WILLIAM BEGS FOR A NAVY.

THE MAIN TOPIC OF HIS SPEECH TO THE REICHSTAG.

Seizure of Kiao Chau Bay Made Necessary in Order to Obtain Reparation for Outrage—Emperor's Brother a Pledge for His Policy.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Emperor William closed the session of the reichstag today in person, for the first time since 1894. The ceremony took place in the White Hall, royal castle. His majesty read a speech from the throne. The navy occupied the principal place in the speech. The concluding paragraph on this subject was as follows:

"Although it is not our object to vie with maritime powers of the first rank, Germany must nevertheless be placed in a position to maintain, by means of preparation at sea, her prestige among the peoples of the globe."

Referring to the naval demonstration in Kiao Chau bay, China, the emperor said:

"The murder of missionaries in China and the attacks on mission stations which have been placed under my protection has compelled me to order my squadron in Eastern Asia to proceed to Kiao Chau bay, the scene of the nearest point of the outrage, and to land troops in order to obtain full reparation and security against future lamentable events."

Touching the general political situation, his majesty said:

"Our political relations with foreign states are in every way gratifying, and valuable guarantees of the maintenance of these relations have again been afforded me by meeting with allied and friendly monarchs."

After reading his speech, the emperor added:

"Two years ago, upon this platform, I swore before you, upon the consecrated colors of my First Regiment of Guards, to preserve the empire as I took it from my grandfather, and to protect and safeguard its honor abroad. You have thus all become parties to my oath, and I pray, in the name of the empire, and in the presence of Almighty God, that He will assist you in your work and help me to protect in the future, as in the past, the honor of the empire abroad, which I have not valued too low to give my only brother in pledge for it."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the members repaired to the reichstag, where Baron von Buel, as president of the house at the last session, opened the sitting. After welcoming the members, the president appointed temporary secretaries.

Among the bills already sent to the reichstag are the budget bill, the naval bill, and the bill providing for reforming the military penal procedure.

The roll call showed that 174 members of the reichstag were present. The election of members for the presidential bureau will take place tomorrow. Ambassador White and Consul General Schmidt attended the opening sitting of the reichstag.

The speech from the throne was unfavorably criticised, as a rule by those who have not up to the present been able to weigh it.

FOR A WAR OF COMMERCE.

Germany and England Preparing a New Treaty—Conflict of Interest is Inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Commercial Agent Stern at Bamberg, in a report to the state department, has given a great deal of general information concerning the recent notice of England to terminate the commercial treaty made with Germany. Mr. Stern says that negotiations have been entered into at the instigation of Great Britain for a new treaty.

The commerce between England and Germany comprises nearly 25 per cent. of the latter's trade. Germany's exports to Great Britain proper in 1896 were valued at $100,322,000, and to the British colonies $26,618,000. The great amount of trade, he says, is due to the treaty of most favored nations between Germany and England and her colonies.

The treaty about to be terminated concedes to German trade the enjoyment of any concession or privilege granted to the colonies of Great Britain, or to the mother country by colonies. Germany does not have the same advantage with the Dutch, French or Spanish colonies. The relations of the three latter mother countries to their colonies is much closer in matters of trade than England has with hers.

Referring to the fact that Canada has recently made concessions in her tariff to English goods, and after expressing the opinion that there is no doubt that other English colonies will soon follow Canada, Mr. Stern says:

"Great Britain will then be obliged to make concessions in her turn, and alter her customs law in such a way that certain products of her colonies may be imported into the mother country under more favorable conditions than the corresponding products of other countries. This will be carrying into effect the plan to amalgamate all parts of the British empire into one customs union."

Mr. Stern states in the German tariff a certain amount of consideration seems to have been extended, resulting in a great increase of trade, and in comparing the figures it is shown that imports to Germany from England and her colonies have been considerably greater than Germany's exports thither. He instances a number of articles which England and her colonies send to Germany, and upon which the tariff amounts to but very little.

Influential German papers, discussing the termination of the treaty, say that it will be easy for Germany to make reprisals and that an increase in German tariff rates would be more serious for England than Germany.

Prof. Carl Rothgen, a well-known national economist, says:

"The most favored nation clause should not be applied to the customs duties, but be conceded only to a small circle of countries, which are economically related to each other. It is not advisable to concede to the British empire and the United States, after the new tariffs have come into force, any treaty rights by dealing with the imports upon the basis of the most favored nation clause, thus creating fresh obstacles for closer commercial and political relations between the middle European states."

The writer considers the ultimate consequence to be that the struggle for supremacy will necessarily lead Germany to a conflict of interests with England, and finally a struggle for the markets which shall remain open to Germany. In closing the article, Prof. Rothgen makes some remarks which are significant in view of the late German seizure in China. He says that Germany must look to other markets. China is principally to be considered. The German merchant has gained a good footing there, but Russia, Japan, England and France are always ready to snatch parts of that country away.

"The twentieth century will bring the struggle about China," he says.

A SLICE OF CHINA FOR ENGLAND.

Britain Secures Land for Intrenchments Near Hongkong.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The morning papers assert that China has practically agreed to cede to England a strip of territory near Hongkong and all the surrounding islands in order to enable England to fortify them securely and to increase the garrison. It is expected that a convention covering the agreement will soon be signed.

ALL LONDON IS EXCITED.

Promissory Note Case Attracts Widespread Attention.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—There is widespread interest here in what is known as the "promissory note case," now being heard before the lord chief justice of London, Lord Russell of Killowen, in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice. The court was crowded today when the hearing was resumed. Lord Chief Justice Russell, in summing up, said he thought the jury would have no difficulty in answering the questions of fact, adding that the really difficult and important questions would remain for him (the lord chief justice) to determine later on. The case, on the whole, Lord Russell explained, was melancholy and sad.

His lordship then put five questions to the jury, the principal one being:

"Is Clay's account of the circumstances under which he signed his name true?" The answer was "yes."

Another question asked was worded:

"Was Clay, in signing his name as he did, recklessly careless, thereby enabling Nevill to perpetrate a fraud?" The answer was "no."

Under the circumstances it was also found that Clay was the victim of misplaced confidence.

Arguments on the findings have been reserved until Saturday.

There is no better medicine on the market than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effectual.—*From Mr. Glanville (W. Va.) Pathfinder.*

RAVAGES OF THE GREAT STORM.

It Extends All Over Europe—Shipping Badly Damaged.

SASSARI, Island of Sardinia, Nov. 30.—Heavy gales are sweeping this coast. A vessel on fire was seen off Sardo island today. She soon foundered and no trace of her crew has been seen.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The storm which has been sweeping the northern part of Europe did great damage all along the Belgian coast. Dikes have been broken, flooded houses have collapsed and a number of vessels have been driven ashore.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30.—The British steamer Cyprus, Capt. Zalbraith, from Boston, October 23, for here, went ashore at Spykerplat during the gale of yesterday. Her floating depends upon promptly lightering her cargo, otherwise she will likely prove a loss.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Stories of wreck, fatalities and damage done by yesterday's storm continue to be received today. All the bays and ports are full of shipping more or less seriously damaged. Inland towns of Kent are still flooded. On New England, an island near South end, several thousand acres in area and surrounded by a high sea wall, was swamped during the gale and everything, including a farmer, his family, the farm buildings, sheep, horses and cattle, were swept off it.

The Norwegian ship Kommander Svenfoyne, Capt. Neilson, is being towed here dismasted. Her masts were cut away on Sunday night off South Foreland to save the ship from the fury of the gale. The mate and fourteen of the crew, fearing to trust their lives to the ship any longer, deserted her and landed at Dover, leaving the captain and only a small part of the crew aboard to work the ship.

In the wreck of the Russian bark Nikolai, Capt. Karlsen, from Pugwash, N. S., for Preston at Formby, reported one seaman lost. The rest of the crew, numbering ten, were saved.

AMBASSADOR HAY'S SPEECH.

A Graceful Tribute to Scholars, Scientists and Inventors.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The anniversary dinner of the Royal Society was given this evening, Baron Joseph Lister presiding. United States Ambassador Hay and several other members of the diplomatic corps were included in the company.

Ambassador Hay, in presenting the principal toast, "The Royal Society," said:

"In bodies of men like this, on both sides of the sea, exists one of the strongest bonds of union among peoples politically divided. They are united in the common love and pursuit of universal truth, and by devotion to the best interests of mankind and the kindred passion for light and progress. In your pursuits everything unites and nothing divides. The results of science are all gain and no loss.

"The triumph of war has brought tears and anguish to both sides; the successes of diplomacy and trade are often attended by the discomfiture of one of the parties; but the whole world is brightened and made more livable by the achievements of a Faraday or a Morse, or the genius of a Lister or a Martin, which diminishes beyond computation the whole vast sum of human suffering. Every discovery, every invention on either side of the ocean, the product of the searching and self-denying scholars of our race, Kelvin, Edison, Graham-Bell, Bessemer, Darwin, March or Huxley, is at once thrown into the common stock of the world's intellectual riches, profiting every one and injuring none."

FRANCE DEBARS WOMEN.

Salic Law Excludes Them as Advocates in Court.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The court of appeals today rendered a decision against Mlle. Chauvin being admitted to the bar of Paris. Her application last Wednesday excited considerable interest, and today the court was packed with people anxious to hear the result.

Mlle. Chauvin is handsome, tall, well made and has dark eyes and a fine complexion. She was attired in a neat black satin dress and made an excellent impression. She replied to the procurator general's questions in a clever speech, arguing that in the absence of an explicit text against women advocates in the French code she was entitled to claim admission to the bar. Her manner and diction were faultless and her address was quite free from declamation.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Baron Gautsch Selects Successors to Badini Ministry.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—The new Austrian cabinet, of which Baron Gautsch Von Frankenthurm is president, has been completed. The assignment of portfolios is as follows:

Baron Von Gautsch, premier and minister of the interior.

Count Wolsorsheib, minister of national defense.

Dr. Von Wittek, minister of railways.

Count Von Bailiet-Letour, minister of public instruction.

Herr Behmbaureck, minister of finance.

Herr Koerber, minister of commerce.

Dr. J. Von Ruber, minister of justice.

Count Bylandt-Proidt, minister of agriculture.

RAILROAD WAR ON.

All Roads Will Make Special Rates to Catch Klondike Travel.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30.—The war in passenger rates between Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is likely to continue and railroad men look for the liveliest kind of cutting in the farther west, owing to the big rush to the Klondike. A well-known railroad man said today that since the rate dropped to $7, reductions in fare will likely result as far west as Portland. The nominal rate is $49.70 second class on the St. Paul road, and $59.70 first class. With $7 from Chicago to St. Paul, as a basis, the fare will probably be changed to $47 second class and $57 first class.

He added that this was merely a preliminary for the establishment of an entirely new schedule of rates to the West January 1, which will be much lower. All the roads are preparing to make special rates to the points nearest the Klondike region and each road is after all there is in it.

With Offices in Seattle.

DENVER, Nov. 30.—A special to the News from Phoenix, Ariz., says: Articles of incorporation have been filed with the territorial secretary of the Principality Mining and Grazing Company of the United States and Canada, which will operate also in Alaska. Principal place of business, Prescott, Ariz., with branch offices at Vancouver, Seattle and New York. The incorporators are B. F. Dalton and James Ahearn, and the company is capitalized for $200,000,000.

Large Crowd at Soper Trial.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Nov. 30.—The largest crowd that ever attended court in this city was today attracted by the trial of Batt Soper for the murder of his wife and two children. The day was spent by the attorneys making their challenges.

Dismasted and Sinking.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Steamer Exeter City, which arrived today from Bristol, fell in with the British schooner Welita, dismasted and in sinking condition, and rescued the crew of five men.

NO ACTION ON CURRENCY.

ATTITUDE OF SENATE WILL PREVENT LEGISLATION.

Members of Each House Confident That a Radical Measure Cannot Succeed—Forecasts by Hepburn, Turner, Allison and Others.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Members of congress are unusually slow in putting in their appearance here for the regular session, which convenes next Monday. Up to this time there have been scarcely more than half a dozen arrivals each day. From now on, however, it is expected the rush will begin and that every attendant will be in his place on the opening. Few of the leaders of either house are here yet. It is especially true of the representatives. Neither Speaker Reed nor Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, will reach Washington until Sunday or Monday.

With the exception of pronounced and radical pro and anti-Cuban congressmen, the members of both houses, as a rule, seem to be holding their judgments in abeyance until they ascertain from official sources exactly what the situation is as to Cuba.

In the matter of the currency, it seems already established that the Democrats and their free silver allies will oppose stubbornly anything the majority is likely to propose, and the fact that the opposition in the senate seems insurmountable inclines many of the Republican members of the house to the opinion that it would be wise not to attempt any legislation whatever. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, is one of these. He thinks the futility of attempting a measure in the senate makes it inexpedient for the house to attempt to put through a measure, and besides he doubts the propriety of the house attempting to make a Republican policy on a subject upon which the Republican platform does not speak to the point. He says if the president should, as reported, recommend any scheme for the retirement of the greenbacks, it would be beyond the Republican platform, and every Republican would be free to support or oppose it, as his judgment indicated. There is some talk of a Republican caucus on this question, many of the members believing that if a currency measure is to be passed, differences could be most easily adjusted and concerted action be secured in this way.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, some time ago sent a letter to every member of his committee, urging the importance of currency legislation, and asking each member to be prepared as soon after the opening of the session as possible, to work to the end that some measure may be submitted to the house for action.

Mr. Hepburn, who is chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, says he has received many letters during the week, particularly from mercantile bodies, urging action on the anti-scalping and pooling bills, and he expects both these questions to receive early attention.

No Extravagance Permissible.

Representative Cannon, of the committee on appropriations, arrived today. Speaking to the Associated Press he said that his policy for the approaching session of congress as chairman of the house committee, would be to hold the appropriations, so far as he could control them, down to existing conditions.

"I believe in a liberal, but not an extravagant policy, in making appropriations," he said, "and until our revenues increase, I shall oppose entering upon new enterprises requiring the expenditure of government funds."

M. Cannon expressed the opinion that by the beginning of the next fiscal year the Dingley tariff bill would afford revenue sufficient to meet the legitimate demands of the government.

He also stated his belief to be that the coming session would be comparatively brief.

"We should be away from here easily by the first of June," he said. "Indeed, there is very little for us to do beyond the appropriation bills. It is needless for us to attempt to secure currency legislation, because of the impossibility of getting it through the senate. So long as the senate is anti-Republican, as at present, all efforts to get currency reform legislation will be so much waste of time and energy."

No Radical Currency Legislation.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 30.—Senator Allison, on the eve of his departure for Washington, said:

"It is too early to determine whether revenue legislation will be necessary at the coming session. Should any revenue legislation be found necessary, it will be enacted later in the session.

"I anticipate no radical currency legislation. In my judgment, the sentiment of congress will not permit the redemption and retirement of the greenbacks, but I see no objection to the suggestion that greenbacks, when redeemed should be held as part of the reserve and exchanged only for gold.

"The Hawaiian treaty will require two-thirds majority in the senate, and the prospects seem fair that this will be reached, but it will be a close vote."

Senator Turner's Views.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—United States Senator Turner, of Washington, who has been in London for a month and will sail for New York on the Teutonic tomorrow, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"As a silver man, I can say that it is certain that no scheme of currency which discriminates against silver, as all the plans favored by Gage do, can pass the senate, and that nothing the senate could adopt would pass the house of representatives. I feel sure, therefore, that there will be no currency legislation by the house."

Mr. Turner strongly favored the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

On the subject of arbitration, he said: "I have found no sentiment in England in favor of the revival of the arbitration treaty."

ALGER APPROVES THE VERDICT.

Severe Reprimand Awaits Capt. Lovering for His Brutality.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Alger has just received a record of the proceedings and findings in the Lovering court martial at Fort Sheridan. The secretary admits that the officer has been found guilty and has been sentenced to be reprimanded by the secretary of war.

Late this afternoon Secretary Alger stated that he had decided to approve the sentence of the court, although it may be some days before the papers reach him, having first to go to the judge advocate general of the war department and then to Gen. Miles for his indorsement.

RECEIPTS INCREASING STEADILY.

Annual Deficit by June, 1898, Will Not Exceed $25,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Gage said today that in the annual estimates he would send to congress he would name about $20,000,000, and not above $25,000,000 as the amount of the treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The secretary said he expected the receipts from customs to increase steadily and that in the spring months he anticipated quite large importations.

ATTEMPTING TO BLUFF M'CORD.

Instead of Paying His Claim, Peru Tries to Run Him Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The state department has been notified that the Peruvian authorities are threatening the interests of Victor McCord, the American engineer, who was arrested and confined in that country during a revolution, and in whose behalf our government has preferred a claim for indemnity.

The notification was formally given to the department through a letter from an attorney who is prosecuting the claim. The letter comments upon the delay of the Peruvian government in making payment of the $50,000 indemnity demanded, and says that recently "all kinds of threats looking to coercion have been resorted to, calculated to influence the ignorant people of the realm against McCord, such as threatening to expel him from the country and urging the Peruvian railroad corporation to dismiss him from its service."

HAYTI TAKES A FIRM STAND

She Says Germany's Representative Was Insulting, and Will Treat Only at Berlin Direct.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Reports that came to the state department late this afternoon from Hayti were to the effect that there was considerable excitement there and that the situation was grave. For this reason it was determined to hasten the departure of the Marblehead, and the naval officials were communicated with to this end. The impression appeared to prevail in Port au Prince that a German warship was rapidly approaching the place. Of course, it is stated, that the Marblehead goes solely for the purpose of protecting American interests that might be threatened by the outbreak of disorders in Hayti.

The latest advices from German sources, however, indicate that no occasion will be given for friction between the United States and Germany on account of the Haytian difficulty, and that the matter will be adjusted.

It developed today that Hayti had sent a reply to Germany's demands, which is somewhat remarkable for its firmness, in view of the difference in size of the two powers. The Haytian note makes it clear that the republic is ready to discuss the merits of the controversy, but does not desire to have Germany pass judgment in the first place, demand an indemnity and thereafter discuss the merits. Moreover, Hayti gives notice that the German charge d'affaires to Hayti, who made the recent demands, is persona non grata, and that it is impossible for Hayti to conduct further negotiations with him. It is stated that he offended against all rules of propriety and of etiquette by going directly before the president of Hayti and in a loud and angry tone and insulting manner threatening dire consequences unless immediate reparation was made to Germany. This personal affront to Hayti's chief executive is regarded as touching the honor and self-respect of the country, and is felt to call for an apology. Under such circumstances the Haytian government has expressed a willingness to negotiate a settlement of the entire case at Berlin, thus removing it from the hands of the objectionable German official now in Hayti.

The Warship Not Needed.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The German government has abandoned its intention of sending a warship to Hayti to enforce its demands. The Geifon, instead, will be sent to reinforce the German fleet in Chinese waters. Baron von Bulowa, German minister of foreign affairs, today gave United States Ambassador White wholly satisfactory explanations of Germany's intentions toward Hayti.

JAPAN MORE CONCILIATORY.

Not Likely to Object to the Annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Minister Hoshi, of Japan, will return here on December 10, after an extended visit home, during which he has had an opportunity to confer with the Japanese authorities concerning the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. His return puts at rest the reports that he had been recalled permanently.

It is understood that his return will permit the Hawaiian question, so far as it concerns Japan, to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. When Japan first presented a protest against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, several spirited notes passed between Secretary Sherman and Minister Hoshi. Since then, however, there has been a change in the Japanese ministry, Count Okuma, minister of foreign affairs, retiring.

This has given a more conciliatory outlook to the negotiations, and little doubt is felt that the return of Mr. Hoshi will bring about a satisfactory termination of the incident.

DAY DECLINES CABINET OFFICE.

He Refuses to Accept the Attorney Generalship Tendered Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—When asked tonight whether there was any truth in the often printed reports that he had been tendered the attorney generalship, Assistant Secretary Day of the state department said:

"The president some time ago was kind enough to tender to me the position of attorney general, in the event of a vacancy in that office, which after consideration I have been reluctantly obliged to decline for reasons entirely personal."

There is every reason to believe that Judge Day will continue work in his present position in the state department.

RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

One Out of Seven Deaths Is From This Disease.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Dr. Biggs, of the board of health, made some startling statements before the board of estimates while that body was today considering the city budget for 1898. The board of estimates was asked to approve a grant of $60,000 for the care of tuberculosis in a special hospital. Dr. Biggs, speaking for the board of health, in support of the appropriation, declared that one out of every seven persons who die in this city is a victim of tubercular consumption. Dr. Biggs further states that among the working classes the percentage of deaths due to this disease was one-quarter. The board of estimates approved the $60,000 asked for. President of the board of health said tonight:

"This is an important step forward in the work of combating tuberculosis. After the first of the year $60,000 will be available for expenditure in behalf of the individuals who are affected with that disease."

WOULD NOT INDORSE BRYAN.

Boston Democrats Smother a Resolution to That Effect.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Mayor Josiah Quincy was renominated by the Democratic convention. A resolution to indorse the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan was smothered by being referred by the presiding officer to the committee on resolutions.

Aground on Delaware Breakwater.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Nov. 30. British steamer Glochil, from Hull, stranded on the new breakwater while passing in the capes last night. She is hard aground with eight feet of water in her hold.

We Are All Prosperous.

Iowa State Register.

A Des Moines business man said yesterday: "Yes, we are doing better business. The tailors of this city are all employed. The shops have about all the work they can handle. I think this is true of the tailors all over the country." A man engaged in the manufacturing line said: "Yes, sir, our business has doubled. The times are at least twice as good as they were last year. I consider that we are just in the beginning of prosperity." A railroad man said: "We are giving our men all the work they want and they are paid for every hour they work for us."

It was the same story everywhere. In spite of these facts Democratic free silver agitators, headed by Fred White, are declaring that prosperity has not returned, that the army of the unemployed is growing larger, and that general hard times still prevail. They not only make these assertions, but they promise to continue the useless agitation over money which has played such havoc in the past. Will you go to the polls and vote to put down all further agitations. Give free silver another knock out blow and the disturbers will let our finances and our industries live in peace. Go to the polls to vote down agitators and calamity howlers.

WHY THE STARS TWINKLE.

FLAGSTAFF'S NEW TELESCOPE UNVEILS A MYSTERY.

Fluttering Motion of the Light Is Due to Air Waves—Dr. Lee Discovers Many Double Stars—Invaluable Contribution to Astronomy.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Astronomical discoveries of great value are reported by Dr. T. J. J. Lee, who has charge of the Lowell observatory in Flagstaff, Ariz., established and maintained by Percival Lowell.

Dr. Lee, who is now in Boston, gave an interesting account of his recent discoveries through the twenty-four-inch telescope built by Allan Clark & Sons, which has been in use for eighteen months.

The phenomenon of general interest is twinkling stars, so familiar on clear, cold nights. This, Dr. Lee says, is due to small waves or currents in the air about the size of an egg or sometimes even larger than a man's hand. These little waves fill the air under certain conditions, as on a cold night, and, imposing before the eye, dart the light from side to side and in this way convert the light of the star into colors or extinguish it entirely. The appearance is similar to light reflected from wavy, running water. Mr. Douglas discovered how to see these waves with a telescope, and Dr. Lee brings proof that they cause the twinkling.

Since August, 1896, Dr. Lee has discovered about 500 new double stars, and has measured about 100 objects noticed by previous observers. Many of the stellar systems discovered are large and brilliant, and thus possess the highest interest.

The discovery of these 500 new double stars is accounted the most important contribution to Southern astronomy since the survey of Sir John Herschel, sixty years ago. One of these stars has been found to revolve once in five years, and another in about sixteen years. Both have become of the highest interest to observers.

TOMMY RYAN BESTS STIFT.

It Rained Gloves for the Chicago Man Until the Police Interfered.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, was given the decision tonight over Billy Stift, of Chicago, in the sixth round of what was to have been a twelve-round bout. Ryan had all the best of the fight from the start, forcing the fighting all the way through, and had Stift in bad condition when the police interfered. If the fight had gone on as it went for six rounds, Stift would have been out at the end of the eighth round at the farthest. Ryan weighed 146 pounds, and Stift weighed 167 pounds. George Siler acted as referee.

Both men sparred cautiously in the opening round, which closed with Ryan shooting a heavy left on Stift's jaw and landing a light one on his body.

In the second and following rounds Stift kept on the defensive in his corner, and Ryan was hot after him.

The third round was Ryan's all the way through, and at the close of the fourth Ryan dazed Stift by putting his left hard on the right eye. In the fifth round it simply rained boxing gloves for Stift, Ryan hitting him hard and often. When the round closed Stift's right eye was closed, the right side of his face was puffed out and he was badly punished, Ryan having rained blows upon his face, his jaw, and over the heart. Throughout the round Stift was wild, but he managed to get a hard left swing on Ryan's jaw.

In the sixth round Ryan landed a left on Stift's bad eye and put a right on the jaw, following it up with a left. Stift lost his head, and, although the agreement was that the men were to break clean, he clung to Ryan and fouled him repeatedly with short arm blows, while the men were clinched. Ryan landed a hard right and left on the jaw and Stift put a hard right on the body, the best blow he struck in the fight. Ryan put his left on the jaw and swinging round, caught Stift with his right on the jaw and sent him to the floor, where he was for nine seconds. Ryan then put his right on the jaw twice in succession, his left on the eye and was following Stift hard, with right and left swings, every one of them getting home in good shape when the gong sounded.

Stift was badly beaten and the police stopped the fight, it being evident that Stift would not last over one or two rounds more. The fight was for a purse of $2,500, the loser to have $500.

The first bout of the evening was between Mike Roach and Harry Forbes, both local 105-pounders. The decision was given to Forbes.

Peter Boyle, of Chicago, and William Moore, of Syracuse, N. Y., went six fast rounds, both men doing clever work. Boyle knocked Moore to the floor with a left in the face in the second round. Honors were easy up to the sixth, when Boyle got in a succession of left jabs that demoralized the Western man. The decision was given to Boyle.

BIG BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Sexton Wins From Sutton and Ives Beats Maurice Daly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—George F. Slosson and George Sutton played the second game in the billiard tournament at Madison Square Garden concert hall this afternoon. Slosson won the game by a considerable margin. The total score was: Slosson, 500; Sutton, 388. Averages: Slosson, 62 2-3; Sutton, 59-37. High runs: Slosson, 33; Sutton, 53.

A warm welcome was given to Frank C. Ives when he stepped up to the table to begin with Maurice Daly, the third game of the tournament. On many sides were heard expressions of the hope that Ives would break the record of Schaefer's Chicago run of 116, and so make a record for the newest style of balk line billiards.

This was not to be, however, for the best run that Ives could make was 64. Daly's work was at times brilliant, but Ives had a lead soon after the play began that Daly could not overcome.

Total score: Ives 500, Daly 256. Averages: Ives 13 19-37, Daly 7 4-36. Referee, Edward McLaughlin.

CHOYNSKI AND JEFFRIES.

Decided a Draw After Twenty Rounds of Warm Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Joe Choynski, of San Francisco, and Jim Jeffries, of Los Angeles, fought twenty rounds to a draw tonight before the National Club. Choynski conceded fifty pounds in weight, and on this account was compelled to depend on his superior ring generalship and to long experience at the game to avoid the rushes of his giant opponent.

Jeffries, who displayed much improvement in the art of defense and attack, still lacks in experience. He failed to follow up Choynski when opportunity offered. On the other hand, Choynski fought with excellent judgment. Even his oldest admirers were surprised at his generalship. He avoided clinching, except when absolutely necessary and his ducking was marvelous. He depended almost entirely on left jabs on the nose and mouth to stop the big fellow, and after the eleventh round kept blood flowing from Jeffries' nose.

In the second round Jeffries brought Choynski down with a left swing on the neck, which left Joe flat on his back. The blow was ineffective, however, and Joe arose as strong as before. Referee Jim McDonald's decision was satisfactory to the crowd of 5,000 people.

Ingleside Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Results at Ingleside:

Five furlongs, selling—Prompto won, Valenciennes second, Uncle True third. Time, 1:02.

Five furlongs—San Mateo won, Dr. Sharp second, Mercutio third. Time, 1:15.

Five furlongs, selling—Daily Racing Form won, Free Lady second, Patawaba third. Time, 1:01¾.

One mile and an eighth, selling—Daylight won, Palomacetia second, Collins third. Time, 1:57.

Seven furlongs — Chic won, Woodland Belle second, B. & W. third. Time, 1:29¾.

Agnew and McConnell Will Meet.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The Oakland Acme Club has matched Lon Agnew and Frank McConnell for a ten-round bout on December 14. The club tried to sign Dick Case, of Seattle, to meet McConnell, but failed.

Purtell Outclassed by Akers.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Nov. 30.—At the Birmingham Athletic Club this evening, Arthur Akers of Birmingham, met Paddy Purtell, of Kansas City, for a purse of £250 in a twenty-round go. The fight was soon over, Purtell being completely outclassed and Akers winning in ninety seconds.

SOUTH NEEDS POSTAL BANKS.

Would Be of Especial Benefit to the Colored Race.

Ernest G. De Long, of Tarpon Springs, Fla., writes to the Chicago Record as follows:

"Should postal savings banks be established I fully believe that 20 per cent. of the negro women of the South would become depositors within a year. This would have a better effect upon the character of the African race than all other reforms thus far spoken of. It would give them an aim in life in which all could take part. It would protect them from unprincipled sharpers, both white and black. My experience is that the colored people have implicit confidence in the government, and none whatever in anything else, when it comes to money matters. One with a savings account, no matter how small, would be a better citizen in every respect. It would start depositors on a road to usefulness in a right direction, encourage industry and discourage gambling. Above all else would be the moral effect. It would do more than the most stringent laws to prevent crime, because it would be a great incentive for the preserving of their identity. As it is now, one name and one locality is just the same as another, and it is very common for the negroes to change their names every time they change their location, and that makes it very easy for them to dodge the law; much more so than for the white man, because it takes years of experience for the Northern man to tell one negro from another, and the South is fast filling up with Northern people, of whom I am one. It behooves us all in our own interest, as well as that of humanity, to improve the condition of the blacks, and I know of nothing that would do it so well as a moneyed interest in the government."

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The police of Denver, on Monday morning, arrested two men supposed to be Chris Merry and Frank Halm, wanted in Chicago for the murder of Mrs. Merry.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

FREE TO ALL WOMEN.

I wish all ladies to know that I am manager of a branch office for the sale of the famous Balm of Figs, a remedy which will positively cure all forms of female weakness without the aid of a physician, and as proof of its merits, I will gladly give or send any lady one 50-cent box, free, as there is no case of Painful Periods, Leucorrhœa, Displacements or Irregularities but what it will cure. This is no quack doctor's medicine, or humbug, but Nature's own remedy for women, which restored me to health after all other means had failed, and is indorsed by many Seattle ladies. It will cost you nothing to convince yourself of its merits, and I shall be pleased to have you call, or send a 2-cent stamp, and I will send you one 50-cent box, free, and write you full particulars. Mrs. Caroline Rose, Seattle, Wash., 424 Belmont Avenue. REMEMBER—BALM OF FIGS CURES.

To the Klondike!

THE YUKON COMPANY

A Washington corporation, with a capital of $10,000,000, offers to sell passage from SEATTLE TO Dawson City and the Alaskan Gold Fields for the season of 1898.

This Company will have three large, new, fast steamships running from Seattle to St. Michael. At St. Michael they will connect with large, fast and commodious river steamers, equal to the largest and finest on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. These vessels will be first-class, with every modern convenience for comfort. The Company guarantees a comfortable, safe passage from Seattle to Dawson City in 20 days.

Fare, $500, including meals, berths and the transportation of an outfit for each passenger, not exceeding one ton of 2,000 pounds.

By this line the trip can be made with comfort in about one-half the time now required and at one-half the expense. The steamships are now building at Roach's Shipyard, Chester, Pa., and will be ready at the opening of navigation in the spring of 1898. There will be a great rush. The carrying capacity of the steamships and boats is limited. It is important that those desiring to avail themselves of this line, thus insuring their reaching the Gold Fields promptly, should apply at once. Passengers will be booked in the order their tickets are purchased, and these sales will be discontinued as soon as the ships are filled.

By this line the horrors of the Skaguay and Chilkoot passes and the dangers of the canyon and rapids of the upper Yukon are avoided. These passes are strewn with the wrecks of thousands of outfits and lined with dead horses. It will cost double our charge to get over either of these passes and procure boats, to say nothing of the hardships and privations to be endured and the time consumed.

A complete detailed list of an outfit of provisions, clothing, tools, medicines, etc. will be furnished on application at any agency. This outfit can be purchased in any Eastern city of the United States or at Seattle, Wash. Passengers should have their outfits plainly marked with their names and destination, and should specify "via THE YUKON COMPANY." The outfits can be shipped from any railroad station in the United States care of THE YUKON COMPANY, Seattle, Wash. This Company only undertakes to transport passengers and outfits from Seattle. It is 2,700 miles by sea from Seattle to St. Michael, and 1,600 miles by river from St. Michael to Dawson City.

Tickets are now on sale at the following places:

JOHN D. ARMSTRONG & CO., Bankers, Pittsburg, Pa.

F. E. SCOTT, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Also by all responsible Ticket Agents throughout the United States; at the office of the General Agent, 801, 803, 809 Betz building, Philadelphia; office of the Vice President, German National Bank building, Pittsburg, Pa.; or at the office of the Company, Seattle, Wash.

REFERENCE:

Moran Brothers Company, Ship and Steamboat Builders, Seattle, Wash.
First National Bank, Seattle, Wash.
Puget Sound National Bank, Seattle, Wash.
Washington National Bank, Seattle, Wash.
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.
Boston National Bank, Seattle, Wash.
Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash.
Dexter Horton & Company, Bankers, Seattle, Wash.
The German National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.
The Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roach's Shipyard, Chester, Pa.

Call upon or write to

S. G. YERKES, Agent, 228 Burke Building, Seattle, Wash.

DEARBORN PRINTER COLUMS BUILDING

HEALTH! HEALTH! HEALTH!

It Is Far Better Than Wealth.

WITHOUT IT YOU DESPAIR.

With It You Have Business Prosperity and Social Success.

Good health is the foundation of all success in life. The greatest triumphs in the business, as well as in the social world, are made by strong, robust, vigorous men and healthy, attractive, beautiful women. Are you a person of this kind? If you are, then you have no use for doctors or their remedies. But if you are not, if the demon of disease is slowly, steadily, silently preying upon your physical, mental or sexual system, you should immediately do something for yourself, instead of allowing your life to be worse than a blank. The well-known and reliable specialist, DR. E. M. RATCLIFFE, will cure you as he has cured thousands of others. His treatment will give you vim, vigor and vivacity, which insures victory in every undertaking.

Rupture

Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and all Blood and Skin diseases DR. RATCLIFFE treats far in advance of any other physician or medical institution in the Northwest.

Urinary and Kidney

Painful, difficult, too frequent, bloody or milky urine; weak, aching back, inflammation or congestion of the kidneys, which are often accompanied by unnatural discharges and sometimes by sexual weakness, and all diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach treated by DR. RATCLIFFE according to the latest and best methods known to medical science.

Varicocele

Varicocele, which usually leads to Impotency; also Hydrocele, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis in all its stages positively and forever cured by DR. RATCLIFFE.

Men's Misery