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Free Sugar With Tea.

We believe our Teas are superior in quality and much cheaper in price than most Tea sold in this state. In order to have you try us on Teas and test this statement, we propose to make it an inducement to you, and make the following offer for a limited time:

1 Pound Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from .....25c to 30c
2 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from .....40c to 50c
3 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from .....60c to 75c
4 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from .....85c to $1
5 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from...$1.25 to $1.50
7 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from.....$1.75 to $2
11 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from...$2.25 to $2.50
14 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from.....$2.75 to $3
17 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase from.....$3.50 to $4
23 Pounds Granulated Sugar free with every purchase of.....$5

Cooper & Levy,

104 and 106 Commercial St., First door south of Yesler Ave. GROCERS.

DIAMONDS...

$10.00.
$15.00.
$25.00.

FOR NEXT TEN DAYS WE OFFER THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DIAMOND RINGS AT $10, $15 AND $25.

SELECTIONS MAY BE MADE NOW, AND THE RINGS WILL BE RESERVED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Empire Jewelry Company

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FACTORY AND WHOLESALE DEP'T. 116 Yesler Ave., Occidental Blk.

NEW WINTER SHOES

Latest Styles in Men's Russets,

New Toes in Ladies' Shoes.

These Latest style Shoes at the prices you pay elsewhere for old shapes.

707 Front St. L. A. TREEN & CO.'S

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Who who wish to buy in broken packages of anything we advertise at wholesale figures can do so at our store.

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DO YOU WANT A WATCH

For yourself, wife or boy, or anybody else? If so, we have some worth seeing, and bear in mind money is always saved by buying from FRISCH BROS., The Jewelers, 720 Front Street.

$8.50 —112 PIECE— $8.50
Best Value Ever Offered. Decorated Dinner Set Best Value Ever Offered.
$8.50 RIALTO CROCKERY DEP'T. $8.50

TAYLOR & WILLIAMS Distillers Louisville, - - Ky. YELLOWSTONE SOUR MASH WHISKY. F. A. BUCK & CO., Seattle Agents.

Hams, Bacon, Lard. ASK FOR F. B. Co. ....BRAND Made in Seattle.

$25.00 Fine Clay Worsted Suits made to Order for $25. Business Suits, $15. Pants, $5 up. Strictly one price. $25.00
ROGERS TAILORING COMPANY, No. 812 Front Street.

IMPORTANT FOR ALL CONSUMERS OF BEER WHO LIKE A PURE and healthy drink. Great Price Reduction. The Pacific and Puget Sound Bottling Company will sell from now their Celebrated Wieland's and Fredricksburg Beer FOR $5 A BARREL. For orders ring up Pike 27.

EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE OF "LA FLORIDA"

LA FLORIDA

A GENTLEMANS FLORIDA HAVANA CIGAR 5 CENTS

TONS OF GOLD SHIPPED.

The Precious Freight of the Steamer Campania.

NEARLY FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

Guarded by Riflemen and Taken Aboard by a Special Gangway.

Seeking to Replenish the Gold Reserve, the Treasury Will Pay Express Charges on Gold Coin and Will Also Buy Light-Weight Coin at Its Valuation.

New York, Nov. 23.—The steamship Campania which sailed for Liverpool today carried one of the largest shipments of gold ever sent from this port. The shipment consisted of $4,000,000 in gold bars and $670,000 in gold coin. The gold was not received until a few moments before the departure of the vessel. It was carted from the subtreasury to the Cunard pier in express wagons guarded by four men. Each man had a rifle by his side. It took three wagons to transfer the treasure to the pier. On the arrival of the wagons at the pier they were driven close to the side of the steamer. An extra gangway had been put up for the use of the men who carried the gold aboard the vessel. They were all old employes of the company. On the deck a rope had been stretched from the port to the starboard side of the vessel, to prevent the passengers and visitors from going within ten feet of the gold.

The strong box of the Campania is a steel vault built in the deck of the vessel. Its walls are two feet thick, and it is guarded by a door of which there are three locks. The captain carries the key of one lock, the purser another, and the chief boatswain the other. To open the door the three keys must be inserted in the locks at the same time. The gold is insured.

GOLD COIN WANTED.

Treasury Will Pay Express Charges, Also Buy Worn Pieces.

Washington City, Nov. 23.—Secretary Carlisle, in a circular letter sent to the United States sub-treasurers this afternoon, instructed them hereafter to receive gold coin in sums of $500 and multiples thereof, and to pay express charges on the gold and also on the currency returned in exchange therefor. He also instructed the sub-treasurers to receive lightweight gold coin and to ascertain the exact value of such coin and pay for it at face value, less 4 cents for each Troy grain coins are found to be below standard weight. This is believed to be the second time in the history of the government that it has paid express charges both ways on gold received and the currency returned therefor. The only exception, it is said, was in 1893, when it was done in a few instances. The secretary's letter of instruction to sub-treasurers regarding lightweight coin is as follows:

"Department instructions of July 19 and August 23, 1895, requiring you to reject and place a distinguishing mark on all gold coins presented to your depository for deposit where found to be below the last current weight are hereby so modified as to instruct you, when requested, to accept all such coins at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight, such valuation to be determined by deducting from nominal value 4 cents for each grain, troy weight, found below the standard weight of each piece. All lightweight pieces thus received by you to be held in the cash at your office separate from fullweight coins, and each bag of such coins to be plainly marked with the amount of the face and actual values of contents. If the depositor should prefer to have the pieces that are found to be below the last current weight returned to him, you will, before returning them, stamp each piece with the distinguishing mark referred to in this department letter."

Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $177,756,692; gold reserve, $86,325,446.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

He Is Retiring the Treasury Notes of 1890—Also Columbian Coins.

Washington City, Nov. 22.—D. N. Morgan, the treasurer of the United States, in his annual report on the operations and condition of the treasury, says the net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were $313,340,075, an increase of $15,668,055 as compared with the year before; net ordinary expenditures, $365,195,298, a decrease of $11,328,981. Including the public debt, the total receipts on all accounts were $720,516,625, and the expenditures $710,472,157. A further sum of $31,157,700 was deposited in the treasury prior to the end of June on account of a purchase of guaranteed coin to maintain the gold reserve, but was not formally covered in, and therefore does not appear in the accounts for the fiscal year.

Aside from the variations in the total stock of gold in the country, which are dependent upon the domestic production and consumption, as well as the imports and exports of the metal, the most important change now going on the composition of the money supply arises, the report says, from the gradual retirement of treasury notes of 1890 through redemption in silver dollars. By this process, which was begun in August, 1893, and has continued since, the total issue of $155,931,002 of these notes was reduced by September 20, 1895, to $143,686,280. As the reduction began before the original issue in the purchase of silver bullion were discontinued, the amount of the total cost of the purchases were never outstanding at any one time, the highest point ever reached being $153,650,280, on November 14, 1893. Uncurrent gold and silver coins of the face value of $4,578,647 were transferred during the year from the treasury to the mint for recoinage. The loss thereon, arising from diminution of weight, was $201,157. Up to the end of September last $826,730 in Columbian half dollars had been exchanged for gold coin. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption was nearly $87,000,000, of which $35,000,000 fit for circulation was returned to the banks of issue. Inclusive of charges for transportation, salaries, stationery and contingent expenses, the total costs of the redemptions for the year were $100,352, which has been assessed upon the banks at the rate of $1.15 per $1,000 of notes redeemed. The deposits on account of the reduction or retirement of national bank circulation amounted during the year to $12,656,172, and the redemptions on the same account to $35,068,839.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Important Recommendations in the Report of Commissioner Stump.

Washington City, Nov. 23.—Commissioner Stump, of the immigration bureau, in his annual report will recommend that congress enact legislation for the suppression of the padrone system. He will urge the passage of an act forbidding persons or corporations engaging in the business of procuring employment of alien immigrants without first securing a license from the immigration bureau, the bureau also to have the right to fix the compensation that may be charged the immigrant. The proposed act further provides that all persons contracting for the services of any immigrant within one year from his arrival in this country shall pay wages due directly to the immigrant and not to any middleman or boss, under penalty of being liable again for the wages so paid. Advances of money or articles to any immigrant through middlemen are also prohibited and it is required that all advances shall be made directly to the immigrant by his employer. Other safeguards are also to be thrown around the immigrant, with a view to curtailing the various practices complained of in the past. Violations of the act are made misdemeanors, and the immigrant officials are given power in the legislation proposed by the commissioner to examine all accounts between employers and immigrants. The immigrant inspectors are specially directed to examine into the employment of women and children who have landed within one year, and to report thereon to the nearest commissioner of immigration, who shall have the power to modify or abrogate any unjust or unreasonable agreements and to institute prosecution against offenders. A special provision is proposed, declaring that the new act shall not change the law as it exists, so far as respects relatives assisting one another to immigrate.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Report of the Bureau of Navigation—Important Legislation Recommended.

Washington City, Nov. 22.—The annual report of the bureau of navigation shows that the number and tonnage of our merchant fleet for the year has been nearly stationary. On June 30 it comprised 23,240 vessels of 4,635,960 tons, a decrease of 50,000 tons since June 30, 1894. The chief events have been the initial trips of the St. Louis and St. Paul.

The report is devoted chiefly to recommendations for the repeal of many of our navigation laws of the last century, which were copied verbatim by the earliest congresses from laws of King George III. Passage of the free ship bill is again recommended. The repeal of the law exempting from tonnage taxes in our ports vessels coming from ports in which our vessels are exempt from that tax is strongly recommended. During the seven years of its operation American vessels have been relieved of about $10,000 taxes in German ports, while we have exempted German vessels from nearly $500,000. The report also recommends a reduction from 3 cents to 2 cents per ton of the tonnage tax on vessels from near-by ports. Free shipbuilding materials for American vessels in the coastwise as well as the foreign trade is recommended, and the repeal of eighteen sections or statutes relating to minor matters is advised on the ground of their uselessness.

To Preserve Vicksburg Battlefield.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 23.—A meeting of soldiers on both sides of the famous siege of Vicksburg met here yesterday and officially started a plan which, it is believed, will make the famous battlefield one of the finest military parks in the possession of the government. Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, president of the board of directors of the Vicksburg National Military Park Association, called the meeting to order. There were present Maj. C. L. Davidson and Capt. W. T. Bigley, of Iowa; Col. C. C. Flower, of Mississippi, officers of the association; Gen. A. J. Vaughn, Gov. W. D. Hurd, Capt. W. W. Stone, Capt. E. S. Butts, of the executive committee; Col. J. P. K. Thompson, of Iowa; Capt. J. S. Everest, of Illinois; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Col. J. P. Rea, of Minnesota; Gov. John M. Stone, of Mississippi. Gen. Lee began the meeting with a speech. After a general discussion of the proposed park it was finally decided the park should include the land between the line of earthworks of the opposing armies, with enough space outside both lines to build a fine driveway. In addition to this would be purchased, should congress authorize it, headquarters of Gen. Grant on one side and Gen. Pemberton on the other. Several more points of great historic interest will be included in the tract of land, the entire park to consist of not more than 4,000 acres. The executive committee was authorized to take such steps to put the matter before congress as might be deemed necessary.

Harrison Said to Be for Allison.

Washington City, Nov. 22.—A Republican connected prominently with the late administration, who has just returned to the city after a flying visit to New York, talked freely with ex-President Harrison about the coming campaign. To his surprise he found Gen. Harrison warmly commending Senator Allison as a proper candidate for the party to take up next summer. "The ex-president," said he, "spoke in such a way as to leave the impression that he wanted a Western man for the presidency, and that Allison would be suitable to the Harrison forces. Gen. Harrison spoke at length of the fact that the Iowa senator's votes and actions had always been right, and that he had never hesitated about the money question. The eulogy of the ex-president was so unexpectedly warm, and he spoke in such positive terms, that I was led to believe some definite arrangement had been made whereby the Harrison strength is to be turned to Allison in case it is found the ex-president cannot be nominated."

The Message Not to Discuss Venezuela.

Washington City, Nov. 22.—The president and Secretary Olney do not expect the reply of the British government to America's representations concerning the Venezuela boundary dispute and the Monroe doctrine in time to admit of its treatment in the president's annual message. It is understood the British cabinet is now at work upon the reply, but the meeting of congress is now so near that it is not likely to be received before the first days of the session. When it comes it will be made the subject of a special message to congress. There are good reasons for the belief that Salisbury's reply will be of a conciliatory nature, either admitting the boundary dispute to arbitration and thus recognizing the applicability of the Monroe doctrine, or preparing the way for such action later on. So far as Great Britain's reported ultimatum to Venezuela is concerned, the state department believes no such ultimatum was ever sent.

Peffer on Congressional Funerals.

Washington City, Nov. 22.—Senator Peffer has collected statistics on the cost of congressional funerals, and early in the coming session he may advocate a complete change in the methods of conducting them. He wants the cost of funerals much reduced. He wants less champagne and more tears. Senators and representatives appointed to represent the two houses of congress at the funerals of deceased members, Senator Peffer says, have come to regard these expeditions as picnics for the especial entertainment of themselves at public expense. Absolutely no limit is put upon commissary arrangements. Senator Peffer declares that all funeral parties are not alike, and that quite a percentage of them are characterized by decorum throughout, but these are exceptions.

The Elevation of Monsignor Satolli.

Washington City, Nov. 23.—The elevation of Mgr. Satolli to the cardinalate will occur December 15 at 10:30 o'clock at the cathedral in Baltimore. Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, has been chosen to preach the sermon. The conferring of the cardinalate will be performed by Cardinal Gibbons. At the conclusion Satolli will celebrate high pontifical mass. An official announcement from Rome states that the consistory will assemble on Monday next.

Sheriff Tamsen to Be Tried.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 23.—District Attorney Fellows, of New York, informed Gov. Morton today that he had made arrangements with Judge Allison to put Sheriff Tamsen on trial on the first Monday in December on an indictment for permitting the escape of the postoffice robbers, Killoran, Russell and Allen from Ludlow street jail, where they were imprisoned pending trial in the United States court.

A cup of muddy coffee is not wholesome, neither is a bottle of muddy medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully-prepared blood-purifier is by its freedom from sediment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling, because it is an extract and not a decoction.

The Northern Pacific is now running two trains daily between Seattle and Portland. Leave Seattle 12:20 and 10 p. m.

THE SULTAN RELAPSES.

His Sudden Burst of Energy Inspired by Terror.

GENERAL SITUATION THE SAME.

Fleets of the Powers Will Not "Demonstrate" for Some Time.

The Porte to Be Given Full Opportunity to Keep Its Solemn Promise—How Students Are Kept Out of Mischief—The Desperation of the Armenians.

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London, Nov. 23.—The sudden fit of energy which convulsed the sultan of Turkey into doing something toward suppressing anarchy in Asia Minor, a result of the Marquis of Salisbury's Mansion house speech, seems to have spent its force, and Abdul Hamid is said to have relapsed into his usual lethargic state. Reports of fresh massacres have reached here from many points of the disturbed empire, and, in brief, the Eastern question does not appear to be as near a solution as it was during the early part of the week. There is little change in the nature of the problem before the powers, however. Their mutual suspicions are acting as drags upon them, and delay decided action upon their part, though the belief still prevails that nothing short of drastic measures will bring the sultan to terms for any length of time. This step, however, will not be adopted until all hope of a loyal enforcement of the reforms which Abdul Hamid solemnly promised to adopt have vanished.

A grim story is published today, taken from a private letter from Constantinople, according to which a diver, while recently engaged in assisting in the work of driving piles for a new pier at the Golden Horn, on reaching the sea bottom was surprised to find himself surrounded by the bodies of a number of men, apparently standing upright around him. Upon investigation the diver discovered that they were the corpses of students, many of whom were known to him personally, who were recently arrested by the Turkish police and afterward taken out in boats and drowned in the Bosporus for taking part in the recent disturbances at Stamboul. All the bodies had leaden weights attached to their feet, which kept them erect. The diver said there were from forty to fifty bodies in that spot alone.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—The Armenians of the city and vicinity, according to one of their number, are "hopeless and desperate," and are actively promoting a movement which is said to be spreading over the country to enlist men to go to Turkey to prevent the extermination of their relatives and friends. This gentleman, who is believed to be reliable and well informed, said nearly 1,000 men have already enlisted in Massachusetts and other New England states. Twenty have signed the roll in Chicago, and it is believed that at least 200 will do so. A meeting is to be held in this city tomorrow night to make an appeal to England to stop the massacres, and if it is ineffectual enlisting will commence in earnest. The gentleman said that the Armenians will not submit to seeing their fathers, mothers and relatives exterminated. They were preparing to buy arms to go to Turkey to fight. As to how they would get there, he asked how the Cubans got to Cuba.

Vienna, Nov. 23.—Information received from consuls in various parts of Turkey confirms the impression that the Armenian revolutionary committees are endeavoring to provoke further massacres, in order to bring about the armed intervention of the powers. The sultan receives many threatening letters. His majesty has congratulated Baron von der Goltz, who organized the mobilization of the Turkish troops by which the mob was dispersed. The object now desired by the sultan is to float a large loan abroad, as there is a serious want of money. The rough and haughty manner of Sir Phillip Currie has not made a favorable impression here. He was not, as reported, a bearer of any letter from Queen Victoria to the sultan. The German emperor has expressed, through Count von Szoegdeny-Marich, Austrian ambassador at Berlin, his firm belief that peace will be maintained.

NO CHANGE IN TURKEY.

Guardboat Permit Not Yet Issued—No Massacres, Tewfik Says.

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Constantinople, Nov. 22.—Via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 23.—The sultan has not yet authorized the passage of the Dardanelles by the extra guardships asked for by the representatives here of Great Britain, Italy, Austria and Russia. This is causing more and more uneasiness here. Unless Abdul Hamid submits, there is likely to be trouble, as the powers insist that the extra gunboats are absolutely necessary for the protection of the foreign population here.

A reporter of the Associated Press had an interview today on the political situation with Tewfik Pasha, minister for foreign affairs. Tewfik Pasha assured the correspondent that everything possible was being done for the protection of the American and other missionaries in Asia Minor, and that those who were desirous of leaving the interior could do so under escort. In view of the disturbed state of the country, the minister for foreign affairs suggested that perhaps this would be the best course to adopt for the present, and that the work of the missionaries could be resumed later, when matters were brighter. The minister, however, said that the latest news from the provinces was much more reassuring than it had been for some time. Everywhere, he added, on the arrival of troops order was being restored, and the Armenians were not being severely treated. Continuing, Tewfik Pasha remarked that tranquillity prevailed in the villayets of Erzeroum and Adana, and that the inhabitants of the district of Pavas, from which place disturbances have recently been announced, have been pacified. Referring to the measures taken by the government with a view of bringing about the restoration of order in Asia Minor, the minister said he had no doubt the reforms would be strictly carried out, and that the government would shortly be able to announce the complete restoration of order in Asia Minor. He said the commission appointed to supervise the reforms was actively prosecuting its labors, and that the commission had already selected the officials who were to be appointed to the various posts. The names of these officials would be published at an early date. As to the cause of the disturbances, Tewfik Pasha expressed the opinion that there was no possibility of doubting that they were caused by the revolutionary committees of the Armenians, who had for a long time past been sending agents to Asia Minor, stirring the inhabitants against the authority of the sultan and doing everything to bring about breaks between the local authorities, which when suppressed by the latter were classed as massacres and exaggerated in the grossest manner possible. He cited one instance in which a mob of Armenians attacked and killed two inoffensive Turks. The Turkish gendarmes thereupon attempted to arrest the murderers and were fired upon. Reinforcements were sent, and the police made a second and more successful attempt to arrest those who were implicated in the murder and in the assault upon the police. The Armenians resisted desperately, and a serious affray was the result, during which six Armenians were killed and about a dozen were wounded. Some time later, when the story was received at Constantinople, the affair had grown into the massacre of about 300 Armenians in cold blood, with all the accompanying horrors with which the Armenians usually decorate their stories of such affairs.

As to the prospect of European intervention in Turkey, Tewfik Pasha could only say that he saw no probability of such a step being necessary. The powers, he added, were assured that the sultan was in earnest in doing everything possible to restore order in Asia Minor, and they were not likely to do anything which would in any way hamper his efforts in this direction. One of the great difficulties experienced by the government, said the pasha, in restoring order in the troubled districts, was the trouble they were having in calling out the reserves. The government's efforts were also hindered by the state of Turkish finances, and by the large sums it was necessary to borrow in order to provide for the arming and equipping of the soldiers to be sent to the troubled districts. In conclusion Tewfik Pasha asserted that all the tales of horror coming from Armenia and elsewhere should be taken with a considerable amount of salt, as they were either wholly manufactured by the Armenians or else so strongly colored by them as to be no longer recognized even by their concoctors.

A prolonged meeting of the representatives of the powers has been held at the official residence of French Ambassador Cambon, and although nothing is definitely known concerning what transpired, it can be stated upon good authority that the situation is still causing the most grave anxiety to the diplomats. The impression prevails as the embassies, however, that the porte will acquiesce to the demand of the powers for extra guardships. But the ambassadors fear that the pacification of the disturbed provinces will be an extremely difficult task, owing to the probability that the measures adopted or to be adopted will not be of an impartial nature; that the Mussulmans will be favored by the Turkish officials, and that the Christians will be repressed. Owing to the fact that the police have discovered a number of revolutionary placards posted in the Psamatia quarter of Stamboul, the Armenian shops there have been closed, and extra precautions to prevent trouble are being taken. Several arrests have already been made, and it is likely no disturbance will occur at once. The police are trying to discover where the revolutionary matter is printed. One of the placards torn down in the Psamatia quarter called upon the Armenians to arm themselves, as they were about to be massacred, and another, printed in the Turkish language, stated that at the least sign of a movement all the Armenians were to be slaughtered. As the Turkish authorities are charged with having taken advantage of much less than this order to make an attack upon the Armenians, the matter was promptly brought to the attention of the British charge d'affaires, Mr. Herbert, who immediately informed the palace that he would hold the government responsible for any disturbance of order in the Psamatia quarter, taking the ground that the authorities had ample time to take all the precautions necessary to maintain peace without resorting to bloodshed.

The Hairinik, a local newspaper, has been suspended by the authorities on account of the refusal of the editor to publish an article sent to him by the Turkish officials condemning the intrigues of the Armenians.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESS.

His Treatment of Kings Khama and Prempeh Praised on All Sides.

London, Nov. 23.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, gave an interesting dinner on Tuesday in honor of King Khama and Sebele and Batheon, rulers respectively of the Bakawena and Bangwaketsi tribes, all of the Bechuanaland protectorate. Khama is the most powerful native chief left in South Africa, and has been quite an attraction in social circles here and in the country for some time past. They are in this country for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the future of themselves and the land they rule over. All of them have already proved themselves good friends of the British in South Africa, and consequently they have been well received and most hospitably entertained. Mr. Chamberlain's dinner was followed by a large reception, which was attended by many notables, and in which conjuring and thought-reading were part of the entertainment given, to the great delight of the African visitors.

On Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain escorted the three chiefs to Windsor, where they were received by the queen in great state. The ceremonies made a great impression upon the Africans, who presented her majesty with some beautiful leopard skin rugs. Queen Victoria, in return, presented the king and his two attendant chiefs each with a Bible containing her majesty's signature, a photograph of herself and a Cashmere shawl for each of the chief's wives. Her majesty also made a short speech to her visitors from South Africa, in which she graciously welcomed them and said she highly approved of the chiefs' determination to exclude strong drink from their country and keep so great a curse from their people. The queen added that she felt very strongly in the matter.

The chiefs were greatly pleased in the manner in which they were received by the queen, and the attention paid to them by Mr. Chamberlain. As an evidence of their appreciation of his conduct they named him "Moathodi," which being interpreted means, "He who writes things." Mr. Chamberlain is understood to be highly gratified at the distinction bestowed on him.

The African visitors on Thursday were given another big reception in this city, at which Lady Henry Somerset, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Sir Wildred Lawson, president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, made speeches complimenting the Africans upon their determination to do their utmost to keep strong drink from their followers and predicting a great future for their country if they adhered firmly to this policy. The chiefs sailed for home today.

In spite of the announcement that King Prempeh, of Ashantee, has agreed to the terms of Great Britain to all intents and purposes, preparations for the campaign against Coomassie, his capital, continue, as there is an indemnity for expenses up to date, and other little details to be settled before Great Britain will be thoroughly satisfied with the practical protectorate which she is taking steps to assume over another slice of Africa. Throughout the week Sir Francis Scott, inspector general of the Gold Coast forces, has been actively supervising the gathering together of stores, ammunition, etc., and he, with a number of other officers and men, sailed from Liverpool today for Accra. They take with them over 750 tons of war stores. Outside of the little indemnity, etc., to be collected from King Prempeh, the expedition to his capital is considered necessary on account of the well-grounded doubt whether the king's envoy who has been knocking at the door of the colonial office, has the king's authority to agree to the terms of Great Britain. It is also believed that he may be simply trying to delay the departure of the expedition until the rainy season, and may repudiate all the agreements arrived at so soon as it suits his purpose to do so. In any case, the bill of Great Britain against Ashantee for the Woolwich arsenal expenses alone amounts already, it is said, to $800,000.

Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the colonial office with regard to King Khama and his chiefs, King Prempeh, of Ashantee, toward Canada in relation to the projected fast transatlantic steamship line, and toward Australia and Canada in connection with the proposed Pacific cable, is receiving the highest praise on all sides. Indeed, even his political opponents are now praising his masterly handling of colonial questions. The Chronicle, Radical, says that his treatment of King Khama was the most creditable incident in colonial politics for many years, and that in regard to Ashantee he "broke down the barrier of finical etiquette which his predecessors had built up."

CRUELTY IN THE ARMY.

Why Emperor William Wants Military Trials Private.

PUBLICITY MIGHT AID SOCIALISM

Two More Officers Sentenced for Brutality to Soldiers.

The Export Bounty on Sugar, to Which the United States Objects, Is to Be Made Larger—The Emperor Going Visiting on His Big Yacht.

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Berlin, Nov. 23.—The proposed reform in the procedure of military trials in Germany promises to cause the most serious friction between the emperor and the cabinet, and may possibly bring out a cabinet crisis later. The minister for war, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, publicly declared in the reichstag last winter that unless he won a majority over to his views of the propriety of publicity in all military trials for ordinary offenses he would resign, and the chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has made a similar declaration in public. Emperor William, however, will not hear of public trials for such cases, fearing that they will often furnish the Socialists with facts and arguments which will be unscrupulously used and which will be a serious detriment to military discipline and the general efficiency of the army. In this view the emperor is upheld by Herr von Koeller, Prussian minister of the interior, and other influential men of his entourage. Hence friction is certain to arise, especially as the minister of war insists upon introducing a bill to reform military trials at the coming session of the reichstag. The matter has been discussed several times at the cabinet councils held during the post fortnight.

Recently the punishment of officers for abusing soldiers under their command has been much more severe, two non-commissioned officers of the Alexander guard infantry having been sentenced, one to eight and the other to four weeks' imprisonment for cruelly ill-treating privates.

Herr von Koeller has instructed the local authorities to draft into the army, wherever feasible, all men up to 30 years of age who, after emigrating before the age of 17 and thus avoiding military service, return to this country and apply for German naturalization. Such cases number thousands yearly.

A bill which will be introduced shortly after the reichstag meets provides for an increase of the sugar export bounties from 1¼ marks to 4 marks, which is a sop to the Agrarians. The new oleomargarine bill increases the stringency of the regulations to render the import into Germany of all artificial substitutes for butter and lard virtually impossible and the large increase of the sugar bounty is intended to facilitate the export of German sugar to America and to put the German exporters in a better position to compete with the French, Belgian and Austrian exporters. It also means a new move on the part of the German government, as the bounties will stop entirely in 1897, and Germany will have to pays 48,000,00 marks in bounties, instead of 15,000,000.

The emperor has ordered the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February, and it is reported in court circles that he will make a series of visits to friendly countries early in the year, visiting Cronstadt and St. Petersburg in response to a verbal invitation of the czar, and then going to Copenhagen, England, Portugal and Spain.

Two granite tablets with inscriptions have arrived here from German-Americans in New York and San Francisco, to be placed on the Bismarck tower at Gottingen.

Dr. Ahlwardt, the notorious anti-Semite, has announced his intention of accepting the invitation extended to him by a number of German-Americans to visit America and lecture in the chief cities of the United States this winter.

Dr. Julius Bosse, the minister of education, has granted permission to sixty-seven American women to attend the winter lectures of the Berlin university. As a result the German women, many of whom have been refused permission to attend these courses of instruction, have formally complained of this alleged favoritism. There is no doubt that German women will have the greatest obstacles thrown in their way. The professors of the German universities are especially opposed to women. One of the renowned professors of German literature recently requested the minister of education to prohibit the attendance of ladies at his lectures, and the historian Treitschkeat suddenly suspended his lecture on seeing a lady in the audience, and led her out of the hall. Altogether 317 American students are entered at Berlin university for this winter, and about 742 students are studying here.

The stay of execution of sentence granted Louis Stern, of New York, in which to return to Kissingen to undergo his sentence of two weeks' imprisonment and pay the fine of 600 marks inflicted upon him for insulting a public official at that place, has expired, and the court has declared Mr. Stern's bail, "80,000 marks, or $20,000, to be forfeited. Mr. Stern is liable to arrest and imprisonment if he returns to Germany.

INFAMOUS DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Again in Trouble for Intimacy With Another Man's Wife.

London, Nov. 23.—Society is on the qui vive for the coming divorce case in which the Duke of Orleans is named as co-respondent, the suit being known as Woolston vs. Woolston, the husband alleging that Mrs. Woolston, the defendant, lived for a time under the protection of the Duke of Orleans.

Truth says that the Duke of Orleans quitted England in high dudgeon because he was pointedly ignored by the court during the visit to this country of King Carlos of Portugal. The Prince of Wales, it appears, wanted to invite the duke to Sandringham, but the queen sternly vetoed the proposition.

The Charges Against Capt. Healy.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Second Lieut. Chester M. White, of the revenue cutter Bear, has resigned from the revenue marine service. His action is connected with the unpleasant features of the Bear's cruise to Bering sea, of which so much has been said. White is the officer who made an active fight upon Capt. A. C. Healy. He formulated the charges against his superior officer, and he it was who carried the document from ship to ship for the signatures of the officers who deemed Capt. Healy culpable. White left this city last Friday, and is probably in Washington City now. He telegraphed his resignation while en route.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Signor Paolo Braceschi, Italian minister resident in Santiago de Chile, died Friday.

John J. Hallinan, a variety theater manager of San Francisco and ex-lightweight champion pugilist of Nevada, died Saturday morning, of pneumonia.

Enoch Willing, an aged hermit, died in a hut in San Gabriel canyon, Southern California, the other day. He was a relative of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Henry Widmer, leader of the orchestra at Daly's theater, New York, died of heart disease Saturday morning, while on the way home from Brooklyn, where the Daly company is playing. Widmer was for several years leader at the Baldwin theater, San Francisco.