AGAINST THE BROKERS

Another Decision in the Sugar Inquiry Case.

(99138 Not) note THREE PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS.

New York Brokers Guilty of Contempt in Not Replying to the Committee's Interrogateries Must Abide the Con-sequences Prescribed by Statute.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day rendered an opinion sustaining the opinion of Judge Cole in the case of Messrs. Chapman & McCarty, stock-brokers, who refused to testify before the Sugar Investigating Committee regarding individual speculations through their firm. Judge Cole's decision overruled the demurrer filed by the brokers to the government indictments. The cases will now be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The three prin-States Supreme Court. The three principal questions involved, the Court of Appeals stated in its opinion, were the constitutionality of section 102 of the revised statutes, on which the indictments were based; whether the inquiry was within the power of the Senate to execute by requiring sitnesses to appear, and whether the questions were pertinent to the inquiry. All of these questions the court answered adversely to the brokers. It said:

"No doubt is entertained by the court

questions the court answered adversely to the brokers. It said:

"No doubt is entertained by the court as to the validity of the section which embodied the provisions of the act of January 24, 1857. It is not reported that the defendants belong to that class of witnesses exempted by article 5 of the constitution. The act must not be condemned as unconstitutional if by any reasonable construction of its terms it can be maintained as constitutional and valid. The contention that that act was an attempt by Congress to delegate its powers and jurisdiction to the several Houses to punish for contempt of court, and that, therefore, the statute is void, is not acceded to, for the statute has never been understood as having any such purpose. The effort to show the statute void is an utter failure."

As to the power of the Senate to compel witnesses to testify the court said it experienced great difficulty in distinctly making the boundary within which either House can set with coercive power to compel the disclosure of facts deemed important and of delimiting the rights of the citizen to exemption from inquiry into his private affairs. The court continues:

"The subject matter of the cases im-

into his private affairs. The court continues:

"The subject matter of the cases immediately and most seriously affects the Senate itself and the great legislative trust confided to its members by the people. The dignity and integrity of some of the members were openly and seriously questioned in a manner well calculated to destroy public confidence and to bring odism on that important branch of the government. There was no pretense that to answer the questions would criminate the witnessee in any way, and it was their clear duty as citizens to obey the law. The refusal was at their peril, and they must abide the consequences prescribed by the statute. The court cannot assume that the investigation cannot assume that the investigation was intended as a nere idle, prying proceeding without any ultimate aim or object. The questions had reference to or sold sugar stocks in the interest of any Senators or were carrying such stocks for such Senators. Such inquiry was plainly in the scope of the Senate Committee. The questions set out in the indictment, and which the appel-lants refused to answer, were all perti-ment to the inquiry. The indictment is good and sufficient, and the demurrer thereto was properly overruled by the court below and the judgments entered on the demurrer in both cases must be affirmed." Chief Justice Alvey delivered the

Right of Way Through Public Lands. WASHINTON, January 9 .- The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill passed by the House last August authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of a right of way through public lands not within the limits of any park, forest, military or Indian re-ervation for tramroads, canals. any park, forest, military or Indian re-evation for tramroads, canalage voirs to the extent of the canalage cupied by the water of the canalage reservoirs and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof or fifty feet on each side the center line of the tram-roads by any citizen or any association of citizens of the United States engaged in the business of cutting timber and manufacturing lumber.

Rallroad Will Appeal. SAN FRANCISCO, January 9 .- The decision of the Supreme Court that the Central Pacific must pay its taxes for 1887 will probably be appealed. Judging from what the officials of the road say, the basis upon which the appeal will be made is that the Federal franchise has been taxed, which gives the United States Supreme Court jurisdiction. There was a manifest determination among the railroad officials not to discuss the case, but it is regarded as certain that an attempt to appeal to the Federal Supreme Court will be made. of the Supreme Court that the Cen-

Influenza Epidemie.

NEW YORK, January 9.- There is another epidemic of influenza in the city. The reports which have reached the Health Board indicate that the disease le causing much suffering, although the date rate has not been increased to an alarming extent. Dr. R. S. Stacy, the Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, said to-day that the epidemics of influenzal had been growing lighter year by year in New York and the one of this year may be expected to be less severe than the one which lasted all last winter.

Income Tax Case.

WASHINGTON, January 7 .- At the request of ex-Senator Edmunds, counsel for Judge Moore, the motion to advance the hearing of the income tax case against J. S. Miller in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was postponed until to-morrow. The case will be heard then by Judge Hagner. PEACE NOT POSSIBLE.

Pants, January 9.—The Paris edition of the Herald will print to-morrow a dispatch from Shanghal, saying that China's peace envoys to Japan have been instructed not to surrender any territory, China is merely willing to concede the independence of Corea and pay an in-demnity. The failure of the negotiations is regarded in Shanghai as a fore-

Generals Chiang and Chen of Port Ar-thur fame, whom Lt Hung Chang reported to the government as having died heroic deaths facing the foe, have turned up without a scratch. A rigorous in-quiry will be made.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE RED CROSS Berlin, January 9.—The Red Cross Society of Germany will send 10,000 marks to the Red Cross Society of Japan to aid it in its present work in the field.

THE CRUSLITY AT PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, January 9.—The Times will to-morrow publish advices from Kobe under date of December 3, gising alleged details of the massacre at Port Arthur. The Times correspondent states that the slaughter was carried out with every revolting feature of primal barbarky. Four days were passed in murder and pillage, and from dawn to dark forrible mutilations of every conceivable kind and nameless atrocities were perpetrated. Prisoners were tied together in groups, riddled with bullets and then hacked to pieces. Boats crowled with fugitives of both sexes and all ages received volley after volley of bullets. The streets were strewn with corpses showing every ghastly form of mutilation.

The soldiers were apparently unchecked in their deeds of blood by their commanders, who, totally lowing their European veneer, showed absolute unconsciousness of these brutalities on their Western visitors. They did not forget to be effusively attentive to them, and did not appear to suspect that their guests were filled with indignation and disgust.

The Times will say editorially that it THE CRUELTY AT PORT ARTHUR.

O'Connor and the gentlemen with him very heartily. He looked ruddy and animated, and talked with much spirit. After inquiring into the history of the society and its lists of members Mr. Gladstone expressed his gratitude for the compliments paid him in the address. Mr. Gladstone declared his interest in Ireland and the Irish whose cause he Mr. Gladstone declared his interest in Ireland and the Irish, whose cause, he said, he should keep at heart to the end of his life. He regretted the divisions in the ranks of Ireland's leaders. The country's chances of obtaining her rights would never be as bright as they ought to be until all Nationalists united. Domestic discord must mean necessarily the postponement of any realization of their claims. Everybody in any way able to assist in the reunion of the factions was bound to do so. Anybody prompting discord undertook a terrible responsibility, which might mean untold injury to the cause of justice to Ireland. He hoped strongly that some agency soon would be found to unite the Nationalist groups. He trusted that Ireland's many and influential friends in America would move vigorously for peace in the ranks of the Nationalist leaders. They should appeal to the Irish members of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present difference in the real of the House of th bers of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present differ-

JUDGE CALDWELL'S ORDER.

Омана, January 9.—The historic order dye Caldwell concerning the disage investigation is to be given another rial. When Judge Caldwell made the order, which has become the hope of railway employes, he declared that the humblest employe would have the right to carry a grievance clear up to him and he would see that the man was given s he would see that the man was given a fair deal. Two former employes of the Union Pacific, now out of jobs because of retrenchment, are preparing to do except that thing. Local Freight Agent afterwas of the Union Pacific received orders from headquarters in the latter part of December to reduce the force in the local freighthouses, and he did so. There were about fifteen men discharged. It was said to-day that there were two of the men who proposed to bring the matter before General Manager Dickinson and see if the older men should not have the preference, it being alleged bave the preference, it being alleged that some of the younger men have been retained. This has always been the pol-icy of Mr. Dickinson, and the men believe that, if the matter was presented to him in the proper light, he would see that when there were discharges. Io be made the oldest employe had the prefer-ence and stayed in.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 9 .- Cassiu Marcellus Clay, the "Old Lion of White hall," is carrying out his plan of educating his young wife to fit her for her new station in life. A few days ago he new station in life. A few days ago he engaged a governess, Miss Josie Martin of Munfordville, who has gone to Whitehall to give Mrs. Clay lessons in deportment, muscle and the ordinary branches of learning. Mrs. Clay is only 15 years old, and has little more than the rudiments of an education. She has had absolutely no experience in society, and is as ignorant of the graces of dress and deportment as of mathematics or the services. Miss Martin is expected to make a filiahed lady of her.

REVEALS THE KERNEL

Why Germany Put an Embargo on Our Cattle.

yer O and all le FREIHERR VON HAMMERSTEIN. speedy peace. Events have marched

Conservative Hos to Say.

Bentan, January 8 .- Secretary Gresam's statement as to the American ugar tariff and treaty obligations has

a sanitary point of view. A press correspondent has interviewed in the last week several conspicuous politicians. Freihers von Hammerstein, the leading agitator among the high-tariff Conservatives, has this to say:

"I cannot understand why Americans raise such an outcry about German retaliation. There is no such thing, although Germany is justly entitled to retaliate, if so inclined. The American differential duty on German sugar certainly is a sufficient cause for rataliation, and there can be no doubt of it since Secretary Gresham himself admits that Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been obliged to prohibit imports of American cattle owing to the discovery of Texas fever among them. The existence of the disease was beyond the slightest doubt. Even if Congress had not passed the sugar clause, the prohibition would have been issued and maintained. The question is absolutely independent of

and did not appear to suspect that their guests were filled with indignation and disgust.

The Times will say editorially that it is impossible to doubt that the General in command could have stopped the barbarous mutilation if he felt so disposed, but his failure to prevent it has cast an idelible blot on the Japanese and has gone far to destroy the admiration which a Europe was so liberally extending to them. It will scarcely be thought either that the Japanese government had hither to shown sufficient sensitiveness in the matter.

GLADSTONE ON IBELAND.

Presentation Made the Occasion for an Expression of His Views.

London, January 9.—Thomas O'Consor, representing the American organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, presented to Mr. Gladstone this evening an album with an illuminated address, which was prepared in March, 1894, on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. Mr. Gladstone received Mr. O'Connor and the gentlemen with him very heartily. He looked ruddy and anveryed and the supplement and there can be no doubt of it since Secretary Gresham himself admits that Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United States. Germany has been unfairly treated by the United S sugar interests the government has pre-pared a bill to keep in effect the full bounties, which, according to a recent measure, should be reduced August 1, 1895, and should be abolished August 1,

LIVING HUMAN DYNAMO.

Wonderful Electrical Powers of a Young SEDALIA, Mo., January 8. - Jennie Moran is an illiterate country girl living on a small farm eight miles from Se dalia, who appears to possess wonderful electrical powers, which manifested themselves for the first time about six months ago. One of the girl's many wonderful powers is that of illuminating wonderful powers is that of illuminating a room by her presence. This she can do or not do, just as she chooses. The most marvelous thing, however, of the feat is that human eyes have not yet been able to see where the light comes from. On entering a dark room it is at a slight as day, if she wills, but when she goes out the light is extinguished. While she is producing the phenomena nobody darea to touch her on penalty of death. She seems to be charged with all the electrical bolts of a live wire. A cat was picked up by the girl while charged and was killed. In fact, she is admitted to be an actual living human dynamo. Even during oring human dynamo. Even during dinary times, when she is as near normal as she ever gets, terrific shocks are experienced by those who take hold of her hands. Henry J. Ashcroft, who

LABOR TROUBLE.

MARSHPIELD, Or., January 8 .- Labor troubles have broken out anew in Coos county, and the termination of the pres ent condition of affairs is a subject now being thoroughly discussed by almost every citizen of this county. Last month the Beaver Hill Coal Company had fifty negroes, some of them with families imported from West Virginia to operate the mines. The white force on the eve of the arrival of the negroes was reduced in pay to 45 cents per ton, and conse-quently quit. The arrival of the negroes disclosed the fact that they were very much disappointed and said the compamuch disappointed and said the company's agent grossly misrepresented the facts. Only a few of them have gone to work, and they are disgusted. A portion of them have started on their return home, and the coal miners at Libby have subscribed a large sum of money to send the women and men, who are in destinate accounted to the company them. the women and men, who are in desti-tute circumstances, back home. A sub-scription list is also being circulated in Marshfield for that purpose. It is gen-erally reported here to-day that the coal company has dispatched a man to Seat-tle to bring in another consignment of negroes. The white miners at Libby are paid 75 cents per ton for mining coal.

May Buckingham Dead. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 8 .- May Buckingham, 32 years of age, a member of the "Fast Mail" Company, died at the Louisville Hotel yesterday afternoon, Her husband was Harry Buckingham, a

ALL INDICATES PEACE. loth China and Japan Want the Wat

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8. - The steamship China arrived to-day from Yokohama, bringing the following Tokio advices up to December 21: All trustworthy signs now point to a

with great rapidity in the last two weeks The Chinese hopes of resistance have broken down, and a formal offer of di-Something for the Agrarian Party in rect negotiation has been made. Some the Reichstag-What a High-Tariff time ago the Japanese government consented to receive communications tendered by Chins through the agencies of the American legations in I eking and ham's statement as to the American sugar tariff and treaty obligations has been discussed widely since the arrival of the last United States mail. Among the Deputies, as among the editors, the one opinion is that the United States ought not to enforce a discriminating sugar tax against Germany. Many deplored that the American Representatives in Washington regard Germany's prohibition of American cattle as a retaliatory measure. They say it is mere the government published in the Nord Deutsche Aligemeine Zeitung yesterday a paragraph that Belgium's decree against American cattle showed how justifiable Germany's action was from a sanitary point of view. A press correspondent has interviewed in the last week several conspicuous politicians, Freihers von Hammerstein, the leading agitator among the high-tariff Conservatives, has the to say:

"I cannot understand why Americans raise such an outcry about German retaliate. If so inclined, The American ordinate terms of settlement. Until the Tokio, and Ministers Dun and Denby

all in favor of inflicting additional pun-ishment on the enemy and dictating in-ordinate terms of settlement. Until the proper occasion for proclaiming an ar-mistice presents itself the military op-erations will continue with unabated vigor. Japan will not be tempted to re-lax her aggressive energy, nor will she be diplomatically maneuvered out of any of the advantages she holds. General Yamagata has returned from

of the advantages she holds.

General Yamagata has returned from Manchuria, leaving the command of the first army to Lieutenant-General Nodzu, and is now in attendance upon the Emperor at Hiroshima. Although undoubtedly suffering from illness, it is believed that the main purpose of his recall was to secure his influence in restraining the intemperate ardor of the military faction and facilitating the arrangements for an early restoration of peace.

tion and facilitating the arrangements for an early restoration of peace.

What is known as the strong foreign policy party in Japan commands a majority of votes in the Lower House of the Diet, and are the government's opponents. These men stand in the way of a moderate settlement of the quarrel between their country and China. Their organs advocate nothing less than the absorption of Manchuria, the Lizo Tung Peninsula and Formosa into the Japanese Empire and the exaction of a heavy indemnity from China. They talk largely of Japan's rising to the level of her destiny; of her responsibility to build some new edifice of administration on the ruins of the dynasty she is about to pull down, and of the folly of abandoning to Western aggression fruits of her hardly won successes. It is scarcely possible that any terms of peace acceptable by China will satisfy these politicians. But the government will not be guided by these. It will make such compromise as they had to travel in a roundabout as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and sthey had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and sthey had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and sthey had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and way, they traveled over th them. It will make such compromise a shall vindicate Japan's moderation with-

COURTS APPEALED TO.

Kate Chase Sprague Wants to be Pro-tected From Her Creditors.

WASHINGTON, January 8 .- Kate Chas Sprague, daughter of the late Chief Jus tice Salmon P. Chase, whose pecuniary difficulties were recently made public has brought suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction to restrain the several persons interested from proceeding with the sale of her personal effects at auction under deeds of trust given by her to secure advances of money. In the complaint filed Mrs. Sprague alleges that she was the victim of usurious practices by the per-sons from whom she obtained the money. She declares that she does not know how much she received from them, but says that they charge her with having borthat they charge her with having bor-rowed larger sums than she ever received. Being unable to meet the obligations as they became due, the trustees under the mortgages removed against her protest a portion of the pictures and furniture from her historic home, "Edgewood," to the auction warehouse and advertised them to be sold. She further says that she has been notified that they intend to take the remainder of her effects to-morrow, and it is to prevent such a pro-ceeding that she asks for an injunction. She also prays for an accounting with She also prays for an accounting with the holders of notes against her under the direction of the court. Articles cov-ered by the mortgages include family pictures and relics brought from all parts of the world and a marble bust of her

British Capital is Said to be Ready to

NEW ORLEANS, January 8 .- Colonel S C. Braid, late Consul of the United States to Greytown, said yesterday: "I am informed that a syndicate of British capitalists have agreed with Mr. Bartlett, a member of the Nicaraguan the company to continue the work of construction, in case Congress should not pass a resolution to foster the work. construction, in case Congress should not pass a resolution to foster the work. It is probable that capitalists along the Pacific Coast would subscribe the balance. The task of finishing the Nicaraguan canal is simple, but herculean."

"Suppose that the United States does nothing toward the assistance of the canal company; what will the company do?"

do?"
"It will probably be forced at once to take the proffered subscription of the English syndicate, and thus Great Britain would get a hold just as she did in the Suez canal."

American Demand Decreased. LONDON, January 8 .- Many tin-plate works in the Swansea district are closing their contracts. Some 3,000 men were discharged yesterday in accordance with previous notices. The cause of the re-duction is the decrease of the American

NORTHWEST

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Different Parts of the States of Wash ington, Oregon and Idaho-Items o Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Spokane built 400 houses in 1894 at a cost of something like \$750,000. A. Fetsch, a Medford (Or.) tailor, drew \$500 in a lottery last week.

Fred Harford of Patha is experiment-ing with a new current wheel, for which he has secured a patent. It is for irriga-"Uncle Billy" Gilliam is circulating

an initiative and referendum petition in Morrow county, Or.; also one for a

A very pleasant family reunion was held at the residence of J. P. Humph-reys in the Waldo Hills near Macleay, Or., on Christmas day. There were present seven children and twenty-six grandchildren.

The Pendleton Wool Scouring and Pro-The Pendleton Wool Scouring and Producing Company has filed supplemental articles showing that its capital stock had been increased from \$12,000 to \$20,000. T. B. Wells, T. E. Fell, E. W. Boyd, W. D. Hansford, R. Alexander, C. S. Jackson and H. Shutthis are directors and incorporators.

rectors and incorporators.

Ten years ago the thermometer at Baker City, Or., fell to 40 degrees below zero, and 60 degrees below at North Powder, Or. Weather prophets predict a regular Dakota winter during the next few weeks. A visitor at Pendleton from Haines, Or., reports 9 degrees below zero at that place a day or two ago.

J. W. Hockersmith will ship six or eight cars of cattle out of Southern Ore-gon to the San Francisco markets this week. Half a dozen carloads, mostly gathered from the Applegate stockmen, will be loaded at Medford, Or. G. W. Dunn of Ashland, Or., will send one load

Lizzie J. Anderson arrived at Lake Lizzie J. Anderson arrived at Lake-view with her witnesses from Bowden, Or., last Saturday to prove up on her land in that section. Bowden is about 200 miles east of Lakeview in the ex-treme southeast corner of the State, and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and were more than a week on the road.

The Oregon State The Oregon State Board of Equaliza-tion met recently for the purpose of comparing the roll as prepared by the Secretary and witnessing the President and Secretary attach their signatures thereto. This completed the big table, which was filed with the Secretary of State and soon afterward transferred to the State printing office. The Secretary was instructed to return to Salem No-vember 26 and begin the work of makvember 26 and begin the work of mak-ing preliminary tables for the session of the board of 1895.

Initiatory arrangements have been perfected for a novel feature in Oregon ournalism. The Salem Statesman ten-

dered its January 22 edition to the ladies of that city, they to do all the office and reporting work and take the entire proceeds that day for charitable purposes. A meeting of the ladies was held, the position accepted and the following mainent ladies elected to carry out the project: Mrs. Judge Bean, business manager; Mrs. Olive England, editor; Mrs. William Brown, city editor; Mrs. Patterson, society editor. The remainder of the staff will be selected soon.

Loewenberg Bros, of Spokane have transferred all their stock and property, including the dry goods business, the Loewenberg building, where the Louvre Theater is, and the residence of Mr. Loewenberg to J. N. Glover as trustee of Loewenberg to J. N. Glover as trustee of a large number of creditors, among them the Merchants' National Bank of Port-land, of which Julius Loewenberg is President. Julius Loewenberg withdrew from the firm of Loewenberg Bros. Octo-ber 1, 1893. His claim against the firm at that time was \$50,000. It is claimed that this has been increased to \$100,000.

william P. Simpson of the South Bend broom handle factory, has found that hemlock, so common in that region, is the best material yet discovered for broom handles. Alder has heretofore been considered the best, but handles made of hemlock and sent to customers in Portland and San Francisco have been pronounced by them superior to alder. The hemlock is whiter, polishes better, is lighter in weight and is equally as strong. Mr. Simpson says he has a market for all the broom handles he can make, and expects a premium on those

Judge Hanford in the United States Circuit Court at Tacoma has appointed President Paul Schultze, Joseph S. Al-len of Spokane and John Donald of North Yakima receivers of the Yakima North Yakima receivers of the Yakima Investment Company, which is the successor of the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Company. The receivership is granted on the application of O. F. Paxton of Portland, representing the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, which holds as trustee of the Yakima Investment Company a mortgage given in 1893 to secure a \$700,000 bond issue, which was to be sold to an English syndicate. Later the syndicate failed to take the bonds, causing complications. The combonds, causing complications. The com-pany is said to have a floating indebtedpany is said to have a floating indebtedness of \$380,000, and \$450,000 of the bonds are outstanding, part of them being pledged to secure indebtedness. The company's assets are valued at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. They include 31,000 acres of land in the Yakima Valley, forty-four miles of main-line canal, known as the Sunnyside canal, and 250 miles of laterals, branches and ditches. NOT YET CONFIRMED.

The Sale of the Oregon Pacific Rallron

CORVALLIS, Or., January 5 .- Another

igated case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. the Oregon Pacific and the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad Companies. The matter of the confirmation of the recent sale made by the Sheriff to Bonner & Hammond, the Montana capitalists, for \$100,000 came on to be heard to-day, and after much argument for and against was taken under advisement until January 19. The purchasers were represented by John Burnett, who moved for confirmation, stating that, as the proceedings seemed to be regular, it was the the duty of the to be regular, it was the the duty of the court to confirm it, even though the purchase price was small. This motion was opposed by E. S. Bronaugh, who appeared on behalf his firm, and Referee Whalley, who also appeared in his own behalf. Both heartily indorsed a proposition made by Wallis Nash. This is a proposition made by English capitalists by wire to the effect that, if taken under advisement long enough to give ample by wire to the effect that, if taken under advisement long enough to give ample time, \$50,000 would be deposited with the court as a guarantee that, if a new sale was ordered, \$200,000 or upward would be bid, and if they failed to pur-chase, the deposit to be forfeited. Geo. would be bid, and if they failed to purchase, the deposit to be forfeited. Geo. Bigham also appeared on behalf of seventy-five of the receiver's employes and operatives, representing about as many thousand dollars in labor claims, and fully indorsed the confirmation, as he could then proceed in some other manner to recover for his clients, presumably against the plaintiff as prayed for in his petition already on file. J. R. Bruson, attorney for the plaintiff, had nothing to say. J. K. Westherford opposed a confirmation at this time on behalf of the material men. Percy Kelly of Albany also opposed for the reason that the gross inadequacy of the bid, coupled with the many irregularities, intimated fraud and collusion on the part of the bondholders and the plaintiff to cheat the Oregon creditors out of the debts contracted during the receiver's administration. E. L. Borner, the purchaser, was also present, and desired that the court either confirm or reject, that he might have either the property or his money, when the apparent dissatisfaction might be overcome, and he be permitted to go, leaving the matter to the gentlemen who might offer more for the road at a nother time. Judge Fullerton also received a wire from one Kimball, a large bondholder, to the effect that, if a postponement could be had, he would be prepared to offer \$150.000 for the road at a new sale. In passing upon the matter the court granted a continuance of fifteen days for a consummation of the Nash proposition, but stated that, if no guarantee was then made, the present sale would be confirmed. The court will again convene here January 19 to pass upon the objections and other matters indicated above.

MARRIAGES VOID.

Army lasses have been married by the the commander of the army. The last wedding was Christmas, when the Brigadier joined William Russell and Phoebe Rolls in the bonds of wedlock. Under the laws marriages may be solemnized by a Justice of the Peace or a minister of the gospel. The law then provides that a marriage among the people called Friends or Quakers may be solemnized in the manner heretofore used and practiced in their societies. City Registrar Wheatmore thinks that Brigadier Brewer had no legal right to perform the wedding ceremony. If the marriage performed Christmas is illegal, every marriage in Massachusetts performed by Salvation leaders since 1882 must necessarily be void.

ON THE LOOKOUT.

pean Influence in the East.

VIENNA, January 5 .- The Politisch Correspondenz, which publishes official news from every capital in Europe, had this paragraph to-day:

"The French, English and Russia Ministers at Tokio have been instructed to keep themselves closely informed of the daily course of negotiations between China and Japan. These three powers cannot permit their interests to be vio-lated nor allow European influence to be elbowed out of Eastern Asia, so that Ja-

THE SACRED CITY REBELLIOUS. London, January 5.—A dispatch from Shanghai says Moukden is in a state of anarchy. Many bloody fights have taken place between the Chinese and Manchu soldiers. Shops and dwellings have been plundered, women outraged and citizens murdered.

Washington, January 5.—The Presi dent to-day sent the following nomina tions to the Senate: Herbert W. Bow man, to be Consul-General at Barcelona, Spain; Andrew J. Patterson of Tennessee, to be Consul at Demerara, British Guiana; T. Frank Clark of Florida, to be Attorney for the United States in the southern district of Florida; Commissioner of Immigration, Walter P. Stradley of San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 5 .- Admira Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, has received a telegram from Washington ordering the Mohican, Cap-tain Mullan, from Mare Island to Puget Sound. The order was wholly unex-pected, as it had been supposed in naval circles that the first detail for the Mare Island fleet would be the Hawaiian Isl-ands, at which point an American man-of-war is badly needed.

Fnglish Amateurs Accept NEW YORK, January 5 .- The New York Athletic Club yesterday received a

Most Annoying International Question Finally Settled.

GROVER'S REPORT TO CONGRESS

Great Britain Has Finally Recognized the Paramount Sovereignty of the Micaraguan Government Over Mos

WASHINGTON, January 5 .- The Presilent sent to the Senate to-day a full report of the Bluefields affair. It shows that the administration has practically succeeded in settling one of the most an noying international questions that has perplexed this government for fifty years. The controversy resulted from the efforts of the United States to open a shorter sea route to California thr Nicaragua. Great Britain, floweyer, maintained a protectorate over the gas coast of Nicaragua, and from 1850 now the United States and Great Brit ain have not ceased their contentions shown in the report, the Mosquitos have finally been completely incorporated under Nicaraguan sovereignty, and Great Britain has absolutely surrendered all claims and recognized the "paramount sovereignty of the government of Nicaragua."

ragus."

Sherman reported the Lodge resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all papers relating to the delivery by the United States Consul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities, and to inform the Senate whether these two Japanese

the Senate whether these two Japanese were put to death after being tortured. The resolution was sgreed to.

A number of bills were then introduced, among them being one to amend the laws relating to national banks and to supply a safe and permanent national currency.

OBJECT OF CHARITY.

The Widow of a French General and a

NEW YORK, January 5 .- Marquise Nathilde de Greville, widow of General de Greville, who, as a member of staff, was killed in Mexico in the Franco-Mexican war, died in abject poverty in her com fortless apartments, 1330 Franklin avenue, Sunday, and was buried yesterday in St. Raymond's cemetery in West-Nash proposition, but stated that, if no guarantee was then made, the present sale would be confirmed. The court will again convene here January 19 to pass upon the objections and other matters indicated above.

MARRIAGES VOID.

Those Solemnized by the Salvation Army Decided Illegal.

Boston, January 5:—There is trouble in the Salvation Army over the decision of City Registrar Wheatmore that marriages soler fized by Brigadier-General Brewer are illegal. Several Salvation Army lasses have been married by the the commander of the army. The last the commander of the army. The last she was chief advisor to the King of Belgian family, one of the sons of which at one time was chief advisor to the King of Belgian. Army lasses have been married by the Mme. Greville was born in London 74 years ago, and when 14 was presented at the French court, where the commander of the army. The last bravery on the field by Napoleon III., Mme. Greville settled in Caba, where she lived on the little money left her by her husband. Fifteen years ago she came to this city, and for five years she and her daughter, who is 45 years of age, have endeavored to support themselves by curling feathers, but the mother's failing health made it impossible. The daughter has among a number of relics of Napoleon III. a piece of his court coat.

BIG SALE.

An Arisona Irrigation Company's Prop-erty Under the Hammer.

PHOENIX, Aris., January 5.-To-day was sold by the receiver, under order of the court, the property of the Gila Bend Irrigation and Reservoir Company, the successor of the Peoria Canal Company and Arizona Construction Company, a kindred association. The entire property was bid in by C. Crowley of Los Angeles, a member of the firm that did the greater portion of the construction work on the canal, to whom was dee over \$100,000. The property brought \$185,600, to which must be added \$125,000 in receivers' certificates. The sale is a final one, succeeding a long course of litigation, and is without the right of redemption. It is worth at the least calculation \$1,500,000, embracing a great dam on the Gita river, thirty miles below Phoenix, forty miles of main canal, capable of irrigating 30,000 acres, and thirty miles of laterals. The canal cost more than \$1,000,000. The capital was mainly furnished by Greenhut and other members of the Whisky Trinst at Peoria, Ill., who to-day allowed a forfeiture of all their rights. The new owners are now forming a company, and will soon take charge of the canal, which is full of water and in perfect shape. erty was bid in by C. Crowley of Los

Phonix, January 5. — The United States grand jury is investigating the alleged unlawful use of interpreter funds, and to-day Governor Hughes, ex-Govand to-day Governor Hughes, ex-Governor Murphy, ex-Governor Zulick, ex-Auditor Boone, Auditor Leitch, United States Marchal Meade, Territorial Secretary Bruce and Attorney-General Henry appeared before the jury. It was charged that Governor Hughes' former private secretary, Armstrong, had received money from the interpreter funds, but had returned it to Governor Hughes. Armstrong is here from St. Louis, and denies the story. The instigators of the investigation are said to be Bruce, Henry and Meade. The case has created great excitement here.

Tallanasus, Fla., January 5.—Greenor Mitchell desies the report that has revoked the writ for the entrality of Henry M. Fagler, the Standard director, wanted in Texas for violati