

# A BRITISH HERO IN CHINA

## Leading a Scaling Party, a Young Lieutenant Jumps into a Nest of Boxers.

### His Splendid Courage and Fighting Qualities Bring a Recommendation for the Victoria Cross--Boxers Advancing on the Imperial City.

PEKIN, Dec. 15.—Colonel Tullock has returned here. He reports having had an exciting experience. His detachment was fired upon eight miles from Pekin. He could not discover the assailants, as they used smokeless powder and modern guns.

Fifty men under Lieutenant McPherson, of the 26th Beluchistan regiment, were sent to his aid. Immediately after their arrival Colonel Tullock attacked the town, which had been entered by the use of scaling ladders. In the attack McPherson distinguished himself. He led a scaling party, which reached the town, jumped down into the place and emptied his revolver, killing five men. He then drew

his sword and defended himself until his men arrived in force and saved him from an impending death. Colonel Tullock speaks highly of the lieutenant's action. He says, he believed he did a deed which merits the Victoria Cross, in his jump to what was apparently certain death in order to lead his men who were coming up the ladder. Fortunately the Chinese had only a few carbines and were badly shot, and none of the British troops were wounded during the fight. Forty Boxers were killed, a number wounded and many captured.

The French report an approach on the Chinese Imperial city of 10,000 men. Pao Ting Fu, their garrison fifteen miles west, being attacked by the advance guard.

### CURIOUS FEATURES

About the Coming Reinauguration of President McKinley.

(By Rene Bache.)

On March 4 next, for the first time in twenty-eight years, a President of the United States will be his own immediate successor. It is a point that lends picturesque interest to the coming inauguration, the last occasion on which such a thing occurred having been in 1822, when General Grant became his second term. In all probability, this celebration will be much more spectacular than the last, just as was the case when the hero of Appomattox was installed in the White House. This time, however, it is a day of special triumph and jubilation in honor of their recent overwhelming victory, and already it is proposed to erect a building for the ball, at a cost of \$25,000, instead of using the Pension Office for that purpose.

Mr. McKinley will ride from the White House to the capitol, alone to deliver his address—a thing which has not happened since 1872. It occurred also in 1868, but that was because Andrew Johnson was unfriendly to Grant, and refused to accompany him, just as John Adams would not go with Jefferson under similar circumstances and for the same reason. Being at once the outgoing and the incoming Chief Executive of the nation, Mr. McKinley will occupy alone the room seat of a carriage, drawn by four horses, and will thus be enabled more conveniently to distribute right and left his bows of acknowledgment for the plaudits of the enthusiastic multitude.

About half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of March 4th, the Republican leader on the floor of the House will rise and move that a committee be appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress has completed its work and is about to adjourn, incidentally inquiring whether he has anything further to communicate to the national legislative body. The motion being carried, the Speaker will name five members for this purpose, and a like step having been taken at the other end of the capitol, the ten selected Representatives and Senators will proceed to the executive mansion in carriages. On their return they will report that they saw the President, and that he stated that, while having no communication to make, he desired to convey to the Congress his thanks and congratulations on the work accomplished by it.

This is the regular formal routine prescribed by official etiquette, but it is worth mentioning that on March 4, 1897, when Mr. Dingley was President, a committee appointed to wait upon the President in this way, he reported on coming back that the committee had been unable to perform the duty assigned to it, for the reason that Mr. Cleveland had already left the White House. This, most people considered, was not very polite on Mr. Cleveland's part.

If Mr. Bryan had been elected Mr. McKinley, on his way to the capitol with him, would have sat on his right, occupying the place of honor as the de facto President, but, having relinquished his office, he would have sat on the left when coming back, being then a mere private citizen. This is what will happen on March 4, 1901, when a new Chief Magistrate is inaugurated, and then the latter will do all the bowing, Mr. McKinley not even removing his hat, inasmuch as it is understood under such circumstances that the plaudits are addressed exclusively to the executive that is to be.

Of course, a great parade, including many thousands of troops, will escort Mr. McKinley to and from the capitol. It will be abominably cold and very likely raining at all events, it usually is such weather in Washington on March 4, and the President will take a hasty luncheon with few friends in the private dining-room at the White House before going out and exposing himself to the hazard of pneumonia on the temporary grand stand in front whereon he reviews the procession.

Roosevelt, being the only new thing, or pretty near it, in the administration, will be an object of much interest necessarily. Mr. Hobart, if he were alive, would make a valedictory speech in the Senate, winding up by handing over the gavel to "Teddy," who would respond with "a few appropriate words." Circumstances being what they are, the President pro tem of the upper house will introduce the new Vice President, and the latter will then make his remarks—the last he will have a chance to utter, by the way, before that body for four long years. When he relinquishes the office in 1904 he will have another chance to deliver a brief oration, custom granting him that opportunity, though the retiring Vice President of the United States plays only a thinking

part in the inaugural performance, not opening his lips.

People are puzzled to imagine how Roosevelt, who seems so keenly to enjoy being in the public eye, will be able to resign himself to the relative obscurity into which a Vice President almost necessarily sinks. The only way in which a man holding that office can be conspicuous is by cutting a wide swath socially, and to do that in Washington costs a great deal of money. The Vice President elect has only a moderate private fortune—by no means sufficient to enable him to make what is vulgarly termed a "splurge"—and his salary of \$8,000 a year will hardly do more than pay the rent of a house suitable to the dignity of his position. The pay of a Vice President ought to be \$25,000 per annum, but Congress has never been able to see the matter in that light, and, therefore, nobody who is not very rich can really afford to hold the position.

Mr. Hobart was a millionaire, but he did not do much entertaining, though he occupied a fine house, in which Senator Don Cameron formerly lived, opposite Lafayette Square. Consequently, he was by no means a conspicuous figure in Washington. His immediate predecessor, Adlai Stevenson, was a poor man, and to avoid expensive social requirements lived in a suite of rooms on the third floor of a hotel. Levi P. Morton was the only Vice President within the memory of the present generation who was prominent at the capitol, and this he accomplished by the lavish use of his enormous wealth. He bought a palatial dwelling on Scott Circle, added an annex for a ballroom and made the establishment the chief center of fashion during the Harrison administration. Each New Year's Day he gave a reception, which, while attended by a less indiscriminate crowd, vied in popular interest with that at the White House.

Roosevelt cannot do these things and must be content with a passive obscurity that may chafe his strenuous soul. He will occupy a place in the Government which John Adams once described as "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived." Not being a member of the Senate, he will not be permitted to speak in that body; he will have no influence in the appointing of committees, and he will not even be admitted to the caucuses in which party plans are formed. His patronage will consist of one clerkship and three other scrubby places, and he will be so unimportant that after taking the oath he need never again enter the Senate Chamber. In truth, his only real business will be to wait for Mr. McKinley to die, a most uncomfortable position to occupy.

A short time before March 4 the members of the Cabinet, following the usual custom, will offer their resignation to Mr. McKinley in due form by letter. This will enable him to get rid of any of them without embarrassment if he wishes to do so and replace them with other men. His present official family, however, is more than ordinarily harmonious, and it is supposed that he would be well satisfied to have it remain as it is for another four years. There are sure to be several changes, but they will be due to the wishes of the holders of certain portfolios, who for business or other reasons are anxious to relinquish.

### LESSONS ON FOOD VALUE OF EGGS—AND HINTS ON COOKING THEM.

In a lecture before the Domestic Science department of the Brooklyn Institute recently Miss Helen Louise Johnson demonstrated the practical cooking of eggs. From the fact that albumen coagulates at 58 degrees and water boils at 212 degrees, much, she said, should be learned regarding the proper cooking of meats, oysters and all foods rich in albumen. That a high temperature toughens albumen, while one at 100 degrees renders it tender, she demonstrated by a hard-boiled egg and by two that had been cooked for eight and fifteen minutes respectively in water kept at an approximate temperature of 100 degrees. Like an oyster, the nearer raw the egg the more assimilable are both white and yolk. If, however, an egg must be eaten hard it should boil twenty minutes, as during that process it becomes waxy. Plenty of water is a requisite for proper boiling. For one egg a pint should be used; for six a quart. The use of a thermometer requires more time than the average cook can afford. Theoretically, for soft-boiled the temperature of the water into which the eggs are plunged should be 100 degrees, and it should be kept at that point from eight to ten minutes, according to the size of the eggs and the thickness of the shells. For well-cooked eggs which will not be hard from fifteen to twenty minutes at the same temperature will be required. For stuffing, garnishing and

other purposes where it is necessary that the whites and yolks should be solid, eggs should be boiled for twenty minutes.

As the lecturer poured some boiling water into a shallow pan and added a little salt a woman in the audience asked, "Are you going to poach the eggs in that pan without having them stick to the bottom?"

"I am going to try to do so," was the reply, "but my pan being aluminum, they will probably stick, while yours, in an ordinary pan, are not likely to do so."

The egg was broken carefully into a cup and turned gently into the boiling water, and the pan was then placed on a cool part of the stove and left until the white had become milky. One of the audience stated that some one had told her to add vinegar to the water in which she poached eggs if she wished them not to stick to the dish in which they were cooked. She had tried it, but, while it prevented the sticking, the flavor of the eggs was impaired. Miss Johnson explained that she had done virtually the same in putting in salt. The French, she said, put a tablespoonful of vinegar into a pint of water, let it boil hard and drop the eggs that have been removed whole from their shells into the point of greatest ebullition, and then with a spoon keep the egg turning over and over until the white completely incases the yolk, and a ball is formed. These they use for garnishing and various made dishes. One method is to roll the cooked egg in grated cheese, then in beaten egg and bread crumbs and fry it in deep fat. For this purpose, of course, it would be necessary that every egg should not be over twenty-four hours old, as after that the membrane inclosing the white and yolk become tender.

For scrambling eggs or making an omelet Miss Johnson stated that cream, stock or water is better than milk, as the caseine of the milk tends to toughen the albumen.

She then broke four eggs into a bowl and added to them four tablespoonfuls of cream, stirring the mixture until the eggs were slightly broken, and then dropping in a teaspoonful of cold butter. She next added a teaspoonful of butter in the pan, turned in the eggs, and as soon as they began to set stirred them from the bottom of the pan, trying not to stir twice in the same place. As soon as they were sufficiently cooked she seasoned them with salt and paprika and turned them into the serving dish. For the French omelet which followed, her recipe was the same as for scrambled eggs. For omelets, she said, the liquid used should be in the proportion of a tablespoonful to each egg. After turning them into the pan she stirred them from the bottom, so as to bring the uncooked portions into the pan. As soon as they were set she seasoned them as in the preceding case and folded them.

For eggs a la Carmes Miss Johnson used one-quarter of a pound of beef, shaved dried beef, which she sautéed first in one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of grated cheese. Then, adding one cupful of stewed tomatoes, a seasoning of salt, pepper, a few drops of onion juice and four eggs beaten light without separating, she cooked the mixture, stirring gently, until it was of a creamy consistency.

Miss Johnson stated that oil could be used in any of the recipes given instead of butter. For an orange omelet she used one orange for four eggs, scooping out the pulp with a spoon and pressing from it four tablespoonfuls of juice. With the addition of two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar and the omission of paprika, she proceeded in the same manner as in the first omelet. Before folding it she scattered the pulp of the orange over the top.

For the sauce of eggs a la Newburg the lecturer melted one tablespoonful of butter and turned into it one tablespoonful of flour, stirring until smooth and cooking without browning for three or four minutes. She explained meanwhile that the thorough cooking of the butter and flour is an important factor in the making of Newburg sauce. She next poured into the pan one cupful of cream and the yolks of two raw eggs, adding carefully six hard-boiled eggs that had been cut in to fairly small pieces. When they were thoroughly heated two tablespoonfuls of sherry and salt and paprika were added, and the preparation was ready to serve. Because of the digestion of the albumen of fish, Miss Johnson declared the lobster a la Newburg is a dish fit for a good ostrich stomach. The Newburg sauce is especially delicious with oyster crabs, she said, although she could not recommend its healthfulness.

In closing she said: "In cooking one finds that people can be intemperate in a great many ways besides in the drinking of liquors. Excess of any habit or of any food is intemperance. Good food properly prepared is a strong factor in overcoming the drink habit. Men often take to drinking because they are not properly fed. When one is not getting the right kind of nourishment from his food he craves something. Many a laborer who has a hastily prepared and improperly cooked breakfast set before him finds himself craving food before he has had time to satisfy it goes to his beer or whiskey. The use of tea and coffee may also be a dissipation, where they are used in place of needed nourishment."

### AMERICANS WIN.

The Six-Day Bicycle Race Ended Last Evening.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Before nearly 20,000 people, in Madison Square Garden, Harry Elkes, of Glen Falls, N. Y., and Floyd McFarland, of San Jose, Cal., the American team, won the six-day international bicycle race by a wheel's length, from Burns Pierce, of Boston, and Archie McEachern, of Toronto, Ont., the Canadian team. Caesar Sinar, of Paris, and Jean Godigoltz, of Monte Carlo, the French team, were third one lap away. The distance covered by the winners was 2028 miles and seven laps, this being 104 and seven laps behind the record of Miller and Waller, made last year. They were followed by Karl Kaser, of Berlin, and Fritz Ryster, of Berlin, the German team, were given fourth place, with 2580 miles and laps to their credit. Elkes and McFarland got \$1500 in cash; Pierce and McEachern, \$800; Sinar and Godigoltz, \$800; Fisher and Frederick, \$300; Waller and Stinson, \$250; Babcock and Aaronson, \$150.

# A BIG RACING ASSOCIATION

## Organized for the Entire Pacific Northwest Country

### STATE FAIR COMES IN SEPTEMBER

#### New Association Will Control Races of the Big Fairs in the Territory Covered.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—Horsemen from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia, met here today and organized the Pacific Northwest Racing Association. The principal business done today was the adoption of rules for the regulation and control of racing within the jurisdiction of the Association, for the coming year. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Wehrung, of Salem; vice-president, W. A. Austlin, of Lewiston; secretary and treasurer, M. D. Wisdom, of Portland, Board of appeals—for Oregon, D. A. McAllister, of Washington, W. H. Vandewater, of Idaho, C. S. Lovel, and British Columbia, R. Leighton.

The board of directors will be chosen later by the local associations. The second objection to which the captured companies belong was one of the heaviest sufferers at Stornburg a year ago. The regiment has often been pronounced by home and foreign critics to be one of the finest in the British army. All forebodings and criticisms which Colenso gave rise to year ago have been resurrected by the disaster at Magaliesberg.

SENOR DON J. Y. JIMENES,



President of the Dominion Republic, has announced his intention to open negotiations with President McKinley looking to annexation to the United States, of his country.

dates of the various race meetings for 1901 were chosen as follows:

- Vancouver, B. C., August 31st to September 2d.
- Everett, Wash., September 9th to 14th.
- La Grande, October 1st to 5th.
- New Westminster, B. C., October 1st to 5th.
- Lewiston, October 7th to 12th.
- Victoria, B. C., October 12th to 12th.
- Spokane, October 14th to 19th.
- Salem, September 23d to 28th.
- Boise, September 16th to 21st.

### A BIG EXPOSITION.

Portland, Dec. 15.—The Oregon Historical Society, at its annual meeting today, adopted resolutions recommending that the Northwest Industrial Exposition be held at Portland in 1905, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific coast. The resolutions request the Governor of Oregon to ask the coming Legislature to give financial aid to the undertaking, and also to request him to transmit to the Governors of the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, which were comprised, in whole or in part, in the "Oregon country," a copy of the resolutions, with an invitation to the people of those states to participate in the exposition. It is the purpose of the society to seek aid from the National Government for the exposition.

### ENGLAND IS ASTOUNDED

#### THE REVERSES TO BRITISH ARMS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Have Shaken the Confidence of the People in the Early Cessation of Hostilities—From the Field.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The astounding and utterly unexpected reverse of British at Magaliesberg, the news of which was broken to the Nation exactly one year after General Buller's defeat at Colenso, in effect disposes of any hopes that the war in South Africa is nearly ended and completely abates the myth that the operations were merely of a guerilla nature. As Lloyd-George, a Liberal, said in the House of Commons today: "This is one of the most severe reverses suffered by the British, and it is quite evident the war will drag on for many months to come. Dewet is making England the laughing stock of the world, yet we are unable to protect ourselves for disaster at hands of small commandos drawn from a pastoral people."

known as the "Fighting Fifth." The second objection to which the captured companies belong was one of the heaviest sufferers at Stornburg a year ago. The regiment has often been pronounced by home and foreign critics to be one of the finest in the British army. All forebodings and criticisms which Colenso gave rise to year ago have been resurrected by the disaster at Magaliesberg.

The War Office has nothing to do but to "grin and bear it," and trust to time. Until General Kitchener's forces are transformed into mounted infantry, and the mounted police gets to work, Mr. Broderick says there is little hope of improvement in the military situation. But whoever was responsible for the disaster at Magaliesberg is likely to suffer, for the new War Office officials are determined to make an example of the generals or any other officers guilty of such gross mismanagement or worse, which, it would seem, must have occurred at this last defeat.

Lord Kitchener, under date of December 15th, reports to the War Office from Pretoria as follows:

"Clements has come to see me. He says four companies of the Northumberland held out on a hill as long as their ammunition lasted. The Boer force attacking him was 2000 strong, while another force of 1000 attacked Clements' camp. By 6:30 a. m. the hill was carried. Reinforcements of one company of Yorkshires failed to reach the top. Clements' retirement was carried out with regularity, but as many native drivers bolted, a considerable amount of transportation was lost. All their ammunition, not taken away, was destroyed. He reports that all behaved very well. Broadwood has gone to Rustenberg, and supports Oliphant's Nek, which has been reinforced. A flag of truce, which has come into Commando Nek for the Boers, says Joubert's son was killed, and further reports their losses very heavy."

### THE CONVENTION ENDS.

#### Federation of Labor Has Adjourned Its Week's Session.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned sine die tonight, after selecting Scranton, Pa., for the next year's convention. The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Gompers, of New York, cigar maker, re-elected; secretary, Frank Morrison, of Washington, printer, re-elected; treasurer, John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., tailor, re-elected.

### AT THE HAGUE.

#### Kruger Meets Queen Wilhelmina at a Private Dinner.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15.—The dinner given by Queen Wilhelmina, at the palace this evening, was private. When Mr. Kruger was apprised of the contents of General Kitchener's latest dispatch, chronicling such great disaster to the British, he said he thought that the fact that the news coincided with the anniversary of the battle of Colenso, was an excellent augury for the Boers.

### A LOW RATE.

#### Grand Army Encampment to Have a One Cent Fare.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The railroads in the Western Passenger Association will make a one cent rate for the Grand Army encampment at Denver, next year, providing the executive committee of the Grand Army, at their meeting in Denver on Monday, agree to postpone the date of the encampment to September.

### WINE AND CIGARS.

#### LONDON, Dec. 15.—A Judgment for £250 was entered in Queen's Bench Court today, against the Duke of Manchester for wine and cigars supplied by a city merchant. The claim was not contested.

### MONTANA CITIES.

#### WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The population of certain incorporated places in Montana, having a population of more than 2000, but less than 25,000, is as follows: Amconda, 6350; Billings, 3227; Bozeman, 3215; Great Falls, 14,536; Helena, 10,339; Kalispell, 2520; Livingston, 2778; Missoula, 4500; Red Lodge, 2520; Walkerville, 2521.

### BUYING TIMBER LANDS.

#### Idaho Forests Seized by a Syndicate of Wisconsin Capitalists.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—A special to the Sentinel from Marquette, Wis., says:

The purchase of more than 10,000 acres of Government pine lands in the northern part of Idaho, by a syndicate

of which Governor Wood is the head, has been completed. The tract is a compact one in Shoshone county, lying on the north fork of the Clearwater river. It is said to contain over 250,000,000 feet of white pine lumber, and cost the purchasers in the neighborhood of \$400,000. A sawmill will be built on the tract next year by the syndicate.

### WILL PLAY BALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The University of California football team will meet the Columbia Varsity eleven of New York, in this city, in the city, next week. The game will be played on New Year's Day. The arrangements which had nearly been completed for Columbia to play against Stanford University fell through, but the Californians are assured that the Eastern players will accept the terms they offer.

### ILLEGALLY TAXED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court today, decided that the personal estate of William Walton, an Astor, in this city, was illegally taxed by the commissioner of taxes and assessments for the year 1899, when he claimed to be a resident of London. His personality was fixed at \$2,000,000.

### THE MARSHAL LOCKED UP.

#### SMOOTH WORK OF A GANG OF ILLINOIS ROBBERS.

With the Peace Officer in a Cell They Robbed the Town and Made Their Escape.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—Five unidentified men, garbed as tramps, who asked shelter in, the calaboose at midnight last night, overpowered the village marshal of Brighton, Ill., locked him in a cell, and then broke into the local bank and two stores. They attempted to get into the vault of Floggett Bros' bank, in which there was a large amount of money, but were unsuccessful, although the strong box was partially wrecked by several explosions of dynamite.

Falling there, the robbers entered the general store of J. Butler, where they broke into the safe and secured \$100. Soon after this Butler's store was discovered on fire. A loss of several thousand dollars resulted. The robbers escaped on a haulaway. When the marshal was liberated, he organized a posse and started after the robbers with bloodhounds.

Several prominent livestock men from Oregon will attend the great livestock show to be held in Chicago, from December 1 to 8. Among them will be M. O. Minor, a herder, of Heppner; Frank Brown, a herder, of Ladd's farm, and J. B. Stump, of Polk county. The show will be on an immense scale, showing fancy breeds from all parts of the United States. Over 3,500 cattle alone have been entered. Some of the Oregon men propose to combine business with pleasure, and make purchases with a view of improving their herds. They will have the advantage of having a wide variety of stock from which to select prize winners. Mr. Stump, who is in the city on his way there, proposes to bring back a carload of thoroughbred Cotswold ewes. Among other things Mr. Stump raises Angora goats. He has 100 of these upon his place, which have proved a valuable commercial article. Their wool is long, fleecy and fine almost as silk, and it costs nothing to raise them, as they feed upon grubs, weeds and things that no other animal would eat.—Polk County Itemizer.

AN INVENTORY.—An inventory of the property of the estate of Wm. Cosper, deceased, has been made by the appraisers—Dr. W. A. Cudek, J. H. Albert and Henry B. Thielson—who were appointed for that purpose some time ago by the court. The inventory covers seventy-five type-written pages and contains a statement of the property, real and personal belonging to the estate. There are notes to the amount of about \$18,000, upon which only a nominal value was placed, owing to the lack of security or security adequate to insure payment. In addition to that listed in this inventory is considerable property in Idaho amounting to \$15,000 or \$20,000. The total appraisement, leaving out the \$18,000 in notes referred to above, is \$47,408.23. Thimrod Ford, the executor of the will, will have the management of the estate until it is closed up, which will, no doubt, require several years.

### HE WAS SADLY OVERRATED.

"That city man that was visiting me is an overrated cuss," remarked the farmer.

"How so?"

"Oh, the papers all said he was a great hand at watering stock, but I found he couldn't work the pump five minutes without tanning his arm."—Chicago Post.

### GEN. G. W. DAVIS



In Command of the American forces in Puerto Rico.

### TOOK IT PERSONALLY.

Mrs. Meddetrass—the postmistress doesn't seem to like the new professor of the school.

Mr. Meddetrass—Napa—I reckon not. I heard some of the fellows at the store say he had wrote all his postal cards in Latin, or some other furrin' language.—Baltimore American.

Twice a Week Statesman \$1 a year