

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

The Boers credit divine providence with their Tugela victory.

No river and harbor bill will be presented at this session of congress.

The British parliament has reassembled. No disorder was manifested.

Alexander Dunnsmuir, the coal king of the Pacific coast, died in New York city, aged 47 years.

Services in commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I. of England, were held in Boston.

The transport Missouri, en route to San Francisco from Manila, has 17 insane soldiers aboard.

Fire destroyed the business portion of the town of Winfield, Kan. Hundreds of people are homeless.

Lieutenant Winston Churchill describes the battle of Spionkop as the hardest fight of the South African war.

All is quiet in Samoa. The natives are more settled than at any time since the disturbance between the native factions.

The sheriff of Colfax, Wash., has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of Clemens, the murderer of a man named Boland.

A special dispatch from Cape Town says 150 American scouts, who arrived there as volunteers, have enlisted in the British forces.

A cold wave is prevailing east of the Rocky mountains. The temperature is eight degrees below zero at Chicago and six below at Omaha.

The Fergus Printing Company, of Chicago, one of the oldest printing houses in the city, was thrown into the streets for non-payment of rent.

Great Northern officials and employees' grievance committee held a conference and it is announced there will be no strike, all differences being settled.

Governor Taylor declares that a state of insurrection now prevails in Kentucky. He has ordered the legislature adjourned, but the Democrats have refused to obey his edict.

R. V. Wilson has been arrested in San Francisco on the charge of having embezzled a package containing \$600, while he was agent for the Great Northern Express Company at Franklin, King county, Wash.

Lee Gong, a Chinaman of Fargo, N. D., who alleges St. Louis is his home, appealed today from the United States court to the secretary of the treasury, and was released on bail. He was the first of the 70 Chinamen charged with violating the exclusion act, to be heard by the courts.

Plague at Honolulu is under control. Dawson evil-doers are forced to say word.

Surveyors are now at work on the Oregon Midland railway route.

A big steel mill was wrecked in Pittsburgh by a boiler explosion.

A bill was introduced in congress to provide mining laws for Cape Nome.

Money is now ready for the purchase of the Salem, Or., federal building site.

Census Supervisor Kelly has left for Alaska to enter upon his duties there.

Owing to a split in the National League, Baltimore may lose her baseball club.

An attempt to rob the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway train at Holden, Mo., was frustrated.

The United States transports City of Pueblo and Seneca have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Near Corunna, Spain, a torpedo boat, name and nationality unknown, has been totally lost, with all on board.

Quarantine officers in San Francisco are adopting stringent measures to protect that port from the bubonic plague.

The Union hotel, at Revelstoke, B. C., was totally destroyed by fire, the blaze originating in the furnace room.

The German steamer Remus has been wrecked near Aarhus, Denmark, where she was bound. The captain and 18 men perished.

Colonel Charles F. Williams, commander of the United States marine corps at Mare Island, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the stomach.

"Nick" Haworth, suspected murderer of Night Watchman Sandall, at Kayaville, Utah, attempted to commit suicide at Salt Lake by bleeding.

Robert Fitzsimmons now claims he was drugged when he was whipped by James Jeffries for the championship of the world at Coney Island, last June.

A runaway electric car on the Dayton & Xenia traction road, at Dayton, O., left the track at a sharp curve and was demolished, killing three persons.

San Francisco has a daily paper printed in Chinese.

Joseph L. Mayers, state senator of Ohio, from Coshocton, walked to the capitol from his home, a distance of 100 miles, to show his independence of railroads.

Citizens of Dickinson county, Kan., have organized a relief association for the purpose of sending corn to India for free distribution in the famine-stricken districts.

The mass of the lava ejected from Vesuvius since 1895 amounts to 64,000,000 cubic meters.

The Southern Federation of Colored Women, which has in view the elevation of the negro women of the south, has been organized in Montgomery, Ala.

The highest ranking officer of the United States navy will retire from active service during 1900 because of the age limit, is Capt. W. C. Gibson. Usually from one to four rear admirals are retired annually. During 1901 Rear Admirals McNair and Schley will give up active service.

LATER NEWS.

The Democrats will not give up the silver plank.

The British are preparing to invade the Free State.

William Henry Gilder, the explorer, died at his home in Morristown, N. J.

The transports Ben Mohr and Meade have arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Conditions in Cuba are such that the people are not yet ready for self-government.

Major-General Otis has appointed a civil governor in Northern Luzon and opened the hemp ports.

The Northern Pacific has selected Everett, Wash., as the point from which they will ship to the Orient.

Henry Watterson says the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is the head and front of the present troubles in Kentucky.

The Echo Mountain house, a large hotel near Pasadena, Cal., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The natives of Borneo are in rebellion. The trouble is serious enough to demand the attention of a British gunboat and marines.

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, says that there will be lawlessness and a reign of terror in the new gold fields of Cape Nome next summer.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relative to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, was signed at the state department by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

The famous Cherokee hydraulic gold mine, of Oroville, Cal., from which \$13,000,000 in gold has been taken, and comprising 100 miles of water ditches, 80 miles of "debris" canals and 1,600 acres of patented channels, has been purchased by a Pittsburgh syndicate.

The adjutant-general has received a telegram from Assistant Adjutant General McCain, at Vancouver barracks, stating that Colonel Ray, at Fort Gibson, Alaska, reports the safe arrival there of Lieutenant Herron and party, who were supposed to have been lost while exploring the Copper river country.

Recruiting for the Strathcona horse, the detachment which is being equipped and maintained by Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London, has begun at Fort Steele, B. C. Although the number to be taken from this section is restricted to 40, there are over 200 applicants for enlistment.

The Boers at Stormberg are hard pressed.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

The transport Mananua has arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

W. J. Bryan spoke to an audience of 2,000 people at Chilopee, Mass.

Cardinal Gibbons commends congress for its action in the Roberts case.

Nielson, of Minneapolis, lowered the two-mile skating record of 5:51 to 5:33.

William Stanley Haseltine, the marine artist, is dead in Rome, aged 64 years.

A serious riot occurred in Porto Rico during the parade of two political parties.

Chicago trades-unionists in the Federation of Labor denounced Governor Taylor, of Kentucky.

The president has issued a proclamation fixing a tariff of duties and taxes for the island of Guam.

The passengers and mail brought from Honolulu by the steamer Australia were released from quarantine.

The strike at Cramp's shipyard, which has been in progress since August, has been officially declared off.

Wm. Goebel, the contesting governor of Kentucky, is dead from the result of the bullet fired by an unknown assassin.

The British government has contracted with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for 1,000,000 tons of coal.

Fire in St. Louis destroyed four blocks, causing a property loss of \$1,500,000. One man was killed and several injured.

A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who made the attempt on the life of William Goebel.

General Kobbe has occupied the islands of Samar and Leyte. In the fight at Catabogan 10 insurgents were killed and the Americans captured five cannon, with their artillerymen.

Secretary Reitz, of the Transvaal republic, says that the Boers have never seen the white flag, and that the British murdered women, children and American citizens at Derdepoort.

The value of property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila has been estimated by the board of appraisal at \$326,141. The largest items in the statement are: "Ship and boat equipment, \$241,566; ordnance materials, \$14,294, and fuel, \$20,568."

The appraisal was called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

A negro boy of Philadelphia was arrested under the blue law of 1794 and fined four dollars for selling newspapers on Sunday.

Admiral Schley, who was recently made a thirty-second degree Mason, has been a member of the fraternity since his twenty-first birthday.

A law just passed in Norway makes girls ineligible for matrimony unless they can show certificates of skill in cooking, knitting and spinning.

During the present year 38 important conventions will be held in Cleveland.

Frank Steunenberg, governor of Idaho, is seven feet tall and straight as a pine.

Rev. Benaiah L. Whitman, president of Columbian university, Washington, D. C., has tendered his resignation to accept the pastorate of Calvary Baptist church, Philadelphia.

Cot. A. D. Hope died at his home in Roselle, N. J., after a lingering illness. Col. Hope, who was 82 years old, had charge of the first train to carry troops during the civil war to Washington.

SHUT OFF ONCE MORE

Senate Would Not Hear Pettigrew's Abuse.

WAS MET BY A POINT OF ORDER

Allen Concluded His Arrangement of Secretary Gage-Indian School Question in the House.

Washington, Feb. 5.—An effort by Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to discuss the Philippine question in the senate today was of no avail, as he was met by a point of order which took him from the floor. He had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war.

Subsequently he offered another resolution on which he will speak next week. Allen, of Nebraska, concluded his speech in the arrangement of Secretary Gage because of his transaction with the National City bank of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the senate of the treasury department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week.

The house today devoted its attention to the Indian appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriations for Indian schools, where an effort was inaugurated by Fitzgerald, of New York, to permit the secretary of the interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children, with the government lacking facilities. No appropriation is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed that the present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

HOBSON'S THOUSANDS.

More Witnesses for Prosecution in the Clark Case.

Washington, Feb. 5.—When the senate committee on privileges and elections met today, Campbell, representing the memorialists in the prosecution of the charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, in connection with his election to the United States senate, announced that he had three more witnesses to examine, thus deferring the beginning of the presentation of the defense.

The first witness was Frank E. Wright, cashier of a bank at Lewiston, Idaho. Wright was questioned concerning the accounts of State Representative Long and State Senator Hobson, the latter being president of his bank.

He said that prior to the meeting of the legislature, Long had owed the bank \$400, and Hobson had owed it \$22,000. Long had paid his note in April, and Hobson paid his in May last, both with checks. The account transcripts were placed in evidence.

The one of Hobson's case showed that in April last a letter was received from the Continental National bank of Chicago, advising the Fergus county bank of a credit of \$25,000 in Hobson's behalf. Hobson was then in London, but the witness did not think he had gone to London with Senator Clark.

Hobson had never told him where he obtained the \$25,000. On cross-examination, the witness said that Hobson was considered a wealthy man, worth about \$300,000 or \$400,000. He knew that he had sold some mines in London, but did not know whether the \$25,000 was derived from this source.

SOUDANESE TROOPS REBEL.

Serious Trouble Likely to Occur in Upper Egypt.

Paris, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Havas news agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says: "There is much anxiety here." There have been many grave incidents, notable the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has resulted in a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The government has sent Colonel Wingate to parley with them.

The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that 10 Maxim and a large assignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained unlimited leave to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The secretary is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers.

Ray Sends Her Fund to Transvaal.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Secretary Hay has received the sum of \$3,750 collected by the St. Louis Westliche Post and transmitted to the department of state by Mr. Pretorius, to be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers. The secretary has forwarded the money by the mails to Adelsberg Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, to be turned over to President Kruger for the purposes specified. The action of the state department, it is explained, applies only to contributions for charitable objects.

Short Mail Route to Nome.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The postoffice department has directed that a shorter mail route, entirely within American territory, shall be established to communicate with the Cape Nome gold fields. This will be from Katmai, on the coast, via Nushagak and St. Michael, and will be several hundred miles shorter than the present one by way of the Yukon river. The first trip will be made next March. The service over this route will be continued next winter.

Miners' Scale Adopted.

Indianapolis, Feb. 5.—After a joint conference lasting nearly two weeks, the delegates from the United Mine Workers of America and the Interstate Operators' Association tonight adopted a scale at 11:30 o'clock tonight which is a compromise between the first offer of the former and the first offer of the latter. The scale adopted is a general advance of 21.21 per cent, and is satisfactory to miners and operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and will be accepted by the Illinois miners and operators.

MANY RICH ORE SAMPLES.

Mrs. Weathered Collecting a Mineral Exhibit to Take to New Orleans.

One of the best mineral exhibits ever taken out of Oregon will be on exhibition at New Orleans during the National Editorial Association convention, to be held there, beginning March 1. The idea of a mineral exhibit to be taken South and East originated with Mrs. Edith Weathered, and she is looking after the matter personally.

On a recent visit to Grant's Pass Mrs. Weathered met a large number of enterprising citizens who at once appointed committees to collect an exhibit. Mrs. Weathered was greatly pleased with the enthusiasm manifested by those interested in Southern Oregon mines and this part of the state will send a very rich lot of samples. The towns will be represented in the exhibit.

Mrs. Weathered is now in Eastern Oregon, where she has gone to collect the work of collecting minerals, which was begun on her recent visit to that part of the state. She has visited most of the large mines and reports all owners and managers quick to perceive the wonderful advantages of advertising through the National Editorial Association. Five hundred sample boxes of ore are being arranged and superintended by Mrs. Weathered. She will have full charge of the exhibit at New Orleans, and will distribute there where they will bring the best results.

Mrs. Weathered has made a special study of Oregon mines and has written many articles on this particular resource of the state. The souvenir book being prepared to be given away will contain many pages devoted to the mines of Oregon, with illustrations of mills and mining towns, which will show to the Eastern people that the minerals of this state and their development are assured facts.

Many of these samples of ore collected by Mrs. Weathered will, on her return from the East, be turned over to the permanent mineral exhibit in Portland. Some of the very rich samples will be returned to the mine owners, who have kindly placed them in Mrs. Weathered's keeping for the New Orleans exhibit.

Mining Near Bendon.

Messrs. Dixon & Stone, lessees of the Madden mine, have piped off considerable surface, and are awaiting the arrival of lumber from Adolphus mill for sluices. When completed they will commence piling in pay sand.

Mr. Butler, purchaser of the Zumbait black sand mine, has six or seven men employed, and has done considerable work, running night and day when a good supply of water was on hand.

Mr. Butler says that the pay dirt was about 10 feet deep, but did not learn as to the amount of dust he was taking out.

Just across the river from Newitz, Jim Culver is mining, and has taken advantage of the bountiful supply of water to pipe off the surface and he will soon be able to test the richness of his mine.

Messrs. Page and Tom Kelly, lessees of the Deyve mine at China flat, have been busy repairing flumes and ditches and commencing piling. They have had considerable trouble with their flume, falling timber having smashed it at the same place three different times.

Miss Turner Out Rich.

Lon Corbett, half owner in the Royal, one of the best in the now well known up-river group of mines, has brought to town half a sack of ore from his mine. A portion of it, selected at random from the sack, was tested by an assayer of La Grande, and showed \$25 to the ton—\$46 of silver and \$10 of gold.

The owners of the mine are enthusiastic over the results thus far, and are pushing the work rapidly. They believe the ore is valuable enough to be shipped with profit. It costs, according to previous estimates, for wagon and railroad freightage and for smelting, \$24.50 per ton. If the ore shall hold out as good as that shown in the assay, it can be handled to advantage. But it is believed that at least two miles will be erected before development of all the mines in this group. The Royal is located about five miles from the line of the proposed new railroad, 14 miles from Sumpter, and 15 miles from Granite.

Promising Ledger.

Polk Dewes, who lives on the Big Applegate, below the Nick Wright place, is opening a promising ledge on the hill west of the creek, says the Ashland Tidings. The first discovery of this peculiar formation revealed only a number of stringers, but they were very rich in free-gold and almost wholly free from sulphurates. Further prospecting shows these stringers to be coming together, and Mr. Dewes now has a ledge about a foot wide, and the ore is of the most promising character. Persons who have examined this opening think it will develop into a permanent vein of much value. Mr. Dewes is greatly pleased with his prospect, and will push work as fast as possible on the ledge.

R. H. Whitehead is up from the mines near Leland, says the Medford Mail. He brought with him about \$1,300 in gold—just an even 70 ounces, from two short size races, and was the result of eight or 10 days' run.

New Strike in Cheekmate.

The Cheekmate mine at Willow creek has another strike to its credit says the Spokane Spokesman-Review. A new ore chute has been found. It has been penetrated 60 feet. The ore is high grade, and will be shipped without concentration. The rich streak is from eight to 16 inches thick. This property has produced much high-grade ore in the past, but the shoot now opened is entirely new, not having been found above.

The Knappe Coal Company has filed articles of incorporation and will engage in a general mining, milling and prospecting business, manufacture and deal in lumber and general merchandise; maintain and operate gas and electric light and power plants; operate boats, barges, steamers and sailing vessels on the Columbia river and do a general shipping business. The principal office will be located at Astoria. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, divided into shares of the value of 10 cents each. E. F. Kendall, H. T. Findlay and J. D. McFarlane are the incorporators.

FOUR BLOCKS BURNT

Property Worth \$1,500,000 Destroyed in St. Louis.

ONE KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED

In the Heart of the Retail Section of the City—Losses Were Distributed Among Many.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—Property to the estimated value of \$1,500,000 was burned today, the greater part of four blocks of buildings and their contents between Third and Sixth streets and Franklin avenue and Morgan street, in the heart of the retail section, being destroyed. One fireman was killed, nine other members of the fire department were injured more or less seriously, and five or six citizens were hurt slightly. None of the injured will die, as far as known tonight.

The loss on both buildings and stocks of goods is approximately \$1,500,000. Definite figures are exceedingly hard to obtain. There were six retail concerns which were heavily divided in varying proportions among a score or more of small shopkeepers or firms. Only two concerns suffered loss of over \$100,000—Penny & Gentile and Schaper Bros. The buildings in which the two concerns were housed were owned by the Mary K. Knox estate, and were erected at a cost of \$166,000. Penny & Gentile's loss, which is covered entirely by insurance, is estimated at \$135,000. Schaper Bros.' loss is estimated at \$100,000. The two block on the west side of Broadway, south from the corner of Franklin avenue, and the buildings were entirely destroyed.

The rest of the block on the west side of the street is taken up by the buildings occupied by the Famous dry goods store, whose loss was comparatively slight.

On Franklin, just back of Penny & Gentile, the building occupied by the Juch Millinery & Cloak Company suffered a loss on the stock of \$40,000. The store occupied by D. Crawford & Co., at Broadway and Franklin avenue, was entirely burned, with a loss on buildings and stock of \$70,000. The People's Housefurnishing Company, at 814 North Broadway, was completely wrecked; loss, \$50,000. At 812 North Broadway, Deane Bros.' store, filled with a stock of 5 and 10-cent goods, sustained a \$35,000 loss on buildings and stock.

The fire swept through the block from Broadway to Fourth street and burned all the buildings from 327 to 809 North Fourth street. These buildings were old three and four story structures, some occupied as tenements and some as stores below, while others were vacant. Here the St. Louis Dressing and Provisioning Company, Herboth Mercantile Company, the Schuler-Cornelia Seed Company, and three small stores, suffered an aggregate loss of \$65,000, while the loss on buildings amounted to fully \$45,000.

Among the firms and individuals that suffered heavily from the fire are the following, whose places of business were on the east side of Fourth and west side of Third streets:

A. Nasse, wholesale grocer; Plant Seed Company; Krummings Glass Company; Bassett's plumbing establishment; McLain & Alcorn Commission Company; Bueller Block Commission Company; Nelson Distilling Company; Hake & Sons Commission Company; George A. Benton, produce; Bauer Flower Company; Shaw & Richmond, produce. Their losses aggregate thousands of dollars and are partly covered by insurance.

Late tonight John Cummings, private watchman of Penny & Gentile, was arrested and is being held, pending an investigation into the origin of the fire. He was taken into custody as the result of a statement by a woman rooming opposite to the effect that she had been a man answering the watchman's description, lighting matches in the store previous to the fire. Cummings denied having had anything to do with it, and states that he was at home when the fire broke out.

Wm. Goebel Is Dead.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock this evening. The only persons present at the death were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Brewster, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who has been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormack. Justus Goebel, a brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived 40 minutes too late.

Rebellion in Borneo.

Tacoma, Feb. 7.—Mat Seleh, the rebel leader of North Borneo, has again stirred the natives there to rebellion, according to Oriental advices received here. They commenced warfare last month, attacking Gaya bay, when the British and Chinese shops were looted. Several days later they were followed by a force of 250 bluejackets and Sikh policemen. Five miles inland these were attacked and driven back by Seleh's men, who fired at them from a dense growth of underbrush. A number of the British were killed and wounded.

Revolutions Condemning Britain.

Juliet, Ill., Feb. 6.—About 1000 people attended a pro-Boer meeting here today. Resolutions endorsing President Kruger and "his stand for liberty," and condemning Great Britain were approved, amid great applause.

Large Pistol Shop Burned.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 6.—Fire this morning burned to the ground the Hopkins & Allens pistol shop, and partly destroyed several other buildings. Loss, \$400,000.

Two Missionaries Released.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The German foreign office today informed the correspondent of the press of the release of the two missionaries, whom the British have captured and sent to Durban. Germany's negotiations with England have ceased for the present. The damage claims for the seizure of German vessels by British warships will not be presented until the evidence bearing on the case has been delivered.

Grass spots may be taken out with weak ammonia and water. Lay soft paper over, and iron with a hot iron.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Not to Interfere With the Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The United States and Great Britain, it was definitely learned tonight, have reached an amicable agreement respecting the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the right of construction and control by the United States of the proposed Nicaragua canal. The result marks the termination of conferences between the officials of the state department and Lord Pauncefote of fully a year's duration, during which a number of meetings were held and the subject fully discussed by the representatives of the governments interested.

Great Britain agrees to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by which she practically relinquished any claims respecting a legal control of the Nicaragua canal after it shall have been constructed. The result, therefore, is to eliminate that feature of the treaty bearing on the subject of dual control and to leave the United States free to construct and thereafter control this great inter-oceanic waterway.

In all the discussion which has been had, both in congress and out of it, for a long number of years, over the proposed canal, the question of England's rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has formed a prominent feature, and on more than one occasion has given rise to the question whether or not the United States government had the moral right to provide for the construction of the canal without modification of the treaty.

From the large authoritative quarter it is ascertained that England has made no demands for a quid pro quo for her abandonment of water rights she may have had under the treaty, and which she now promises to relinquish. Just what shape the agreement between the governments interested is to take is not named, though it is assumed that some formal instrument will be drafted and sent to the senate for its confirmation.

TREATY OF CHILE AND JAPAN

Commercial Regulations Agreed Upon—Steamer Line Contemplated.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—C. M. Vicens, minister from Chile to Japan and the United States, who has been several weeks preparing a report to his government on the successful negotiation of an important commercial treaty between Chile and Japan, left for Washington today. Minister Vicens, in speaking of the treaty, said that it embodied reciprocity features in addition to the "most favored nation" stipulations as to their relations with their immediate neighboring nations. The provisions of the treaty look forward to the establishment of a steamer line between Japan and Chile. On this point the minister said:

"Chile, I think, is going to find a great market in Japan for nitrate of soda. Japan uses 500,000 tons of fertilizers annually. Steamers from Japan can bring to Chile the paper, lanterns, silk and cottons, and they can return with the fertilizer in question as a principal cargo."

"Japan now gets her nitrate and other things from Germany. The latter obtains them from Chile. My country goes to Europe for tea, paper and silk. Japan and Chile should and must trade directly with each other. Japan is becoming a great manufacturer of cheap cottons. My country can consume large quantities of light and cheap cottons."

SERIOUS RIOT IN PUERTO RICO

Parades of Two Political Parties Clash, and Blood Was Spilt.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 7.—On the January 27, while the federals were celebrating their victory at Fajardo they met a republican parade, a collision ended in a riot, the result of which was that one man was killed and six seriously wounded. Fourteen of the town's best citizens are in jail, charged with murder.

The federals had secured permission to parade in order to celebrate their victory. The republicans had requested permission to parade also, but were refused, as, according to the general orders governing elections only one party can parade on election day. The republicans decided to disobey the orders and marched to meet the federals.

When the victorious party saw the republicans coming they