Another Alteration

Great Britain's Suggestion Regarding Preamble of Note Has Been Adopted.

Conference in London, Which It Is Hoped Will Clear the Muddle.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 18.—A Pekin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, dated December 17th, says: "The situation has not improved by the reports of the powers having reached an agreement as the scope of the negotiations is limited and the effect is neutralized. The allies have neglected to close the arsenals and factories at Hankow and Shanghai and have failed to check the transmission of supplies of ammunition of the Chinese. Tung Fuh Siang thus has every opportunity of rallying and equipping his army. He has secured the position of dictator, terrorizes the Empress and controls the whole movement of troops. It would be necessary to give the military operations of the allies a wider area."

Meeting of Ministers.

Rome, Dec. 18.—A Pekin dispatch dated to-day, says that the ministers of Pekin will meet to-morrow, when a final agreement probably will be reached as to the text of the joint Chinese note.

London, Dec. 19.—Wiring from Pekin on Monday the Daily Mail's correspondent says "Great Britain's proposed alterations in the preamble of the joint note have been practically accepted by all the powers. Both Russia and Japan, whose support was regarded as doubtful, have agreed. Only the attitude of the United States remains as yet not clearly defined, but the acquiescence of the United States is anticipated, and it is probable that the joint note will be signed and delivered to the Chinese plenipotentiary within three or four days. The German minister has warmly supported the British proposal."

A Conference.

London, Dec. 18.—Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, had a long conference this afternoon regarding the Chinese situation with the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and subsequently Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, paid a visit to the foreign office. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the outcome of these consultations.

What could be learned from British and United States sources varied considerably, the former expressing annoyance and anxiety, the latter maintaining that nothing serious was developing.

Some explanation, however, was gathered by a representative of the Associated Press of the extraordinary tangle in which the Chinese negotiations have got lately mixed up, and some reconciliations of the contradictory telegrams that have emanated from Pekin and various European capitals.

It appears that over a week ago the powers came to an agreement to eliminate the word "irrevocable" from the joint note. Then, when it was believed that everything had been settled, objections were raised, and Great Britain, for the sake of harmony, though much against her will, agreed to re-insert the "irrevocable" clause. In this, it is believed, she was supported by the United States. Once more the joint note seemed on the verge of signature, when a misunderstanding arose in Pekin. This confused the governments and formed the subject of the dispatch from Secretary Hay which Mr. Choate transmitted to the Marquis of Lansdowne to-day. As the result of the interview, Mr. Choate has sent a long cablegram to Secretary Hay, in which he attributes the latest misunderstanding to be an error in forwarding the instructions, an error which occurred presumably through the cable company, and which caused Mr. Conger and Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister in Pekin, to take opposite views, although their home governments were perfectly agreed.

The United States embassy, while noncommittal, hopes that to-day's conference will clear the muddle and bring about a signing of the joint note in Pekin within a few days.

On the other hand, the British foreign office is not quite so hopeful. Officials there profess to be rather at sea as to whether the conditions are to be irrevocable or otherwise. Indications point to their being irrevocable. British officials admit that they gave in under protest and with a distinct reservation that, although the demands are irrevocable, this in no way necessitates an enforcement of demands by European troops. To such course Great Britain cannot and will not agree.

Consequently compliance with the "irrevocable" clause will be somewhat of a farce on the part of Great Britain, and this feature of the case becomes more interesting when taken in conjunction with the statement authoritatively here that Great Britain and the United States are in the same boat in the joint note negotiations.

Pekin, Dec. 19.—The foreign ministers met late this evening, when everything in regard to the terms of the joint note was agreed to, including the British modifications. The ministers refuse to disclose anything in regard to the matter, believing that the home government should give the particulars to the public.

Hope it Is True.

Washington, Dec. 19.—While nothing had been heard from Mr. Conger up to 10 o'clock regarding the agreement said to have been reached in Pekin this evening as to the terms of the joint Chinese note, the officials confidently hope that the statements are correct, and that the way is now paved for its formal presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

The officials here are unable to say just what the modifications referred to in the Pekin dispatch are, but it is believed they rest on the exclusion of the "irrevocable" clause.

Minister Conger has instructions from this government on this subject, and the preamble to the note, it is understood, will not contain that word. The Chinese peace envoys will be given a reasonable time within which to consider the demands made, and then will follow the formal negotiations for the settlement of the peace terms.

Officials here still decline to make public the text of the note agreed upon, but it is believed that the essential features of the agreement do not differ materially from the points already made public.

Alleged Discontent.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—The Novoye Vremya observes that there are evidences of dicontent in all the armies, including the German, with Field Marshal von Waldersee's brutality. The paper supports the demand that each army act henceforth on its own responsibility.

Revolution Season

Affairs in Venezuela Promise to Be Lively for Christmas Time.

Outbreak Probably Caused By Government's Attempts to Seize Property.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 19.—The Tribune says: "A cable message has been received at the office of the National Asphalt Co. from its agent in Venezuela, which announces that a revolution has broken out in that country. No details were contained in the message.

"The revolution, it is said, is probably the outcome of an attempt on the part of the President and cabinet of Venezuela to deprive American corporations of their property and rights. The National Asphalt Co. will be a sufferer if this be true. The company owns large concessions and mining rights in the state of Bermuedez, Venezuela. The company has been in actual possession of the Bermuedez asphalt lake for 12 years, and in this time it has founded the village of Guanaco and erected buildings, shops and a railroad. Several attempts have been made by the government of Venezuela to conceal the company's concessions, but these attempts have always failed.

"On December 13th, President Castro personally told United States Minister Loomis, at Caracas, that two government commissions had proved the company's rights to its property. Later on the same day, it is alleged, the President seized the entire property and divided it among others. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, president of the company, has appealed to the United States government for assistance."

BRITAIN'S TERMS.

Pekin and Province of Chihli to Be Occupied Until China Grants Demands of Powers.

London, Dec. 18.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail wiring on Saturday says: "Great Britain has instructed Sir Ernest Satow, I understand, to urge the retention in the joint note of the word 'irrevocable,' and the inclusion in the preamble of a declaration that until the Chinese government has fulfilled the demands of the powers, Pekin and the province of Chihli will not be evacuated by the allied troops. It is rumored that Germany is warmly supporting the British proposal, and I believe a majority of the powers, and possibly all of them, will eventually accept the proposal, which is hailed here with delight.

A Narrow Escape.

Pekin, Dec. 17.—While a number of German officers were dining to-day they narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation in the fumes of a Chinese stove. Four out of seven were partly insensible for more than half an hour. Fortunately all recovered. The stoves in this country are a constant source of danger.

Earl Li Ill.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—A dispatch received here from Pekin, dated December 16th, says Li Hung Chang is suffering from influenza. A dispatch also adds that the Dowager Empress is going to Cheg Tu, province of Sze Chuen.

A YEAR FOR FORGERY.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Albert Hudson, an ex-railway engineer and identified with labor interests, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for forgery.

LARGE CHRISTMAS MAIL.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 20.—Steamer Majestic, now on her way from here across the Atlantic, carries the largest mail, it is said, that ever left this port on a vessel. The Majestic will not arrive on the other side until the day after Christmas, but she carries 2,398 bags of mail and 114 sacks, containing 18,945 registered packages.

WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 18.—Fire at Elk Point to-day destroyed the entire business portion of the town, involving a loss estimated at $450,000.

HOW TO CURE CROUP.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup, and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

May Now Be Fighting

Heavy Cannonading Heard Near Krugersdorp, Where Clements Faces Delarey.

Gen. Kitchener Tells of the Movements of the Boers in Cape Colony.

Strong Mounted Force Has Been Sent to Deal With the Raders.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 20.—A special from Johannesburg, dated December 19th, says that heavy cannonading was heard this morning north of Krugersdorp.

As cabled to the Associated Press from Krugersdorp, Transvaal, under the date of Sunday, December 16th, and sent out last night, a pitched battle was then impending between the British under Gen. Clements, who had been reinforced, and the Boers under Gen. Delarey.

The Boers in Cape Colony.

London, Dec. 20.—The following dispatch has been received from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Wednesday, December 19th:

"A party of Boers, estimated at from 500 to 800, crossed the Orange River at Rhenoster Hoek.

"A second band is reported to have crossed near Sand Drift.

"They have been followed. I have sent a considerably body of mounted men, who are getting around them.

"The Boers from Rhenoster Hoek are being followed closely from Venferstadt, which they left at 3 o'clock yesterday evening, going in the direction of Steynsburg.

"The important points on the railway and the neighborhood are well guarded. I hope the band will soon be driven north again."

Reported at Colesburg.

Capetown, Dec. 20.—The invasion of Cape Colony is spreading. It is reported that the Boers have occupied Colesburg, south of Philippolis, and north of Orange River Colony frontier. The people here are much disturbed.

A mixed force of one thousand men was dispatched north yesterday evening.

Welcomed by Boys.

Amsterdam, Dec. 20.—Mr. Kruger attended a crowded meeting to-day at the Nieuwe Kerk. The speakers declared that Britain had sold her birthright for a handful of gold, and that the continental powers would forever bear the brand of Cain unless they intervened in South Africa.

Subsequently Mr. Kruger repaired to the palace of Industry, where five thousand schoolboys welcomed him with a choral.

May Visit America.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—A Grand Rapids, Mich, dispatch says a cablegram was received on Tuesday from Oom Paul Kruger, through his secretary, saying that he might possibly visit the United States when he had exhausted his efforts to secure recognition in Europe.

Pension for Trooper Malloy.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Trooper Malloy, Winchester, who was blinded by a bullet during the fighting in Africa, has received information from the war office that he is to receive from the British government a pension of 2 shillings and 6 pence

London, Dec. 20.—The war office last evening could give no information regarding reports of a Boer invasion of Cape Colony. The officials expressed the opinion, however, that the newspaper accounts were exaggerated, and that probably the troops who have been employed in chasing Gen. Dewet will be diverted to deal with the invaders. Having regard to the customary methods of the war office, this can only be interpreted as confirming the reports.

Lord Kitchener in the meantime keeps a tight rein over the news, which increases the public disquietude. There is a persistent rumor that he has demanded heavy reinforcements.

According to the Daily Mail, private telegrams received in London yesterday describe the situation in Cape Colony as somewhat ominous. It seems that the invading Boers are receiving considerable assistance from the local Dutch, and that the troops at the disposal of the British authorities are not sufficient to cope with any serious spread of military operations. It is believed that the government has at last awakened to the seriousness of the situation, and is making the utmost efforts to provide Lord Kitchener with horses and mules.

The British losses at Nooitgedacht, according to the official accounts, were 82 killed and wounded, with 44 missing and still unaccounted for.

Battle Imminent.

Krugersdorp, Transvaal, Dec. 19.—A pitched battle is imminent between the British, under Gen. Clements, who has been reinforced, and the Boers, under Gen. Delarey.

Welcomed Home.

London, Dec. 19.—Lord Edward Cecil, fourth son of the Marquis of Salisbury, returned to Hatfield House last evening from South Africa. He was received with picturesque rejoicing. His carriage was encircled by torch-bearers. The family group, headed by Lord Salisbury, together with Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. George Wyndham, and Lord Selborne, stood upon the steps of the Elizabethan mansion to bid him welcome. All were surrounded by tenantry of the estate, bearing torches.

Preparations at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Dec. 19.—Preparations are being made for the reception of the returning South African heroes. Every fraternal society in Vancouver has been asked to take part in the welcome home festivities. The school children in the city will occupy a stand erected for them at the C. P. R. station, and sing patriotic songs when the soldiers step off the train.

It is expected that the contingent will reach here on Friday, the 28th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A. C. Fraser has been elected mayor of Brandon by seven majority over John Hanbury.

One of the men who held up the train near New Orleans was found dead near the town yesterday. The man was wounded in a fight after the robbery, and knowing his wounds would be fatal, he committed suicide.

At a meeting in Berlin yesterday of the Pan-Germans, protests were entered against the expulsion of Germans from the Transvaal. Some speakers so expelled allege they were brutally treated by the British government. Enquiry was demanded.

A message from United States Consul Gummery at Tangiers informs the state department that the Moorish government had settled the claim of the United States for $5,000 indemnity on account of the murder of Marcus Eszaguia, a naturalized United States citizen, in Morocco last spring.

STREET CARS COLLIDE.

Many Persons Injured, Several Fatally, in Accidents During Fog.

(Associated Press.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 19.—In a head-on collision to-day between two electric cars on the Greenfield and Indianapolis interurban line, Jim and Emery Scott and John Glasscock, motermen, were fatally injured. Six passengers were badly hurt. The cars were running at a high rate of speed, and the fog prevented the motormen from seeing each other.

Many Injured.

Ashland, Ky., Dec. 19.—In a head-on collision this morning between two street cars in this city, three persons were fatally hurt, five seriously injured and a half-dozen sustained severe cuts and bruises. A dense fog caused the accident. The cars were nearing the centre of the city and were filled with passengers.

SIX HUNDRED KILLED

In a Fight Between Government Troops and Rebels in Colombia.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 19.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Charge d'Affaires Beaupere, at Gota, stating that a great battle has been fought at Girardet point, Magdalene river, Colombia, which lasted two days and resulted in a decisive victory for the government.

It is reported that 600 were killed and many hundreds wounded. Other victories by the government forces of the utmost importance have been announced. The government is celebrating the victories and considers itself greatly strengthened by the success of its army.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 19.—United States Ambassador Choate denies the report that he is about to resign his post. He says the rumor was based on the belief that the death of his partner, Mr. Charles C. Beeman, would necessitate his return to his law practice.

MANY MAY RE-ENLIST.

(Associated Press.)

Manila, Dec. 19.—The Taft commission is still at work on the tariff.

Officers here consider that the return of the volunteers will necessitate little abandonment of stations, and that Congress will provide an immediate increase in the number of regulars. It is believed that many volunteers will re-enlist here if bonuses are offered, the amount to be about equivalent to the expense of equipping and bringing out a recruit.

FEDERAL MINISTRY.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 19.—The Earl of Hopetoun, governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia, has requested Mr. William John Lyne, the premier of New South Wales, to form the first Federal ministry. Mr. Lyne is considering the proposition.

Dizziness

Is a very common consequence of indigestion and torpid liver. Sometimes there are spots before the eyes and hot flashes. At other times a sensation as of vertigo occurs, at once suffocating and blinding. It is a waste of time to attempt to cure this condition by ordinary means or medicines. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition must be restored to healthy activity, the blood must be purified, the liver cleansed and strengthened, before a cure can be hoped for. This is the work done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a medicine specially beneficial in diseases of the stomach, blood and liver. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, cleanses the clogged liver, and promotes the health of every organ of the body.

"My wife was greatly troubled with indigestion, torpid liver, dizziness, and also irregular periods," writes Mr. W. A. Preston, of Shuqualak, Noxubee Co., Miss. "We tried many different remedies, but none of them gave perfect relief until we were induced by a lady to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription,' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' These medicines did more good than anything we ever tried for those complaints. We have used four bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one of 'Favorite Prescription,' and two vials of your 'Pellets.' These medicines have done the work we desired, and I do heartily recommend them to all similar sufferers."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery."

The States And Canal

Committee's Report Says It Is Necessary Government Should Control Waterway.

Senator Foraker's Speech in Defence of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 18.—To-day Senator Corrigan, chairman of he senate committee on inter-oceanic canals, to which was referred the preliminary report of the Isthmian canal commission, submitted a partial report thereon in connection with the protrocols of agreement with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, relating to the proposed canal, which were submitted recently to the senate.

In the course of the report it is said that the statement of the Walker commission and the pretocols referred to have a bearing upon what is known as the Hepburn bill now on the senate calendar.

"That bill," says the report, "is a declaration of the policy of the United States for a canal under control of this government. It is the law of necessity rather than the expectation of the profit or advantage to the United States that compels us to construct, own and control a ship canal through Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the geographical relation of these states to our country and the prestige of the United States among American governments point to us as the power which must incur the expenditure and be invested with the authority to control the canal as a marine highway for ships of all nations. The assured profits of this enterprise in money, calculated on a basis that is even much larger than is indicated in any report that has estimated the cost, are a sufficient justification of the expenditure that is necessary to acquire the right of way and construct the canal."

The report says the passing of the Hepburn bill by an almost unanimous vote in the House must have called for a protest from Great Britain if that government considers that a right of hers is in conflict with that measure. If the passage of that measure through the senate calls forth such a protest, then it will be an appropriate time for its consideration and for taking measures for answering it. Until then we can never know the grounds of the objections that Great Britain may choose to make.

The friends of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty occupied all of the time of the senate in executive session to-day, Senators Foraker and Morgan being the speakers. Among the documents disposed of was an agreement supplementary to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty itself and extending the time within which it may be ratified until March 4th.

When the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was taken up, Senator Bard, of California, gave notice of an amendment providing that the United States shall have the right to "discriminate in favor of United States goods shipped through the canal in United States vessels engaged in the coastwise trade."

Senator Foraker's speech from first to last was a defence of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He referred to the protocols agreed upon between Nicaragua and Costa Rica regarding the canal, and said that the ratification of the Hay treaty is a debt the United States owes to them. These countries, if they should see fit, might rise up and refuse to allow the United States to do anything, hence the United States could not afford to do anything that would offend them. For this reason he wanted the neutrality of the canal assured and the pending treaty ratified.

New York, Dec. 20.—A cable from London says: "If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is amended in the sense in which all Washington dispatches affirm the senate will vote to-day, it will not be accepted by the British government. It is not expected, in official circles here, that President McKinley will carry the matter to such an inevitable issue, but will avoid unnecessary rebuffs by withdrawing the instrument. Neither the British government nor the people will seriously regret the resulting situation, for it will be assumed here that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty remains as binding on the United States as upon Great Britain. It is expected that the United States would then propose a simple abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Lord Salisbury would decline to entertain such a proposal unless certain rights guaranteed therein, or their equivalent, be reconveyed to Great Britain by another instrument. I inferred from my informant's words that Great Britain is willing to make some concessions to the strong American feeling on the subject by accepting a slight modification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Just how much or little I do not know, but according to an unofficial statement from an official source, Great Britain in no circumstances will assent to a convention such as it is believed the senate will send the president to-day. I merely state the fact without comment."

Amendments Adopted.

Washington, Dec. 20.—At twenty minutes to 2 o'clock to-day the Senate went into executive session for the last time upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Shortly after 3 o'clock a vote was taken on the amendments suggested by the committee on foreign relations and were adopted.

LOST HER PROPELLER.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 19.—The British steamer Somerhill, from Newport News on December 1st for Ipswich, passed the Lizard today having in tow the Red Star liner Westernland, Capt. Ehoff, which had sailed from Antwerp on December 15th for New York. The Westernland had lost her propeller and the Somerhill was towing her to Southampton.

VISITING NEW YORK.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, accompanied by his wife and a party of friends, are here. The Premier is here for a few days' rest. Last evening the party attended a theatre party.

WRECK OF THE TOPEKA.

Passenger of Steamer Arrives in This City—Ship's Present Condition.

W. C. James, a Dawsonite, who was one of the passengers on the steamer City of Topeka at the time she was wrecked in Lynn Canal, is a guest at the Dominion. Speaking of the disaster, he says the steamer struck on the lower end of Sullivan Island, in Lynn Canal, about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. She was on her way to Juneau, and near the locality mentioned was overtaken by a severe storm. It was very dark and snowing heavily, and the steamer had put about to look for shelter. It was impossible to see any distance, and the captain, Mr. James thought, must have temporarily lost his bearings. The ship struck as the tide was ebbing on a shelving rock. Confusion reigned for a time aboard. The steamer began to sink from the time she struck, but it did not take long to learn the true situation of affairs. The passengers therefore waited until a ladder was lowered and they went ashore dry footed. In the meanwhile the crew devoted themselves to taking bedding and food supplies ashore, making no effort to save anything more. There were about 70 passengers all told, and these were encamped ashore. The stay was a most inhospitable one, for it was either raining or snowing the entire time. The bedding got wet, and during the three days spent on the little wooded island there was no protection from the elements. No steamers passed in the day time, and through the sky rockets becoming wet, the crew failed to signal the Dirigo, which went by on Sunday night.

The City of Topeka, Mr. James says, is lying now on the rocks with a big list. Her bow is high and dry at low tide, while at high water the saloon is half full of water. There is a hole in her port bow nearly 25 feet long, and in order that the steamer lie solidly on the rocks the crew opened the port holes.

RENEWED OUTRAGES.

Chinese Desperadoes Are Burning Houses, Murdering and Pillaging.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. from Pekin, dated Wednesday, Dec. 19th, says the situation throughout the provinces is rapidly growing worse and is causing grave anxiety.

The dispatch adds that unless a definite system of government is speedily installed renewal of the anti-foreign outbreaks will certainly occur. The pressure of winter begins to be felt by the people, and they are also suffering on account of blackmail levied by native employees of the allies, for which the foreigners are blamed. A number of desperadoes imprisoned at Tsan Chow Fu by General Nei and released by the Germans are now on the Chi Li and Shan Tung borders, burning houses, murdering and pillaging.

BRUSH WITH FILIPINOS.

Small Force of Americans Surprised Natives, Twelve of Whom Were Killed.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 20.—The following cablegram from Admiral Remey, giving account of a sharp brush with Filipino insurgents, was received to-day at the Navy Department:

"Cavite, Dec. 20.—Fifteen troopers of the 40th Cavalry and five of the crew landed from gunboat Basco yesterday at Limbones. They surprised 80 insurgents, and a sharp skirmish of half an hour followed. Thirteen insurgents were killed, 12 rifles captured, and a large amount of stores destroyed. One soldier was wounded. Signed, Remey."

DENOUNCED BY HIS WIFE.

Says Husband Committed Crime for Which Two Men Were Guillotined.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: "An extraordinary story of a woman's terrible secret has been wired from Oatend to the Daily Mail by its correspondent there. "Some seven years ago three Belgian workmen were tried and found guilty of having committed a series of crimes, among them the murder of an elderly woman at Hautmond. Although they pleaded their innocence until the last, one of them was sentenced to imprisonment for life and the other two were guillotined. Now a woman named Soumagre has just denounced her husband, who she says committed the crime. She is said to be quite sane, and the authorities are investigating her charge."

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

Into Charges Against Administration of Justice in Alaska.

Washington, Dec. 17.—In view of the wide publicity of the charges against the administration of the United States district court of Alaska, Mr. Carter, of Montana, to-day introduced a resolution in the senate directing the committee on judiciary to investigate the conduct of the judge of the division of the district court of Alaska located at St. Michael, and to report to the senate the names of all persons connected with the litigation before that court, concerning which any improper influence or illegal conduct has been or may be charged.

DO YOU FEAR HEART FAILURE?

No death comes so suddenly and unexpectedly as that caused by heart failure, but the trouble had its beginning months, or perhaps years, before when the blood became thin and watery and the nerves exhausted. Gradually the waste has become more rapid than the process of repair, the tissues of the heart have become diseased and finally some over exertion or nervous shock has caused the beating to cease and life to depart. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents heart failure and all similar diseases by creating new, rich blood and nerve force, and building up the system.

Warranted by Manufacturers

FREE

By selling only 2 dozen Patent Lever Buttons at 10c. each. These Buttons are heavily Gold Plated, latest style, and are easily sold by any bright boy. Write and we forward the Buttons, free of all charge. Sell them, return the money, and we send postpaid this handsome Watch, with polished nickel case, ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands, keyless wind and genuine American investment. It is a thoroughly accurate and reliable Watch, and with care should last for years. The Maxwell Co., 2 Richmond St. E., Dept. Toronto.