

REPORT IS APPROVED

Miles' Estimates of Cost of Our Seacoast Defenses.

FEARS NO TROUBLE WITH SPAIN

Over Three Millions Needed—\$605,000 Recommended for the Columbia and \$1,140,000 for the Sound.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary Alger has approved the estimates for the coast-defense work submitted by General Miles, and they will be submitted to Chairman Cannon, of the house committee on appropriations some days before the opening of the session. In accordance with law, the expenditures of the different seaports are itemized, but the secretary will ask for authority to spend the money in lump sums, so that work on any particular defense may be hurried to meet emergencies. General Miles divides the fortification appropriation for the Pacific coast as follows:

San Diego, Cal.	\$ 725,000
San Francisco	1,225,000
Columbia river	605,000
Puget sound	1,140,000

In his report to the secretary, General Miles makes no reference to possible complications with Spain, but says:

"Although the general desire of our people is to maintain a condition of peace with all nations, and the policy of the government is one of good will and peaceful relations with all others, yet nothing could be more injurious than to settle in a condition of insecurity and permit the lives of millions and the accumulated wealth of many generations to be destroyed or endangered by any foreign power with which we are liable to come in contact, and the general plan for defense which has been adopted by the government should be steadily pursued until the nation is in the condition of security and safety which a due regard for self-preservation would demand."

A VALUABLE CYCLOPEDIA.

Commercial Directory of American Republics Presented to the President.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary Sherman, Minister Romero of Mexico, and Minister Meron of Argentina, members of the executive committee of the bureau of American republics, were at the White House today and presented the first volume of the commercial directory of the American republics to President McKinley. There was considerable formality about the matter, the presentation being made in the blue parlor. Secretary Sherman presented the volume, saying the work was regarded as of "such vast practical importance to the commerce of our country, as to be well worthy that we should come in a body to present it to you. Upon looking through its pages you will discern its far-reaching value as a factor in disseminating general information respecting the natural resources, the peculiar commercial activities, the varying occupations, the industries and the latent capabilities of the countries of the Western hemisphere."

President McKinley made a formal response, expressing his interest in the work of the bureau and the hope that the publication would lead to a closer commercial relation between the republics of America. With the volume was transmitted a letter to the president from Joseph P. Smith, director of the bureau, in which he stated the objects of the publication. It is a commercial cyclopedia of the Western hemisphere, intended to furnish information for the benefit of merchants and agriculturists. President McKinley has been congratulated from time to time during the progress of the work, and has shown great interest in it.

A WHITECAP OUTRAGE.

Two Ohio Girls Beaten and Tarr'd and Feathered.

Holgate, O., Nov. 15.—Word reached this city this evening from Oakwood, a hamlet 25 miles south, of an outrage perpetrated last night by whitecaps upon two girls, Edith and May Roberts, 19 and 17 years of age, respectively. Ten days ago the young ladies received a whitecap notice warning them to leave the town and county, but they paid no attention to the notice. Last night, they were awakened by a band of eight or ten men entering their rooms and dragging them from their beds in their night-ropes to the near-by road, where they were terribly whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails, which was found this morning. After beating them, they gave the girls a coat of tar and feathers and took them back to the house, where they were found unconscious this morning.

May, the younger of the girls, is in a critical condition, the flesh being cut to the bone by the whip. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

Ladue Robbed of Klondike Gold.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Joseph Ladue, who struck it rich in the Klondike, was robbed of \$700 worth of nuggets in the depot of the Lake Shore railroad today. The thief managed to secure the gold while Ladue was walking from his train to the depot door.

Held Up by a Lone Highwayman.

Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 15.—Word has been received here that the Warren mail and express carrier was held up a few miles from Warren by a lone highwayman. He turned over the express box, which contained a considerable amount of gold dust, although the exact amount is not known.

Boston, Nov. 15.—By the collapse of a three-story brick building today four men were injured, one of whom, it is said, will probably die.

TREATY WITH CANADA.

Reciprocal Arrangement Will Be Entered Into.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subjects of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada and to this end meetings have been arranged for between John W. Kasson, who is especially delegated by President McKinley to conduct reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, and Sir Louis Davies, the minister of marine. This is the result of the long and friendly conference held yesterday between Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfred. The meeting will be held during the present visit of the Canadian officials, but no exact time for it has yet been fixed, as it will depend somewhat on the time which can be spared from the Behring sea sessions. Arrangements are also contemplated for taking up the question of border immigration, North Atlantic fisheries, lake fisheries and all other subjects affecting the two countries. The meeting with Mr. Kasson will, however, be confined to reciprocity, as he is delegated by the president to treat on that subject alone. It is not expected that the reciprocity treaty itself can be matured during the present trip of the Canadian officials, the desire being to arrive at some common understanding at this time and perfect details later.

A FRIENDLESS PEOPLE.

Spain's Efforts to Purchase Warships Is a Failure.

London, Nov. 15.—According to the correspondent of the Daily Mail the Spanish naval authorities seem to regard the Spanish navy as superior to the navy of the United States, which may explain some of the bellicose utterances of the Spanish press.

In connection with Spain's hunt for warships, American diplomats have learned that Spain recently endeavored to make an arrangement with Japan whereby, in the event of war with the United States, the 30 or so warships now building in various shipyards for Japan would be transferred to Spain, and it is supposed that, upon the failure of these negotiations, the Spanish government entered upon a deal with Chile for the transfer to the Spanish flag of several vessels about completed for the Chilean republic.

The diplomats referred to express the opinion that, from the standpoint of international law, the completion of such a deal might be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the United States.

Besides the Rothschilds, other prominent financiers of London and Paris have entirely cut off the monetary supplies which Spain has hitherto succeeded in obtaining.

SOVEREIGN IS OUT.

Henry A. Hicks, of New York, Head of Knights of Labor.

Louisville, Nov. 15.—James R. Sovereign, who has been general master-workman of the Knights of Labor for the past four years or more, was this afternoon relieved of his office by the general assembly, which has been in session here since Monday. Under ordinary conditions, Mr. Sovereign's term of office would not expire until next meeting. This, however, it is said makes no difference with the order, whose general officers during a meeting are always in the hands of the assembly, and can be chosen and deposed at the will of the majority. Along with Mr. Sovereign there were three other officers retired because of this meeting, viz: T. B. McGuire, general worthy foreman, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Daniel Brown, of Montana, and H. B. Martin, of Minneapolis, of the executive committee.

Henry A. Hicks, of district assembly 253, New York city, was chosen to fill Mr. Sovereign's place, and I. D. Chamberlain, of Pueblo, Colo., was selected as general worthy foreman. Standfield Fitzpatrick, of Montreal, and Henry Bostock, of assembly 300, glass-workers, were chosen as the two members of the executive board, the third member being Andrew Best.

Woman in Politics.

Tekamah, Neb., Nov. 15.—Miss Alice Thomason and Professor C. S. Laughlin were married last evening. The affair grew out of the election. Professor Laughlin has been principal of the local high school for some time, and Miss Thomason had been his assistant. He was a Republican and his pretty helper professed the Populist faith.

This fall Professor Laughlin became a candidate for superintendent of public instruction in Burt county. The Populists induced Miss Thomason to accept their nomination. The campaign became quite animated. Miss Thomason made speeches in opposition to Laughlin and the fight was spirited.

On the eve of election, when it was too late for the Populists to select a new candidate, Miss Thomason withdrew from the race. As Mr. Laughlin had practically no opposition he was elected. The next day cards announcing their approaching marriage were sent out.

Both now admit that they intended to be married all the time, but thought all was fair in politics and took this method of being sure of the position they coveted.

Amnesty for Competitor Prisoners.

Havana, Nov. 15.—Dispatches from Madrid confirm the reports that the prisoners captured on the American schooner Competitor in April, 1896, will be included in the general amnesty decree soon to be issued.

The finished portion of the new congressional library of Washington has about forty-four miles of shelving, which will accommodate over 2,000,000 volumes.

THREE AGAINST ONE.

An Alleged Conspiracy to Wipe Bolivia Off the Map.

New York, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: A plan for a dreibund of Chile, Peru and Argentina is in existence, which, if adopted by the three governments, will wipe Bolivia off the South American map, Chile, Peru and Argentina dividing her territory. Startling as this statement is, there are many who are inclined to give it credence. Without a doubt some international move of importance is under contemplation. Chile and Peru have become entangled with Bolivia, and what the result will be no one can tell.

The demands of the alarmists for an explanation from the government, it is generally believed, are justified. Senor Salinas, Chile's minister to Sucre, Bolivia, has gone to Santiago to confer with the government on the situation. The government flatly denies that he will not return to Sucre, though there are grave fears that he will be murdered if he does return, as the feeling there against Chile is intense.

In the clubs, in cafes and at social gatherings, everywhere in Bolivia everybody hears Chile talked of as a faithless nation. Reasons for all the feeling against Chile are to be found in the rebellion of 1891, and its bearing on the Ancion treaty. The revolutionists promised to Bolivia, if she would recognize the belligerency of the rebels, that if they were victorious they would give to Bolivia two years after victory the two Peruvian provinces of Tacana and Arica, held temporarily by Chile under the Ancion treaty.

More than six years elapsed since the victory of the revolutionists, and Chile has not yet fulfilled her promise, for the reason that by doing so she would trample on the treaty. Bolivia now insists on the fulfillment of this promise, which Chile holds illegal.

In the meantime Chile recalled Senor Lira, the minister of Chile to Peru, who belonged to the revolutionary party, and has sent Senor Vicente Santa Cruz, a Balmacedist, there with instructions to sound Peru on an alliance against Bolivia, against which the government of Peru has grievances. The plan is to bring about a war with Bolivia and for Peru's assistance it promises to return Peru the provinces of Tacana and Arica without putting the question to popular vote or demanding of Peru the 10,000,000 soles ransom, as provided in the Ancion treaty. Chile has also prepared to furnish Peru with all necessary arms and munitions to carry on a war with Bolivia.

In this connection the dreibund against Bolivia is considered. Argentina, it is said, will be invited into the alliance to give strength to the movement.

The Herald says that it is reported all international affairs between Chile and Bolivia and Peru will soon be satisfactorily settled, except the commercial and police treaty, drawn by Bolivia, and leaving the solution of the Tacana-Arica question until next year.

NOT THE RIGHT TRAIN.

Missouri Robbers Were Wrong in Their Reckoning.

Kansas City, Nov. 15.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train known as the St. Louis fast mail, which leaves Kansas City at 9 P. M., was held up by five masked robbers at 9:30 tonight at the Chicago & Alton crossing, just east of Independence, and less than a mile from the famous blue cut, in which three trainrobberies have occurred within the past year.

The robbers were disguised as women, and when the engineer saw them swinging a lantern across the track, an apparent signal of danger, he did not hesitate to stop. The engine's crew was covered with revolvers. Conductor Dennis O'Brien and brakeman Michael stepped out to see what was the matter, and were greeted by a volley of bullets, which caused the greatest confusion in the passenger cars. The conductor and brakeman were compelled to cut the express and baggage cars from the rest of the train, and the engineer and fireman were made to get down from their cab. The robbers quickly jumped aboard and took the engine and express car about two miles further east, where they stopped and compelled Express Messenger Williams to open his car. He offered no resistance, as he carried no treasure. The robbers had evidently intended to stop the St. Louis limited express, which leaves Kansas City at a late hour, and were greatly surprised upon discovering that the cars which they had captured contained nothing of value. In their rage they pounced upon the express messenger and went through his pockets, but \$2.65 was all they secured. After this they quickly left the train and disappeared in the darkness. After a delay of over an hour the train was got together again and started on its journey.

The county marshal and his men were at the scene of the robbery very soon after, but there is every probability that the robbers were safely in Independence or Kansas City before any organized effort was made to capture them.

The new standard postal card will be a trifle smaller than the card now in use, so that it can be enclosed in business envelopes of ordinary size.

Lone Highwayman's Haul.

Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 15.—Letters received from Warren state that the highwayman who held up the express messenger a few miles from Warren November 2 secured \$4,000 in gold dust from the treasure box, besides coin and paper money that increased the booty to \$5,000.

The Berlin town council has decided to appoint a municipal "hydrologist," whose duty it shall be to supervise the water supply of the city.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States—Oregon.

Umatilla county recently bought a reversible road grader, and this county now has four road machines.

The population of Lostine, Wallowa county, is now estimated at 175. Three months ago only 40 people were living there.

A farmer of Tangent has nearly ready for trial a steam plow that he has invented, and which he thinks will plow 15 acres of ground in a day.

A Curry county man soon expects to begin manufacturing barrels in which to pack fish. A number of such barrels are used on the Coquille, and some on Sixes and Elk rivers.

George H. Tolbert, who is in charge of the Rogue river salmon hatchery station, says that 1,679,800 eggs have been taken. Some of the eggs now taken are hatching.

The cannery at Kernville near the mouth of the Siletz river, in Lincoln county, did a good business for the season just closed. It is reported that it canned about 10,000 cases of salmon.

Track-laying on the Astoria & Columbia River railway was completed to Aldrich point Monday night. The track-laying machine has been sidetracked at Knappa, and the work is now being done by hand.

Fish have been plentiful on the streams of Curry county this fall. One fisherman caught 250 big salmon in the Sixes in one night. Flora creek, Sixes and Elk rivers, Rogue river and the Chetco are all good salmon streams.

An Oakland, Cal., man estimates that the amount of apples contracted for in Coos county this season, including those already shipped, figures up to 30,000 boxes, and several thousand more boxes are being held for higher prices.

Baker City is the only city in Eastern Oregon with a gas plant. There is also an electric light plant. Three new resorts have been added to the gas plant, and half a mile of additional main pipes have been laid since September 15 last.

The cannery in Marshfield shut down last week. The pack for the season amounts to 8,500 cases, of which about 7,000 cases are chinook. Some of the salteries are still running, and the fishermen will probably continue operations until the middle of the month.

A thoroughbred trotter just 40 inches high and weighing 900 pounds was brought into The Dalles recently. The animal is well built, and perfectly formed in body, but his legs are considerably shorter than those of a normal horse. He was raised in the Willamette valley.

The horse cannery at Linnton is furnishing a market for considerable number of carcasses from Eastern Oregon and Washington, and will in time relieve the ranges of a large number of useless stock. One day last week 16 carcasses passed through The Dalles on the way to Linnton. They were a lot of ponies from the Warm Springs reservation.

Washington.

About \$750,000 will be paid out for wheat at Tekoa this year.

A new brewery in Colfax will begin operations this week.

The proprietors of the Tekoa mills have 30,000 bushels of wheat now in store and are running on full time. They are shipping large quantities of flour to China and Japan and their export trade is increasing rapidly.

One hundred and seventy-five Chinese arrived at Tacoma on the steamship Utopia last week, en route to the Blaine salmon canneries for Portland. After landing they and their baggage were inspected by Chinese Inspector Jossey, and then put aboard cars and dispatched to the metropolis.

A California mining man has discovered what he considers a good lead on the Elwha river, 15 miles from the mouth, in Clallam county. The ore developed \$8.88 in gold and 17 cents in silver. The Selby Smelting Company, of San Francisco, offered to take 1,000 tons of the ore at the assay value.

The receipts at the Everett custom-house for last month were \$16,268.21, which was all paid in silver, making a little over a half a ton for Captain L. H. Coon to handle during the first month he has been in charge of the office. This is the largest month's business that has ever been done in the history of the office.

A proposition to establish, in Seattle, a plant for the manufacture of cans, has been laid before the chamber of commerce by Irving Ayres, treasurer of the Pacific sheet metal works, of San Francisco. He is investigating the probable advantages of such a plant, and on his report to the directors of the company, of whom he is one, will depend the inauguration of the enterprise.

The gathering of the cranberry crop at the Chabot marsh, near Ilwaco, was concluded last week, and the product will be over 6,000 bushels. Last year it was 6,500 bushels. About 40 Chinamen were engaged as pickers this year, and about 100 hundred white people, men, women, boys and girls. At 50 cents a bushel, these pickers earned just \$3,000.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 717 1/2 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

The action of the market has been a great disappointment to the bulls, and there is a growing feeling that with favorable conditions in the winter wheat sections for the next two weeks, that wheat possibly may sag still lower. The news has been rather bearish in many respects, the enormous receipts (much of which is low grade), the heavy rains in the winter wheat sections in the past week, the improved conditions in the Argentine, and the smaller demand for flour has caused a liquidating movement to set in that has carried May wheat down to a lower price than it has seen for a long time.

Claims are made that the earlier estimates of Europe's import requirements of breadstuffs are now thought to have been somewhat too high. In addition, the demand has been, so far, easily met, causing together a shade of indifference on the part of purchasers. In all estimates of the future, much is made of what may be expected of the crops of the Argentine and of the Australian colonies. Too many perhaps, forgot that while harvesting begins in about a month, the products of the harvest do not appear, to any great extent, before April or May. The large shipments from Russia and America yet stifle any undue efforts on the part of buyers in Western Europe to secure larger shipments at present, especially as the quantity on passage is about double the amount so found at the beginning of our crop season. It is not surprising, in view of these conditions that the markets have occasions of relapse. But later, when the two principal sources of supply begin to show actual exhaustion, as they may be expected to, at the rapid rate of shipping, an upward turn in affairs is likely to ensue. It should be no disappointment to those who habitually understate the resources of exporters to find relapse in prices when the facts showing it are developed. Still there need be no great apprehension of the future for the supply is none too great for the natural wants of the world.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72 @ 73 1/2 c; Valley and Bluestem, 75 @ 76 c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.25; Graham, \$3.70; superfine, \$2.40 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 33 @ 34 c; choice gray, 31 @ 32 c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$10 @ 20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 12.50; clover, \$10 @ 11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9 @ 10 per ton. Eggs—22 1/2 @ 24 c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 @ 50 c; fair to good, 35 @ 40 c; dairy, 25 @ 35 c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2 c; Young America, 12 1/2 c; California, 9 @ 10 c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.50 @ 2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00 @ 2.50; geese, \$5.00; ducks, \$3.00 @ 4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10 @ 11 c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35 @ 40 c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental. Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90 c; yellow, 80 c per cental. Hops—8 @ 13 c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6 @ 7 c. Wool—Valley, 14 @ 16 c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7 @ 12 c; mohair, 20 @ 22 c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$2.50 @ 2.60; dressed mutton, 5 c; spring lambs, 5 1/2 c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.00 @ 4.00; dressed, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75 @ 3.00; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4 @ 5 1/2 c per pound. Veal—Large, 4 1/2 @ 5 c; small, 5 1/2 @ 6 c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24 @ 25 c; ranch, 16 @ 18 c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2 c; California, 9 1/2 c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30 c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10 c; spring chickens, \$2.50 @ 3.00; ducks, \$3.50 @ 3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$25 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19 @ 20. Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6 c; cows, 5 1/2 c; mutton sheep, 6 c; pork, 7 c; veal, small, 7 c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5 c; salmon, 3 1/2 c; salmon trout, 7 @ 10 c; flounders and sole, 3 @ 4 c; ling cod, 4 @ 5 c; rock cod, 5 c; smelt, 2 1/2 @ 4 c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25 c @ \$1 per box; peaches, 75 @ 80 c; prunes, 35 @ 40 c; pears, \$1 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada, 11 @ 13 c; Oregon, 13 @ 14 c; Northern, 14 @ 16 c per pound. Hops—12 1/2 c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20 @ 22; California bran, \$16.00 @ 16.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70 @ 80 c; do new silverskin, \$1.00 @ 1.15 per cental. Eggs—Store, 18 @ 20 c; ranch, 39 @ 41 c; Eastern, 17 @ 25 c; duck, 25 c per dozen. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30 @ 70 c. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12 1/2 c; fair to good, 7 @ 8 c per pound. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencias, \$1.50 @ 2.00; Mexican limes, \$2.50 @ 3.00; California lemons, choice, \$3.00 @ 3.50; do common, 75 c @ \$1 per box. Hay—Wheat, 12 @ 15 c; wheat and oat, \$11; oat, \$10 @ 12 c; river barley, \$7 @ 8 c; best barley, \$10 @ 12 c; alfalfa, \$8 @ 9.50; clover, \$8 @ 10 c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35 @ 50 c per large box; grapes, 25 @ 40 c; Isabella, 60 @ 75 c; peaches, 50 c @ \$1; pears, 40 @ 65 c per box; plums, 25 @ 35 c.

AGAINST THE CANAL.

Sure to Be Much Opposition at the Coming Session.

Washington, Nov. 15.—One of the prominent measures which will be brought before congress at the coming session is the consideration of the Nicaragua canal. From the present outlook it is probable that no action will be taken, and that a final vote on the bill will not be reached. The main proposition which is now pending is the construction of the canal by a company, the bonds of which to the amount of \$70,000,000 shall be guaranteed by the government.

It is not strange, in view of the recent complications which have arisen, that members of congress hesitate about going into a scheme involving any such guarantee. It may mean that the United States will not only pay the interest, but, in the end, will be compelled to pay the principal of these bonds. There is also fear of a scheme or trick by some underhanded and underground methods. People do not care to be entangled with a concern which is operating for its own profit. Many men would gladly vote for the building of the Nicaragua canal if the United States would have absolute control, and if it was assured that it could be built for \$100,000,000, but, as the matter stands now, it is very doubtful whether the canal can be built for that amount, and it is also doubtful whether the company which owns the concessions will be able to carry out the plans and purposes of the bill which has long been pending before congress.

It is well known that the greatest benefits that would come from building the canal would accrue first to the Atlantic coast—New York and New England—then the Gulf states, next the Pacific states, and following, possibly the states bordering on the Mississippi river, which would ship their products to the Pacific coast by way of the Nicaragua canal. It must be acknowledged that the interior states would derive little benefit, and it is not to be wondered at that their representatives hesitate about them embarking in any such undertaking. Even big Tom Reed, the speaker of the house, hailing from Maine, a great maritime state, hesitates about putting the seal of his approval, or, in other words, allowing the Nicaragua canal bill to come before the house, when it involves such a vast expenditure from the United States treasury.

These are the reasons that will prevent the consideration and passage of the Nicaragua canal bill at the coming session.

"X" RAY IN A DAMAGE SUIT.

Röntgen's Discovery in Court for the First Time.

New York, Nov. 15.—"X" rays were used in court for the first time in this country in a damage suit before a jury in the Brooklyn superior court. Martin Hutchinson, 9 years old, was subjected to ray examination for several minutes. He was injured on Christmas night, 1895, by being ejected from a street car. The plaintiff contends that the head of the left humerus was fractured from the boy's fall from the car when the conductor threw him off.

A dynamo was placed in front of the jury box and near the lawyers' table, and a large Crooke's tube was used. Soon after the case had been resumed young Hutchinson's jacket and outside shirt were removed. The arms and shoulders were exposed.

Before the examination the question as to whether any possible injury would result from the examination was discussed. J. Stewart Ross, who represents the plaintiff, insisted that a limit as to the time of the examination should be set. It was decided that it should be three minutes.

When the boy took his seat with his left shoulder about six inches from the Crooke's tube, he smiled at the jury and the lawyers. Dr. William Morton looked at the boy's left shoulder through a fluoroscope, and Judge Johnson, who presided at the trial, stood up and timed the proceeding. George L. Fowler then took the fluoroscope and looked at the boy's left arm and shoulder until time was called.

Dr. Morton and Dr. Fowler will tell on the stand the result of the examination. They are witnesses for the defense.

Previous to that made in court there had been examinations of the boy's shoulder. The examinations were made to show the result of the fractures.

Outlook Has Improved.

New York, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: The outlook as regards the United States is considered to have improved. Greater quiet prevails here.

It is reported here that the papal nuncio at Madrid who is at present in Rome has received instructions from the pope to exhort the Spanish clergy against espousing the cause of Don Carlos.

Weavers' Demands Granted.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—The 250 weavers employed by F. A. Bachman & Co., who struck about three weeks ago for higher wages, returned to work this afternoon, the company having granted them an advance of from 5 to 8 per cent. The strike of weavers threw nearly 1,000 persons out of work.

Polar Expeditions.

Stockholm, Nov. 15.—King Oscar and a number of private persons have contributed sufficient money to insure the dispatch of the Swedish polar expedition in 1898, which will be led by Professor Nathorst, the geologist. The cost of the expedition is estimated at 70,000 crowns.

The Decree of Autonomy.

Madrid, Nov. 15.—The royal decree granting autonomy to Cuba will be formally gazetted November 23.