with the exception that he believed the district attorney had not treated him fairly in the closing argument.

Mr. Mallory said he could not anticipate any verdict but one of not guilty. He was interested in the case to be sure, he said, but he firmly and conscientiously believed in the most absolute innocence of his client. Mr. Caples was of the same opinion. The counsel on both sides of the case remained in the courtroom until the court decided to lock up for the night. Then all wended their way to their respective homes, with reluctance. It was expected by most of them that a verdict would be returned inside of an hour.

The Steeves murder trial goes on record as the longest ever tried in the Oregon courts. It began on December 13, and has continued for 22 days. Out of this may be deducted three Sundays and the Christmas and New Year holidays, leaving 18 days of actual trial. More than 100 witnesses were examined, many of them being recalled several times. The case has been bitterly contested from the start. Neither side has allowed the slightest opportunity to pass to make points for the different issues. Yesterday, the counsel appeared careworn and tired, and their looks did not belie their real condition. All complained of the consequent nervous and physical exhaustion of the long struggle.

Judge Stephens, when the jury retired last evening, seemed to experience the utmost relief. He said that the case had been the most severe strain he had ever passed through. He was called upon continually to decide intricate questions of law, and the opposing counsel did not give him a moment's relief while he was on the bench. He said he was very happy, indeed, to get through with the case. Two murder trials in succession, of such importance, were more than he wished to undergo very often. Now that the murder trials are disposed of, Judge Stephens will begin the hearing of many other important cases at issue in his court.

The impression prevails amongst many who have heard the case, and are familiar with the circumstances of the murder theory, that the jury will fail to find a verdict. There are a great many, however, who think that Steeves will get the same verdict as Kelly. Very many others believe he will be acquitted. In all events, the verdict is awaited with great interest.

THE ARGUMENT BEGINS.

Attorney John C. Leasure, assistant to the district attorney in the trial of Steeves, opened the case for the prosecution and spoke for 2½ hours. Mr. Leasure talks rapidly, and said a great deal in the time he occupied before the jury. He held that the state had introduced overwhelming evidence to show that Kelly murdered Sayres, and that Steeves was connected with the conspiracy that ended in the old man's death. Mr. Leasure reviewed the testimony adduced by the state, but laid greater stress on the testimony of witnesses for the defense. He dwelt at great length on the defendant's story told on the witness stand, and fired hot shot at the defendant in relation to it. He referred to the verbal messages that passed between Kelly and Steeves, the character of Steeves' associates, and was most vigorous in the inference that all went to show Steeves' connection with the conspiracy.

The speaker said that all the testimony introduced by the defense to show that Steeves associated with Kelly for the purpose of getting him to do some work in the Schwinsky-Weinstein case was a blind. Rybke, the tailor, the speaker said, is the only witness except the defendant whose testimony had any competency. All the rest he believed to be entirely incompetent and wholly irrelevant. The speaker demanded to know why the defense had not brought Kelly up to ask him where he obtained the money on September 27. Dwelling upon the motive for such a crime, Leasure said there was motive for anything when $12,000 was at stake in the Sayres-Allen lawsuits.

In closing, Mr. Leasure said it was a case that was costing a vast amount of money; it was a case in which every one was interested and was asking that justice be meted out; that it was the most important ever tried in the county. "And," he concluded, "when you retire to the jury-room, don't forget that Sayres was murdered."

JUDGE PAGE'S TALK.

Judge Page followed Mr. Leasure and made an opening statement of an hour's length for the defense. He began by saying that he had listened with pleasure to the "able counsel's harangue to the jury," and went on to say he concurred in the feeling that a terrible crime had been committed. He, too, was interested in ascertaining who was guilty, but he did not believe Steeves was implicated. He then asked to read some instructions to court and present authorities. The prosecution objected, and said that, in case instructions were read, the jury should be removed. The court sustained the objection. At the conclusion of Judge Page's remarks the court took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

When court reconvened, Judge Caples immediately began his argument for the defense. He was in good voice, and seemed to realize that a crisis had been reached, and that the last strong licks for the defendant were about to be driven. Judge Caples is a very characteristic speaker. In his speech yesterday the judge confined himself mostly to the evidence introduced by the prosecution. As in the Kelly trial, when he made a most urgent appeal in behalf of his client, the speaker segregated the testimony of the witnesses. Beginning with the first introduced by the state, he picked out the most important witnesses and held their testimony up to criticism.

Mr. Caples severely "roasted" many of the witnesses for the state. But when he reached George Powers, Kelly's former partner in the boarding-house business, he literally flayed that individual alive. "Take Powers' general appearance and his manner on the stand," exclaimed the judge, with a most dramatic gesture; "you wouldn't be able to find a jury in the world that would hang a dog on the testimony of a man with a countenance and record like his."

Judge Caples spoke about Sayres' visit to the "rocky point" on the night of his disappearance. "Why did he visit that veritable 'robbers' roost' at that hour of the night?" he asked. "There is no evidence before the jury to show why he went. There isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that Sayres was engaged in an opium deal, and whenever an 'intelligent' detective is put on the case it will certainly be found that Sayres was killed while implicated in such a transaction."

Speaking of the unlikelihood of a man of Kelly's physique attempting to murder a man the size of Sayres, the speaker referred to Kelly's spider-like arms and slender legs. "The strongest part of his make-up," exclaimed Mr. Caples, "is his face, which, of course, is not prepossessing." Judge Caples concluded at 2:32 o'clock, making room for Mr. Mallory.

When Mr. Mallory arose to make the concluding argument for the defense, the court notified him that there was two hours and 30 minutes left for the defense. Mr. Mallory first addressed the court on questions of law, absorbing about 40 minutes. He referred to a clause in the state constitution which guarantees a defendant due notice of the cause against him, and requires that a copy of such charge be given him. This was scrupulously withheld by the district attorney, according to the speaker. Based on this, the speaker argued that the testimony of the state is not directed to him, as charged in indictment, but sets forth a different action. "In this manner, the defendant was compelled to wait until the ax was ready to fall before he could lift his hand to guard it away," said Mr. Mallory. "In this particular we have asked your honor to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty."

Mr. Mallory went on to argue that the defense had asked the court for another instruction, inasmuch as the defendant was not a principal, but an accessory, if anything.

Mr. Mallory continued that three propositions must be proven against Steeves to make the conspiracy. First, there must have been a crime; next, a place, and next, the conspiracy itself. "Is there a particle of evidence to show that Kelly and Steeves conspired to take the life of Sayres?" he asked. "When was it; where was it. The only evidence is that of Kendall, who said that Steeves asked him to tell Kelly to come to his office. What was this for? There isn't a scintilla of evidence to show there was any talk about Sayres."

Mr. Mallory then devoted about 20 minutes to a denouncement of the methods employed by the prosecution to insure a verdict against the defendant. He grew quite eloquent at times, and, warming up to his subject, became very interesting. Mr. Mallory is at all times a good speaker, but in this instance he seemed to realize that great importance was attached to his effort, and he threw his

Steeves Is Pensive.

whole strength into his argument. After he had gotten through with the attack upon the prosecution, he devoted almost one hour and a half to a discussion of the testimony adduced, both by the prosecution and defence. Mr. Mallory attacked the evidence of the prosecution in a most savage manner. He held there was nothing to connect Steeves with any conspiracy, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the jury to acquit his client.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENT.

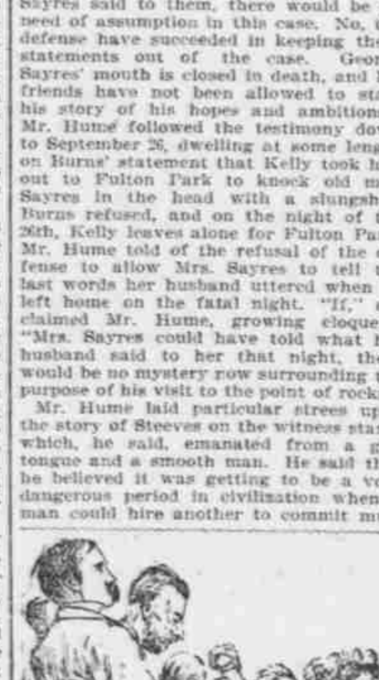
Mr. Hume began by reading some authorities on circumstantial evidence in contradistinction to those presented by Mr. Mallory. He then advanced in front of the jury, and began his argument by referring to the high esteem in which he had always held such men as Mr. Mallory, but, he said, "I've found that the closer you get to big men, the smaller you find them to be." Then launching into the case he said that the evidence adduced by the state has shown that the defendant is more guilty than "Bunco" Kelly himself. The speaker then took up the motive for such a crime on the part of Steeves. He told of the litigation pending between Allen and Sayres, in which Steeves was the attorney of the latter; of the fierce contest that raged over these suits brought by Sayres; of Sayres' being the only witness that could determine the case. The absence of his testimony in the case determined that the $10,000 for which he sued Allen, would end the case in favor of the defendant.

The district attorney soon took up the testimony given by Kendall, who told of being requested by Steeves to see "Bunco" Kelly and have him come to his office. "'Bunco' Kelly went to the office," exclaimed Mr. Hume, "and a few days later told Kendall that Steeves wanted to get rid of an important witness in a law suit. A short time after that Burns visited Sayres' house, to bring him to the city. After that Sayres was often seen in Kelly's company. Why was he never seen with Kelly before? Up to that time Sayres had never been seen with Kelly.

"Now, we go a little further," continued the district attorney. "Soon after Sayres visits Kelly's house. This is in the beginning of September, and Kelly is seen at that time visiting Steeves' office. One time, as Steeves goes out of Kelly's dining-room, George Sayres soon after goes in. Don't this look like there is something in it. Kelly, the go-between of Sayres and Steeves, is proven to be with them both at about the same time. All this evidence about the Arab case is stuff.

"If Hughes, and other friends of Sayres' would have been allowed to tell what Sayres said to them, there would be no need of assumption in this case. No, the defense have succeeded in keeping these statements out of the case. George Sayres' mouth is closed in death, and his friends have not been allowed to state his story of his hopes and ambitions." Mr. Hume followed the testimony down to September 26, dwelling at some length on Burns' statement that Kelly took him out to Fulton Park to knock old man Sayres in the head with a slungshot. Burns refused, and on the night of the 26th, Kelly leaves alone for Fulton Park. Mr. Hume told of the refusal of the defense to allow Mrs. Sayres to tell the last words her husband uttered when he left home on the fatal night. "If," exclaimed Mr. Hume, growing eloquent, "Mrs. Sayres could have told what her husband said to her that night, there would be no mystery now surrounding the purpose of his visit to the point of rocks."

Mr. Hume laid particular stress upon the story of Steeves on the witness stand, which, he said, emanated from a glib tongue and a smooth man. He said that he believed it was getting to be a very dangerous period in civilization when a man could hire another to commit mur-



A Side Glimpse at the Jury.

der for gold. No man's life would be secure under such circumstances. "The public demands," said Mr. Hume, "that justice be done in this case. They don't want any innocent victim convicted, but the jury must answer to it for its verdict."

In conclusion Mr. Hume said the trial had been long and tedious. "And you, gentlemen of the jury, have suffered most, and now the state of Oregon asks you to render a verdict. There is no reason why "Bunco" Kelly alone should suffer all his life for a crime instigated by another." Mr. Hume briefly rehearsed the consequences of such a fearful crime, and the misery it brought forth.

Mr. Hume concluded at 9:20 o'clock, leaving more than one hour of his time unoccupied.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hume's speech the judge at once charged the jurors. Referring to laws governing an accomplice, the judge said: "Under the laws of this state a conviction cannot be had upon the testimony of an accomplice, unless he is corroborated by such other evidence as tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the crime or the circumstances of the commission. From this it follows that the defendant cannot be convicted of the crime charged in the indictment, or of any other criminal offense thereunder, upon the testimony of an accomplice, unless there is other evidence which, of itself, and unsupported by the testimony of the accomplice, tends in some degree to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense charged. The corroborative evidence will not be sufficient if it merely tends to raise a suspicion of the guilt of the accused; and the corroboration must be on material, and not on immaterial matter, or matters affecting the accused and not any other parties. But the corroborating evidence need not tend to establish the precise facts testified to by the accomplice. It will not be sufficient if, as a whole, it tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime charged against him. The law permits an accomplice to testify and the jury is to give his testimony such weight as in its judgment it is entitled to receive. The law says only that his testimony alone, unsupported by any other corroborating evidence tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime, is insufficient to convict the defendant; but if you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, that there is other testimony in the case besides that of the accomplice, which tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime charged in, the indictment, then you are to take all the testimony, including that of the accomplice, giving it such weight as in your judgment it deserves; and say whether or not it satisfied your mind beyond a reasonable doubt, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. An accomplice is one who voluntarily and willingly commits, or aids, abets, advises, or encourages another in the commission of a crime.

"Under the laws of our state, all persons concerned in the commission of a crime, whether it be felony or misdemeanor, and whether they directly commit the act constituting the crime or aid and abet in its commission, though not present, are principals, and are to be tried and punished as such. Therefore, if you shall find from the evidence and circumstances submitted to you in this case that the fatal blow was struck by the said Joseph Kelly, and shall further find from the evidence and circumstances that have been submitted to you in this case beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant at the bar, in pursuance of a common understanding or agreement with the defendant, Joseph Kelly, aided, abetted, advised or encouraged the said Joseph Kelly in killing the said George W. Sayres, then the defendant at the bar is a principal, and as such is as responsible to the law, as if he had struck the fatal blow himself, if you shall find from the evidence and circumstances, beyond a reasonable doubt, as I have before said, that the fatal blow was so struck as charged in the indictment.

"I would further instruct you that if two or more persons enter into an agreement or understanding to do or to commit an unlawful act, and in the prosecution of the unlawful act, or design, one of the parties to the agreement or understanding goes a step beyond the others, and does an act not strictly in conformity with the understanding or agreement entered into, but one which would be the naturally expectant result from the attempt to commit, or carry out the original agreement or understanding of the parties, then all the parties to said agreement or understanding would be equally responsible for said act; and if in the prosecution of such unlawful design, an individual is killed, or death ensue as the result thereof, and the said act which so caused the death of the said individual was done purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, it would be murder in all who entered into, or took part in the execution, or carrying out of said design to commit said unlawful act. For the act of one or furtherance of the original agreement or understanding in consideration of law, is the act of all, and he who advises, aids, abets or encourages another to do an unlawful act is responsible for all natural or probable consequences that may result from the commission of the unlawful act."

The court charged that the jury could bring in four verdicts, as follows: Guilty as charged in the indictment, guilty of murder in the second degree, guilty of manslaughter, and not guilty, and he instructed them how they might find such verdicts, if according to the testimony in the case they found it consistent with the facts.

In conclusion the court said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I now submit this case to you upon all the evidence and circumstances that have been presented herein, governed by the instructions of the court as to the law. Weigh it carefully and conscientiously. Let your deliberations be free from all passion or prejudice, guided by the sole purpose of doing equal justice between the state of Oregon on the one hand, and this defendant, X. N. Steeves, on the other."

TO SETTLE OLD SCORES.

Guatemala Wishes to Form a League to Coerce Mexico.

MEXICO, Jan. 4.—The expected arrival of ministers from Honduras and Salvador and the possible nomination of ministers from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have put a new light on the Guatemalan-Mexican boundary negotiations. The evident object is to support Guatemala and bring force to make Mexico back down. All appearances are that Guatemala is making efforts to form a Central American league against Mexico for the settlement of old scores. The Guatemalan minister, it is alleged, telegraphed, after his official reception, that the response of Diaz was applauded, contrary to diplomatic precedent, and that he used threatening language and prejudged a question of high importance to all Central America. The minister is evidently not pleasing to his chief, for it is alleged that Barrios requested that he pursue a more conciliatory course. The policy of Mariscal and Diaz is noted as forbearing; but, unless the envoy takes a different tack, affairs may become so strained that his recall will follow.

Pleasant to palate and healthful to stomach is the delicious food prepared with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

A Profitable Mexican Road.

COATZACOALCOS, Mex., Jan. 4.—The business of the National Tehauntepec railroad is increasing rapidly, and the federal government has found it profitable. There will be several important feeders constructed the present year. It is announced that the government has rejected the proposition of C. P. Huntington to buy the Tehauntepec road.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

The Minister of Agriculture Thinks Them Free From Disease.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 4.—The minister of agriculture was interviewed today in reference to the quarantine by Belgium of Canadian cattle. He said he was confident there had been a mistake. He thought there would be no difficulty in proving that the animals complained of, which were supposed to have been shipped from Quebec on the steamer Hispania, were free from pleuro-pneumonia. Sir Charles Tupper, he said, had ordered the lungs of the cattle complained of to be immediately forwarded to the French expert Sacard, at Paris, who will make a thorough examination.

Increased Pension for Hosea Brown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—On motion of Hermann a bill was passed by the house today granting an increased pension to Hosea Brown, aged 103, a survivor of the war of 1812

AUSTRIA'S FIRST STEP

IT IS A FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST THAT SUGAR DUTY.

So Far, No Threat of Retaliation Has Accompanied the Protest, but it Will Certainly Follow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The tariff war between the United States and Europe reached an acute phase today. The first official act of Herr Henglemuller, now Austrian minister, was the lodgment of a protest against that paragraph in the sugar schedule act which imposes an additional duty of one-tenth of one cent on sugar coming into the United States from countries which pay an export bounty on it. This action was taken today. The ground taken by the minister is similar to that which formed the basis of the protest of Germany—that the additional duty paid discriminates against Austria, and consequently is a violation of the treaty of commerce with that nation. So far no threat of retaliation has accompanied the protest, but in this Minister Henglemuller is but following the example set by the German minister, and the next step will undoubtedly be in the same direction. The United States is already at odds with Cuba, Germany and Austria over the sugar duty, and in the case of France there are already indications of the adoption of a retaliatory policy in the imposition of restrictions upon our meat trade and the importation of American wheat and flour. This subject was under consideration by the cabinet today, and as far as can be gathered the outcome, if congress fails to come to the relief of the executive by the removal of the duty which is supposed to cause the trouble, then resort must be had to retaliation, which will either open European countries to our exports, or close our own ports to all European products.

HAS THE HATCHET BEEN BURIED?

Senator Hill Among the Guests at the President's Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—When the list of the names of the guests at the president's dinner to the cabinet was given out last evening, the appearance among them of Senator Hill, of New York, was received with incredulity. There had been no intimation that the New York senator was to be present, and when it became know about town that Mr. Hill was the guest of the president, the fact was at once the subject of the greatest speculation. There had been rumors that an understanding had been reached between the president and Mr. Hill, but the presence of the latter at the White House last night was the first tangible evidence that the rumors were probably authentic. But once during the administration has Mr. Hill been within the portals of the executive mansion. That time was after the arrival of Senator Murphy, and the two New York senators appeared at the White House together, but the best information is that they did not see the president at that time. The president and Mr. Hill met in the general assemblage before the dinner began last evening, and their meeting, to every appearance, was one of extreme cordiality.

OTHER NATIONAL NEWS.

Austria's Protest Filed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Baron von Hengelmueller, the new minister of Austria, today presented Secretary Gresham a formal protest from his government, similar to that presented by the German ambassador, August 8 last, protesting against the discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 per cent per pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, as provided by the Wilson tariff act. The protest, as in the case of Germany, is based on the fact that the action of congress cannot be reconciled with the most favored-nation clause, which governs the economic relations of the two countries. This clause appears in our existing treaty with Austria in almost identical terms with that between the United States and Prussia, upon which the German protest was based.

Nominated and Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—These nominations have been sent to the senate:

Colonel Guido N. Lieber, assistant judge advocate-general, to be judge advocate-general, with a rank of brigadier-general; Lieutenant-Commander Franklin Hanford, to be commander; Passed Assistant Engineer Robert W. Galt, to be chief engineer.

The senate today confirmed the following nominations of postmasters in Oregon: Thomas J. Stiles, at Albany; W. Fletcher Horn, Grant's Pass.

San Francisco Custom-House Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Charges of political assessments and of partisan removals in the San Francisco custom-house have been under consideration by the civil service commission for some time, through correspondence with the collector and others at San Francisco. The commission has determined to make a thorough investigation, and an agent will be sent to conduct an inquiry at the custom-house probably within a month.

Superintendents of Stations Included.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The president today issued an order extending the civil service regulations to all superintendents of stations in postoffices in the United States. The order takes effect immediately on its promulgation. There are 125 of these officers in the United States.

A fair complexion comes from pure food. What woman would not prefer food cooked with Dr. Price's Baking Powder?

GREAT NORTHERN ANNUAL

The Showing of the New Transcontinental Line for a Year.

The Great Northern's annual report has been issued in pamphlet form. The earning statement shows:

	1893.	1894.
Gross earnings	$13,522,581	$11,245,357
Per mile	4,034	3,013
Operating expenses	7,335,417	6,488,779
Per mile	2,188	1,723
Net earnings	6,187,164	4,856,577
Per mile	1,846	1,290
Taxes	375,554	411,942

The showing of the Great Northern Express Company is:

Gross earnings	$356,973
Operating expenses	192,773
Transportation expenses	149,026
Balance	15,176

The report states that the conditions prevailing throughout the country have been such as to test the value of railway property to a greater extent than during any other year in the existence of the company, financial disturbances having fallen with particular severity on the lines operated west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The operation of the road has been attended with great hardships and much difficulty, but notwithstanding the strike and general reduction of the average rate per ton per mile, the company has been able to pay its interest and guaranteed obligations and its usual dividend, with a deficiency of $104,153. During the summer of 1894, a very gratifying increase occurred in the lumber traffic from Puget sound to the East, and the increase in coal, ore and mineral traffic in Montana is adding largely to the company's earnings.

The company has no further extensions in view, and its efforts will now be turned to the development of its local business on all its lines. It is expected that the ships of the Northern Steamship Company will, in addition to their own earnings, greatly aid the passenger business of the railway company.

The Chicago Meeting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Nothing was done at the general meeting of the railroads today, beyond considering further the Union Pacific boycott. No conclusion was reached. It has turned out that the differences between the Atchison & Topeka and the Southern Pacific, which were thought to have been settled, still exist. An agreement was entered into by Assistant Passenger Agent White, of the Atchison & Topeka, and General Passenger Agent Goodman, of the Southern Pacific, and it was thought this arrangement was final, but, after it had been drawn up, Mr. Goodman changed his mind.

Another California Paper Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Sierra Valley Railroad Company was incorporated today. The object of the company is to build a railroad from Reno, Nev., through Washoe county, Nev., to the summit of Beckwith pass, in Lassen county, Cal., and thence to the town of Quincy, Plumas county, Cal. The directors are I. M. Platt, Joseph Elder, John Slittie, Fletcher F. Rier and William S. Kittle. The capital stock is $1,500,000, of which $160,000 has been subscribed. Platt has subscribed for $80,000.

WILLAPA'S NEW ROUTE.

The Steamer Will Run Between the Sound and Alaska.

The steamer Willapa, formerly a well-known Portland boat, is now at Tacoma being fitted out for Alaska business. A company was recently formed on the Sound for the purpose of putting on a line from Tacoma to Alaska points, and the first trip of the Willapa will be made about March 1. A force of men is now at work on the steamer, rebuilding and refitting her houses. New machinery is to be put in, and an electric light plant is to be one of the features of the improvements. The steerage is to be built so as to accommodate comfortably 24 passengers, while a number of new staterooms are being built for the cabin passengers. On his recent visit to Alaska, Captain George Roberts, one of the promoters, received assurances of business that will keep the steamer running full of cargo all the time. It is believed that the coming season will see a large emigration to Alaska by reason of the development of gold-mining properties and the many recent discoveries. The discoveries on Annette island by prospectors have stimulated a new interest among local mining men in the great territory northward. The trade of the territory even now is large and sure. Juneau and Sitka are both prosperous towns, while many new settlements are coming into being. Aside from the trade of Southeastern Alaska, the company is aiming to secure a hold on the business of the vast Yukon region by connecting with vessels running up that great river. The steamer Willapa was for several years on the route between Portland and Gray's harbor, and later was sold to Sound parties and run on a line on the lower sound.

Lake Shipbuilding.

There is a revival of shipbuilding on the great lakes. Work has been recommenced at the Globe shipyard, at Cleveland, on the North Land, the sister ship of the North West. The only material change contemplated is in the arrangement of passenger quarters. In addition there are five other passenger boats, with an aggregate value of $1,330,000, that are either contracted for or are thought sure to be built, and 13 freight vessels of 43,850 net tons register, valued at $1,540,000. One of these, for which the Minnesota Steamship Company is asking bids, is to be 400 feet on the keel, 48 feet beam, with a depth of 28 feet. It will register 6000 tons net. There is also talk of building a fast sidewheel steamer for the Cleveland and Buffalo route, and new boats for lines on Lake Michigan.

Traffic on Erie Canal.

The traffic via the Erie canal for the season just closed shows a slight improvement in grain shipment, and a large improvement in lumber and shingles, pig iron, and general merchandise as compared with last year. The shipments of grain for the season were 48,428,521 bushels, as against 48,042,715 last year. Lumber shows an increase of 5,000,000 feet. The total value of shipments by canal was $41,256,302, as against $53,474,254 in 1893. The total value of the receipts by canal was $51,901,735, as against $35,915,030, last year. The total number of boats cleared was 6621, as against 7255, in 1893. The average rate paid for carrying grain was the lowest on record, being 3.2 cents per bushel.

Repairing the Scottish Dales.

The contract for repairing the British ship Scottish Dales has been let to Mr. Robert Loller, of this city, for $19,900. This is the vessel which was almost wrecked in the recent gale, and after being blown far out of her course put into the Sound, and was towed back to the Columbia. The ship is now lying at the sand dock, where all the work will be done. The repairs will include blacksmith work and overhauling of the spars and rigging. Mr. Loller commenced work on the ship yesterday, and will have the job completed within 10 days.

New Tank Steamers.

The American Steel Barge Company, of Superior, Wis., is to build for the Standard Oil Company two 8-tank steel vessels for carrying oil along the Atlantic coast. The vessels will be 170 feet long over all, 33 feet beam and 17 feet deep. Though the American Steel Barge Company is primarily a builder of the whaleback type, and several Standard Oil men are interested in it, these vessels will not be whalebacks.

At Newport News.

Nearly 1600 men are now on the pay-roll of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry-Dock Company, a greater number than has been at the plant for a long time. The work now on hand, and that to be done early in the coming year is important. After the repairs to the steamer New York, of the American line, are finished, it is thought that the steamer Paris, of the same line, will be overhauled.

The Empress Injured at Calais.

CALAIS, France, Jan. 4.—The mail boat Empress, from Dover, England, with 156 passengers from London and the Indian mail on board, collided, while making this port during the evening, with a pier head. She smashed her paddle box, carried away her bridge and drove a hole in her side. She is lying in a dangerous position in front of the Casino. Lifeboat crews rescued her passengers.

Edison never invented anything of greater value to the world than is Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Anxiety for the Prescott.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Much anxiety is felt for the steamship Prescott, which sailed from Sunderland, December 29, for Marseilles. Life buoys bearing her name have been found on the Yorkshire coast. She carried a crew of 25.

The Crew Numbered Twenty Men.

LIMERICK, Jan. 4.—The owners of the Clyde steamer Inistrahull, now nine days overdue, believe that she, with a crew of 20 men, has been lost.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 4.—Empress of Japan sailed for Vancouver January 4.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Cleared—Umatilla, for Victoria and Port Townsend. Departed—Columbia, for Astoria and Portland; Point Loma, for Gray's harbor.

Battle With Moonshiners.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 4.—A battle between a posse of revenue officers and a gang of "moonshiners" in Van Buren county occurred today. The officers discovered a still hidden in a mountain gorge. Bullets flew in every direction. Putnam, the leader of the moonshiners, and his nephew, a boy of 17, were mortally wounded. Two of the moonshiners were captured. None of the posse were injured.

The bulk of India and Ceylon teas go to Europe, but the United States now buy largely, giving preference to "Blue Cross" Ceylon teas.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
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CROCKERY — Full lines of Crockery and Tableware. Importers' prices. Hotel and Restaurant Ware in great variety. Bids furnished on large orders.

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A CONTEST AFTER ALL

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS TO APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Bill to Be Presented Monday Preventing the Speaker of the Assembly Canvassing Returns.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 4.—Governor-elect Budd and several members of the legislature are already in the city. Senator Seawell received a dispatch from San Francisco, stating that the executive committee of the republican committee had ignored the legal committee recently appointed, and will ask the legislature to pass a bill Monday to prevent the speaker of the assembly from canvassing the returns for governor. This dispatch was shown Mr. Budd at the Sutter Club, and when asked about it he said:

"It is the most infamous attempt to defraud the people of their votes that was ever heard of. It is the first time in the history of our country that a retroactive law has ben specially proposed to place in the hands of partisans the unseating of a man already elected. If this law can be changed, in the future any law can likewise be altered by any political party for like purposes. It strikes at the very foundation of our political system, and endangers the stability of our government. It is an insult to the people, and especially an affront to the legislators, who will undoubtedly use their own judgment under their oaths and treat the matter with the contempt it deserves. That I am elected appears by the returns in the secretary of state's office, which have by him been certified to Governor Markham. This is the only record required by law to be kept. I shall certainly qualify next week as governor and assume the duties of the office."

THE LEGISLATURES IN SESSION.

What Governor Stone Said to the Solons of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—The governor transmitted his annual paper to the legislature today. Governor Stone in his message, among other things, asks for an increased appropriation for the support of the National Guard. In this connection he says:

"The maintenance of a fairly well equipped militia is not only in conformity to our theories of government, but it is a positive necessity. The presence of an adequate and efficient force of this kind removes all excuse for the employment of the regular army in purely domestic affairs. It was never intended by our forefathers that the federal military should be used, without invitation, to do or aid in doing these things which are incumbent upon the police or civil authorities of the states. The theory of our government contemplates that our chief reliance for a military force shall be upon the militia, which is a national as well as a state organization. It is always to be greatly hoped that there will be no need to employ the military, but when the necessity does arise it is often of the highest moment. The present force is not large, although, I think, large enough to meet any probable contingency."

He reviewed the general affairs of the state, showing them to be in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that, from a business point of view, the past two years have been characterized by the most trying circumstances. Among them he mentioned the financial panic of 1893, the Coxey movement and the coal and railroad strikes. Of the latter strike, Governor Stone says:

"During the railroad war, while both the militia and the regular army were galloping over many of our neighboring states; while battles were being fought, property destroyed and men slain; while passion was high, excitement intense and tumult universal, no instance of disorder occurred in this state of sufficient magnitude to attract more than a passing notice. Many thousands of men abandoned their posts, and for a few days the railroads were embarrassed because of local conditions; but it is a well-known fact that railroads of Missouri were more affected by what occurred without than within the state. The peace of this great state was scarcely broken. Throughout this conflict no instance of disorder occurred which could not be easily controlled by the local constabulary. There never was a time when there was any real need for outside assistance."

Baking powder keeps much better when the cans are not quite filled. Yet the powder should always be full weight, as is invariably the case with Dr. Price's.

Holcomb Is Now Governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 4.—Silas A. Holcomb was formally inducted into the office of chief executive of the state of Nebraska yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The inauguration ceremonies were of the simplest and most informal character. The gubernatorial party went to the capitol and remained in the executive apartments until notified by the committee from the joint convention that the legislature was prepared to listen to the message of the outgoing governor. The galleries and lobbies of representative hall were packed with the throngs of people long before 3 o'clock. Governor Crounse's message was of more than usual length, and occupied more than an hour in its delivery. After he had finished, a committee escorted Chief Justice Norval to the hall, and the oath of office was administered to Governor Holcomb and the other state officers. Governor Holcomb then proceeded with his inaugural message.

United With the Populists.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—The organization of the state senate has been effected by a combination between the populists and democrats. Lockwood, pop., was elected speaker pro tem.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Opposition to Wolcott Confined to Populists and Democrats.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—In regard to the rumors prevalent today of a combination to defeat A. O. Wolcott, the caucus nominee for United States senator, J. F. Sanders, national republican committeeman from Colorado, said this evening:

"There are 57 republican members in the present legislature, a majority of 14 over the populists and democrats on joint ballot. Each of these members will vote for Wolcott's re-election. There are no dissatisfied republicans, and the reported opposition of Senator Bowen and Colonel Stratton is simply nonsense."

Will Oppose Elkins.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 4.—Nelson Whittaker, the millionaire iron manufacturer, today issued a public letter, announcing his candidacy for the United States senate.

Anxious to Succeed Burrows.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—Secretary of State Washington Gardner today announced himself as a candidate to succeed Representative Burrows. Ex-State Senator P. L. Colgrove, of Hastings, has also announced his candidacy. Should an extra session of congress be called, Governor Rich will order an election in the fourth district as soon as the president's proclamation is issued, otherwise he will not have the vacancy filled until after the legislature adjourns.

Another Candidate in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Ex-Congressman George Adams, of this city, announced today that he was a candidate for the United States senate, to succeed Mr. Cullom. W. E. Mason and Joseph Medill are the other candidates, although Mr. Medill is not seeking election.

ENDOWED BY PENNOYER

The Governor's Handsome Gift to Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 4.—Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, has endowed Williams college with a scholarship of $34,500 in memory of his son, who died here last term. The money is to be used for the support of needy and deserving students, preference being given to Oregon students, when such are in the college.

(An Oregonian reporter who called at Governor Pennoyer's residence, last night, ascertained that he had retired early, and his family requested that he be not disturbed. The above dispatch could not, therefore, be verified.)

The Colored Preacher's Case.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The Rev. A. S. Hampton, the colored man arrested on a Kentucky requisition and held by Judge Buchwalter until assurances are brought from the governor of Kentucky and the judge of the court that Hampton would be protected from mob violence, and be allowed a fair trial, was again before Judge Buchwalter today. The Kentucky representative said he had received no assurance from the governor or judge, and Judge Buchwalter took the case under advisement. A dense crowd attended the court, and the most intense interest was manifested.

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3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

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