TELLER BOWS NOT TO BRITAIN

He Offers Amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

WOULD ALLOW CANAL TO BE FORTIFIED

First Vote on the Measure to Be Taken Thursday.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The developments in the senate in executive session today in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were:

An agreement on the part of the senate to vote next Thursday at 3 o'clock on the amendment offered by the committee on foreign relations, providing for the policing of the canal.

An amendment offered by Senator Teller, striking out the treaty prohibition against the fortification of the Nicaragua canal, when constructed.

The conclusion of Senator Morgan's speech.

A speech by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty.

An agreement for a vote on the committee amendment was secured soon after the executive session began. It was reached by unanimous consent, at a request made by Senator Lodge.

Senator Lodge did not ask to have a date fixed for a vote on the treaty itself, believing that the fate of the measure will be determined by the result of the vote on the amendment.

Senator Morgan, in his speech, went over the same grounds covered by him yesterday, saying he desired simply to clear up some misapprehension concerning his position.

Amendment Offered by Teller.

Senator Teller spoke for about two hours, giving notice of his amendment at the beginning of his address. The amendment suggested relates to section 7 of article 2 of the treaty. As that section now stands it reads as follows:

"No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal, or waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

The Colorado senator's amendment provides for the striking out of the first sentence of this provision, and for verbal changes in the remaining portion, making it read as follows:

"The United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military force along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

Need Not Ask Salisbury.

Mr. Teller contended that if the United States desired to build the canal it should proceed to do so without trying to secure the consent of Great Britain. He said that the opinion of Secretary Hay that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was necessary as a preceding performance, after all was only the opinion of one man. Then he quoted from public documents in which former secretaries of state had differed in their opinions in this respect. He also showed that in some instances there had been breaches of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He quoted Secretary Evarts as saying that the guarantee of neutrality is one thing, while the question is unsettled, and quite another when the canal shall be opened to the interests, ambition and cupidity of the commercial nations, and is occupied by populations of foreign allegiance and discordant habits.

Secretary Blaine was also quoted on the same point.

Replying to Senator Morgan, Senator Teller expressed the opinion that Great Britain would never permit her resentment of independent action by the United States to lead her to begin hostilities, because material interest in maintaining peace with this country is too great; but he argued that to ask English assent to the construction of the canal was to admit that that country had a right to express dissent. That position, he said, never would be accepted by the people of this country.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

Before the executive session began, Mr. Gallinger presented a telegram addressed to the president of the senate from N. F. Thompson, secretary of the southern industrial commission, now in session at New Orleans, to the effect that the convention had passed a resolution favoring the early passage by congress of a ship subsidy bill for all American vessels which shall be equitably based upon the tonnage actually carried, besides compensation for carrying the mails.

At 3:20 o'clock the senate adjourned until Monday.

CHINESE COAL COMING.

Orient Will Compete in the Anthracite Trade.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Robert C. Hoover, chief engineer of the department of mines of the Chinese government for the two years preceding the Boxer outbreak, is in this city. Speaking of the commercial importance of China, he said:

"In the near future the chief factor in the Chinese trade of the Pacific coast will be coal. There is more coal in the three northern provinces of Chi Li, Shan Tung and Shen King than in any other region in the world. This coal is anthracite of excellent quality, and when even fairly good railway communications are established it can be sold in San Francisco at $7 a ton."

PORTORICAN EXPECTED.

New Commissioner Is Soon to Arrive in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The commissioner from Porto Rico, Mr. Degetau recently elected by the people of the island to represent them in congress and in Washington generally, is expected to arrive in a few days. He is designated in the law as a "resident commissioner," and is to receive a salary of $5,000 annually. On filing his credentials with the state department he is to receive official recognition by all departments.

There is no provision for his admission to the floor of the house or for participation in debates, similar to the provision for delegates from territories. It is expected, however, that he will advise and assist committees concerning Porto Rican legislation, and steps may be taken to admit him to the floor.

Appointed to Peace Board.

London, Dec. 7.—The queen's appointments to the international arbitration board are Lord Pauncefote, Sir Edward Malet, the late British ambassador to Germany; the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, a former justice of appeals and Professor John Westlake, professor of international law at Cambridge university since 1888.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

GROUT BILL IS PASSED

Measure Aimed at Oleo Is Given Heavy Majority.

THE VOTE IS 196 TO 92

A MORE LENIENT SUBSTITUTE FAILS TO CARRY.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The house today passed the Grout oleomargarine bill by a vote of 196 to 92. The substitute offered by the minority of the committee on agriculture, which imposed additional restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter, and increased the penalties for violations, was defeated by a vote of 113 to 178.

The bill as passed makes all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, transported into any state or territory for consumption or sale subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory from forbidding the transportation or sale of such product when produced or sold free from coloration in imitation of butter. The bill increases the tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter from 2 to 10 cents per pound, and decreases the tax on oleomargarine, uncolored, from 2 cents a pound to a quarter of a cent per pound.

A long and interesting debate preceded the vote, in the course of which those who favored the Grout bill claimed the additional tax on colored oleomargarine was only effective remedy for preventing fraud upon the public, while those who opposed it contended that fraud would be prevented by the substitute and that the real purpose of the Grout bill was to destroy the oleomargarine industry.

Mr. Henry (Conn.), who is in charge of the measure, opened the debate in its support. He explained the features of the bill. The increase of the tax on colored imitation butter, he said, the majority of the committee on agriculture believed was absolutely necessary to protect the dairy interests of the country. Thirty-two states already had absolutely forbidden the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, he said, and this fact proved conclusively the policy of a large majority of the people against the existence of manufactured butter in counterfeit form. Mr. Henry went exhaustively into the figures as to the cost of the article, to show that, including the payment of the present internal revenue tax of 2 cents, it was not more than 10 cents per pound. Mr. Henry said the increase of the tax would prevent the large profits which were the incentive to violate the laws of the state and government and defraud innocent purchasers, while the reduction of the tax on oleomargarine in its natural colors would enable those who desired to consume it to procure it at a lower cost than heretofore.

Takes Opposite Side.

Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman of the committee on agriculture, who with six other members of the committee signed the minority report against the Grout bill, asserted with emphasis that the minority were just as earnest in their desire to prevent the fraud now practiced in the sale of imitation butter as the majority could be. The only difference was that the minority recognized the value of oleomargarine as a wholesome and nutritious article of food and entitled to a place as a food product. In support of this statement, he read the testimony of a number of scientific men. He charged that the purpose of the supporters of the Grout bill was to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale. The bill prepared by the minority, he added, would eliminate all possibility of fraud, by compelling the sale of oleomargarine in original packages of one or two pounds, stamped with the word "oleomargarine," and bearing the internal revenue tax stamp, and imposing additional and heavy penalties for violation of the law.

Grout Defends His Bill.

Mr. Grout, in support of the bill, declared that its purpose was to suppress fraud in the sale of a food product by preventing the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. Over 104,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine had been manufactured and sold last year. That was about one-ninth the total of the butter consumption of the United States.

Mr. Grout produced figures to show that oleomargarine cost less than 9 cents per pound and was worked off on the public by the retailer at from 18 to 30 cents per pound. He gave a practical illustration of the manner in which oleomargarine is sold by having brought into the house a box full of packages of what looked like butter. Each was wrapped in brown wrapping paper. The packages were passed around and after they had been examined Mr. Grout defied anyone to tell whether they contained butter or oleomargarine. Then he turned up a corner of the wrapping paper, which had been apparently carelessly folded down, and displayed the printed sign, "Oleomargarine."

Mr. Lorimer (Ill.) made a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Bailey (Kan.) supported the substitute. He said that laboring men from all parts of the country had protested to the committee against the Grout bill.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) opposed the Grout bill, which he said, was designed to destroy one industry for the benefit of another. He said that if the manufacture of oleomargarine was destroyed, as the bill would destroy it, the cost of butter would increase 25 per cent to the laboring man.

Mr. Lamb (Ala.) and Davidson (Wis.) supported the bill.

Mr. Tawney (Minn.), who has been closely identified with the proposed legislation closed the debate with a speech in favor of the Grout bill.

An amendment was adopted providing that the act should go into effect July 1, 1901.

Mr. Gailey (Tex.) closed the debate against the bill. He contended that the pretense of the bill—that it was to prevent fraud—was itself a fraud.

Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.), on behalf of the minority of the committee, then offered the substitute prepared by the minority. The substitute was defeated, 113 to 178. The bill was then passed, 196 to 92.

Vote Against the Bill.

Those voting in the negative were:

Aldrich, Allen (Ky.), Allen (Miss.), Atwater, Bailey (Kan.), Bailey (Tex.), Ball, Bankhead, Bartholdt, Bartlett, Bellamy, Boutelle (Ills.), Brantley (Ga.), Bromwell, Broussard (La.), Burke (Tex.), Burkeson, Burnett, Burton, Carmack, Catchings, Clayton (Ala.), Clayton (N. Y.), Cooper (Tex.), Cowherd, Cummings, Cussack, Davis, Degraffenreid, Finley, Fleming, Foster, Fowler, Fox, Gaines, Gayle, Griggs (Ga.), Grosvenor, Hawley, Hay, Hedge, Hendy (Miss.), Henry (Tex.), Johnstone, Joy, Kitchin, Kleberg, Lenham, Lassiter, Latimer, Lester, Lewis, Linney, Litele, Livingston, Long, Lorimer, Loud, Lovering, McClellan, McCulloch, McDermott, Mann, McClain, McRae, Maphen, Noonan, Pearce (Mo.), Pierce (Tenn.), Randall, Rhea (Ky.), Rhea (Va.), Richardson (Ala.), Shepard, Sims, Slayden, Smith (Ky.), Snodgrass, Parkman, Stephens (Tex.), Stewart (Wis.), Stokes, Talbert, Taylor (Ala.), Terry, Thomas (N. C.), Underwood, Wadsworth, Wheeler, White, Williams (Miss.), Wilson (S. C.).

Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported the war revenue reduction bill. He gave notice that he would call up the bill after the disposition of the legislative appropriation bill, probably on Tuesday. On account of the centennial exercises in the house on Wednesday, it was agreed that the session of that day should begin at 3:15 o'clock, and at 5:55 o'clock the house adjourned.

FOSS SUCCEEDS BOUTELLE.

Heads House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The house committee on naval affairs today complimented the acting chairman of the committee, Representative Foss of Illinoins, by unanimously selecting him to the important chairmanship of that committee made vacant by the recent resignation of Mr. Boutelle of Maine.

The bill authorizes that Representative Boutelle of Maine be placed as a captain on the retired list of the navy upon his resignation from congress, was favorably reported today by the house committee on naval affairs.

PERSIAN SEEKS LIGHT.

New Minister Tells His Mission to America.

New York, Dec. 7.—General Isaac Kahn Mofakhammed Doviet, general aide-de-camp to the shah of Persia and the new Persian minister to this country, was a passenger on the steamship Deutschland, which arrived here today.

"I come to this country," he said, "primarily, of course, to do what I can to develop the relations both of friendship and commerce between my country and the United States. These relations are now most harmonious. I am also anxious to familiarize myself with what is best in your civilization; the way your people live; your inventions, the applications of electricity and the modern appliances of every sort. My countrymen will welcome what is for their improvement. I come here to find out just what are their greatest needs."

General Kahn was with the shah when the attempt was made on the latter's life in Paris.

Los Angeles Firm Fails.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 7.—Max Mayberg & Co., dealers in crockery and fixtures, one of the oldest firms in this city, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors today. Liabilities, $78,000; assets, nominally, $100,000. The assignment was made to a committee, composed of H. W. Hellman and S. Nordlinger, of this city; W. P. Morgan, of San Francisco, and Oscar Strauss and A. W. Patterson, of New York, who represent eastern creditors.

Promotions in the Army.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Colonel J. E. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, to be commissary general of subsistence, with rank of brigadier general; Captain Frank B. McKenna, Forty-seventh infantry, U. S. V., (first lieutenant Fifteenth infantry, U. S. A.), to be inspector general of volunteers, with rank of major.

Riot Over a Play.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—The first performance yesterday evening of an anti-Jewish play entitled "The Contrabandists" led to an extraordinary demonstration. A portion of the audience at first angrily protested, and then hurled all kinds of missiles at the actors. Personal conflicts followed and the performance had to be stopped.

Three Thousand Japs to Lose Papers.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 7.—It is announced here that the government will cancel naturalization papers issued in this province to some 3,000 Japanese on the ground that these papers were fraudulently obtained, the applicants not having resided in Canada during the statutory period of three years.

Napoleon's Launch Destroyed.

Cherbourg, Dec. 7.—A fire at the arsenal has destroyed several work shops and a number of historic relics, including Napoleon's launch. The damage done is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

A Letter of Thanks.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 7, 1900.

Mr. O. F. Woodward—Dear Sir:—For the past two years I have been troubled greatly with a redness of my skin and a great number of pimples on my face. I tried almost everything under the sun to rid myself of these disorders, but nothing did me any good until I got a package of Lane's Tea. I have used it for two weeks steady, and my complexion is as clear as a mirror and my skin as white as snow.

MRS. E. R. THOMAS, 272½ Oak St.

For sale by Godbe-Pitts Drug company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

YOUNG THIEF'S CONFESSION.

Robbed a Store and Will Pay For Stolen Goods.

A young boy who broke into and stole about $25 worth of stuff from a store on the west side some time ago confessed his guilt to the Salvation Army yesterday and declaring that he was going to right the wrong as far as possible, he began his resolve by paying back to the owner of the store $5 of the amount he had taken, and promised to pay the remainder.

The store belonged to Mrs. M. J. Hardy and was broken into several weeks ago. No clue to the guilty party could be obtained until yesterday when the captain of the Salvation Army reported to Mrs. Hardy that the thief had been staying in the army shelter. The Salvation Army people have been working with the lad for some time trying to convert him and yesterday their efforts were rewarded by the admission of the lad that he had broken into the store and the declaration that he was going to pay back what he had taken. The boy, whose name was withheld, has a position at work and declares his intention to reform.

For a Cold In the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

BOYS GET 100 DAYS.

Stiff Sentences For Stealing Brass From Railroad.

One hundred days in the city jail was the penalty imposed by Judge Timmony yesterday on Tom Brown and Eli Webb, two of the boys arrested night before last on a charge of stealing 100 pounds of brass castings from the Short Line yards. John Smithy, the third of the trio, was ordered held for the officer of the reform school, from which place he was released a short time ago on parole. The first two boys pleaded guilty to stealing 100 pounds of the junk, but Smithy pleaded guilty to taking but sixty pounds. The boys declared that they sold the stuff to Silver Brothers Iron works. They said that they told the men to whom they sold it that they had gotten it at the railroad yards. Attorney Williams for the railroad company took the signed statement of the boys in regard to who had bought the brass.

The Population of Salt Lake City is about 65,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Price, 25c. and 50c. Trial size free. For sale by Godbe-Pitts Drug company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

See Mehesy the Furrier for furs. Knutsford.

Learned Expert Amazes Plain Tintic Miners.

(Special to The Herald.)

Nephi, Utah, Dec. 7.—Upon the opening of court this morning, Professor Walter Proctor Jenny took the witness stand. He is perhaps one of the most scholarly experts who has testified on the big suit. He said that he graduated from the Columbian school of mines of New York City in 1869, having taken the full course of mining engineering, including civil and mining engineering, chemistry, metallurgy and geology, and received his certificate of graduation. Since has graduation he had practiced his profession as consulting geologist and mining engineer. He had been several times appointed to positions in his calling by the government, and had practiced his profession nearly all over the United States and in some foreign countries. It took Professor Jenny just fifteen minutes to tell in detail his experience as a mining engineer and geologist. He said that he had spent about thirty-nine days in examining the properties in dispute, and had made a very careful examination of the whole works, as he showed by his testimony. He classified the Grand Central as a form of fissure vein modified by the peculiar nature of its soil or rock, though it may have a number of branches (connecting with the main fissure), through which the mineral was introduced by ore solutions coming up from beneath and converting the lime into ore. That originally there was nothing but lime beds, but by reason of the mineral matter being introduced through these fissures by the mineralized water, they had changed the lime, and the ore as it is now found in the stopes, had taken the place of the lime, or modified the lime by dissolving out a part of the lime and depositing in its place the mineral matters and quartz that are found in combination with them. He also knew that the heated solutions of mineralized water were acid in their reaction from the effect they had on small, flinty rocks they encountered in this mine, making them opaque instead of translucent.

He characterized the Grand Central further as a belt or fissure of mineralized limestone, which may or may not have an outcrop at the surface; that it may not go entirely to the surface in ore, but that it continues to the deep. He said that commencing at the Grand Central line, there was always one or two fissures together, to a point which he indicated as about half way down the vein, and then the ore bodies are nearly tabular below that, and more contracted. He described the strikes from the apex at the Cunningham stope as north ten to fifteen degrees west, and the dip as approximately seventy-five degrees to the west; and from the Cunningham stope to the point of connection, the strike was seventy degrees west and the dip seventy-five degrees north, northeast. Through the Grand Central the strike was north fifteen degrees west and the dip seventy to seventy-five degrees to the west. He then went on and described in greater detail the strike of the ore bodies as well as their dip.

He said on the Grand Central at the surface on the strike of the vein, he found indications of mineral which he believed if they were followed by exploration to the deep, would lead to ore bodies.

And when asked as to what minerals he found there that indicated to him the vein, he replied that at certain cuts and certain points he found siderite, and anchorite, chalcedony, jasperoids and a dozen other kind of hard named rocks that no one in the court room, but the experts, ever heard of before in a mine, and which come so frequently that some of the spectators thought the professor had forgotten himself and was addressing them in a foreign language.

Professor Jenny had not finished his direct examination when the noon recess was taken.

Professor Jenny testified further this afternoon that he found no mineralized limestone within lot 38 north of the Cunningham stope on the 400 levels. He said the ore was continuous northerly as far as the workings went, and on the 600-foot level he found ore north of the disputed line at one point, but the cross-cut further north, extending for several hundred feet, was in barren limestone. Ore found in the northerly workings on the 800-foot level he didn't attribute to anything, and didn't consider it a part of the vein. The ore found north of the body stope he attributed to the eastern fissure of the Mammoth ground, a portion of the ore being attributed to secondary deposits.

On cross-examination he said that he found a good out-crop in certain cuts of the King William claim, but when shown samples taken by W. A. Wilson from the King William claim he said they were not good as an indication of an out-crop. He next testified as to finding two fissures on the Finn tunnel level with ore between them practically continuously from the Finn tunnel level to the 800 level, the ore running north and south across the south end line of the Silveropolis. The ore running to the Young Mammoth tunnel, he said, might be a spur, but he considered it a part of the general fissure system. On the 600-foot level, as shown on the cross section of the disputed territory, the witness gave the strike as northerly and southerly, and the strike of the 400-foot level as northerly and southerly to the east and northerly and southerly with a dip to west. The strike of the 500-foot level was north and south, as represented on the map, but he thought that if the strike was taken from the ore body instead of from the map it would be seventy degrees west. The strike in the Mammoth tunnel workings was north fifteen degrees west. Professor Jenny said that he might have said to Mr. Trayner, "We have the ore down here, but the Mammoth has the ore up there," pointing from the 200-foot level up toward the Mammoth workings on lot 38. He could not remember making the statement, but it would be true if he had made it that the Mammoth was a very rich mine.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Kenyon.—C. H. Clinton, J. F. Carpenter, Erie, Pa.; H. K. Cross, Seattle; C. E. Meador, Mississippi; J. C. Knusdan, Bingham; C. R. Klingsmith, H. J. Cooper, Ogden; George V. Deal, Jonesville, Mich.; Harry Fritchman, Butte; W. E. Cornan, Portland; J. C. Cravath, Chicago; R. J. Warner, St. Anthony; C. R. Shew, Idaho; O. S. Hickey and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. McChrystal, Eureka; R. H. Aldrich, Hazelton, Pa.; W. R. Harris, Mr. W. Hamett, D. L. Robb, wife and two daughters, Tecumseh, Neb.; L. M. Smith, H. H. Hicks, Chicago; C. C. Cook, Mrs. C. C. Cook and daughter, Tecumseh, Neb.; Lizzie Jobes, Lulu Grice, J. F. Tayler and wife, Tecumseh, Neb.; Fred Mason and wife, Sac City; L. M. Cargo, Pittsburg; Sim Rawak, New York; F. Budwin, Baker City; J. M. Ernstein, San Francisco; H. W. Lee and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. F. Chapman, Evanston; R. Abrams, New York; F. H. Buch, St. Louis; David D. Erwin, Muskegon, Mich.; T. R. Norris, S. S. Hague, Chicago; R. R. Patterson, Omaha; B. J. Hall, New York; J. P. Cummings, Pocatello.

White House.—A. L. Bradley, Moroni; F. Parron, Mercur; T. Stanbrough and wife, J. M. Larsen, Iowa; Charles Riggs, Detroit; W. M. Kellogg, San Francisco; T. B. Watson, Park City; Mrs. P. P. Jensen, J. De Silva, Manti; G. B. Hair, Nevada; J. B. Paxton, Stockton; F. M. Murell, Soda Springs; L. S. Marriott, Soda Springs; W. N. Duserbery, Provo; F. B. Walker, Soda Springs; L. Fowler, New York; M. Nensen, Manti; E. A. Morgan, St. Johns, H. Dedricksen, Spanish Fork; Frank Mitchell, Park City; A. T. Bradley, Moroni; B. Gase, Trover, Cal.; D. Mie, San Francisco.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Italy's New Ruler Inaugurates Several New Reforms.

(Chicago Tribune.)

King Victor Emmanuel has inaugurated an era of strict economy in connection with the royal household. At the time of his advent to the throne there were 400 horses in the royal stables. The king has reduced this number to 160. Humbert insisted that the litters should be changed four times a day. His son has directed that it shall be done only twice. The whole service of the court is being reformed, and even the royal dinner table has been reduced to the most modest proportions, the king at the same time providing that there shall be nothing diminished in the grandeur or splendor of state entertainment.

There is one point in connection with the new reign which is particularly worthy of note. Henceforth the Italian court will be longer be as easy of access as heretofore. It has become far more exclusive and the lines more sharply defined. Victor Emmanuel, unlike his two predecessors on the throne, is inexorable on the question of morality and decorum. It may be remembered that a year ago he suddenly dismissed his chief of household, General Terzaghi, and banished him from court, for the sole reason that the unfortunate officer, in sending out "commands" to a ball given by the then crown prince at Naples, had inadvertently comprised in the invitations a high official dignitary's wife, who, prior to her marriage, had been a member of the corps de ballet of the San Carlos theater.

Military officers have been taken to task, transferred, and even placed on half pay, for marrying, or even publicly associating, with women of questionable antecedents, while the least indelicacy in money matters is punished, where military officers are concerned, with a stern hand.

The king has likewise intimated to the members of the cabinet that he expects more decorum than heretofore in their mode of life, and that in particular he strongly disapproves of the habit which several of their number have of frequenting public cafes, where they have been accustomed to sit for hours together, surrounded by a petty court of obsequious parasites, discussing political and administrative questions with the utmost freedom. In fact, Signor Gramaldi, for so long minister of justice, and as such, at the head of the entire judiciary magistracy of the kingdom, used to be seen every night throughout his term of office in one or another of the music halls or cafes chantants of Rome, drinking champagne with foreign favorites.

Victor Emmanuel at present is engaged in carefully going through the voluminous mass of private papers left by his father, employing the early hours of the morning before breakfast for the purpose. Humbert made a point of never, under any circumstances, destroying any letter that was addressed to him. Everything, no matter how trivial, in the way of epistolary communication, was filed away. And while this has resulted in the accumulation of an immense mass of perfectly useless paper, the examination thereof by the young king is not without enlightening him on the subject of many peculiarities with regard to the statesmen and politicians of his father's reign, some of whom cannot fail to be terribly perturbed at the discovery that King Humbert, so renowned for magnanimous reticence and generous discretion, had been in the habit of keeping every communication, confidential and otherwise, addressed to him.

Brigand Stands Off Troops.

(Chicago News.)

That the terror-inspiring brigand of song and story has not been entirely relegated to comic opera was recently proved by news received from southern Italy by L'Italia, Chicago's Italian weekly. A member of the blunderbuss brotherhood, who has been raiding the country, murdering the peasants and plundering wholesale, is now holding out even against the king's troops that have cornered Musolino and his band on a rocky hill in Reggio Calabria.

The news has caused considerable stir among the Italians of Chicago, for though highway robbers are by no means rare in Italy, even in these days, they are generally half-hearted vagabonds or escaped criminals who fall an easy prey to the police. Not since the days of Gasperone, the greatest, perhaps, and the most picturesque figure in the history of the Italian brigandage, has such a daring bandit defied the gendarmes and terrified the peasantry as Musolino.

Of his being a genuine brigand of the old school there is no doubt. With his band of desperadoes he has succeeded in evading for months the vigilance of the police and has perpetrated the most atrocious crimes under the very noses of the "carabinieri," in spite of the fact that these are a body of troops well skilled in brigand warfare and most of whom have had the benefit of years of army experience. It is they who patrol the highways and who, armed to the teeth, escort the diligences that in many parts of Italy have not yet been supplanted by railroad trains; and though they are a body of fearless and well-disciplined men, who ought to be and are, up to "every trick of the trade," in Musolino they found a foe worthy of them. With his lieutenants, Jati and Di Lorenzo, and a handful of followers, he has bested them in many a skirmish, and escaped from them innumerable times by astute ruses and tricks.

But the brigand's life, like that of a hunted wild animal, invariably ends tragically. The hunting down of Musolino has developed into a veritable campaign. Six hundred and fifty troops surround the rocky hill in Calabria, his last refuge, and southern Italy eagerly awaits his end.

Even now, with death or imprisonment awaiting him, and the bayonets of his enemies gleaming on all sides of him, he laughs and scoffs at them and sends insulting messages to their chiefs, for his persecutors hesitate before bringing on the last act of the tragedy. He refuses to surrender, for he knows that galleys worse than death await him, and the soldiers are not overanxious to storm his citadel, which is peculiarly adapted for defense, and could not be taken without loss of life entirely out of proportion to the importance of a brigand's capture. In the quandary a military engineer has suggested that the hill, which measures about 10,000 cubic meters, be blown up with dynamite, a thing comparatively easy to accomplish owing to the large number of caves at its base.

What the ultimate result of the troops' scheme and plans will be is not yet known; but that Musolino has run his race and can no longer escape death or capture and that the best he can now do is to "die game" are recognized facts. His picturesque but unenviable personality will go down to posterity with that of other great Italian brigands, all of them men possessed of a dash of bravery worthy of a better cause, and soon around his name will be gathering the myths and fables with which the Italian people, on whom the lurid glamour of bandit life is not lost, always surround the heroes of their brigandage.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.
MIDY
Sold by all Druggists.

TELLS POLICY IN AFRICA

Chamberlain Outlines Plan of Civil Government.

LANDS ARE TO BE TAXED

MADE TO PAY ALL THE EXPENSES.

London, Dec. 7.—Mr. Chamberlain still fills the political stage. His unexpected but adroit announcement in the house of commons yesterday that civil government would be given to the two Boers republics, coupled with his promise to limit farm burning and other severe military measures so far as possible, has taken the bottom out of the chief amendment of the opposition to be adopted.

The new phase, combined with the failure of Kruger's mission and the fact that the Worcester Dutch congress passed off without trouble, will help to accomplish the main object of the government, the securing of consent of parliament to the necessary financial measures.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said a lieutenant governor would be appointed for the Orange River colony and that both governments would have executive councils, but not necessarily the same constitution. Mr. Chamberlain also said he had suggested to Sir Alfred Milner that he issue proclamations in English and Dutch, setting forth the government's intentions, which were announced by no vindictiveness against the men in arms. The government thought it impossible that reasonable men could ask it to fix a day when full self government could be granted.

Country to Be Taxed.

The government had laid down three objects. The first of these was to end the guerrilla war. It would not surprise him if the Boers had destroyed more farms than the English. Never in history had war been waged with so much humanity. The women had only been deported for their protection. The native population were answerable for the acts of outrages of women and children, and it had been shown that in no case had a British soldier been justly accused. The farm burning was greatly exaggerated. Lord Roberts had only sanctioned the burning of farms as punishment in cases of complicity in the rebellion, or damage done to the railways. The government sustained Lord Roberts absolutely. The government was bound to leave discretion to the military.

The second object was that when pacification was accomplished a crown government would be instituted.

The third object was ultimate self-government.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that he hoped the civil government had outlined would be inaugurated in February. The municipalities would be created as soon as possible, notably at Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, with all municipal privileges.

Afrikanders would be employed as officials as far as possible and every man, Boer or Briton, would have equal laws and equal liberties.

Purposes Laid Down.

He made some interesting observations as to the economic situation and frankly admitted that there even was a prospect of a famine, a question, he said, which the new administration would have to take in hand, the cost involved being met "out of the taxes of the country."

At this point Sir William Vernon Harcourt cheered significantly and Mr. Chamberlain added:

"The Transvaal is a country of great wealth and there is the great source of taxation."

This statement caused an unusual scene, the colonial secretary being loudly cheered from the liberal benches.

The house, he declared, might rely upon his assertion that house burning as a form of punishment would be used sparingly.

"I regret that there has been occasion to employ it at all," said he, "but to whatever extent it has been employed in the past there will be much less of it in the future."

Mr. Asquith contended that amnesty should be granted to the Boer leaders.

Points to American Cruelties.

Timothy Healy, nationalist member for North Louth, warned the Boers against accepting "British shams." He said it was a question whether it was not better to be a dead Boer than a British subject, but he declared that he did not believe the conduct of the British soldiers in South Africa had been as black as that of the Americans in the Philippines.

The second supplementary estimate of £16,000,000 issued this morning makes the total army estimates for the year £92,309,153.

Queen to Receive Kruger.

London, Dec. 8.—According the The Hague correspondent of the Standard, Queen Wilhelmina will receive Mr. Kruger in audience next Saturday.

SHORT LOCALS.

BOYS ARRESTED.—Will Snyder and O. R. Meredith, two young lads, who were caught in the act of riding their wheels on the sidewalk along Second South street, were arrested yesterday by Officer Davies.

FIRE ALARM.—An overheated smokestack at the cleaning and dyeing works of Bollschweiler & Co., 125 South West Temple street, was the cause of an alarm of fire from that place yesterday. The fire department responded, but no blaze could be discovered when they reached the place.

MISSIONARY HAS SMALLPOX.—According to advices received in this city yesterday, Elder Ernest J. Jorgenson of Draper, who was with the last company of missionaries to arrive at Liverpool, is confined in a hospital at that place with a well defined but not very severe attack of smallpox, contracted either in New York or on his ocean voyage.

COAL FOR THE POOR.—With its accustomed generosity, Z. C. M. I. yesterday sent to Presiding Bishop Preston an order for 100 tons of coal to be distributed to people of this city, without regard to religious distinction. The distribution will be made through the several ward bishops, under the direction of the presiding bishop.

BOOK OF MORMON FOR TURKS.—Elder F. F. Hintz of Big Cottonwood and Elder Haik Djevahirdjian, recent arrival from Armenia, are working on a translation of the Book of Mormon from the English tongue into Turkish. Elder Hintz had a long experience in the land of the sultan, and his assistant is a scholar of ability from Armenia. The translated book is expected to be out of the printers' hands within another year. Before many years the Book of Mormon will have been translated into nearly all of the languages of foreign civilized nations.

DR. FERREBEE FINED.—The attorneys for Dr. W. E. Ferrebee, the Murray physician who was charged with failing to report two cases of smallpox to the county board, appeared in Judge Kroeger's court yesterday and entered a plea of guilty to the charge, in accordance with an understanding with the prosecution that the defendant should be fined a nominal sum. The compromise was made owing to the fact that there was some misunderstanding as to whom the reports were to have been made. The judge imposed a fine of $5 in each case.

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312	—Ladies' pen knife.	325	—Ster. sil., gold bowl afterdin. cof. spoon.
313	—Boy's jack knife.	326	—Solid sterling silver bracelet.
314	—Gent's superior stag handle pocket knife.	310	—Ladies' hard rubber dressing comb.
309	—Ladies' ex. qual. unbreakable rub. comb	326	—L. C. Smith hammerless shot gun
295	—Aluminum coffee strainer.	327	—Superior hammer gun.
277	—Fine embroidery scissors.	328	—Hammer shot gun.
296	—Keen edge scissors.	329	—Stevens' Favorite rifle.
298	—Superior button hole scissors.	330	—Single shot rifle.
307	—Stick pin.	331	—Winchester repeating rifle.
320	—Silver plated salt shaker.	332	—Shot gun case.
304	—Silver plated pepper shaker.	332	—Hammerless revolver.
305	—Gold plated belt buckle.	333	—FRIENDS' sewing machine.
303	—Beauty pin set.	337	—Carving set.
322	—Ladies' gold plated watch.	285	—Hunting knife.
315	—Sterling silver handle nail file	335	—Butcher knife.
303	—Gentleman's watch.	241	—Leather dress suit case.
304	—Boys' watch.	284	—Bent shears.
317	—Sterling silver handle darning ball	289	—Razor strop.
316	—Sterling silver handle hair curler.	349	—Link cuff buttons.

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Gardner Daily Store News.

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