KAISER NOT CENSURED

HOUSE REJECTS MOTION OF WARNING.

German Members of the Reichstag Centre Their Attacks on Foreign Office.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The most exciting debate in many years in the Reichstag ended this evening with the rejection of a motion to send an address to the Emperor calling attention to the danger of his majesty's personal intervention in foreign politics. The discussion brought forth strong expressions from the representatives of most of the parties.

The displeasure of the house was concentrated principally on Chancellor von Bülow. Members of several of the groups refused to accept the Chancellor's explanation with regard to the Emperor's interview in "The London Daily Telegraph" as satisfactory, or as offering guarantees for the future, but when the motion to address the Emperor formally on the subject was put to the house, the government majority did not hesitate to vote against it.

Chancellor von Bülow listened unmoved to the personal attacks, only leaving the house for a short time to attend the sitting of the Prussian Cabinet.

Baron von Kiderlen-Wächter's defence of the Foreign Office, which was so closely identified with the interview, was received with loud cries of derision by the Socialists.

It was reported that the Emperor was receiving a full stenographic report of the proceedings at Donaueschingen, where he is the guest of Prince von Fürstenberg.

REGRET OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

All the ministers were present, and the diplomatic and other galleries of the Reichstag were crowded when Baron Gamp, Conservative, opened the debate. He said he thought that anger and bitterness were unsuitable to such a sorrowful subject. It was tragic, he said, that a sovereign with so many admirable qualities should find himself in such a plight. His majesty's trouble ought rather to be ascribed to his responsible advisers, who, since the time of Bismarck, never had been able to tell his majesty plainly his constitutional duties. Caprivi was a soldier who always defined his duty as merely to obey the Prince of Hohenlohe. Valuable as he was to the empire, he never obtained a strong hold over the Emperor. Chancellor von Bülow had at times exerted considerable influence over his majesty, but the Conservatives would like to know the basis of the conviction that the Emperor would be more reserved in the future than he had been in the past. The speaker was here interrupted by derisive cries from the Socialists.

Several other members of the Reichstag reviewed the acts of the Emperor, and complained sharply of the Chancellor's course in not resisting imperial excursions beyond the constitutional frontiers. Carl Schrader, Radical, said Emperor William should be in Berlin attending to affairs of state, rather than at Friedrichshafen watching the ascensions of the Zeppelin airship. Oswald Zimmermann, Anti-Semite, said that Emperor William and Prince von Bülow often followed different foreign policies, and that other governments never knew what was going to happen. Oskar von Normann, Extreme Conservative, said that his wing of the Conservatives was satisfied with the explanations given by Prince von Bülow. Conrad Haussmann, Bavarian Radical, attacked the conduct of the Chancellor throughout the entire incident of "The Telegraph" interview. "His majesty," he said, "once announced that he had no patience with pessimists, but his methods have created millions of pessimists in Germany."

THE MOTION OF CENSURE URGED.

The Chancellor's explanation, Herr Haussmann added, which was absolutely contrary to the official statement published in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," had caused even more doubts to arise in the public mind. The Chancellor had given no guarantee, but merely had expressed the hope that such occurrences would not happen in the future. Herr Haussmann proposed that the Reichstag send an address to the Emperor so that his majesty might know the opinion of the nation.

Herr Heine, Social Democrat, in a caustic speech, also demanded that guarantees be given that the Emperor hereafter should not interfere, and demanded the introduction of constitutional procedure instead of personal politics. Otherwise, he said, Germany would find herself engaged in a war which neither the Emperor nor the nation desired. The Emperor, continued Herr Heine, was accustomed to speak upon every subject, not knowing what experts thought about his views, because there was no one courageous enough to inform him.

Baron von Kiderlen-Wächter, the Acting Foreign Minister, amid constant interruptions, defended the Foreign Office, which he said was overworked and lacked a sufficient staff.

Herr von Dirksen, Conservative, upheld the Hohenzollerns, whose deeds, he said, were written in history in letters of gold.

Herr von Oldenburg, one of the Conservative leaders, said that his party would not criticise the Emperor. Herr Lattmann, Agrarian, supported the address.

The house, after rejecting Herr Haussmann's motion, adjourned.

HAPPY DISCOVERY

Looking for Medicine, Found Food.

In looking for a recommended remedy in a newspaper, a sick woman found the food which restored her to health. She writes:

"About three years ago a spell of sickness left me so weak that it was an exertion to move my hand.

"My appetite was gone and what little I did eat distressed me so I had better left it alone. The doctor saw I was getting weaker and advised me to take cod liver oil, but my stomach would not tolerate it.

"Then I was told to take egg-nog with stimulants to strengthen me, but that did not agree with me. I was getting discouraged, when a lady sent me a paper in which there was a medicine advertised which she thought might help me.

"In looking through the paper I saw an adv. telling how strengthening was Grape-Nuts food. Strength was what I was after, so I sent for a package of Grape-Nuts.

"I was so bad that the cream I used with this food distressed me, so I took one teaspoonful of dry Grape-Nuts and ate it, using no liquid until I was through.

"To my surprise I felt no bad effect. The next time I took two teaspoonfuls with the same result. It was not long before I could eat three teaspoonfuls, with the result that I was gaining strength and my stomach was feeling much better.

"I knew it was owing to the Grape-Nuts, because that was all I was eating. It was not long then until I could eat cream with the Grape-Nuts and no distress. From then on all was well, and there are very few meals eaten at our table without Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BULGARIA NEAR REVOLT

ATTACKS ON NEW CZAR.

Violent Speeches in Assembly Against Ferdinand's Rule.

Sofia, Nov. 11.—A fierce republican demonstration in the National Assembly to-day marked the debate on the address in reply to the royal message. The Cabinet failed to control its own supporters, and several members of the government's majority delivered the most violent attacks upon Emperor Ferdinand ever heard within the walls of the Assembly. The growing influence of the Crown was denounced as disastrous to the liberties of the people, and the ministers were warned that the nation was in no mood to pay so dearly for the new crown or to suffer its interests to be jeopardized for the gratification of monarchical ambitions.

There were frequent interruptions and cries of "Treason!" The presiding officer and the ministers exhausted every means to silence the speakers, but the House gave them a sympathetic hearing.

M. Nakoff, representing the Plevna constituency, said that Bulgarian independence should have been in the direction of a republic, not a monarchy. The Crown, he said, was a far greater danger to popular institutions than fictitious vassalage to Turkey.

M. Sideroff said that constitutional government in Bulgaria had been a fiction for many years. Prince Ferdinand had usurped the entire conduct of external affairs and almost entirely that of internal affairs, reducing the ministers to a position of puppets. The establishment of the new crown had been engineered at heavy expense to national interests, the alienation of the confidence of the powers, the loss of the best market for Bulgaria's agricultural and industrial products, Turkey, and the probable depletion of the treasury for payment of compensation to Turkey. The ministers had violated the constitution in sanctioning the royal title, which only the Grand Sobranje had power to award.

A group of twenty-three Deputies, composed of farmers belonging to the Populist party, with marked Republican tendencies, gave enthusiastic support to the opponents of the crown.

AUSTRIA UNYIELDING.

Will Assume No Part of Turkish Debt—Servia Warned.

Budapest, Nov. 11.—Speaking in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, Premier Wekerle said that the Austro-Hungarian government had no intention of assuming any part of the Turkish national debt in connection with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The occupation of these provinces had greatly eased the finances of Turkey, and had proved at the same time proportionately costly to the dual monarchy, he said. Annexation had not in any way altered Turkey's financial position.

The Premier added a warning regarding the bellicose attitude of Servia. He said he hoped these threats of war would cease before Austria-Hungary was compelled to use the resources at her command to force a cessation of preparations for hostilities.

Rome, Nov. 11.—M. Milovanovitch, the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, after several interviews with Foreign Minister Tittoni, will be received next Friday by King Victor Emmanuel. Because of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, Servia will ask territorial compensation in addition to an outlet to the Adriatic. It is believed here, however, that the only thing she will get will be financial support for the construction of the Adriatic-Black Sea Railroad through Servia.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—M. Milovanovitch, the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to call on Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, after his visit to Rome. It is reported here that France will act as mediator between Servia and Austria-Hungary and that she will try to devise a plan which does not embrace territorial compensation to Servia.

QUIET ALL OVER CUBA.

No Signs of Trouble at Polls—Governor's Proclamation.

Havana, Nov. 11.—Governor Magoon to-day issued a proclamation to the people of Cuba, which in part is as follows:

The orderly and honest conduct of elections is the highest proof a nation can give of its capacity for republican self-government. It is confidently expected that the high standard attained in the elections of August will likewise characterize the elections of November 14. No surer pledge of the stability of national government can be given than the bringing about of an election at which every elector may freely cast his ballot and have it counted as cast.

All officials, national, provincial and municipal, are hereby admonished to observe the strictest impartiality between the contending parties and candidates.

From all sections of the island come reports indicating tranquil conditions, and there is no probability of serious disorders on election day. The Conservatives closed their campaign to-night with a great procession. Many enthusiastic meetings were held in various sections of the city, at which addresses were made by General Menocal and Dr. Montoro.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY WINS.

Melbourne, Nov. 11.—Mr. Fisher, one of the radical labor leaders of Australia, will form the new Australian Cabinet. The House defeated the Premier, Alfred Deakin, on the division. The laborites withdrew their support because the government has not pushed labor measures radical enough to suit them. This will be the second time the Labor party has been in power in the Australian Federal Parliament. J. C. Watson, another of the Labor leaders, was Premier for a short time in 1904.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING IN FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Simplified spelling is to be introduced in the public schools by M. Doumergue, the Minister of Public Instruction. This reform, which is to be strictly limited to various groups of double consonants, received the approval of the French Academy in 1838, but has not heretofore received government sanction. It provides for the suppression of the h in the Greek group of words like rhetorique, rhinoceros, etc., and the substitution of i for y in analyze, style, etc.; the substitution of c for the sibilant t in words like confidential, etc., and the extension of the s as the sign of the plural in words ending in ou, eau and au. It also provides for the suppression of the h in words like theatre, the substitution of f for phe in words like phénomène, and the elimination of the double n in words like paysanne. The reform will be introduced this year, but will not be obligatory.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IN CANADA.

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 11.—Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, said here to-night that if a $500 head tax would not exclude Chinamen the government would raise it.

MOVE TO DEPOSE R. L. BORDEN.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—It is understood that a movement has been started in the Conservative party here to depose R. L. Borden from the leadership and replace him by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Those who are behind the movement say that Mr. Borden is weary of political life and will make no objection to the change.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

THE TRUSTEES OF E. M. GATTLE & CO. MR. JAMES G. CANNON, CHAIRMAN,

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OF OUR PRESENT LARGE STOCK OF FINE JEWELRY, PEARLS AND PRECIOUS STONES. WE SHALL ACCORDINGLY OFFER TO ALL PURCHASERS, FOR A LIMITED TIME, THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE SELECTIONS AT VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

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GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELERS

FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET

ANDREE'S BODY FOUND

REPORTED DISCOVERY IN NORTH LABRADOR.

Cross Bearing Explorer's Name, Remains of Body and Papers Near Cape Mugford.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—There is reason to believe that the body of S. A. Andrée, the Arctic explorer, who in 1897 made an attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon, has been found on the coast of Labrador.

A letter received here from the captain of the Danish steamer Inga, dated Labrador, September 30, says that the American schooner Pelops, of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, had arrived at Indian Side from Cape Mugford, Northern Labrador. Captain Chalker, of the schooner, reported that he went inland at that place, and about a quarter of a mile from shore found a simple wooden cross on which was inscribed the name Andrée.

He dug under the cross, and found human remains and a box containing papers. Captain Chalker said that he removed the cross, but he refused to say whether or not the papers were in his possession. He asked the Inga's captain how the name Andrée was spelled. On being told, he took a piece of paper from his pocket on which was written the same name taken from the cross.

The place where the cross was discovered is a desert and is rarely visited, even by the Esquimaus. What became of Andrée's two companions, if the remains prove to be his, is problematical, but light probably will be thrown on their fate by an examination of the papers.

Captain Chalker is a half-caste Esquimau who took part in the landing of the Peary expedition in Greenland.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 11.—Captain James Chalker, master of the fishing schooner Pilot of Brigus, Conception Bay, said to-night that while his vessel was codfishing in Mugford Bay, Northern Labrador, about August 10, he started overland across the cape to Black Duck Bay, three miles distant, and came on a grave surmounted by a cross bearing the inscription, "Andre Ansty, November 7, 1897." The lettering was very faint, and it was difficult to tell whether the date of the month was November 1 or 7, but he decided it to be the latter.

Captain Chalker did not disturb the grave, did not discover any documents, and does not know who is buried there. He is positive that the first word was Andre, and not Andrée.

It is thought here that a possible explanation of the grave may lie in the fact that fishermen from Nôtre Dame Bay named Anstey fish near Cape Mugford every summer, and that one of these may have died and have been buried there. Against this theory is the fact that Newfoundlanders always endeavor to bring home their dead from the fishing grounds.

The point where the grave was found is about three-quarters of a mile from the coast. Captain Chalker says he could find the grave again easily, if required. There was no wreckage near the cross, and the nearest settlement is twenty miles away.

Captain Jackson, of the Moravian Mission steamer Harmony, which arrived to-day from Northern Labrador, was unable to throw any light upon the matter. Neither he nor Dr. Hutton, who was also on board the mission steamer, having spent three years in charge of the mission hospital in Northern Labrador, was aware of the existence of any grave where Chalker found one.

The expedition to discover the North Pole organized by S. A. Andrée, a Swedish explorer, left Danes Island, Spitzbergen, in a balloon on the afternoon of July 11, 1897. Andrée was accompanied by two companions, Strindberg and Fraenkel. He was prepared to drop messages relating his progress, and such communications were found in the three months following his departure.

Many rumors have been current of the finding of relics of the expedition, but none of them was confirmed. In September of 1899 a buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition," with an anchor attached, was picked up on King Charles Island and later identified as the buoy which Andrée was to drop when passing the Pole, but the general opinion was that it had been lost overboard or thrown out to lighten the balloon. In September of 1900 a bottle containing a note, number 143, was found near Vardoe, the most northeasterly port of Norway.

It has twice been reported that Andrée's body had been found, but neither of these statements was substantiated. In July of 1902 a circumstantial story was received from York Factory, Northwest British Territory, setting forth that Andrée and his two companions had been murdered two years previously—that is, in 1900—by a party of Esquimaus at a point several hundred miles north of York, near Fort Churchill. The Esquimaus saw the balloon alight on a plain of snow and three men emerge from it. The natives approached, and as they did so one of Andrée companions fired a gun. This was regarded as a challenge, and almost instantly the natives, according to this story, fell on the three explorers and massacred them. Everything pertaining to Andrée's outfit was carried to the homes of the natives on the borders of the Arctic region.

Many expeditions, some equipped at great expense, have searched the Arctic regions for the missing travellers, but none of them was successful.

Andrée's balloon was so constructed as to be capable of remaining in the air for over fifty days. He took provisions for four months. The start from Danes Island was made in a heavy wind. After a narrow escape from being driven against a rock in Sweerenburg Sound, the balloon was seen moving northward exactly as Andrée wished. The direction of this first flight intimated that it would be driven toward Greenland or the north coast of America.

Andrée first began the study of air currents in 1877, when on a voyage to the United States, with the idea of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon. Between 1882 and 1897 he experimented in Sweden with the help of King Oscar. The balloon in which he started for the Pole was constructed under the superintendence of M. Lachambre.

U. P. AND S. P. DIVIDENDS

Stocks Drop, Carrying Down Market, on Usual Rate Declaration.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Company declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividends of 2½ and 1½ per cent on the common stocks of the companies, the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on Southern Pacific preferred also being declared. It was announced after the meeting of the Southern Pacific board that the subject of the retirement of the preferred stock had not been taken up.

On Tuesday there was a violent rise of six points in Southern Pacific and about three points in Union Pacific on reports that the Southern Pacific common dividend rate would be advanced yesterday to 7 per cent and that the plan for retirement of the preferred would be made public at once. There were reports, too, that Union Pacific common, on which 10 per cent annually is now paid, would be placed on a 12 per cent basis, despite the semi-official announcement that no change in the dividend rates was likely to be made at this time.

The blind belief in the authenticity of the rumors appeared to have undergone some abatement overnight, however, for both Union and Southern Pacific common opened down yesterday morning. They broke sharply on the statement of Mr. Harriman, before the directors' meetings, that only the usual dividends would be declared, and when the formal announcement came on the adjournment of the two boards, a further severe break occurred, Union falling to 177¼ and Southern to 114¾. The closing figures were respectively 179¾ and 116, a net loss of 1¾ points for Union and 1⅞ for Southern.

The early uncertainty concerning the two stocks and the later disappointment over the dividend action caused irregularity and then weakness in the general list, the close showing more net losses than net advances, and most of the gains being in specialties, exceptions being Colorado & Southern, which, on sales of more than twenty thousand shares, advanced 2⅛ points, and the Erie issues, each of which advanced more than a point, the buying of the Eries being influenced by reports of plans for inclusion of the property in a railroad consolidation project in the Middle West.

The total sales were 1,616,696 shares, or only about 29,500 less than the sales on Tuesday, which were the largest for any day since March, 1907.

CALL WESTINGHOUSE STOCKHOLDERS.

Meeting in Pittsburg on November 24 to Authorize Issue of $10,000,000 More Stock.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has been called for November 24 in Pittsburg, among other things, to authorize the issue of $10,000,000 of additional stock, to meet the requirements of the modified plan for the readjustment of the company's debt. This plan will require approximately $14,200,000 of new assenting stock of the company to be issued to holders of the merchandise debt and bank debt and to stockholders who have subscribed for new stock in cash, and there is only $9,560,000 of the present authorized assenting stock unissued, hence the necessity of authorizing additional stock.

The stockholders will also be asked to take action upon the proposed increase in number and classification of the board of directors, which under the proposed reorganization plan is to consist of sixteen members divided into four classes of four members each, the terms of the first class expiring at the next annual meeting of the company on July 28, 1909, and that of the other classes in one, two and three years from that date, respectively. Other matters that will come before the stockholders will be the election of a board of directors, the election of a proxy committee (arranged for in the reorganization plan) and the consideration of the modified or substitute plan for the readjustment of the debt of the company, which has been adopted by the board of directors.

SUFFOCATED BY HIS DERBY HAT.

Death Certificate at Fall River, Mass., Has Unusual Indorsement.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 11.—"Fell into his hat and suffocated." This is the indorsement on the death certificate of Alfred Parlow, who was found dead by the roadside in North Raynham by a neighbor. As near as could be figured out from the position of the man's body, he was on his way to his home and tripped and fell.

As he fell his deby hat slipped down over his eyes and his face was forced into it by the fall. The man was evidently stunned and never recovered sufficiently to extricate himself, dying of suffocation.

BAPTISM OF SZECHENYI INFANT.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—The Bishop of Raab, Nicolaus Szechenyi, has gone to Ormezo Castle, where he will baptize the infant daughter of Count and Countess Szechenyi. According to reports received here from Budapest, the count and countess intend to spend several months each year in Vienna, buying as a residence the palace of Prince Lobkowitz, which has been occupied by the French Embassy. The palace is one of the finest old buildings in Vienna.

PARIS-BORDEAUX AEROPLANE RACE.

Paris, Nov. 11.—It is announced that the proposed aeroplane race between Paris and Bordeaux will be held next summer, probably in July. Five halts to renew supplies will be permitted.

Le Mans, Nov. 11.—Wilbur Wright continued his lessons in aviation to-day to Captain Lucas Girardville, of the French army.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MARCONI.

Stockholm, Nov. 11.—It is said unofficially here that William Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, is to be awarded the next Nobel prize in physics.

ROYAL GIFT TO POLAR EXPEDITION.

Christiania, Nov. 11.—King Haakon has headed the public subscription for Captain Amundsen's Polar expedition with a gift of $5,000.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 11.—President Penna has sent to Congress the application of the Governor of Sao Paulo province for a federal guarantee on the coffee valorization loan up to $75,000,000. The President recommends that the guarantee be made.

North Bay, Ontario, Nov. 11.—Four men, one named McBride, a hunter from Columbus, Ohio, were killed in the wreck of the steamer Tamiskaming, whose boiler exploded last night. Eight men were badly burned, two of whom will probably die, and six others were slightly hurt.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The suit of Count Boni de Castellane against his former wife, Princess Hélie de Sagan, for the possession of his children has been postponed for another week.

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Boys' and Girls' School Shoes

Fall styles on shapely and comfortable lasts, in leathers that are flexible, tough and wear-resisting. Shoes that will stand the hard everyday strain of school life and street play.

The assortment includes regular and extra sizes in all widths. Button and lace models, with or without extention soles.

Special shoes for children with weak ankles, weak arches or bow legs.

Best Damp Proof Shoe

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The Best Damp-Proof Shoe is as near water-tight as leather can be made.

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ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

General Duvall May Succeed General Weston in Philippines.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, November 11.

TO COMMAND IN PHILIPPINES.—Major General William P. Duvall will probably be detailed to succeed Major General John F. Weston, in command of the military force in the Philippine Islands. General Weston will leave Manila on the transport sailing for San Francisco on December 15, and will probably go on leave which may extend up to the date of his retirement under operation of law. Some of General Weston's friends believe that he will apply for retirement in view of his physical condition, which is impaired by long service in the Philippines, and requires, according to the army surgeons, relief from duty in Manila. General Duvall has been on duty in the War Department as assistant chief of staff and, in the absence of General J. F. Bell, has acted as the head of the General Staff. He is desirous of being detailed for duty in the Philippines, and being entitled to service abroad is very likely to have his wishes complied with. It is understood in Washington that General Leonard Wood, who yesterday succeeded General F. D. Grant in command of the Department of the East at Governor's Island, is also desirous of returning to the command of the Philippines Division. Still another officer who has been very anxious to go to Manila in that capacity is Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, who holds that grade by virtue of his detail as chief of the insular bureau, but it was not possible to detail General Edwards to this billet.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Colonel WILLIAM S. HATTEN, assistant quartermaster general, detailed chief quartermaster, Department of the East, vice Colonel CHARLES A. H. M'CAULEY, assistant quartermaster general, to charge Pittsburg storage and supply depot, vice Captain CLYDE D. V. HUNT, quartermaster.

Captain GUSTAVE R. LUKESH, corps of engineers, detailed temporary engineer 16th Lighthouse District, vice Captain WILLIAM D. CONNOR, corps of engineers.

Captain EDWARD A. STURGES, 5th Cavalry, detailed member board at Honolulu, vice Captain CHARLES C. WALCUTT, jr., 5th Cavalry.

Captain FRANK W. WEED, medical corps, from Plattsburg Barracks to Fort Totten.

First Lieutenant CLIFFORD U. LEONORI, 19th Infantry, two months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad.

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander K. M. BENNETT, detached the Celtic; continue naval hospital, New York.

Lieutenant C. W. DENSMORE, to temporary charge recruiting station, Indianapolis, vice Lieutenant A. W. PRESSEY, to the Celtic.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. P. TRICOU, detached accounts torpedo boats in reserve, navy yard, Norfolk; wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster J. F. O'MARA, detached The Texas; to charge of accounts, reserve torpedo flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, and pay officer the Texas.

Captain C. E. FOX, detached the South Dakota; to naval hospital, Mare Island.

Lieutenant Commander J. M'C. LUBY, detached the Maryland; to bureau of steam engineering.

Surgeon C. H. T. LOWNDES, detached the South Dakota; to home.

Surgeon E. M. SHIPP, detached the Pennsylvania; to home.

Lieutenant Commander P. SYMINGTON, detached the West Virginia; to home.

Rear Admiral W. H. EMORY, detached command third division, Atlantic fleet; to home.

Rear Admiral S. SCHROEDER, to command third division, Atlantic fleet, the Louisiana.

Rear Admiral W. F. POTTER, to command 4th Division, Atlantic fleet, Wisconsin.

Captain F. F. FLETCHER, to command the Vermont.

Lieutenant R. W. HENDERSON, detached the Louisiana; to home.

Lieutenant C. T. HUTCHINS, Jr., to the Louisiana.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

Nov 7—The Culgoa, at Manila.
Nov 9—The Nero, at Tompkinsville.
Nov 10—The Eagle, at Port-au-Prince; the Dubuque, at Truxillo.

SAILED.

Nov 9—The Nero, from navy yard, New York, for Tompkinsville; the Justin, from Magdalena Bay for Mare Island.
Nov 10—The Supply, from Kobe for Guam; the Atlanta, from Norfolk for Charleston; the Hist, from navy yard, New York, for Charleston; the Glacier, from Manila for Townsville.
The Justin, from Mare Island, November 25, for Magdalena Bay.
The Olympia, the Chicago and the Standish, from Naval Academy, to navy yard, Norfolk.

CHARGE FIVE WITH MINING FRAUD.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—On a charge of using the mails with intent to defraud, five well known Kansas City men, formerly connected with the Central Mining and Development Company, capitalized at $10,000,000, were indicted by the federal grand jury here to-day. They are Raymond P. May, president of the Southwestern Development Company; E. R. Horn, president of the Horn-Baker Advertising Company; John E. Horn, president of the Keystone Securities Company; Frank H. Horn, mining broker; S. H. Snider, former insurance commissioner of Kansas and former president of the Central Mining and Development Company.

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LOW AT WHITE HOUSE.

President Makes Suggestions on Coming Civic Federation Bill.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Seth Low, president of the Civic Federation, had a conference with President Roosevelt to-night in regard to a proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law. After leaving the White House Mr. Low said the President was in favor of some amendment looking to the amendment of the law in the interest of both capital and labor, and that he had received from Mr. Roosevelt some suggestions which would be of value to the federation in the preparation of the bill on which it is now working.

As to the details of the bill, Mr. Low said he could not speak at present, but he added that it would be very different from that presented last spring. He said that in the light of recent occurrences this would necessarily be so. The decision given a few days ago by Judge Lacombe in the American Tobacco Company case had thrown some light on the situation, he said, which would aid in the preparation of the proposed bill.

George W. Perkins, of New York, who came to this city to see Assistant Secretary Bacon of the State Department, called at the White House to-night to pay his respects to the President.

NOVEL AERIAL EXPERIMENT.

It Is Hoped to Gain Soaring Speed by Gliding Over Water.

Hammondsport, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Aerial Experiment Bureau, of Hammondsport, in which Professor Alexander G. Bell and G. H. Curtiss are interested, is planning to undertake soon a novelty in aerial experiments. The government is especially desirous of having a type of airship that will gain the necessary speed to soar in the air by gliding over the water, instead of on land.

The bureau will within a few days undertake experiments on Lake Keuka, where the airship will be propelled by its own motors over the surface of the water to get sufficient speed to expand its wings. The airship will be attached to light canvas canoes, which will be carried with the machine as it leaves the water to fly in the air.

A doubtful feature of the experiment is that possibly the weight of the airship, with its motor and other machinery, may cause the canoes to draw so deeply that the required speed cannot be obtained.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM OREGON.

Plan to Prevent Pledged Election of Governor Chamberlain, Democrat.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 11.—What is probably the long-looked-for scheme to nullify the popular nomination of Governor George E. Chamberlain, a Democrat, by a Republican electorate commanding about 25,000 majority in this state, has, it is thought, materialized. Fifty-one of the members of the next Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator, are bound by the "Statement No. 1" pledge that the Legislature will support for Senator the nominee receiving the highest number of votes at the last previous general election.

The plan is to circulate for signature by the electors throughout the state documents absolving the legislators who signed the pledge from adhering to their promise. The views of the promoters are tersely expressed by the following statement made by one of them: "We are convinced that a state which gave Taft a plurality of nearly 25,000 does not want a Democratic United States Senator."

SILVER SERVICE FOR THE MONTANA.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11.—A silver service of thirty-four pieces, bought by a popular subscription of $5,000 by the people of Montana, was presented to the United States cruiser Montana to-day. Chief Justice Theodore Brantley of the Supreme Court of Montana made the presentation, and the acceptance and response was by Captain A. Reynolds, commander of the Montana.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

As supplied to the

Emperor of Germany,
King of England, Prince of Wales,
King of Spain, etc.