

BURNED MANY HOUSES

Arrest of a Woman Who Is the Champion Firebug of the Country.

A MANIA FOR BLAZES.

Even Tried to Destroy at Different Times Her Own Dwelling.

SENT TO AN INSANE ASYLUM.

On Her Way There She Ignited the Coat of the Officer Who Accompanied Her.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., Nov. 21.—The State police, acting under orders from the State Fire Marshal's office, have been investigating a large number of mysterious fires which occurred in Eastern Massachusetts during the last three weeks, and as a result of their efforts, succeeded in arresting a woman, who is the champion firebug of the country.

The culprit is Maud Munden, a young married woman, who came from Montreal, Canada, about four months ago. She has resided in this city up to a week ago, when she gained information that the State police were after her and left town, but was subsequently arrested in Boston. She was taken to the Fire Marshal's office, where she broke down and confessed to having set fourteen fires during the last month.

During that time, in addition to these fires, she confessed to have at different periods tried to destroy the house in which she had been living. Word was immediately sent to the Central police station with regard to orders which had been sent out to all Eastern cities asking the police authorities to look out for a female firebug.

Late this evening word was received from the Dominion police that the description tallied with that given by the Massachusetts officers and that an officer would come on to identify the woman. The Montreal police claim that she has been guilty of setting nearly fifty fires in that city, the loss thereon amounting to thousands of dollars.

Mrs. Munden was not arraigned in court, at the advice of the Fire Marshal, but was examined by City Physician Dearborn and Dr. White. After the examination they gave it as their opinion that the woman was insane in the particular of having a mania for setting fires.

When questioned as to whether she had ever set any more fires she acknowledged having done so while living in Canada, and when asked as to her purpose in doing so she stated that she was fond of seeing the engines turn out and watching the excitement.

Mrs. Munden took her examination coolly and acted as innocently as if she were unaware of the crime which was charged against her, and acting under the advice of the State physicians Judge Story signed papers for her commitment in the Worcester Insane Asylum. Even on her way there she showed her mania, as she tried to ignite the coat of the officer who accompanied her and nearly succeeded in her purpose.

LUBIN'S PLAN APPROVED.

An Important Resolution Adopted by the National Grange.

Congress Asked to Protect American Agriculture and Shipping in the Foreign Trade.

WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 21.—The most important subject before the National Grange has been the Lubin proposition. Its discussion occupied more than half the time of the convention. The debate and vote indicated that the Eastern delegates as a rule opposed the proposition, whereas the Western and Southern delegates favored it. It is claimed that at no meeting since the organization of the grange has there been presented a matter which created much excited discussion as this proposition. Final action on the matter was had this morning by the unanimous adoption of the following:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the Federal Government upon such exports and the protection of American shipping in the foreign trade, to the end that all industries in the United States which in any manner compete with the cheaper labor of foreign countries may be protected, equally with such industries as are now protected by a tariff of imports. For seventy-six years a similar policy was in successful operation in Great Britain, and it only ceased when that nation no longer exported agricultural staples, after which the tariff upon imports protected her agriculturists until the repeal of what is known as the "corn laws." We earnestly urge upon the American people and the Congress of the United States the early and favorable consideration of such measures as shall give prosperity to all American industries by equitable protection.

WITHDRAWN FROM COURT.

Dismissal of a Big Suit Regarding Terminal Facilities.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 21.—The \$2,000,000 suit brought by the Chicago Elevated Terminal Company against the Santa Fe Railroad was withdrawn from court this morning. The suit was brought on a charge of breach of contract in reference to General Torrence's scheme for a great union depot at Twelfth street, with an elevated track to the city limits. At the same time a suit was pending for an injunction brought by bondholders of the Santa Fe for a revocation of the contract made by the railroad with General Torrence's company. Since

the suit was brought, as has been announced, the stock of the terminal elevated has been absorbed by the stockholders of the Santa Fe through the reorganization committee and the suit is accordingly withdrawn.

REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

Rioting Continues and Crowds Cry "Death to Crespo" and "Down With the Government."

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, Nov. 21.—Despite all reports to the contrary given out by the Government the revolution is daily gaining headway, and the rebels claim now to have over 2500 men under arms in different sections of the country, with more ready as soon as arms arrive. They claim to hold possession of Areu, Ciudad Bolivar, and Cora Valencia, besides a number of smaller towns.

Rioting continues at Maracaibo, where the garrison is only awaiting an opportunity to join the rebels. The troops here are constantly under arms to suppress any attempted rising, which is momentarily expected.

President Crespo is again reported as anxious to leave the country. A crowd passed through the streets last night yelling "Death to Crespo! Death to the English! Down with the Government!" Over twenty military officers have been arrested and sent to Tarotonda, because they are believed to be implicated in the revolution.

DEMANDS BIG DAMAGES.

Spalding's Suit Against Ex-Postmaster-Generals Vilas and Dickinson.

An Attorney Who Claims to Have Been Maliciously Kept Out of His Fees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Supreme Court to-day heard argument in the two cases wherein ex-Cabinet officers had been made defendants in actions for damages resulting from their official acts. Attorney Spalding of this district had secured contracts with several thousand postmasters throughout the country for prosecuting their claims for a readjustment of salaries under the act of June 12, 1896. After money had been appropriated in 1885 for the payment of these claims, largely through his efforts, he claims, Postmaster-General W. E. Vilas "interposed all possible obstacles to the collection of said claims and undertook to induce the clients of the plaintiff to repudiate the contracts they had made, and for such purpose and with such malicious intent caused the drafts or warrants for the payment of such claims to be sent directly to the claimants and for the malicious purpose of causing the claimants to disregard the contracts they had made with the plaintiff for fees, and to cause them to believe that the same were null and void, and that plaintiff had rendered them no service, and that he was attempting falsely to claim for valuable services rendered under said contracts, falsely claimed to be valid, and using his official character for such purpose, thus placing the plaintiff before the country as a cunning scoundrel, and to bring him into public scandal, infamy and disgrace, sent about a thousand copies of a circular letter to Spalding's clients."

For this he brought suit against Vilas in the District Court for \$100,000 damages. He also brought suit against Don M. Dickinson, who succeeded Vilas as Postmaster-General, for damages for continuing Vilas' policy. The District Court threw out the plaintiff's bill on demurrer, and he applied to the Supreme Court of the United States.

LABOR STATISTICAL BULLETIN. Commissioner Wright Will Publish Some Interesting Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, in compliance with the law which was enacted by the last Congress providing for the publication of a bulletin at stated intervals of the Department of Labor issued, to-day the first bulletin. Commissioner Wright says he will limit the size of the publication to 100 octavo pages and issue it every alternate month.

To-day's bulletin treats exhaustively of strikes and lock-outs in the United States during the thirteen years ending June 30, 1894; strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain and Ireland in recent years; strikes in the principal Continental countries during the same period; of private and public debt in the United States and recent reports of State bureaus of labor statistics. Ten thousand copies of each bulletin will be published and distributed gratuitously.

Of Interest to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—A post-office was to-day established at Gwinning, Calaveras County, California, and Hiram A. Messenger appointed postmaster.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California—Additional: David M. Frame, Veterans' Home, Napa. Increase: Robert S. Crane, Parkfield. Original, widows, etc.: Xiner of William H. H. Williams, Oakland. Mexican war survivors—Increase: Charles Humphries, Catalina.

Washington—Additional: William Markle, Seattle. Reissue: James Heaton, Rockford.

Death of the Portuguese Minister.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Senator August de Sequeira Thedim, Portuguese Minister to the United States, died at his residence here this morning after a brief illness. Death resulted from the effects of a very severe hemorrhage which came suddenly last Sunday evening. Complete arrangements for his funeral have not yet been made, but there will be a state funeral at St. Matthew's Catholic Church Saturday morning.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The report of Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was made public to-day. It states that the receipts for the fiscal year have fallen below his estimates \$27,753,000. This he attributes to the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the income tax unconstitutional after only \$77,000 had been collected. His estimate for the year was \$171,000,000 and the actual receipts \$143,246,000.

NOTED MEN PRESENT.

Annual Dinner of the Home Market Club at Boston.

PROTECTION IS NEEDED.

President Stott Tells of the Victories of Republicans in the East.

THE DAWNING OF PROSPERITY.

Warner Miller Points Out the Necessity of Seeking a Foreign Market for Products.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 21.—The annual dinner of the Home Market Club was held in Music Hall this evening. The huge auditorium was elaborately decorated for the occasion and plates were laid for about 500. The officers, speakers and guests were seated at tables which filled the platform. At the center of the head table sat the newly elected president of the club, Charles A. Stott of Lowell. On his right sat Hon. Warner Miller of New York, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, General William F. Draper, Governor U. A. Woodbury of Vermont, Hon. Elijah A. Morse, ex-Governor John B. Smith of New Hampshire, Hon. W. Beard, Hon. H. W. Haile, E. P. Shaw, Hon. George Von L. Meyer and J. P. Hutchinson.

At the left of the president were: Hon. Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee, Rev. E. H. Capen, D.D., Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Hon. E. H. Haskell, Hon. William H. Bent, Hon. William A. Russell, John Hopewell Jr., Frank W. Blood, Hon. John Simpkins and Hon. William McKinley of Ohio. The dinner was opened by President Stott, in which he reviewed the objects of the club. He said:

"This club is not committed to any particular rate of duties, but I believe I voice the sentiment of our members when I assert that justice demands protection from the raw as well as the manufactured product. My friends, the great battle of 1896 has already commenced. The Republican forces under command of able leaders have won signal victories all along the line. New Jersey, Maryland and Kentucky are now inscribed upon the Republican banner, and we only wait the coming of the great captain, Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, or Levi P. Morton of New York, or William Allison of Iowa, or Thomas B. Reed of Maine, or William McKinley of Ohio to lead us on to a National victory, which will make it possible for the new century to dawn upon the most prosperous and happy people the world has ever seen."

President Stott next introduced Hon. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, who spoke upon "True Americanism in Home Development, Commercial Expansion and National Destiny." The next speaker was Hon. Clay Evans, the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee last year and a Republican member of the famous Fifty-first Congress.

Hon. Warner Miller of New York, who followed, spoke of the necessity of seeking a foreign market for our products, but said we need not covet the possessions of Europe in Africa or elsewhere, for we have lying at our doors to the south and westward in the Pacific a market which will take all we have to give it if by wise statesmanship we cultivate such relations with these, our neighbors, as will give us their friendship and take and hold their trade."

HARRISON IN THE RACE. Governor Matthews Talks of the Presidential Prospects.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 21.—Hon. Claude Matthews, Governor of the State of Indiana, reached the city this afternoon. He is a guest of the Philadelphia Brigade, who induced him to come to Philadelphia to lecture for them this evening at the Academy of Music. A reporter called upon the Governor this afternoon.

"Do you think Harrison is a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination?" he inquired of the reporter.

"Harrison is undoubtedly a candidate. Everybody in Indiana regards him as such. There are localities, however, throughout the State where McKinley has a strong following, and there is a great deal of enthusiasm for him. Harrison, however, will have the united delegation from Indianapolis to the National Convention. His supporters managed to talk down the feeling for McKinley. You can't find any one throughout the whole of Indiana who does not know that Harrison is a candidate. That has been seen long ago. He may say nothing himself, but those who are his political friends know all about him, and they are working for him."

ALGER ANSWERS SHERMAN.

The General Much Disturbed by the Senator's "Recollections."

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 21.—General Alger has replied to the charges made against him by Senator John Sherman in his recent volume of Senator Sherman's "Recollections."

The general quotes the references made to him on pages 1029 and 1032 of the book. General Alger says he should not intrude this matter at all upon the public "were it not for the fact that the Senator has gone out of his way, it seems to me, to insult my friends as well as myself, this being, as far as I know, the first time he has put himself on record over his own name in the matter, and what he writes would be less objectionable were it not that the second word in the first paragraph is written state of his mind upon the subject."

General Alger told Senator Sherman for the first time in a life during the Ohio campaign of 1891 in a Lake Shore train, which he boarded at Toledo. He continues: "I find among my files the following autograph letter, which speaks for itself!":

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1892. General R. A. Alger—MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind note of the 14th is received. I heartily reciprocate to you, and assure you that since our interview at Toledo last summer I cherish no prejudice or unkindness for the incident of the National Convention of 1888. I said so to Colonel Duffield, and I repeat it to you. Very sincerely yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

General Alger quotes a letter from Louis Lewis, who was a delegate from Louisiana in 1888, who changed his vote from Sherman to Alger, declaring it was an injustice to charge the colored delegates with sell-

ing out. General Alger says, in conclusion: "I will only add that if Senator Sherman is willing to leave a record made up largely of adverse criticisms of the public men of his day, many of whom have passed from earth, he is welcome to the task. I am sure he stands alone among our public men who would be willing by his own act to blight the honorable record of the living and the dead."

TROOPS FROM KOREA.

Japan Will No Longer Keep a Force in That Country.

DISGUST OF STATESMEN.

The Tai Won-Kun Has Again Established His Power at Seoul.

DICTATED A SHAMEFUL EDICT

Prominent Army Officers of the Mikado in Custody on a Charge of Treason.

SIR HENRY F. PONSONBY.

Death of the Noted General Who Was Victoria's Private Secretary.

As a Soldier He Made a Gallant Record and Fought Bravely in the Crimea.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 21.—General Right Hon. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, private secretary to Her Majesty the Queen, died at Osborne Cottage, Cowes, this morning. He was 70 years of age. He had been ill and incapacitated for several months.

General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, K.C.B., P.C., was the son of Major-General the Right Hon. Henry F. Ponsonby, and was born at Oxford in 1825. After receiving a professional education at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was appointed ensign in the Forty-ninth Regiment in 1842. After being transferred to the Grenadier Guards he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was made private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle, while Viceroy of Ireland.

In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea and served at the siege of Sebastopol. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed Esquary to the Prince Consort, and after his Royal Highness' death, proceeded to Canada, where he commanded a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. On April 8, 1870, he was appointed private secretary to her Majesty the Queen, and in October, 1878, keeper of her Majesty's private purse. He was a member of the Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, Knight of the third class of the order of Medjidieh, receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster and one of the Royal Commissioners in the exhibition of 1883. He was stricken with paralysis at Osborne cottage, Isle of Wight, on January 7, last, since which time he has been in a more or less critical condition.

DISCOVERED A SHORTAGE.

Result of an Inventory of Militia Stores of Kansas.

Peculiar Manner in Which the State Became Indebted to the Government.

TOPEKA, KANS., Nov. 21.—Adjutant-General Fox, who has just completed an inventory of the militia stores of the State, finds that it is indebted over \$7000 to the National Government for equipment and clothing which cannot be accounted for. Congress appropriated \$400,000 a year for the maintenance of the National Guard, and it is distributed in stores to the various States in proportion to their respective Congressional representation. Kansas is given a little over \$840. It must be accounted for to the War Department as other military stores issued by the Government. Kansas has drawn regularly since its organization, receiving arms, ammunition and clothing.

Instead of making annual inventories the adjutant-general carried an "on hand" account on his books. When Adjutant-General Fox came in he received only for the supplies actually on hand, and now his inventory shows that the "on hand" account carries over \$7000 worth of supplies that do not exist. When a company has been disbanded its guns and other supplies have not been returned to the State and the stores have been lost in other ways. The only way to square the account with the Government is to make a frank statement of the shortage and begin anew. The War Department might then take it up and run down the crookedness if any.

WAGNER'S FIRST VICTORY.

The Ex-Priest Acquitted on a Charge of Embezzlement.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Nov. 21.—Ex-priest Dominick Wagner won his first victory tonight when he was acquitted on the charge of embezzlement of the funds of St. Mary's parish, the one over which he presided until he induced his present wife, then Miss Maud Steidel, to run off to Chicago, where he had arranged to join her after the storm had blown over. He was arraigned in the Criminal Court this forenoon charged with the embezzlement of \$1500 of parish funds. A great deal of bitterness was manifested in the trial, the two factions taking action to do what was possible for their cause. When all of the evidence had been heard the attorneys for Wagner demurred to the case presented, on the ground that it did not show that the priest had exceeded his authority. The jury were instructed to return a verdict to that effect, which was done. The courtroom was packed to suffocation with interested spectators. The abduction charge against Wagner is set for trial next week.

A Court Chaplain's Conduct.

DRESDEN, GERMANY, Nov. 21.—The Nachrichten says that Emperor William has ordered a disciplinary inquiry against the Rev. Dr. Stoeker, the court chaplain, directing that in the meantime, Dr. Stoeker abstain from performing clerical functions. The inquiry relates to Dr. Stoeker's knowledge of the guilt of Baron von Hammerstein, the abounding editor of the Kreuz Zeitung.

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TOKIO, JAPAN, Nov. 6.—The exact terms of the convention concluded in Peking on November 4 for the restoration of the Liaoning Peninsula to China are kept secret for the present. The facts that China has agreed to pay 30,000,000 taels; that the money is to be at once handed over to the Japanese legation in London, and that the evacuation of the peninsula is to take place within three months are well known. But there is also a clause not yet published by which China pledges herself not to cede the peninsula to any other nation or to grant to a foreign power any special privileges connected with the territory.

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops will commence at once, and it is probable that the operation will be completed and that the restoration of the peninsula will become an accomplished fact before the close of the year. Meanwhile, as Japan has dismantled the fortresses at Talien and Port Arthur and destroyed the dockyard at the latter place, many years must elapse before the peninsula can recover its old significance from a military point of view. Japan has decided to withdraw her troops from Korea. She never contemplated keeping them there permanently, but it is possible that if her programme of reform had met with greater success she might have been disposed to make a more continuous effort for the preservation of public peace and good order in the peninsula. Her statements, however, seem to be thoroughly disgusted with Korea. They see plainly that to push the country into the path of progress would require constant and often forcible interference in its administrative affairs. No reliance whatever can be placed on the progressive instincts of the Koreans themselves, and to civilize them by force would expose Japan's action to great misconception. She has accomplished her object by freeing the peninsula from China's effete protector, and by securing from the great powers of the West a constructive declaration of its independence. Hence she thinks that the time has come to withdraw her troops, and though by superficial observers this step will be falsely interpreted as an abandonment of her self-assumed mission in Korea, it is, in truth, quite consistent with her policy throughout. She never had any real object except to avert the occupation of the peninsula by Russia, and that is practically attained.

With the settlement of the Liaotung question, the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Korea and the complete subjugation of Formosa, peace may be said to be finally restored in the East. All sorts of rumors have been recently circulated, the general tendency being to attribute to Russia warlike designs against Japan. These conjectures are based chiefly upon the fact that Russia has raised her Pacific fleet to an exceptional strength. People cannot believe that so many ships have been brought from Europe for nothing. But the truth is that Russia, not having been accustomed to play a leading part in the affairs of the far East, entertains a somewhat exaggerated estimate of the force suitable for that role. She has assembled a large number of ships rather to justify her new status than to pursue belligerent designs, and, on the whole, the effect of her display of strength has been to avert warlike complications. All outstanding issues having now been disposed of, an era of tranquility may be expected, the anti-foreign, or anti-Christian lawlessness of the Chinese population being the only dark spot on the immediate horizon.

The war with China has cost Japan an other imperial life. Prince Arisugawa, uncle of the Emperor, died last year from an illness contracted at Hiroshima, the heavy work falling upon him as chief of the staff having undermined his constitution; and now the country has to mourn the decease of his Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirakawa, cousin of the Emperor. The Prince commanded the Guards throughout their arduous campaign in Formosa. On the 8th of October, just as the insurgents had been completely quelled, his Imperial Highness was attacked at Tainan by the terrible malarial fever for which the island is notorious. He expired on the 8th of the same month, but, in accordance with the etiquette of the Japanese court, no official announcement of the fact was made until the corpse had been carried to the Prince's palace in Tokio—that is to say, until November 5.

Lieutenant-General Viscount Miura, who represented Japan in Korea at the time of the recent coup d'etat; Colonel Makaybara, who commanded the Legation Guards, and several other officers and officials, as well as private persons, were arrested immediately on reaching Japan, whither they had been ordered to return, and are now undergoing criminal examination. They number about fifty, and are believed to comprise all the responsible Japanese that took any part in the coup d'etat. The Japanese Government's theory in arraigning Viscount Miura on a criminal charge is not merely that innocent lives were sacrificed and the public peace disturbed by an emuete for which he was in great part responsible, but also that he was guilty of

treason in directly contravening the instructions issued to him by the Ministers of the Crown at the time of his appointment to the legation in Seoul.

The Viscount is a profound believer in Buddhism and therefore holds the doctrine of fatality. When required to choose between obeying his instructions or suffering the cause of progress in Korea to go by the board, he seems to have thought that he himself was the particular link destined to complete the circle of the kingdom's fate. He is therefore quite resigned to the ills that have overtaken him. Since his incarceration he has refused to see any of his friends or relatives and devoted his time to religious meditation and the perusal of the sutras.

The Tai Won-kun is firmly established in the seat of power in Seoul, and beginning to show that his old boldness and cruel instincts are as dominant as ever. It was he who dictated the shameful edict reviling and deposing the murdered Queen. It was supposed at first that the King had signed the edict, but the truth now ascertained is that he declared that he would rather have his hand cut off than perform such an act.

Thus the edict appeared over the signatures of the Cabinet Ministers only. The general belief is that the situation has many elements of instability. Above all, the Tai Won-kun himself is an object of suspicion. Twice in the past he endeavored to depose his son, the King, seeking to replace him, first, by another son, and secondly, by his favorite grandson. To procure the crown for the latter is still believed to be the most cherished desire of the old Prince's life, and he pursues it, fresh disturbances must be anticipated.

Meanwhile, the grotesque proposal that the King should assume the title of Emperor has been abandoned in deference to the protests of the foreign powers, especially Japan. To save their face the Korean Ministers contrived a kind of mock pageant, in which the title was solemnly offered to the King, and, by prearrangement, solemnly declined.

The proposals of surrender made by the Black Flag chief Liu to the Japanese commanders included a stipulation that Liu himself should receive \$100,000 and each of his men \$10 with a free passage to the mainland. It was certainly one of the coolest conceivable proposals, coming from a general in such a hopeless position.

It has been ascertained that the destruction of the steamer Kungpaik was due to an explosion of gunpowder, not to the blowing up of her boilers, as was at first supposed. Of the foreigners on board at the time six lost their lives, the third engineer alone being saved. About 500 Chinese perished. The disaster occurred on the morning of the 14th of October. The steamer had on board 700 soldiers when the powder explosion set her on fire. The crew worked hard for more than half an hour to extinguish the flames, but in vain, and another explosion, probably from the boilers, followed. The captain and chief officer, being wounded by the first explosion, were laid in a boat to be brought in shore, but the soldiers crawling into the boat, the davits broke and the boat was smashed by the heavy sea running at the time. The steamer sank in shallow water and the survivors, one foreigner and 200 soldiers, were sitting on the wreck for seventeen hours, the sea being too heavy for any boat to reach them.

John Dillon Married.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 21.—The marriage of John Dillon, member of Parliament, to Miss Elizabeth Matthew, daughter of Justice Matthew of the Queen's Bench High Court of Justice, took place this morning at the oratory at Brompton. Right Rev. Francis Macrack, Bishop of Galway, who officiated at the ceremony, read a telegram from the Pope bestowing a Papal benediction upon Dillon and his wife.

Intercepted Government Messages.

COLON, COLOMBIA, Nov. 21.—There has lately been discovered at the house of Joseph Bonita Gutan, at Bogota, a telegraph operator who has been intercepting Government messages. At the moment of his arrest there were found on a table near the apparatus a very important dispatch, sent by one of the Secretaries of State, and also copies of other communications.

Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

PARIS, FRANCE, Nov. 21.—The Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies made a motion to-day urging consideration of the bill introduced by M. Jaurez (Socialist) providing for the arbitration of labor disputes. Prime Minister Bourgeois opposed

SHIVER, SHAKE, SNEEZE, SICK.

Neglected buying your Overcoat or Ulster; Winter's bound to come.

We haven't the cheapest Overcoats or Ulsters in town;—but as good as we know how to make, or find them.

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS—\$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$17.50, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$27.50, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50. Everything for Men's and Boys' wear.

"THE HUB,"

Cor. Kearny and Sutter. NO BRANCHES.

DAISY CANDLE LANTERN Made in U.S.A. Made of U.S. Glass. Made of U.S. Tin. Made of U.S. Steel. Made of U.S. Copper. Made of U.S. Brass. Made of U.S. Iron. Made of U.S. Zinc. Made of U.S. Lead. Made of U.S. Silver. Made of U.S. Gold. Made of U.S. Platinum. Made of U.S. Palladium. Made of U.S. Iridium. Made of U.S. Rhodium. Made of U.S. Osmium. Made of U.S. Tellurium. Made of U.S. Selenium. Made of U.S. Tellurium. Made of U.S. Selenium. Made of U.S. Tellurium. Made of U.S. Selenium.

Great Cures Proved by the voluntary statements of thousands of men and women, show that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood, and cures catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula and all blood diseases.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

the motion on the ground that a Government measure on the same schedule would shortly be introduced. He added, however, that the Ministry would not make the matter a question of confidence. The motion was carried by a vote of 254 to 251.

Joseph Rawson Lumby Dead.

LONDON, ENG., Nov. 21.—The Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., professor of divinity at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge University, died to-night at his residence at Grand Chester.

Laborers for the Canal.

COLON, COLOMBIA, Nov. 21.—The steamer Larne, from Carthagena, has arrived here. She brought 500 laborers, who will work on the Panama canal.

Our Suits are the best at the prices because there's no money wasted in the making. No second-rate designers and makers to waste good cloth; no attempt to make second rateness take the place of first rateness—which is the wasteful kind of waste.

Our garments are not always the cheapest but they are always the biggest money's worth; the terror of tailors: coming up to their best work while they can't come down to the price. See our display of exclusive styles in Children's Clothes: American and European fabrics.

Roos Bros 27-29-31-33-35-37 KEARNEY ST. Have you tried mail orders?

GRAND OPENING THE WONDER DRUG STORE

To-morrow (Saturday). Everybody invited. No purchases required. An elegant souvenir—a bottle of De Laire's celebrated French perfume—FREE to every lady visitor.

FLETCHER & CO., 1028 MARKET ST. Popular prices. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty.

THE AMICK TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh And All Diseases of the Air Passages.

Testimonials from hundreds of doctors and patients. Descriptive Pamphlets and tests on application.

STEINHAUSER & CO., 460 TWELFTH ST., OAKLAND, CAL. SOLE DISPENSERS FOR PACIFIC COAST.

LI PO TAI JR., Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitorium, No. 727 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal. Cor. Brennan Place, above the plaza. Office Hours: 9 to 12, 1 to 4 and 5 to 7. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Li Po Tai Jr., son of the famous Li Po Tai, has taken his father's business, and is, after eleven years' study in China, fully prepared to locate and treat all diseases.

Baja California Damiana Bitters Is a powerful aphrodisiac and specific tonic for the sexual and urinary organs of both sexes, and a great remedy for diseases of the kidneys and bladder