laboring classes from business interests than we from philanthropic motives."

Often an absence of those horrors which many associate with drinking liquors gives room for the idea that the saloon may be a social necessity. This is an equally false position, says Royal L. Melendy, who makes the point. While the Chicago saloon is hedged in by every law yet it sells liquors to minors, keeps open door all night and Sunday. Certain downtown saloons do close at midnight, not in obedience to city law, but in response to the law of demand. Their daytime patrons have gone home and joined the patrons of the neighborhood saloon.

At the close of the day's work poor, underpaid and unskilled laborer goes into the room or rooms he calls "home." A scanty, poorly cooked meal is served by an unkempt wife, to the sound of crying children. He feels the same demand of mental stimulus and social relaxation that lead richer men to form the great clubs. Is there no place for him to go? In the Seventeenth ward brewing companies have seen and met these needs. Among 163 saloons, 111 offer free lunches, 147 are supplied with tables where he may sit and discuss politics and play penicils with his friends. Soon after midnight customers, while six of them are dance halls and three permit gambling.

Each saloon is in reality a club. Its character is determined by the kind of men who frequent it, and about the same men having something in common, and the same social life, the rendezvous night after night. The sign above the door may hint of its character as "Italian Headquarters," "Millman's Exchange," "Mechanics' Exchange," etc. A stranger stepping into one of these places finds a few men free from drinking, others reading or playing cards at the tables or talking politics or neighborhood gossip. Without rules, it surpasses in spirit the organized club when it comes to discussion. In fact, the saloon is the social center of the neighborhood.

Boys are provided for. A nickle is charged for a game of pool, and a check is given the holder to a glass of beer, a 5-cent cigar, cigarettes or a soft drink. About 27 per cent of saloons are thus equipped. Many have free shower baths, handball courts, bowling alleys and shuffle boards. An abundance of free music is served and no questions asked, while in some instances the saloon poses as a labor bureau, assisting men to find employment.

The data given was gathered by Mr. Melendy in the saloons, on street corners, at the homes at all hours of the day and night and in various disguise. He was aided by sporting men, police and professors, ministers and business men. His observations on wineries, beer gardens and suburban saloons are interesting. In conclusion he says:

"The adaptability of the saloon to the needs of a particular locality is a source of constant surprise and admiration as it is also a cause of genuine consternation among Christian people who reflect at all upon the cautious institutionalism of the churches."

If the proper study of mankind in man science seems in a fair way to establish a basis from which to reason, laboratory work in physiology and anatomy has made great advances and the investigating microscope now craves in the human mind. The hour for purely theoretical reasoning is past. Hard facts are gained by tracing out relations, causes, effects, laws and tendencies. The department of child study is acknowledged; children are studied at home in measure them to determine laws of development; and for hygienic reasons the teeth, eyes, ears and skin are examined. Teachers and psychologists watch day by day and take note of mental peculiarities for pedagogical purposes. The deficient and irregularly unruly child is found to be not from any will of his own. He is the victim of circumstances, heredity, physical deformity and environment.

It is proved beyond a doubt that the criminal is not like other men. Studies of criminal anthropology and dentists of criminal psychology have studied many thousands of convicts and have obtained positive information. Investigations have been carried on in different parts of the world among unlike nationalities.

A movement is on foot to establish prison laboratories in the United States and train young observers for the work. The scope of the plan is outlined in the current *American Journal of Sociology* by Professor C. R. Henderson of the university of Chicago. From the result of the investigations are promised better methods of prevention and reform and the enlightenment of authorities in criminal law and procedure.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

President McKinley attended the "Founder's Day" banquet at the Union League club, Philadelphia, Saturday night and made the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Union League—An after-dinner speech is to me always a difficult performance, and an after-dinner speech at dinner is a still more difficult task, and I shall do little more than make acknowledgment to this patriotic association for its unceasing loyalty to the government, for its earnest support, it has given to the present administration, in the trying years through which it has passed, and express my sincere thanks for the great honor this meeting and demonstration brings to me, which should be shared by my distinguished associates on the national stage, the vice president elect, as well as by those connected with me in the conduct of public affairs.

"We are always in danger of exaggeration on an occasion of exultation over a political victory, and while the result is mainly due to the efforts of our splendid party, there is sometimes a tendency to give too little credit to other forces which, silent though they may be, however, are none the less of great importance. We must not without great acknowledgment from that great body of our citizens who, belonging to another party, powerfully assisted in the achievement of the result which you celebrate tonight; nor for that other large body, former members of our party, who with honesty of purpose, separated from us a few years ago on financial issues, but have now returned and are home again to stay. Nor is any accounting for the victory either just or accurate which leaves out of the calculation the almost unbroken column of labor engaged in mechanics and agriculture, which rejected the false doctrine of class distinction and which rebuked those teachings which would destroy the faith of American citizenship in the future of the business men in every part of the country, typified by this great organization, were a mighty factor in the recent contest. And may we not also ascribe much to the influence of the home, with its affiliations? In any previous election I have greater than any way did the counsels of the friends determine more largely the vote of the electors?"

"Nothing in government can be more impressive than a national election, where the people delegate their powers and invest them with authority to execute their behests. The very character of the transaction clothes it with solemnity. It is a serious business. Its issues are always momentous. What a lesson in self-government it teaches. Sixty million voters on the same day throughout every section of the United States depositing their mandate and recording their will. Done by the people in their own communities, in the very precincts of the home, under the endorsement of the gold standard, and chosen officials to insure its freedom and independence, the ballot a secret one. God forbid that any citizen selected for that sacred trust should ever attempt to divert the will of the sovereign people to his own private ends. Some disappointments follow all elections. But all men rejoice when an election is so decisive as to admit of neither dispute nor contest. The value of a national victory can only be rightly measured and appreciated by what it accomplishes. It is fortunate for the party in power if it understands the true meaning of the result. Those charged by the people with administration and leadership are required to interpret, as well as to execute, the public will, and its rightful interpretation is essential to its faithful execution. We cannot overestimate the great importance and the far-reaching consequences of the electoral contest which took place on the 9th of October. It is not a mere personal phase. It is not the triumph of an individual, nor altogether of a party, but an emphatic declaration by the people of what they believe and would have maintained in government. A great victory of the kind which we have witnessed in the progress of the campaign. We may differ as to the extent of influence of the several issues involved, but we are all agreed as to certain things which it settled. It records the unquestioned endorsement of the gold standard, industrial independence, broader markets, commercial expansion, reciprocity, the open door in China, the inviolability of the public faith, the independence and authority of the judiciary, and peace and beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines. American credit is unimpaired, the honor of the American flag unscathed, and the obligations of a righteous war and treaty of peace unrepudiated.

"The Republican party has placed upon it tremendous responsibilities. The party could ask no higher expression of confidence. It is a great thing to have this confidence; it will be a greater thing to deserve and hold it. To this party are committed new and grave problems. The task of settlement is for the whole American people. Who will say they are unequal to it?"

"Liberty has not lost, but gained in strength. The structure of the fathers stands as secure as things. It is upon which they raised it, and is today, as it has been in the past and as it will be in the years to come, the government of the people, by the people and for the people."

"Be not disturbed, there is no danger from empire; there is no fear for the Republic."

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO.

Senator Allison States, in His Opinion, the Business of the Coming Session.

Senator William E. Allison, chairman of the senate finance committee, en route to Washington, unfolded his mind as to what, in his opinion, would constitute the business of the forthcoming short session of congress. I assume that these will all be passed. "That must be done in the short session in order to avoid an extra session. The regular appropriations must first of all be passed. In these included the river and harbor bill which did not pass at the last congressional session. I assume that these will all be passed. "Then the army bill must be passed. Exactly what, of course, I do not know, but the condition confronts us of an army reduced by law to an extent equal to national necessities. The 1st of July, 1901, reduces the army to 27,500 men. Prudence at least suggests that under existing conditions some measure be taken against that date.

"There are also measures which will present themselves as exceedingly important. First of these is consideration of the war revenue bill, axes in force in war time are not appropriate in time of peace. Neither is a large surplus desirable in the treasury. The house committee is also considering the reduction, and the secretary of the treasury has recommended a reduction

of \$30,000,000. In my opinion stamp taxes generally should be removed. A bill for the digging of the Nicaragua canal will be the foremost proposition. The Hepburn bill passed by the house will come before the senate. I do not believe the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can be regarded as obsolete. Negotiations for a Hay-Panama treaty meant that this government considered the famous treaty to be in force. The whole subject will consume much time in the short session.

"The ship subsidy bill will be considered, and I believe that it will be passed, although it affords the democrats more cause for opposition than any other possible theme."

LINCOLN'S PICTURE FELL.

It Alarmed the McKinley Household at the White House.

The president and Mrs. McKinley and their children were startled by a tremendous crash in the east room a few nights ago. The room had been closed since the afternoon, and there were all sorts of conjectures as to the noise, ranging from the explosion of a bomb to the collapse of a wall.

Half a dozen attendants rushed into the room and found the life-sized portrait of Lincoln on the carpet. The canvas was torn from the frame and the frame badly damaged. Examination showed that the painting itself was not injured, and it was rolled up and put away. It will be necessary to get a new frame. The broken one was a massive affair of gilt moulding and measured 10x15 feet.

The portrait of Lincoln, with those of George and Martha Washington and Jefferson, hung in front of uncurtained windows on the east wall of the room. It was painted by Gogswell and was one of the most striking objects in the famous room. It is considered a fine likeness and has been reproduced in many different ways.

"DIVINE SARAH" IN NEW YORK.

She is Full of Exclamation Upon Her Arrival There.

"Oh! Mon Dieu! So much bones and so much food!"

"This exclamation, Sarah Bernhardt uttered upon her arrival in New York, after a five-day voyage, when she stepped off the gang plank of the French liner L'Aquitaine, a few days ago, after what she described as "a most tempestuous trip."

"Everybody was sick," she said, "and Monsieur Coquelin is still so sick he cannot talk." "Oh, Mon Dieu! Oh, my long, thin bones!"

Mme. Bernhardt was driven to the Hotel Savoy. With her were three maids, also two fox terriers, known as "Mr. and Mrs. Dennis." "I am on this country, Dennis isn't he my name when I am touring through America," she said.

She began her repertoire with "L'Aiglon" at the Garden theater Monday, November 26. After a five-week tour in New York she will tour the country.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

The First Made to Europe Via the Orient and the Suez Canal.

Something strictly new in the wheat exporting business came to light Monday, says the Oregonian, in the charter of the British steamship Glentworth by Bowditch & Co., of London, on Piget Sound for Europe by way of half a Suez canal. The shipment which goes out on the Glentworth will be the first that has ever gone to Europe by way of the orient. The Glentworth, which is the first of a regular line that will carry large quantities of wheat, will load on her first outward trip about 3000 tons of wheat and will fill up the remainder of her space with freight for the orient. She will touch at Yokohama, Kobe, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and Colombo. There is always large traffic between these ports and the steamers will discharge and load at each of them.

Freight offerings from Europe to the orient are always heavy, and there will be no difficulty in securing full outward cargo for the steamers coming this way. They expect to secure enough through freight from Europe to the Pacific coast to enable the steamer to fill up her capacity when she leaves the orient to cross the Pacific.

POISONED BY BEER.

Seventy Deaths and 16,000 Sick in and Near Manchester England.

The beer poisoning epidemic at Manchester, which has so worked up the North of England, has now spread to London. The county council announced it is taking active measures to protect the community. The working-men now empty his pewter pint with more or less fear and trembling and analyze the water used at night on the charcoal used at the breweries. Many of these were found to contain arsenic.

In Manchester and other districts there are already 18,000 patients, and there have been seventy deaths due to the beer. The strength of glucose supplied to the favorite local brewers which caused peripheral neuritis, very similar to beri-beri. As the result of the agitation the use of glucose will probably be restricted by legislation.

The public analyst suggests that the mystery in the Maybrick case might have been solved, had the facts, now made public in regard to arsenic in beer, been known at the time of trial.

Sent After Flour.

Frederick White, of Coventry, N. Y., was sentenced to prison for a term of six months. One day in the spring of 1884 his wife sent him to the store, a short way off, to buy a bag of flour, saying:

"Don't come home without that flour dear."

White promised to do as she requested and started off. That was the last seen of him until a few days ago, when he returned, carrying a sack of flour on his shoulder.

"Here's your flour, Maria," he said. "I didn't forget it."

White had been supposed to be dead, but it seems that he had been in the west, where he has acquired considerable property. He will return and take his wife back with him.

The new law that France, Germany and Austria have recently instituted for the purpose of curtailing the export bounty on sugar is attracting quite a little attention at the moment in New York sugar circles; and somewhat various theories are current regarding the effect of such a change if made in refiners' supplies there.

GENERAL NEWS.

Queen Victoria is having her will revised. Her fortune is estimated at \$30,000,000.

President Diaz was inaugurated for the fifth time as the chief executive of the republic of Mexico Saturday.

The German losses in China from typhoid and climatic diseases generally continue large, despite official denials.

The sales of Standard Oil shares in the open market Wednesday aggregated 157 shares at \$175, a new high record for the stock.

Eleven armored ships, to cost about \$60,000,000 when finished, are attracting shipbuilding experts to the navy department.

Freeman F. J. Jones was killed in a freight train wreck near Waukegan, Nevada, on Friday. He was caught between the engine and tender.

The Vermont, receiving ship at the Brooklyn navy yards, has been abandoned. She has been in this branch of the service for sixteen years.

The place of the United States internal revenue commissioner, made vacant by the death of Geo. Wilson, will be tendered to Joseph Manley, of Maine.

The municipal council of Speyer, Germany, adopted a resolution to place a commemorative tablet in the house where the late Henry Villard was born.

J. Thomas Baldwin, the famous bandmaster, is dead in Boston, from blood poisoning, the result of a simple injury. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1832.

George H. Phillips, the man who had the corner in corn in Chicago last week, is credited with having cleared up \$300,000 from the other gamblers in corn.

Senator Lodge will in all probability be selected as the chairman of the committee on foreign relations to fill in the vacancy caused by the death of Senator C. K. Davis.

Twenty-four cases of smallpox were discovered in a block on West Sixty-ninth street, near West End avenue, New York. The disease is supposed to have started from a negro actor.

The London Express publishes a rumor that a gigantic gold mine trust has been formed, including John D. Rockefeller, Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Joseph Benjamin Robinson.

A dispatch from Paris to a London paper says Oscar Wilde is dead. He expired in an obscure house in the Latin quarter, and was received into the Catholic church on his death bed.

William Gibson, near Ashland, Ky., ran a red hot poker down the throat of his 2-year-old stepdaughter in Cattieburg. The child died. Gibson then set fire to an adjoining building and fled.

The international live stock exposition opened at Chicago Saturday. A thousand head of family stock from this country, England and Canada are on exhibition, and \$75,000 in prizes will be awarded.

With official returns from every county in Kentucky, the Courier-Journal announces Bryan's plurality is 7875, and Beckham's as 3518. The vote will be canvassed at Frankfort on December 3.

Rear-Admiral Frederick G. McNair died at his residence in Washington Wednesday, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was the ranking rear admiral of the navy and the officer next in line to Admiral Dewey.

It is officially announced in Berlin that President Kruger will be received there with all honors due the chief of a state. The emperor, however, will stay away from Berlin during the time of the Boer president's visit.

Ex-President Kruger will arrive in Berlin December 8, and will stay until December 9, and to Magdeburg December 10. The government has been informed of his impending visit.

Henry Russell, one of the most noted composers of sea songs, is dangerously ill in Chicago. It is now some years since he appeared in public, and being 70 years of age, it is feared that the outcome of the present illness may be fatal.

Miss Eugenia Washington, great grand niece of George Washington, one of the founders of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and president of the Society of Founders and Patriots, died in Washington Friday.

The general council of the Seine Wednesday at Paris unanimously adopted a resolution that the French government should take the initiative in the endeavor to bring about the arbitration of issues between Great Britain and the Boers.

If an agreement concerning the rates to the G. A. R. encampment is not arranged between the states before December 7, it is likely the encampment will not be held at Denver. Cleveland is making a strenuous effort to secure the encampment.

Contracts were signed in London and ratified in Wall street for the equipment of the Charting Cross, Easton & Wampstead underground railway with electricity at a cost of about \$20,000,000. Americans will furnish all the capital for the enterprise.

A feature of the Faeg-Tippon horse sale today was the sale of Axtill, the famous trotting sire. He was bought by G. B. Barlow of Bingham, N. Y., for \$14,700. For a year and a half he changed hands, and was sold for \$625. His racing days are over.

Ex-Governor Joseph W. McClurg, aged 82, died at Lebanon, Missouri, Sunday of hemorrhage of the stomach. He was elected Governor of Missouri as a republican in 1886, and served one term. He served in congress from 1862 to 1868.

A jury to try Jessie Morrison, charged with killing Mrs. G. Olin Castle, her rival at Eldorado, Kansas, was sworn after more than three weeks' examination of witnesses. All of the jury are farmers and married men. None of them are under 30 years of age.

The Union Pacific mail made a record of more than a mile a minute for 150 miles from Grand Island to Omaha Saturday. The train was two hours late at Grand Island. After an exciting run it landed in Omaha just 27 minutes behind schedule time having made 154 miles in 150 minutes.

Richard Novak, aged 14 years, was found guilty of murder in Chicago Wednesday. Novak stabbed and killed his companion, Albert Olson, during a quarrel, September 17. Novak is said to be the youngest murderer ever convicted in Cook county. He will be sent to the reformatory under the indeterminate act.

Shafroth's irrigation bill is now in the hands of the committee on public lands. It directs the geological survey and the surveys of at least four reservoir sites and ditches therefrom in each of the arid land states, which are designated as Washington, Idaho, California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Smallpox cases are increasing in New York city and the authorities are uneasy, fearing an epidemic in the infected district.

The wheat crop of the Darling Downs district, Australia, is expected to be all records. In some instances it will yield 82 bushels to the acre.

The Manchester Guardian says it understands Queen Victoria has decided to confer a dukedom on Lord Roberts, and that parliament will be asked to vote him £103,000.

A tunnel is proposed from Europe to Africa under the straits of Gibraltar, a distance of 25 miles. The cost is estimated at \$23,000,000. If built, trains will run through it.

The estimates for 1901 for the war department amount to \$185,903,551 and the estimates for 1902 amount to \$217,773,855. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amount to \$148,205,935.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, has pardoned both General White and General Marsh upon the payment of \$5000 fine each, in the face of their recent convictions for frauds against the state.

Four companies of German troops are reported to be seriously menaced 35 miles west of Pao Ting Fu. Eight companies of French troops, with three days' rations, have left to go to their relief.

The cash balance on hand shown by the report of Secretary Treasurer Bramwood of the International Typographical Union is \$27,600. The union printers' home has a cash balance of \$8720 on hand.

Senator Frye who has charge of the ship subsidy bill, announced that he would call up that bill in the senate Tuesday, and move to have it made an unfinished business, displacing Spooner's Philippine bill.

The body of Colonel Lisum killed in China, was taken from the transport Thomas at San Francisco, and carried, under a military escort, to the Presidio, where it will lie until conveyed to Washington.

Senator Fairbanks has introduced a bill in the senate to admit Oklahoma as a state, with two representatives. It contains provisions for a constitutional convention and the grants of land for state institutions are made.

General MacArthur makes his weekly death list to the department and it is much longer than ever. The American soldiers in the Philippines are losing their lives from disease at a rapid rate as these lists show.

The twenty-seventh convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Society is in session in Washington City with 500 delegates present. The army cantonment question is one of the important questions discussed.

The American-Transvaal league in Chicago has prepared a message which will be sent to President Kruger of the Transvaal inviting him to visit the United States as soon as he has finished his European tour.

Gibson, the man accused of killing his 2-year-old stepdaughter by forcing a red hot poker down her throat, has been arrested near Ashland, Kentucky, and is now in the hands of a mob that seems determined to lynch him.

A call has been issued by the National Livestock association for a convention to be held in Salt Lake city on January 15. The convention will deliberate on the subject of the industry and its general improvement.

The greatest livestock show ever held in this country is open this week in Chicago. Great interest centers in the sheep exhibit, which is said by sheep raisers to be by far the finest display of the kind ever seen in the United States.

Mrs. Charles H. Blow, wife of a former Illinois game warden, swore out warrants in Chicago charging her husband with attempting to chloroform her and her three children and then turning on the gas, so that suffocation would finish the work.

Loren W. Collins, associate justice of the state supreme court, has declined the appointment as senator to succeed the late Cushman K. Davis, which was offered him by Governor Lind. It is further stated that Judge Collins will not be a candidate for the place when the legislature meets.

Li Hung Chang has received a dispatch from the court, which has ordered either to behead or otherwise kill Yu Hsien, formerly governor of Shan-shi, who killed personally many Christians. Members of Li Hung Chang's staff say the emperor will probably send Yu Hsien a silk cord, which is an intimation that he must kill himself.

Former Quartermaster White was sentenced at Lansing, Michigan, Monday to ten years in the penitentiary for frauds against the state. White fled to South Africa at the time of the exposure and recently returned to accept the fate awaiting him. The states' military aid to parties in the trial and brought back again, at heavy advances, with state funds.

The Jesse Morrison murder trial at Eldorado, Kansas, is nearing its end. The strongest evidence against the young woman is the death bed evidence furnished by Mrs. Castle, whom Miss Morrison is accused of killing on account of jealousy. Miss Morrison was courted by the late Jesse Morrison, who married Mrs. Castle died from wounds in the throat made with a razor.

Preparations for a prize fighting carnival, to be held in Cincinnati in February, are under way. The preliminary steps in the matter were taken when James J. Corbett, acting for the Cincinnati promoters, signed Tommy Ryan of Syracuse to box Jack Root of Chicago 20 rounds for a percentage of the gate receipts. The men will fight at 158 pounds, weighing on the date of the battle, February 15.

The Beauty Contest. The Pan-American beauty contest closed Saturday at New York and awards were made. This was a competition for the purpose of selecting two of the most beautiful women in America, a blonde and brunette, to typify North and South America in the official emblem of the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo in 1901. A committee of 10, of which Senator Depew was chairman, selected from thousands of photographs sent to New York, Miss Maude M. Coleman Wood, of Charlottesville, Va., who was chosen to represent North America and Miss Maxine Elliott (Mrs. N. C. Goodwin), brunette, to represent South America.

Boy Dragged to Death. Perry Kincaid, 18 years of age, was killed near Constock, Southern Oregon Sunday. Accompanied by his brother, he was beating his way south on the railroad. He lost his position on the rods underneath a car of train No. 15, on the Southern Pacific, and in trying to regain it missed his hold and became tangled in the brakelights. He was dragged to a place where his body was torn to pieces and scattered along the track. His brother, who failed to get on the train, followed after on foot. He found successively articles of clothing, then portions of the body, and then the trunk. The brothers were from Auburn, Wash.

Officers Re-elected. Washington, Dec 6.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union this morning re-elected the present general officers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

Secretary of State F. I. Dunbar is a very sick man at his home in Salem. Henry C. Winters, a civil war veteran, died at the home for the aged in Portland, Thursday.

Frank Kimball, a La Grande business man, is hopelessly ill in St. Vincent's hospital in Portland.

Word was received from Cape Mears light house that Capt. George W. Boyl