

The Corvallis Gazette.

County Clerk

VOL. XXXII.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

NO. 25.

TRANSPORTATION.

East and South

VIA THE SHASTA ROUTE OF THE Southern Pacific R'y Co.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY.

10:30 P.M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	8:10 A.M.
2:10 P.M.	Leave	Albany	Arrive	4:30 P.M.
10:45 A.M.	Arrive	San Francisco	Leave	8:30 P.M.

ROSEBURG MAIL-DAILY.

8:30 A.M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	4:30 P.M.
12:45 P.M.	Leave	Albany	Arrive	1:15 P.M.
2:20 P.M.	Arrive	Roseburg	Leave	8:30 A.M.

Salem Passenger Daily.

4:00 P.M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	1:15 A.M.
6:15 P.M.	Arrive	Salem	Leave	8:30 A.M.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Between Portland and Corvallis. Mail train daily (except Sunday).				
7:30 A.M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	6:20 P.M.
12:15 P.M.	Arrive	Corvallis	Leave	1:35 P.M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Central and Eastern Ry. EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday).

4:05 P.M.	Leave	Portland	Arrive	8:25 A.M.
7:25 P.M.	Arrive	McMinnville	Leave	5:00 A.M.

Through tickets to all points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from A. E. Miller, agent, Corvallis.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, A. G. F. & A., Portland, Or.

O.R.&N.

E. McNEIL, Receiver.

TO THE EAST

GIVES THE CHOICE OF TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTES

VIA GREAT NORTHERN RY. VIA UNION PACIFIC RY.

SPOKANE DENVER MINNEAPOLIS OMAHA AND ST. PAUL KANSAS CITY

LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN CITIES

OCEAN STEAMERS LEAVE PORTLAND EVERY 5 DAYS

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

For full details call on or address W. H. HURLBURT, Gen'l Pass. Agent, PORTLAND, OR.

OREGON CENTRAL AND EASTERN R. R. CO.

YAQUINA BAY ROUTE

Connects at Yaquina Bay with the San Francisco & Yaquina Bay STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship "Farallon"

A 1st and 2nd class in every respect. Sails from Yaquina for San Francisco about every eight days. Passenger car accommodations unsurpassed. Shortest route between the Willamette valley and California.

Fare from Albany or Points West to San Francisco: Cabin round trip, good for 60 days, \$18. For sailing days apply to W. A. CUMMINGS, Agent, Corvallis, Oregon.

EDWIN STONF, Manager, Corvallis, Oregon. CHAS. CLARK, Sup't, Corvallis, Oregon.

THE NEW WAY EAST

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and O. R. & N. CO.'S LINES--The Short Route

Through in WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA, DAKOTAS, MINNESOTA, and the East.

Through tickets on sale to and from CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, and ALL POINTS in the United States, Canada and Europe.

The Great Northern Railway is a new transcontinental line. Runs buffet-library observation cars, palace sleeping and dining cars, family tourist sleepers and first and second class coaches.

Having a rock-ballast track the Great Northern Railway is free from dust, one of the chief annoyances of transcontinental travel.

Round trip tickets with stop-over privileges and choice of return routes. For further information call upon or write C. E. SMITH, Occidental Hotel, Corvallis, Oregon, or C. C. DONAVAN, Gen'l Ag't, 122 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

COVERED WITH SCALES

Eczema in Worst Form Face a Loathsome Sight Could not Leave House

HAD TO SACRIFICE HAIR In Despair Dismiss Doctors and Begin the Use of CUTICURA REMEDIES

Effect Wonderful In Three Weeks Scales Gone in Six Weeks Cure is Complete

About four years ago Eczema made its appearance on my head in its worst form. I was attended by two physicians, but notwithstanding their treatment it continued spreading until my face was covered with scales and became a loathsome sight. For three months I did not leave the house, and people passing would turn and look back when seeing me at the window. I had a fine head of hair, seven years' growth, and had to sacrifice it. I was in despair. The physicians had failed even to relieve me, when one of them recommended CUTICURA SOAP. My father dismissed the doctors and procured a full set of CUTICURA REMEDIES. I commenced using them according to directions, and in three weeks from the time I began, the scales had left my face and the skin lost its scaly hue. In six weeks I was entirely cured. My face was smooth and my complexion clear and finer than it had ever been before. I used three boxes of CUTICURA, one half dozen cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA Lotion. Persons having any doubts about this testimonial being genuine, can write to the physicians who cheerfully tell them more about CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MISS MARION A. SMITH, Sunbury, Pa.

The most miraculous cures daily effected by CUTICURA Remedies prove them to be the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies ever compounded.

Special Cure "Treatise."—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA Lotion (blood purifier).

How to Cure Every Skin Disease, free. For Free Data, & Circular, Send Prop. to Best Approximate CUTICURA Anti-Pain PLASTERS

WOMEN

DR. WILSON

Office over First National Bank. Residence, 120 block west of courthouse. Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., Saturdays and evenings by appointment.

DR. L. G. ALTMAN

HOMOEOPATHIST Diseases of women and children and general practice. Office over Allen & Woodward's drug store. Office hours—8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

At residence, corner of 3rd and Harrison after hours and on Sundays.

BOWEN LESTER

DENTIST

Office upstairs over First National Bank. Strictly First-Class Work Guaranteed

Corvallis, Oregon

F. M. JOHNSON

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

CORVALLIS, OREGON Does a general practice in all the courts. Also agent for all the first-class insurance companies.

NOTARY PUBLIC. JUSTICE PEACE.

E. E. WILSON

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

Office in Zeroff building, opposite postoffice.

M. O. WILKINS

Stenographer and Notary Public

Court reporting and referee sittings made specialties, as well as type-writing and other reporting. Office opposite postoffice, Corvallis, Or.

E. HOLGATE, Notary Public. H. L. HOLGATE, Justice of the Peace.

HOLGATE & SON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Corvallis, Oregon

J. R. BRYSON W. E. YATES J. FRED YATES

Bryson, Yates & Yates

LAWYERS

CORVALLIS OREGON

FOUR STATES SHAKEN

Three Distinct Earthquake Shocks Are Felt.

HOUSES SWAYED, GLASS BROKEN

Fissure Opened Over One Hundred Feet Deep in One of the Hills of Philadelphia Park.

Brooklyn, Sept. 3.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt by residents of Brooklyn about 6 o'clock this morning. No damage to life or property is reported from any section of the city. The districts of East New York and South Brooklyn received the greatest shocks, but the rumblings were distinctly felt in other sections of the city. Contradictory reports are given as to the severity of the shocks. The first shock, which was felt at 6 o'clock, was followed by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. This was followed by two slighter shocks, which, according to some reports, died away in low, grating tones.

Superintendent of Police McKelvy telephoned to the police headquarters from his Green-avenue residence that he had been awakened from a sound sleep by the earthquake. He said the house oscillated and that the bed he was sleeping in moved perceptibly.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Crosby, who was sleeping at Coney Island, also telephoned to headquarters that the shock was very severe in that section of Brooklyn. He described it as a low, rumbling noise, and added that many houses had been shaken, all the inhabitants being aroused from their sleep.

James Jackson, night watchman at the municipal building, said that residents of the Twenty-fifth ward were startled by three shocks in rapid succession, and heard a rumbling noise. The houses trembled and many pictures and other ornaments hanging on the walls were thrown to the floor.

Two conductors of the Atlantic-avenue railroad, who were dining in a restaurant on Washington street, reported that they felt the shock. The building trembled and plates and other dishes on the table were moved. The second shock was like the effects of a distant explosion. At many hotels the guests were so frightened by the vibration that they hurried into the hallways to find out the cause of the troubles.

The guests at the Pierpont house were very much alarmed, and many of them went down stairs and asked the night clerk what had happened. They thought an explosion must have occurred.

New York, Sept. 3.—According to Weather Forecaster Dunn, the earthquake reached this city at 6:11 o'clock this morning. The shock was light and lasted ten seconds. It traveled from south to north. Comparatively few persons in the city noticed the disturbance.

Sandy Hook, Sept. 3.—A shock, apparently that of an earthquake, lasting about three seconds, was felt about 6:08 A. M. today.

Jersey City, Sept. 3.—New Jersey felt the force of the earthquake. The tremor extended throughout the northern part, while the southern section appears to have escaped the experience entirely. From all of the cities and villages in the northern section, the story received is the same. The shock was preceded and accompanied by a low, rumbling sound, which marks the earthquake. This trembling lasted several seconds. In some places the estimate of time is three seconds, while other sections place the duration at from fifteen to twenty seconds. The general course of the shock was from east to west.

I'll Will Go to Japan. Little Rock, August 30.—Dean Davis, who for two years has been in charge of Trinity cathedral, has accepted the position of professor of systematic divinity in the seminary at Tokio.

Nebraska's Beet Crop. Norfolk, Sept. 3.—There are about 4,000 acres of sugar beets in Norfolk district all "laid by," and in much better condition than any previous year. Recent rains have benefited the beets greatly. With continued favorable conditions for roots, the result of the harvest will exceed other seasons, and will probably be more than 40,000 tons, which would mean an output of some 7,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar, and a run of more than 100 days and nights. The advantages of beet culture were clearly demonstrated last year. Heavy weather retarded the progress, but made the root richer in sugar. It is believed that the enormous sugar output of the state this year will be a factor in the world's sugar market.

Still Another Hero. Seattle, Sept. 3.—Train No. 2, on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road, and its engine, tender and refrigerator car were derailed this afternoon about twenty miles from this city. A tree had been burned about the roots and fell down the bank across the rails, spreading them badly. The train consisted of eight coaches, several of them filled with excursionists. Engineer Gabriel did not see the tree until within two car lengths, but stood at his post and saved the train. As the engine tilted over he jumped, striking his spine against a tie, injuring him severely. The passengers did not know their danger till it was over.

The Sons of Veterans. Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—The Sons of Veterans hold their annual encampment at Knoxville, Tenn., September 16 to 19. This is the first meeting by the national organization south of the Ohio and the Potomac, and like the Grand Army encampment at Louisville, marks a new era in national history. Commander-in-Chief W. E. Bondie, of this city, has made every preparation and has been ably assisted by his staff and by the people of East Tennessee.

Extent of the Dreaded Disease. St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Official returns show that there have been 2,250 cases of cholera and 718 deaths from that disease in the government of Volhonia, between July 11 and August 17.

WASHINGTON'S SCHOOL TAX.

Law Authorizing County Commissioners to Levy a Tax in Force.

Olympia, Sept. 3.—The question as to whether chapter 93, laws of 1895, providing for the levy of a school tax by the state board of equalization, widely known as the "barfoot school-law," repeals the law authorizing county commissioners to levy a county school tax, is one which has been considerably discussed of late. Assistant Attorney-General Haight has addressed the following opinion to the prosecuting attorney of Whitman county on this subject:

"You inquire in your communication of the 23d inst., whether chapter 68, laws of 1895, providing for the levy of a school tax by the state board of equalization, repeals so much of section 64 of the revenue laws of 1893 as authorizes the boards of county commissioners to levy a county school tax.

An inspection of the act of 1895 shows that there is no express repeal. As to whether there is any repeal by implication, it must be said that there is no inconsistency between the two provisions of law and both must stand, unless it clearly appears from the act of 1895 that that act was intended to cover the whole subject of taxation for school purposes.

Whatever might have been the intention of those who originally drafted the bill, it is understood to be a part of the history of this bill that its passage was secured by a compromise reducing the amount to be obtained by the state levy from \$10 to \$8 per child of school age in the state. It is also a fact that the average disbursement for school purposes per child of school age within the state during the past year was upward of \$11. It is quite apparent, therefore, that the actual condition of the schools of this state, with reference to which the law of 1895 was passed, would indicate that the law of 1895 was not the sole provision for the maintenance of the schools of the state. The fact is in harmony with the language of the act of 1895, which nowhere intimates or suggests or implies that its provisions are to furnish the sole authority for the levying of taxes for the support of the public schools of the state.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the provisions of section 64 of the revenue law of 1893, empowering the county commissioners to levy a school tax, are still in force."

A HANDSOME SHOWING.

The Year's Production of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

Denver, Sept. 3.—The third annual report of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, just made public, shows that the gross earnings for the year were \$5,667,195, as compared with \$4,475,747 for the preceding twelve months.

The company's production of iron ore, during the year, was 249,230 tons, charges, paid a dividend of 8 per cent on \$2,000,000 preferred stock, and at the end of the year had a surplus of \$4,874. The net earnings were \$804,229, an increase of \$148,464 over the preceding year. The coal product showed an increase of 141,649 tons, and the coke product increased 65,993 tons. The total product of coal was 1,490,435 tons, and of coke 249,230 tons.

The company produced upward of 550,000 tons of manufactured iron. It has been shown that the fuel and iron company can produce iron and steel at prices that compete successfully with the large Eastern factories.

Some of the old residents of Marshall field, Or., claim that grading for the new school building will disclose the graves of a few whites and Indians, who were buried there about thirty years ago. The site at one time was used as a cemetery, but most, if not all, of the bodies were removed to what is now known as the old graveyard, when the lot was deeded for school purposes.

Prosecuting Attorney Stewart has filed suit against ex-Treasurer Clump and his bondsmen for \$38,000, the full amount of the funds that should have been turned over by Clump to his successor, says the Port Angeles, Wash., Times-Tribune. He ignores the settlement made by the commissioners with the First National bank, which, if allowed, would leave Clump's shortage a little over \$4,000.

The civil service commission at Washington has ordered an examination held at the customhouse in Port Townsend October 1, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for eligibles for the positions of clerk, day inspector, night inspector, messenger and boatman in the Puget sound customs district. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. No application will be accepted unless filed with the secretary of the board of examiners at Port Townsend, in complete form on the proper blanks before the house of closing business September 11, 1895.

The wheat crop in Wasco county, Or., is turning out much better than was anticipated a few days ago. The cool weather has allowed the berry to ripen slowly, and very little shriveled wheat will be harvested. Max Voight, who has a large ranch fifteen miles from The Dalles, will harvest 2,500 bushels of wheat from his place, when two weeks ago he only counted on getting about 1,800 bushels. One of the large warehouse buildings of R. Feldman & Co., of Marous, Wash., was burned Saturday night, resulting in a total loss of the building and \$2,500 worth of groceries stored therein. There was no insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary. Soon after the fire the little 6-year-old boy of Mr. Feldman, while playing about the smoldering ruins, fell upon the coals and was severely burned.

NORTH PACIFIC NEWS

Happenings of Interest in the Progressive Northwest.

BRIEF REPORTS OF LATE EVENTS

A Budget of Items Gathered From All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Already the farmers around Colfax, Wash., have begun hauling their grain in from the fields.

The average price for twelve cayuses sold at the North Yakima, Wash., pound the other day was \$1.75.

Assessor Jackson has assessed the Southern Pacific roadbed at \$10,000 per mile in Jackson county, whereat the railroad officials are considerably exercised.

The officers of the Salvation army in Washington and Oregon, forty or fifty in number, will celebrate the harvest home festival in Tacoma September 26, 27 and 28.

The war in Oakesdale, Wash., over cows running at large in the city, seems at an end, as the court has issued a mandamus to the mayor to sign the ordinance.

The point has been raised that Washington is not equally represented in congress because the legislature has failed to divide the state into congressional districts.

A petition has been sent to Governor McGraw from Spokane for the pardon of William Matthews, who is in the penitentiary for assaulting Deputy Sheriff Pugh.

The appeal bond in the case of the state vs. Cummings has been fixed at \$5,000. Cummings is the man who not long ago was found guilty of killing his hired man.

Friday, November 1, is the day set by Judge Hume, of Seattle, for the execution of Henry Craemer, convicted of murdering Mrs. Philippa Mueller and her baby boy Fritz.

Mount Baker, Wash., was visible Sunday evening for the first time in eight weeks, the smoke of the forest fires having died away. The new peak, whether the work of an avalanche or volcanic eruption, is still there, so that it is certainly not composed of soft snow, says the Revelle.

The sawmills on the north Santiam are all busily employed at present getting out lumber and timbers for the O. C. & E. railroad. The Santiam Lumbering Company, at Mill City, will put in a night shift and run day and night, getting out bridge timbers. The force of bridge carpenters is to be largely increased.

Reports from Haystack, Or., are to the effect that Siegrist, the victim of the recent stabbing affray, is getting along all right, and has no intention of dying at present. Young Swift, who did the stabbing, was among the prisoners who recently attempted to escape from the Canyon City jail. However, he was recaptured.

The superintendent's report shows that there were in Thurston county, Wash., during the school year 3,410 school children between 5 and 21 years of age, 1,790 males and 1,701 females. There were 2,575 enrolled in the public schools, and 288 in private schools, leaving 693 of school age who had no schooling. The average daily attendance in public schools was 1,884.

It was said that at least half of those on the calendar would plead guilty, and, judging by the proceedings, the estimate was not too much. Six big policemen had to keep the crowd in order, and they had to keep hustling.

In two hours before noon \$7,700 in fines was received. The collections from excise fines for the month of August amount to \$20,000.

Zella's Suit Against George Gould. Jersey City, Sept. 2.—Counsel for Zella Nicolaus-Ruhman was today granted permission by Judge Lippincott, of the supreme court, to incorporate in the suit against George J. Gould for the face value of a check for \$40,000, which the latter is alleged to have forcibly taken from her, the additional charge of assault recently made by Mrs. Ruhman against Mr. Gould. The complaint asserts that as a result of the alleged assault, the date of which is set in April, 1893, her life was for a long time despaired of.

Counsel for Gould was given thirty days in which to put in his answer to the amended complaint.

American Interference Resented. Paris, Sept. 2.—Estafette protests against the statements of some American papers relative to ex-Consul Waller, saying that if Frenchmen sold arms to enemies of the United States Americans would never tolerate an interference on the part of the cabinets of Europe. "Moreover," continued Estafette, "we need pay no attention to the idle complaints of these American papers. Indeed, Waller ought to have been immediately shot for his glaring treason."

The Pope Will Arbitrate. London, August 29.—A dispatch from Rome says that the pope will assent to a request for him to arbitrate the frontier dispute between Hayti and San Domingo.

CHOLERA IN HONOLULU.

Eight Deaths From the Disease Have Been Reported.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The steamer Monowai, which arrived tonight from Australian ports, did not stop at Honolulu as usual. When off that port the steamer was hailed by the American consul in a small boat, who announced that cholera had broken out in Honolulu. Already there had been eight deaths from that disease among the natives and Chinese. As the cholera broke out soon after the steamer Belgic left on her trip, it is presumed that the disease was brought by that vessel. The Monowai did not enter Honolulu harbor, but steamed direct to San Francisco. Her passengers for Hawaii were brought here.

The Belgic carried a large number of passengers in the steerage, but most of them were landed in Honolulu. It was among the Honolulu passengers that sickness broke out. According to the story as shrouded on a small boat to the people on the Monowai, three Chinese steerage passengers bound for Hawaii died at sea. The doctor said that one died from cholera disease and the other two from pneumonia. No mention of deaths at sea was made by the steamship officers when the Belgic arrived here, and it seems strange that they should have neglected to mention the fact that there had been sickness and death on board. The Belgic brought to San Francisco six white passengers, sixteen Japanese and forty-five Chinese. Eighteen other Chinese were in transit, and have already crossed East or to Mexico. The Belgic brought a cargo of tea and silk, which has already been shipped East. There is no danger that cholera germs may be in the cargo, but there is some alarm felt as to the spread of cholera by the passengers who were landed here. The sickness on board the Belgic was confined to the party that was bound for Honolulu, but as the other steerage passengers associated with them on the voyage, it is feared they may spread the disease.

NEW YORK'S EXCISE LAW.

Over Seven Thousand Dollars Paid in Fines in Two Hours.

New York, Sept. 2.—Four hundred and twenty-five excise cases were set for a hearing today before Justice Jerome, in the new court of special sessions. An immense throng filled the courtroom and the halls leading to it when court opened. The rush was precipitated by the justice's announcement Wednesday last that all the liquor dealers who would plead guilty today would be let off with a \$25 fine; that any one who would plead guilty after September 3 would be fined \$500, while those who stood trial and were found guilty would be sent to the penitentiary for three months.

When the court opened Justice Jerome, Justice Hayes and Justice Holbrook were present. Justice Jerome also declared that all liquor dealers who would plead guilty would be let off with a fine of \$25. He said: "All those who did not plead guilty will please withdraw. Another day will be set down for their trial."

There was immediately a tremendous rush for the bar.

"Don't come in all at once," cried the clerk, who was astonished at the rush of the liquor dealers. It was like a football game, and the liquor men fought to be first in line.

"Have your \$25 ready, please," again said the clerk, and immediately there was a rush of bills and the greenbacks were flourished. In a little while bills were piled a foot high on the desk in front of the clerk, and he was obliged to call for a respite from his task.

It was said that at least half of those on the calendar would plead guilty, and, judging by the proceedings, the estimate was not too much. Six big policemen had to keep the crowd in order, and they had to keep hustling.

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RULES OF THE ROAD

England Will Probably Agree to Our Regulations.

TO PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA

New Committee Will Be Appointed at This Session of Parliament to Look Into the Matter.

Washington, August 31.—The prospect for international acceptance of the Washington rules to prevent collisions at sea is reported bright by Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain, who has just returned from an informal consultation with Ambassador Bayard and the British authorities on the subject. After the assent of nearly all maritime nations to the rules had been secured last year by the United States, Great Britain joined the other powers and asked delay until the rules could be referred to a parliamentary committee. This committee, which was about to render a general favorable report, came to an end with the abrupt dissolution of parliament upon the defeat of the late ministry. That a new committee must be appointed at the present session of parliament has been clearly indicated to the British government. Delay in appointing the committee until February might impede action by congress, should any be necessary, and it is expected that parliament will show the courtesy to the United States which congress at the last session showed to Great Britain.

The secretary of the treasury today issued the following circular to collectors of customs further modifying the circuit of July 24, 1893, relative to the transportation of goods in bond through the Mexican free zone:

"It having been reported to this department that merchandise transported in bond through the United States to interior points in Mexico beyond the limits of the free zone is invariably entered at the Mexican custom-house on the frontier, whence it is forwarded after full duties are paid, collectors are instructed that the consular verification provided for by the order of July 24, 1893, will be at the Mexican frontier, said order being modified so as to provide for the consular verification for the district through which the merchandise was imported, and they shall certify that the merchandise has passed beyond the limits of the free zone, and shall require satisfactory evidence of payment of the full and regular duties, as assessed by the government of Mexico, on goods destined for points beyond the limits of the free zone."

The controller of the treasury's decision that the statute allowing double fees to United States marshals, district attorneys and clerks in Washington, Oregon, California, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, North and South Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada did not apply to mileage, has caused much dissatisfaction among those officials. Previous to the decision, double mileage had been allowed on account of greatly increased cost of traveling in Western states and territories. The United States marshal of Nevada claimed that mileage comes under the head of fees, and suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the department of justice. This will probably be done.