# OLD WORLD ON NEW

## Mr. Stead Tells of Feelings of Boundless Anger, Disgust and Alarm.

## The Vaunted Enthusiasm for Humanity a Mere Mask to Facilitate Conquest.

## Everywhere in Europe There Is Disbelief in Sincerity of American Pretensions.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 3.—Mr. Wm. T. Stead, writing from Rome shortly before the peace commission reached its chief conclusions, says: "The answer to the question, 'What does the Old World think of the New World?' has never been made with greater emphasis than in the Eternal City. The oldest Old World regards the newest New with feelings of anger, disgust and alarm almost too great for words. The sentiment of indignation differs in intensity, but it is universal.

There is no sympathy for the United States either among whites or blacks. In fact, dislike for the American seizure of the Philippines, and a conviction that the enthusiasm which made the war possible, was a mere mask of cant assumed in order to facilitate conquest, are almost the only sentiments shared in common by the civil camps of the Quirinal and of the Vatican. With the King's men sentiment is comparatively mild. They do not believe in the least in the disinterestedness of the American war of liberation. The American declarations are almost universally derided as a hideous example of a worse than English hypocrisy. Uncle Sam, they say, determined in all things to surpass John Bull, has outdone him even in Pharisaism and cant. The friends of America wring their hands in unaffected grief over the fall of the United States under the temptation of the lust of territorial expansion. Her enemies shoot out the lip and can shriek in derision over what they regard as the unmistakeable demonstration which the demand for the Philippines affords of American cupidity, American bad faith and American ambition. 'We told you so,' they exclaim. That is what the unctuous rectitude of the Anglo-Saxon always ends in. He always begins by calling heaven to witness his unselfish desire to help his neighbors, but always ends by stealing his spoons."

It is unpleasant for Anglo-Saxon to hear this on every side, but since the peace negotiations have developed a demand for complete cession of the Philippines Americans will do well to recognize that such statement as the above represents the opinion of everyone in Europe who pays cursory attention to what is going on abroad. The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely ignorant of what has happened. Intent on their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in another hemisphere. But the Europeans who read newspapers, who form what may be described as the public opinion of the Old World, are practically of one mind on the matter. Outside England I have met no non-Americans who did not dislike the expansion of America, nor do I think in the whole of our tour areund Europe have I met one European who did not receive my protestations as to the genuine sincerity with which the American people entered into the war with more or less mocking incredulity.

"It is all very well," they say in effect, "to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me downstairs. I was all very well to proclaim your disinterestedness, but why should you seize the Philippines?" 'National brigandage,' 'markedly odious Pharisaism' are phrases which roughly represent the judgment of the Old World on the recent developments of the New. For the most part they express no surprise; they expected nothing better from those English of the New World. They are true to their ancestry.

"But there is in every country a minority of thoughtful men who, having for all their lives been the stanchest friends of the American commonwealth, are now confounded and utterly put to shame at what is universally regarded as the apostasy of the United States, the abandonment of their national policy and the adoption of the Old World policy of conquest. When I listnede, as I have been listening for a month past, to the alternate taunts and lamentations of the foes and friends of America, the Babel of voices seemed at last to merge into one chorus of welcome to Uncle Sam.'

"Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at they coming. It stirs up the dead for thee. Even all the chief ones of earth. It has raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations. All they shall speak and say unto thee, Art thou almost become as weak as we. Art thou become like unto us?

"How art thou fallen from heaven, oh Lucifer, son of the morning!

"You may argue, protest, rage as you please, the world has made up its mind on the subject, and nothing that can be said or done in the United States will alter its judgment. The American government has come out of its ring fence; it has thrown its hat into the arena of the world; it is launched on a career of conquest which will be all the more predatory because it is masked by humanitarianism.

"The American commonwealth, they hold, has succumbed to the malady which has so long plagued the Old World. A bright hope for the human race was extinguished when the one non-military great power, which eschewed all schemes of aggression and annexation, enrolled itself among the common herd of conquering states. So men talk everywhere in Europe. Whether they regard the old American ideal with sympathy or with contempt, they all agree in believing it has been abandoned, and that forever.

"The annexation of the Philippine islands may seem but a small thing, but it is decisive. When Eve ate the apple it was but the act of a moment, but it barred against her forever the gates of paradise. What the Old World says is that the New World has now eaten of the forbidden fruit, and that the flaming sword which turned every way will prevent all return to the peaceful tradition of the fathers of the republic. In the course of my tour I am now compelled to admit that I found proof of the existence of a disposition on the part of the powers to intervene in behalf of Spain, which might have been very serious had it not been checked in the bud by the knowledge that England would have nothing to do with it. When I was in Paris I was positively told that no proposal had ever been made to intervene, and that, therefore, England had never had the occasion or opportunity to put her foot down on the anti-American coalition.

"That no doubt was true so far as overt action on the part of the government was concerned. But it is not the less true that immediately after the war broke out a diplomatic representative of the powers communicated to an American minister at a European court in plain and unmistakable terms the displeasure of the powers and their desire to express that displeasure publicly and forcibly. These communications were sufficiently serious for the contingency of the use of the allied forces of the European nations for the coercion of the United States to be frankly discussed between the two diplomatists. The result of that discussion was to put a summary stop to all notions of European intervention.

"'If you intervene,' said the American minister, 'it means war.'

"'Yet,' rejoined his visitor, 'the forces of the great European powers, acting in alliance, would overwhelm any opposition which the Americans could offer.'

"'No doubt,' said the American, 'but you would have to bring those forces across the Atlantic to the other hemisphere and keep them there for the rest of your natural life. The New World is not going to submit to the Old World any more; no, sir, not any more than it submitted a century since when the odds were far worse. And, remember,' he added as a clincher, 'that when you were hurrying your armies and your navies across three thousand miles of sea to fight America, you would have to count with England, who is certainly not friendly to your enterprise.'

"This put an extinguisher on the proposal. Nothing more was heard of the contemplated intervention. It never got so far as to be submitted to England. The whole design was checked at the very outset by the calm audacity with which the representative of America played his cards in leading the trump card of the Anglo-American entente which henceforth will play such a leading part in all the dealings of the English-speaking people with their jealous and suspicious neighbors.

"I am very glad to be able to set forth the actual facts as they actually happened. They were told me at first hand by the person most immediately concerned, and you can absolutely rely upon the accuracy of the above statement.

"If the Old World regards American growth and expansion with unconcealed alarm, the British Empire, which is seated both in the Old World and the New, contemplates the new departure with unaffected sympathy. The relations between the embassies of Great Britain and America at Constantinople and at Rome could hardly be closer and more cordial if there has been a hard and fast, cut and dried, signed, sealed and delivered treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two powers. If things go on as they are going now every English-speaking man will feel, as I have felt throughout this war, that he has not one ambassador, but two in every capital in Europe, that behind him wherever he goes he is shielded by the might, not of one empire, but of two, a combination beneath whose shadow the whole world may yet learn to rest in peace."

## GOVERNOR PATTERSON'S PLANS

### When He Re-Enters Politics It Will Be With His Old Friends.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—(Special)—Hon. John Haggart, asked if there was any truth in the rumor that Hon. Mr. Patterson was likely at the end of his term of governorship to join the Liberal cabinet, said: "There is no foundation whatever. Mr. Patterson is quite a diplomat, but he will never abandon his old friends."

"Will he return to public life?"

"Yes, as a candidate for an Ontario constituency at the next general election, and he will support the present opposition. If parliament is dissolved before his term of office expires, Mr. Patterson will resign and enter the fight in the interests of the Conservatives."

## TO REGULATE HIGHBINDERS.

### Chinese Government Endeavors to Secure Their Extradiction From United States.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Chinese government, through its minister, Wu Ting Fang, has broached to the authorities here the willingness of China to negotiate an extradition treaty applicable to all criminals, but intended in particular to reach the highbinders.

The Chinese government believes the highbinder troubles in this country operate quite as much against law-abiding Chinese and against the Chinese government as they do against parties to the secret crimes. Therefore China wishes to have such criminals returned to her domain for trial. Little doubt is entertained here that if China once secured possession of the highbinders, short work would be made of them, owing to the prejudice they have brought upon the government. Moreover, it is believed the senate, to which such a treaty would have to be referred for ratification, would act favorably upon it, and that it would stir up animosities and agitations on the Chinese question in general, rather than accomplish any special good in the direction desired. The Chinese authorities have not, therefore, gone further than to broach the subject to the officials here, and learn how such a treaty would be viewed, although they stand ready at any time to assume the burden of dealing with the highbinders and other Chinese criminals, if a naturalization treaty should give them jurisdiction over the offenders.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED
LYE
BEST,
PUREST,
STRONGEST.
LONDON ENG. E.W.GILLETT. CHICAGO ILL.
TORONTO, ONT.

# NOT FIXED ON PONTON

## Jury Stood Ten for Acquittal and Two for Conviction—Another Trial Necessary.

## His Alleged Accomplice Found Guilty of Robbery—Sentenced to Ten Years.

Special to the Colonist.

Napanee, Dec. 3.—At 9:25 this morning the jury in the case of W. S. Ponton and Robert Mackie, charged with having robbed the Napanee branch of the Dominion Bank of $32,000, returned into court, after having been out all night, with a verdict of guilty against Mackie, coupled with a recommendation to mercy.

In the case of Ponton they stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. They asked for a further charge in Ponton's case, in order to arrive at a decision, but the judge thought it would be irregular to do more than to answer questions. The jury then retired again. At 10:20 the jury returned into court and reported that they could not come to an agreement.

The judge thereupon sentenced Mackie to ten years and directed that Ponton be taken back to jail. Bail, he announced, would be accepted for Ponton for $10,000.

The greatest excitement prevailed all over town when the verdict became public. Pare and Holden, the other men implicated in the robbery, and who turned Queen's evidence, have been sent back to jail. It is supposed they will not be sentenced until after Ponton has had a new trial, as the prosecution will require them as witnesses against Ponton.

## LORD KITCHENER'S FUND.

### Canada's High Commissioner Subscribes a Thousand Pounds—Bankers to the Fore.

London, Dec. 3.—The banking houses of J. S. Morgan & Co. and Speyer Bros have subscribed respectively £1,000 and £500 to General Lord Kitchener's fund for the establishment of a Gordon memorial college at Khartoum; and Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner, has given £1,000 to the same object.

## CENTURY AND THREE YEARS

### Great Age of a Russian Pole Who Enjoyed Life to the Last.

Montreal, Dec. 3.—Louis Albert died to-day, aged 103 years. The deceased came here from Russian Poland fifty-five years ago, and was the first pawn broker in Montreal. He was out walking a couple of weeks ago, and retained possession of his faculties to the last.

## THE SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

### Return of An Expedition After Seventeen Months in Arctic Ice.

London, Dec. 2.—A special despatch from Yenisiesk on the river Yenisiesk, Eastern Siberia, reports the arrival of an expedition that had gone in search of Herr Andree, the aeronaut, who ascended in July last year from Spitzbergen with the intention of crossing the polar region in search of the north pole.

The expedition was wrecked while crossing from the delta of the river Lena to the river Olenek, which flows into the Arctic ocean southwest of Bennett and De Long islands, but managed to reach an uninhabited island about 120 miles from the mouth of the Olenek. There the party was icebound for seventeen days before it was succored.

## MITCHELL AND SHARKEY.

### Proposals for a Fight in March Next—Kid McCoy May Come First.

New York, Dec. 3.—The international match between Charlie Mitchell and Tom Sharkey will not take place before March next, and Sharkey can now complete arrangements to fight Kid McCoy in January.

In response to Sharkey's acceptance of Mitchell's challenge, and his offer to fight him in January, the latter yesterday cabled that he would be unable to get himself into proper condition to fight before March, but that he desired the match, and requested that articles of agreement to sent him at once and if the conditions were satisfactory he would sign them and begin training.

When Mitchell issued the challenge he deposited $1,000 in London, and this amount O'Rourke covered at the Police Gazette office on behalf of Sharkey. The latter stipulated that the fight must take place in January, as he desired to go to San Francisco in February to fight Jeffreys, but Tom O'Rourke said yesterday that if Mitchell gave him positive assurance that he would meet Sharkey here in March he would delay his departure for the Pacific coast. O'Rourke says he will insist upon a side wager of at least $1,000. If Mitchell will agree to fight here O'Rourke says he would allow him $500 for training expenses.

## ATLANTIC'S AWFUL HARVEST.

### Another Large Steamer Believed to Have Gone Down With All Hands—Bodies From the Portland.

Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 3.—That there is great anxiety over the fate of the Pentagol is shown by the receipt here yesterday and to-day of a great number of letters and telegrams inquiring for news of that vessel. The marine observer at Highland Light saw the Pentagol at 2 p.m. on Saturday, going eastward. At that time the weather was fairly clear. Mariners say that the Pentagol should have been far to the eastward when the storm broke out. She too must have been overwhelmed by great seas, for had she gone ashore anywhere north of Cape Ann, or on a reef or island off the Maine coast, some pieces of wreckage would have drifted ashore long before this.

Great interest was manifested this afternoon over the report brought by an incoming vessel that a mass of wreckage was sighted some distance north of the Cape. More definite descriptions, however, brought the opinion that it is the hull of a schooner of about 100 tons burden. The wreckage appeared to be drifting toward the cape. At 11 a.m. to-day the same wreckage was reported by Race Point life-saving station. There is nothing about it to show that it is connected with the wreck of the Portland or Pentagol.

The exceedingly sharp watch for wreckage kept along the shore from Woodend to Highhead is practically the means of saving about every fragment of the ill-fated Portland that may be borne on the waves. Two very important additions to the list of articles washed ashore are a section of a life-raft and a gold-headed cane. The owner of the latter may possibly be ascertained through the marking of the nob, "Nov. 27, Toronto, 1887."

Boston, Dec. 3.—Of the bodies at the North Grove street morgue, three have been identified. One is that of F. A. Brown, of Portland, identified by his brother, Walter H. Brown. Another is that of a man named Allf, of Philadelphia, recognized by his brother-in-law, and the third is that of Eva M. Totten, formerly of Somerville, but recently removed to Portland.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 3.—Another wild storm is raging here to-day, and reports received indicate that several vessels are in danger of being wrecked. It is feared the American fishing vessels in Placentia Bay in search of herring will suffer considerable damage, owing to the direction of the gale.

London, Dec. 3.—A cablegram has been received announcing that the Italian steamer Montevideo, of Genoa, 2,095 tons, has been totally wrecked on Lebes island, on the coast of Peru.

## TWO HEADS BLOWN OFF.

### Dynamite Prematurely Explodes on Railway Work Near Fort William.

Fort William, Dec. 3.—(Special)—Owing to a premature dynamite explosion while blasting in a rock cut on the new Ontario River railroad, near Kaministiqui, two men, Foreman Dowell, of Owen Sound, and a Swede named Face, of Fort William, had their heads blown off and their bodies hurled over the cliff into the river. They were afterwards recovered and brought by train into Port Arthur. Several persons were injured by flying fragments of stone.

# LOSS OF THE PORTLAND

## Belief That Captain Must Have Been Ordered Out on That Awful Night.

## Shoddy "Life Preservers" Now in Evidence—Bodies Hidden in the Sand.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Dec. 5.—Dr. Joshua A. Lewis, of the state board of charity, returned from Cape Cod to-day. He has been at the scene of the wreck of the steamer Portland since last Wednesday, acting in co-operation with the state local officials. Dr. Lewis stated to-day that in his opinion that Portland was not in collision, and never struck on Cape Cod. He believes that the steamer was overwhelmed by the terrific seas that prevailed during the hurricane, and that after her top hamper had been washed away she filled and sank. He places the spot where the side-wheeler lies as about midway between Race Point and Highhead stations, off the northern end of Peaked Hill Bars.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that every soul on board must have known for some time that they were going to destruction. The life-preservers and the fact that most of the bodies were clothed is ample evidence of this. Undoubtedly many bodies went down with the hull of the vessel, and these will be recovered if the company does what the majority of people along Cape Cod believe they should do."

He does not doubt that many bodies have been washed inshore and washed out again by the undertow, that might have been recovered had the company hired a number of men sufficient to patrol every part of the coast thoroughly. Dr. Lewis believes that a great number of bodies are now being held by the sand, which were washed ashore undiscovered by the coast patrol, and the terrible breakers soon forced them under the sand.

Dr. Lewis said that there was almost universal criticism on Cape Cod of the steamship company for failure to take immediate action towards locating the hull. H. L. Adams, chairman of the selectmen of Provincetown, who was at the scene with Dr. Lewis, stated that there was no doubt in his mind that there were many bodies imprisoned in the wreck. He thinks it entirely practicable to send divers down in the wreck, and thinks with many others along the Cape that steps should have been taken days ago by the company to have this done. If bodies are in the vessel they could be recovered by the divers, as well as valuable records and other property.

Dr. Lewis and selectman Adams agree that it is the general opinion among the residents of the Cape and old mariners of Cape Cod that Capt. Blanchard, of the steamer Portland, never left port without orders, or at least against the direct orders of the agent of the company. It is not the custom of captains of vessels to go against the orders of their superiors, especially in a case of this kind. For that reason they believe that Capt. Blanchard, a dead man, has been unjustly condemned for the loss of his ship.

The Doctor brought with him from Orleans a section of one of the grass life-preservers with which the Portland was partially equipped. This piece was taken from a life preserver that came ashore from the wreck, and at the time it was taken from the water weighed about 35 pounds. This section was nothing more than a bundle of reeds. After having been for five days in a steam-heated room, and some time in Dr. Lewis' valise, he was able this morning to squeeze water out of it by a mere pressure of the thumb and forefinger.

Chatham, Mass., Dec. 5.—A body of a passenger off the Portland was washed up on the shore near Old Harbor life-saving station early this afternoon. This makes the twenty-sixth recovered. The body is that of a man 50 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, rather bald, but what hair there is is black, dark side whiskers and moustache. The clothing is dark, with russet shoes and stand-up collar and a Masonic pin in the necktie. The eastern gale of last night is being followed by a southwesterly blow, which makes the prospects good that bodies will come ashore to-night or to-morrow.

Dyspepsia Cured.—Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes. *

# NO PROFIT IN CARLOS.

## He Is Bound to Repudiate Peace Treaty Which Would Forfeit American Millions.

## Spaniards Would Welcome Any Relief From Exactions of Present Government.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 3.—The crisis in Spain is followed with most keen interest. Don Carlos is undoubtedly preparing for a bold stroke. His emissaries are endeavoring to suborn the Spanish army, a large portion of it being disaffected, partly on account of arrears of pay, but chiefly owing to the conviction that the army was prevented from earning distinction during the late war on account of the incapacity and corruption of the political administrators. These new factors have given Don Carlos a much better chance of success than he had when he made his former attempts to gain the throne of Spain.

One factor influencing Spaniards against the substitution of King Stork for King Log is that Don Carlos would be bound by his own professions to repudiate the treaty with the United States, and Spain would thus be in a more perilous state than ever. She would not only lose her possessions, but would forfeit the millions proffered by the United States.

Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, is reported to be moving from place to place on the French side of the Pyrenees, from whence he is pulling the Carlist wires.

The Count de Mailles, a leading Carlist, who is now in Paris, is quoted in an interview as expressing himself sanguine of success. He claims that Carlism has made strong headway among the repatriated soldiers, while the people, clergy and some of the bishops, he alleges, are longing to return to the old regime.

The Count added: "As for the Pope, he is always on the side of the party in power, and will send his blessing to Don Carlos as soon as he sits on the throne. General Weyler is ready to give his sword to the highest bidder, and Don Carlos, his wife (the Princess de Ronan) and her family are ready to advance funds, and the French legitimatists will also aid financially and provide volunteers."

According to travellers in Spain, there is little or no feeling against Americans among the Spanish people generally. An English visitor who has just crossed Spain, writes to the papers, saying: "I have not found any trace of unfriendliness or a word of abuse of Americans. If any of them are to come here (meaning Spain) they will find everyone very happy to see them. A resident foreigner at Madrid told me that if an American army marched into the country it would be received with open arms, as many Spaniards had said to him that it would be better to have good government under Americans than to suffer as they do under the government they have."

## BALLOONISTS' ADVENTURE.

### Slid Four Hundred Feet Down Drag Rope to Escape Drifting Out to Sea.

London, Nov. 24.—Arthur Williams, an aeronaut, and Sidney Darby had a thrilling balloon adventure yesterday which may prove fatal to Darby.

After waiting some weeks for a favorable wind to try to cross to France, they ascended yesterday from South London, though the day was stormy.

When an altitude of 6,000 feet was reached the air currents drove them in the wrong direction. They tried lower air currents without success, and were in imminent danger of being driven seaward.

Aeronaut Williams thus described his effort to descend:

"The question was how to make a safe descent when the balloon was travelling at a rate of more than thirty miles an hour, and we had no grappling irons to check speed. The trail rope, about 430 feet long, was just touching the ground, and we were shooting towards sea at an alarming pace. I said to Darby:

"'Our only chance is to climb down the drag-line. Are you willing to follow?'

"He replied that he would do as I did. Presently the balloon bumped and jumped up again.

"Quick as thought I got out of the car and began to climb down the rope. There was not a moment to spare. Every second took us much nearer the sea.

"I supposed Darby was following close behind me, but when I touched the ground and looked up I saw he was only about a dozen feet below the bar. Then I shouted to him to come down as quickly as he could. I held on to the rope and was dragged across two fields and through a hedge.

"At last I was plunged into a kind of ditch. My shoulder bumped against something, and before I knew what had happened the rope had gone. With my weight off, the balloon shot up again in a moment.

"During that moment, only an unappreciable fraction of time, Darby's position was terrible. One end of the rope was fifty feet from the ground, and he was a little more than half way down it.

"Without taking a second to decide whether to let go and fall or be carried out to sea, he did the only thing possible. If he had delayed a fraction of a second he would have been hanging a thousand feet in the air.

"He relaxed his grip, keeping his hands around the rope, shot down like lightning, and dropped fifty feet from the rope's end. His hands were frightfully cut from friction, but fortunately he fell on very soft ground. I found him lying on his back unconscious.

"It was the most perilous journey I have ever undertaken. I never had to descend by the trail-rope before."

The balloon was lost.

## AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

### The Interesting Discoveries of Mr. Taelber in the San Juan Valley.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 22.—Siddi Mohammet Taelber, of Jelalabad, India, an eminent archaeologist, and world-wide traveller, came to this city to-day direct from the scene of recent explorations in the Valley of the San Juan, near the point of intersection of the boundary lines of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. He brought with him several specimens of the wonderful pottery unearthed there. It is principally in the interests of the fraternity of Masons that Mr. Taelber has made researches the whole world over, and for the last seven years has been investigating the antiquities of the Western hemisphere, and comparing them with those of the Old World. To-day he says: "I think it is about time to begin to realize that here in America we have archaeological remains that cover the whole field of research, and which, if properly protected from vandals and scientifically studied, will prove the most valuable contributions to ancient history and philosophy that we have."

Associated with Mr. Taelber in this work is Mrs. H. M. Peabody, of the Peabody Home for Crippled Children, at Auburn, Mass. Among the specimens in the collection which was brought here Mr. Taelber showed several clay vessels shaped and ornamented like those relics of the ancient civilizations of the Old World found in Egypt, Greece, Rome, Assyria and India. "Here," said he, picking up a dipper, "is something that the Egyptologist would recognize at once from its decoration. On this one," showing a jar, "is the Greek scroll; here is the Greek check. This basin has the Roman scroll."

"The fact is," he continued, "that even this small collection comprehends all the chief data of ancient learning. Its counterparts are to be found in all the remains of the ancients. It is probable that here in America we have discovered a civilization of remoter date than any of the others, and when these relics have been carefully studied I believe they will throw a flood of light on the partial knowledge of ancient times which is being slowly gathered throughout the world.

This pottery you see here will be classified as 'sacerdotal' pottery, and the specimens bear exactly the same symbols as are used in India and in Egypt to-day, and were used there in ancient times. It seems posible that when the investigations now under way are completed and co-ordinated we shall have laid before us a history of the world running back thousands of years beyond the beginnings of the history now accepted."

Among the pieces in the collection is one which Mr. Taelber assured the correspondent contained every one of the Masonic emblems, including the sign of distress. It has an illusionary effect, so that at a certain angle and distance figures develop which can not be seen at a glance, or on close inspection. The five-pointed star is observed upon one symbolic water pitcher; it refers to the five physical senses, which give to man the consciousness of physical existence.

Mr. Taelber finds it strange that America has archaeological societies in all the countries of the Old World where research is carried on, but none in America. America, he says, affords the best school for students to be found in all the world. One of the results of the visit of Mr. Taelber to the scene of these excavations will be that he will begin at once a movement to induce the government to declare the site a national park, similar to the Yellowstone Park. Mr. Taelber has also made some valuable investigations among the Indian tribes of the Southwest, which forms a part of the scheme of work that he and his coadjutors have laid out.

In connection with the investigations of Mr. Taelber, it is interesting to note that Prof. Holmes, curator of the National Museum, has just left here for Washington, after spending some time in investigating the relics of a peculiar race of people who once inhabited the islands lying off the coast of Southern California.

Tons and tons of relics of this strange people have been gathered. The Smithsonian Institution has the largest collection now, but there are many fine private collections. These people were far from being identical or identified with the inhabitants of the mainland, and there is strong reason for the belief that they were Asiatic. Among their relics are found specimens similar in their nature to those procured by Mr. Taelber on the mainland, however. During his visit here in Southern California, Prof. Holmes visited one of the islands and secured some of the relics, and he also investigated several of the private collections owned in this city. Doubtless, within a short time the National Museum will be enriched by selections of the best material from several of these collections. The life of these strange aborigines may be read from their relics as from an open book. They were a brave, intelligent, powerful race, highly skilled in the arts they practiced, and fully in accord with the civilization attested by the relics of the

KIDNEY-BLADDER TROUBLE.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than kidney disorders, and it's an appalling fact, but a true one, that four-fifths of the country's people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all kidney disease.

## LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

### The Sirdar Addresses Moneyed Men at the Mansion House and Stock Exchange.

London, Dec. 2.—General Lord Kitchener, at the Mansion House to-day addressed a large meeting of bankers and merchants who are pledged to the support of the scheme for establishing a Gordon Memorial at Khartoum. A great crowd was assembled outside.

When the Sirdar appeared in the street after the meeting was over the crowd broke through the police cordon and swept down upon him. One woman cried "God bless you," and tried to shake his hand. The Sirdar fled, and after dodging among omnibuses and other vehicles, finally succeeded in eluding his pursuers and gaining a side street.

Later in the day General Kitchener visited the stock exchange and told the members that he had come to get £100,000. He was received with cheering.

Catarrh
BECOMES
Consumption
Dr. Chase Cures Catarrh.

So long as catarrh has not reached the lungs and developed into consumption it certainly can be cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. By means of the blower which accompanies every box of this remedy, the powder is sent to the diseased parts, and by its cooling, soothing effect soon allays the inflammation.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE contains no carbolic acid, caustic, iodine or cocaine, that only deadens the membrane, but is made of pure and harmless drugs, which remove the poisonous mucus, relieving the pressure which causes pain in the head and over the eyes. It is pleasant to take, and is the most thorough treatment ever offered to suffering humanity. 2 5cents a box, with blower free.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, Cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price $1, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 31

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

## McKinley Indefinite and Diplomatic in His Annual Address to Congress.

## He Would Keep Faith With Cubans and Help Them to Govern Themselves.

## The Composition of Historical Interest But Too Vague for Present Discussion.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 5.—There is no "Imperialism" in the President's message. He is silent on the Philippines. He is outspoken for "Cuba for the Cubans." The message reviews the story of the war, showing it was undertaken for the sake of humanity; that Spain forced the open rupture; that the country's preparations for war were made with extraordinary despatch and unanimity; that it was conducted with unheard of freedom from losses; that the army and navy both acted with the greatest gallantry; and that the peace negotiations are practically complete.

Reference to the new possessions is deferred until the peace treaty is signed The Cubans, he declares, must have an opportunity to form a government for themselves.

An international agreement for uniform cable tolls is recommended. He announces that the government will probably soon reach an understanding with Austria-Hungary regarding the shooting of the miners at Latimer, Pa. Congress, he says, should act at once for the completion of the Nicaraguan canal. He commends the policy of the open door in China as an assistance to American trade, and declares that a commission to study commercial and industrial conditions in China is needed. The United States will be handsomely represented at the Paris exposition, as a $1,000,000 appropriation is asked for. Efforts are progressing to have France and Germany relax the prohibitions of the importation of our fruit products.

Relations with Great Britain, the President says, are most friendly, and her offices during the war are recognized. The high joint commission negotiations, he reports, are tending to a favorable conclusion.

Red Cross work, the President recommends, should be extended to sea duty by all nations. The Hawaiian commissioners' report should be most carefully considered. Provision is need for aiding destitute seamen in Hawaii. The new Mexican extradition convention is progressing, and the United States extradition statutes generally need amending. A conference regarding the Mexican free zone is necessary. The United States, he declares, cordially sympathizes with the Czar's disarmament recommendation. The United States envoy to Turkey is charged to demand a settlement of American indemnity claims. The Venezuelan boundary arbitration is reported a success, and the bureau of American Republics, it is stated, is doing good work. A permanent universal law against privateering is suggested. There is a recommendation that United States notes redeemable in gold shall be paid out only in exchange for gold received. Sound currency legislation, he declares, is still greatly needed. Domestic paper currency must be kept safe, yet in proportion to the needs of the country. A complete plan for merchant vessels for picket service is needed. An expert yellow fever investigation commission is necessary. Permanent increase in the army should be made. The foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, he notes, have been successful. Steamship lines to the American colonies, he concludes, should be subsidized. A new building is needed for the Supreme court. Secretary Long's call for three battleships and twelve armored cruisers is heartily approved. The grades of admiral and rear-admiral should be revived. Dawes' Indian commission is endorsed. Forestry legislation is reported to have shown good results. The centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington, he recommends, should be appropriately observed.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendments. A measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed. The rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration is suggested for consideration.

## SENATORS' COMMENTS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Many senators excused themselves from expressing an opinion at length upon the message on the ground that they had not been able to give careful attention to all the details. Republican senators were, however, willing to express themselves in a few general words of condemnation.

Senator Cullen regarded it as "a painstaking, entertaining and accurate historical review."

Senator Platt of New York commended the expression of a determination to increase the standing army and to maintain order in Cuba until the Cubans can take care of themselves.

Senator Wolcott said it was an admirable document.

Senator Lodge said it was able and excellent.

Senator Foraker said: "A good presentation of facts generally, but a little indefinite on the question of Cuban independence."

Senator Proctor: "A good American paper."

Senator Perkins: "An able resume of the situation and of the facts leading up to the war."

The Democrats were even more averse than the Republicans to discuss the paper. Senator Jones of Arkansas was an exception. He found in the paper a number of points which did not accord with his views. One of these was the proposition to continue the volunteers in service until the standing army can be increased. "Some of us do not favor the increase of the standing army," he said, "and the President has no right to assume that a majority stand with him in that proposition." The Senator also questions the President's right to hold the volunteers in service beyond the time of signing the peace treaty.

London, Dec. 6.—Much having been expected, there is a certain tone of disappointment in the morning paper editorials on President McKinley's message. Its non-committal character is attributed to the fact that the peace negotiations of the commission at Paris are not yet finished. Considerable satisfaction is expressed at the reference to Anglo-American relations and the coldness displayed toward Russia.

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