EUGENE CITY GUARD.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY.....OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

A premature explosion of dynamite at a gravel pit in Murray, Ky., killed five negro laborers and wounded as many more.

A house of ill repute was burned near Wheeling, W. Va., and two girls and two men were burned to death. A number of others are reported seriously injured.

A Calcutta dispatch says that cholera has broken out among the people employed at the relief works among the natives, in the state of Rewah. In two days 160 deaths occurred.

Again an offer for the Le Roi gold mine has been refused. This time the would-be purchasers, the Royal Tinto Company, of London, made an offer of $4,000,000, of which $100,000 was to be cash and the remainder in thirty days.

Eighty-two passengers, more than half of them outfitted with dogs, sleds and other paraphernalia necessary for the invasion of the Yukon country, crowded the steamer Al-Ki on her last trip to Alaska. This is said to be only a beginning of the vast numbers who will leave for that country the coming spring.

Louis Mansfield, who was confined in the county jail in Baker City, Or., awaiting the action of the grand jury on a charge of robbery, committed suicide. He told his fellow prisoners some days before that he preferred to be dead rather than go to the penitentiary. Mansfield leaves a wife and two daughters.

The East has again been visited by floods, resulting in great loss of life and property. Many plants at Pittsburg are under water, and a cloudburst at the headwaters of the Monongahela has caused great damage. More than 10,000 men have been forced to quit work in Pennsylvania on account of the rapidly rising waters.

At the annual meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, held in Tacoma, the secretary was instructed to formulate an invitation to Eastern lumbermen to visit the Pacific Northwest next July. An executive committee was appointed to make suitable arrangement for entertaining the excursionists, who are to be shown the great forests and mills of the Northwest.

A special from McMurray, Skagit county, Wash., says that a sad accident occurred there by which the 3-year-old daughter of W. F. Merry was instantly killed and his wife seriously injured. Merry was engaged in falling a tree which endangered his house. In falling, the tree struck another, which stood in its path, the latter falling in the direction of the woman and child. The child's neck and back were broken. Mrs. Merry now lies in a critical condition.

A mail train on the Pennsylvania railroad crashed into a box car near Ebensburg, Pa., and was badly wrecked. Five persons were seriously hurt.

Charles F. Miller, a sailor, brutally murdered his wife at Port Blakely, Wash. Much excitement was occasioned, and a lynching was prevented with great difficulty.

Stephen Ringhoffer, aged 14, the son of Joseph Ringhoffer, of Walla Walla, was shot and killed by Charles Woody, who is 16 years old. The boys were out hunting when the accident occurred.

White settlers at Yerrington, in Mason valley, Nevada, have appealed for help, fearing an outbreak of the Piute Indians in that neighborhood. One of the Indians was killed in a quarrel and the Indians have begun gathering in numbers. Governor Sadler has sent Adjutant-General Galusha on a special train to investigate.

The Chesapeake & Ohio west-bound passenger train encountered a washout opposite Portsmouth, O. The engine, baggage and express car, mail car and one coach were derailed. A. G. Stout, supervisor of the C. & O., was killed. The engineer, fireman, mail clerk and express messenger were all injured, but not seriously.

While making a desperate effort to avoid arrest for some trivial offense, Nicholas Mentgen lost his life under the wheels of a train in Chicago. Followed by an excited crowd and a patrol wagon containing officers, Mentgen ran to the tracks and did not see the train approaching. The locomotive knocked him thirty feet and the train passed over him.

Charles Kreiner was drowned in the Willamette river at the Altonas' wharf in Salem. He was cook on the steamer Ramona that plies between Portland and Independence. An effort was made to save the man with a small boat, without avail. The river was dragged and dynamite used, but the body has not been recovered. The unfortunate man leaves a widow and one child in Portland.

The corner-stone of the new school for the revival of the lost mysteries of antiquity was laid in San Diego, Cal. The theosophical crusaders, who have just returned from a trip around the world, were the central figures in the ceremony.

The postoffice at Mount Angel, Or., was entered by burglars. The safe was blown open and about $100 in stamps and $75 in money taken. The same parties tried to gain entrance to two other places the same night, but were frightened off.

A meeting was held at Senator Teller's house in Washington for the purpose of organizing the silver Republican party. It was attended by the senators and representatives favoring the white metal. An address was prepared and issued to the silver Republicans of the United States. A provisional national committee was named and instructed to meet in the city of Chicago on Tuesday, the 8th of June, 1897. The address was signed by H. M. Teller, Fred T. Dubois, Frank J. Cannon, R. F. Pettigrew, Lee Mantle, John P. Jones, Charles A. Towne, Charles S. Hartman, J. Shafroth, C. E. Allen, Edgar Wilson.

THE SENATE AROUSED.

Spanish Inhumanities Can No Longer Go Unnoticed.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Attention was recalled to the Cuban question in the senate today by the presentation of three resolutions on that subject. One of these came by unanimous vote of the committee on foreign relations, and called for the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguilly, held in Havana.

Another resolution by Allen calls on the president to protect effectively American citizens in Cuba, and for that purpose to send battle-ships to Cuban waters.

A third resolution, by Hill, was agreed to, requesting the secretary of state for all correspondence with Consul-General Lee relative to Americans imprisoned in Cuba.

A sensational episode occurred late in the day, during the consideration of the Indian bills. Several of the New England senators had criticised various items, which aroused Senator Pettigrew to caustic recitals of barbarities directed against Indians in Massachusetts in early days.

Hoar defended his state, and, amid impressive silence, arraigned Pettigrew, a New Englander by birth, for "befouling the nest in which he was born."

Little progress was made on the Indian bill, and Allison warned the senate that the status of appropriation bills was most dangerous.

Beginning tomorrow, the senate will sit until 12 o'clock at night.

In the House.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The feature of the session of the house was the appearance of William J. Bryan, late Democratic candidate for president, on the floor. He has come to the city to attend a dinner given in his honor by John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and, as an ex-member, was entitled to the privilege of the floor.

He came in with McMillin, Maguire, Sulzer and ex-Congressman George F. Williams. He was immediately escorted to the cloakroom, where he divested himself of his overcoat, his entrance not having been generally observed. His presence soon became noised about however. The Democratic members deserted their seats and hurried to greet him. After a few minutes he walked calmly down the aisle to his old seat.

The Democrats gave him a round of hearty applause, the people in the galleries craned their necks and took up the demonstration. There were several wild shouts. Many of the Republicans joined in the welcome to their old colleague. The first was Judge Strode, of Nebraska, his successor in congress. Among the others were Hitt, Stone, Dalzell and Dolliver. The confusion became so great that Speaker Reed was forced to call the house to order. After a few minutes Mr. Bryan made his way back of the rail which divides the seats from the lobby, around to the speaker's rostrum, where he shook hands with the speaker. The galleries again joined in the demonstration, which occurred at this juncture. Mr. Bryan soon after left the house.

Most of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business. The conference report on the bill to protect the rights of purchasers of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad under the foreclosure sale was adopted—100 to 24.

A NEST OF THIEVES.

Arrests Made by the Seattle Police Led to a Find.

Seattle, Feb. 26.—The arrests last night of Mack McAlpin, William Laurie and Charles Hussey, the latter a 16-year-old boy, led the police into a nest of counterfeiters, as well as thieves. It is not thought that any spurious coin has been passed, and the specimens obtained by the police show such workmanship that it seems hardly possible that much of it could be worked off. The evidence obtained was found in a cabin occupied by the three men. The tools were not discovered, but it is believed they are secreted somewhere about the cabin.

In addition to this, the police have indisputable evidence that the men now in custody were doing a wholesale burglary business. Their cabin was well supplied with all kinds of household goods, cigars, tobacco, etc., a great deal of which has been identified as belonging to other persons.

Early this morning the safe in a grocery store in a residence part of the city was blown open by cracksmen and $26 taken. The men were not much afraid of detection, for the safe, which is a small one, was taken out of the store into the street, and there blown open with powder. It is supposed the work was done by the same men who recently broke into a safe in the office of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Robbery at Rossland.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 26.—Tonight between 6 and 7 o'clock, while the clerks were at dinner, burglars entered Challoner, Mitchell & Spring's jewelry store, on Columbia avenue, taking all the money, diamonds, watches and other jewelry in the windows and showcases, and even opening the safe and taking the contents. It is estimated that the robbers got about $8,000 in all. The police have no clue as yet. This house is a branch of the firm of the same name in Victoria.

Wanted in Michigan.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—Charles B. McCoy, wanted in Michigan for embezzling $8,000, surrendered to United States Marshal Baldwin today. He was assistant cashier in the Second National bank of Bay City, Mich. He fled from the town and has been traveling around the world since. The money has been spent.

Londoners drink 1,400 tons of liquid mud a year, according to recent expert testimony before the county council.

Work, Not Charity, is Wanted.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 26.—There was almost a riot at a mass meeting of the unemployed last night. The city council recently appropriated $10,000 to use in relief work, and the meeting was a protest at the way the sum is being expended. Resolutions were adopted declaring the unemployed wanted work, not charity.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The German-American bank, Tonawanda, was closed today by order of Superintendent of Banks Milburn, on the ground of insolvency.

PROTECTION NEEDED

Americans Have Left Their Country Homes.

THE ALARM IS WIDESPREAD

Secretary Olney Denies Emphatically That General Lee Has Handed In His Resignation.

New York, March 1.—A special to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says:

Americans are flocking in from the country. The position of our citizens is most critical. The rumor, whether true or false, has gone abroad that the American government would not intervene so long as the trade interests of the country are not interfered with. Unless something firm and decided and strongly American is done by our government in Washington, Americans are in danger of their lives.

The murder of Ruiz and the demand for the release of Scott are the sole topics of conversation. The government and palace people here have tried to change the subject of conversation by giving out news of an alleged skirmish with Gomez, but the attempt was a failure.

The amusement and the great hilarity which were observed in the palace have changed. Minister de Lome, always accurate as a news gatherer, has cabled the captain-general that Lee will not be recalled and his resignation is not accepted, and that he may be sustained.

Hundreds of telegrams have poured in on Consul-General Lee from all quarters of the globe, congratulating him on the stand he has taken, those from the United States promising patriotic action in congress. Even at this critical moment, and with many heavy cares and responsibilities which the administration should share weighing upon him, General Lee views the situation from a calm, dispassionate standpoint, and he expresses the hope that the situation created by the murder of Ruiz and his own determination not to submit to another similar atrocity should not be exploited by partisan advocates of any particular policy toward the Island of Cuba.

Lee Has Not Resigned.

Washington, Marth 1.—2:40 P. M.—Senator Hale has just received at the capitol a telegram from Secretary Olney, which says in effect that Consul-General Lee never asked for his passports, never asked for warships, and that the whole story as to his tendering his resignation is a fake.

The rumor has gained wide currency that Consul-General Lee has been given his passports, and that a serious rupture had occurred between the United States and Spain. The report is absolutely discredited here.

NO REPLY SENT TO LEE.

State Department Has Neither Granted Nor Refused His Demands.

New York, March 1.—A World special from Havana says:

The state department refuses to answer General Lee's cabled questions, whether or not it will sustain his demands that Spanish outrages upon Americans cease and that the liberty and treaty rights of citizens of the United States be respected by the Spanish authorities.

Ruiz was kept incommunicado thirteen days before he was killed. To prevent Scott being secretly murdered, General Lee demanded of General Ahumada on Friday that Scott be brought out of close confinement and allowed to see his friends. This was not done by Saturday, and General Lee cabled to Secretary Olney the facts, asking him how many warships were on the Florida coast, and if one would be sent here in case it became necessary to enforce a demand.

Not one word in reply to the question has come from Washington up to Wednesday, four days after the state department had been asked by the consul-general in an emergency if he could rely upon his government fully sustaining him in protecting the citizens of his country.

The Spanish authorities do not in the least respect treaty stipulations that no American prisoner must be kept in solitary confinement more than five days, and must be acquainted with the charge against him within twenty-four hours.

No American prisoner ever was brought out of solitary confinement in a dark cell within the time specified.

The American colony is bordering on a panic, now that there is no hope of protection from the government at Washington unless congress compels it to send a fleet immediately.

Sanguilly Is Free.

Washington, March 1.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, tonight received a cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan stating that the queen has signed the pardon of Julio Sanguilly.

It is stated at the legation that this action was agreed upon at a cabinet meeting some days ago, but the announcement was, according to diplomatic usage, withheld until the queen had formally signed it.

Olney's Advice to Sanguilly.

Havana, March 1.—The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that Secretary Olney cabled Sanguilly, advising him to withdraw his appeal and accept the pardon, conditional upon his leaving Cuba and engaging to have nothing to do hereafter with the revolution. The correspondent is further informed that Olney expressed the hope that Sanguilly would accept his advice and keep his word. The information is well grounded.

Senor Mesadongnez, counsel for Julio Sanguilly, filed in the Havana court a paper withdrawing his appeal to the supreme court of justice of Madrid, made against the sentence of the Havana criminal court, condemning Sanguilly to imprisonment for life.

It is claimed the withdrawal of the appeal of Sanguilly was due to the fact that a pardon was offered him, as cabled.

Dr. Howe, director of the Chamberlin observatory, Denver, Col., has detected various indications of mild earthquakes in Colorado.

ONLY THREE VOTED NO.

House Passed the International Conference Bill.

Washington, March 1.—The last six days of the session are suspension days. All the ordinary rules are suspended, and bills can be passed and resolutions adopted by a two-thirds vote of the house. Today was the first of these six days, and the house celebrated it by passing the senate international monetary conference bill. Despite the seeming divergence of views on the money question, the bill was passed, after a lively debate of two hours, by a vote of 279 to 3. Those voting no were Henry, Republican, of Connecticut; Johnson, Republican, of Indiana, and Quigg, Republican, of New York. It was supported alike by Republicans, gold Democrats and silver Democrats. The silver Democrats and silver Republicans disclaimed any faith in the commission to secure bimetalism, but they expressed themselves as willing to have the test made.

Quigg and Johnson both made vigorous speeches in opposition. Those who spoke for the bill were C. W. Stone, Grow, Watson, McCreary, Sparkman, Hartman, McRae, Cooper, Cox and McMillan.

The bill also passed to provide for the arbitration of differences between the carriers of interestate commerce and their employes (known as the Erdman bill); also the senate bill to prevent the importation of impure tea.

After the dramatic Cuban debate in the senate yesterday, the discussion today was comparatively spiritless. The galleries were packed, however, in expectation of interesting developments, but there was no incidents during the day that awakened more than passing interest. The Indian bill was considered up to 1 P. M., when for four hours a general discussion of the Sanguilly case and of the pardon occurred.

Frye said at the outset that the Sanguilly resolution should be retired. Morgan asked for the adoption of another resolution calling for information as to the imprisonment of George Aguirre. He also reviewed the Sanguilly case, declaring that the action of the senate yesterday had warned Spain against a collision with the United States, and had moved the queen to the unusual expedient of a pardon by cable. The senator severely criticised the president and secretary of state for alleged inaction in this case.

Lodge and Call spoke on various phases of Cuban atrocities, and Hale and White deprecated the Cuban agitation. A resolution by Call calling on the president for information on behalf of the death of Ruiz in Cuba went over to tomorrow. The Sanguilly resolution went to the calendar by general consent, which disposed of it as a matter of present interest.

The rest of the day was given to the Indian appropriation bill.

REPORTS OF PRIZEFIGHTS.

Bill for Their Suppression to Be Reported to the House.

Washington, March 1.—The preliminary newspaper reports of the coming Corbett-Fitzsimmons prizefight were brought to the attention of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, with the request for speedy and radical action by that committee. Mr. Crafts is secretary of the National Reform League, and has been instrumental in securing congressional action against prizefighting and against lotteries. He presented to the committee the draft of a bill to stop sensational reports of prizefights, representing that most newspapers would be glad to omit the details of pugilistic events from their columns if they were not driven to publish them by the enterprise of less scrupulous rivals.

The committee made some immaterial changes in the bill, and then, by a practically unanimous vote, instructed Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois, to report it to the house. The text of the bill follows:

"Section 1. That no picture or description of a prizefight or encounter of pugilists under whatever name, or proposal or record of betting on the same shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States or by interstate commerce, whether in a newspaper or other periodical, or telegram, or in any other form.

"Sec. 2. That any person sending such matter or knowingly receiving such matter for transmission by mail or interstate commerce shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years at the discretion of the court, or by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

A Murderous Veteran.

Atlanta, March 1.—H. P. Cook, a one-armed Confederate veteran, who resides in this city, sent word to his wife, with whom he had parted on bad terms a few days ago, that he was dying, and begged her to come to his bedside. She complied with his request, and as she leaned over his prostrate form he arose suddenly in bed and made a terrific lunge at his wife's throat with an open clasp knife. The knife sank into the woman's neck below the jugular vein and made a gash six inches long under the chin. Mrs. Cook's chances for recovery are very slight.

Gas leakage in Philadelphia in 1895 amounted to over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet worth at $1 per 1,000, $10,000.

Cashier Hanged Himself.

Essex, Conn., March 1.—William S. Whorter, cashier of the National Exchange bank of Hartford, hanged himself here today at the home of his father. The suicide is attributed to melancholia.

Steel Works Cut Wages.

Pueblo, Colo., March 1.—Notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages on all classes of labor, to be inaugurated today, was posted at the steel works Saturday.

Rich Strikes in Leadville.

Leadville, Colo., March 1.—In the Nil Desperandum mine on Rock hill, at a depth of 657 feet, and in a drift 140 feet long, has been made the richest strike in Leadville since 1880. The entire face of the drift is a mass of hard carbonate thick with chlorides of a great richness, while development shows that the ore body is of large dimensions. Two average samples, not specimen assays, show values of $400 and $480 per ton respectively. Ten years ago, Moffatt and Smith spent $65,000 on this mine, finding nothing, and abandoned it.

CUBA WAS THE THEME

Passionate War Talk in the U. S. Senate.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

Resolution Demanding the Release of Sanguilly Secures the Right of Way—House Wants Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The senate was storm-swept today by such passionate debate, such extraordinary demonstrations in the crowded galleries, and such dramatic personal exchanges between the conspicuous figures of the senate as to make the day one of the most memorable in the annals of the upper branch of congress. Cuba was the theme, and it seemed to stir all the pent-up emotions of months. It brought the complete displacement of appropriation bills, threatening their failure, and the advancement of the Cuban question to the very front of senate business. It disclosed also that the resolution demanding of Spain the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguilly, having on a test vote secured the right of way, will be resisted by protracted debate.

The Allen resolution for sending battle-ships to Cuba came up soon after the senate opened, at 11 A. M., and Allen severely arraigned Spain for its cruelties against women and children.

Morgan, who reported the resolution for the immediate release of Sanguilly, followed in a calm speech, reciting the breach of treaty rights in Sanguilly's case.

Daniel, in a fervid plea for Sanguilly, stirred up all the latent passion in the senate. He spoke of Spanish outrages to American citizens and insults to American officials.

When Hale sought to interject questions, Daniel suggestively stated that he would yield in due time, whether it be to the organ of the captain-general of Cuba or of the queen of Spain, or of any one else. In view of Hale's attitude on the Cuban question, the meaning was unmistakable. Personal feeling was quieted, however, by explanations.

This was followed by a series of explosive incidents, culminating in a ringing statement by Frye, that if he had his way, a warship would start forthwith for Havana. This sent a thrill through the crowded galleries, which broke into long-continued and vociferous applause, which the vice-president tried vainly to restrain.

Mills exultantly declared that the galleries were filled with American citizens, who had a right to express their feelings.

Speeches followed in quick succession from Lodge, Teller, White and Sherman. The latter earnestly supported the resolution. With the Cuban resolution placed directly before the senate on a vote, White took the floor in opposition, speaking throughout the afternoon.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The house is evidently drifting on toward final adjournment, with an easy conscience. All the appropriation bills have been sent to the senate. Final action was had on both the agricultural and army bills today, and the bill was passed to clothe postoffice inspectors with the power of United States marshals, in the matter of making arrests

Quite unexpectedly, late in the afternoon, the banking and currency committee brought forward the bill to authorize national banks to take out circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited. This bill was bitterly opposed by Walker, chairman of the committee from which it emanated, and there was a lively debate, but the bill was passed, 144 to 46.

A resolution was adopted requesting the president to transmit to the house all correspondence on file at the state department relative to the imprisonment of Americans in Cuba.

To Declare War Against Spain.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Representative Sulzer, of New York, today introduced a bill declaring war between Spain and the United States.

The bill provides that war be declared to exist between the kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their territories, and that the president is authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the said kingdom of Spain and the subjects thereof.

Wool Men Meet.

New York, March 1.—A meeting of representative men of the wool trade of the United States was held at the new wool exchange today. The purpose of the gathering was to consider "the best means by which the greatest advantages may be secured to the wool trade generally through co-operation with the wool exchange." After a lengthy discussion of the wool situation, a committee was appointed to devise a line of action.

Chicago, March 1.—An electric car on the One-hundred-and-third-street line was caught between two trains going in opposite directions on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road this afternoon. The car carried four passengers besides the conductor and motorman, and three out of the six were killed outright. The others are seriously injured, and one or more of them may also succumb. The accident is said to have been due to the recklessness of the motorman.

Escape From a Horrible Death.

Santa Rosa, Cal., March 1.—Ericella Chiani, a young woman employed in the La Grande laundry, had a thrilling escape from a horrible death this afternoon. She was operating a large steam mangle, when her right hand became entangled in the machinery and she was being rapidly drawn into the machine, when other workmen saw her perilous position. One of the men caught her and held on, keeping her from going into the machine until other workmen could stop it. When released, her hand was found to be smashed to a pulp.

LICENSE SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

The Only Practical Basis for International Fish Laws.

Washington, March 1.—The president has sent to congress the report of the commission appointed to examine into the condition and recommend the best method of protection of fish in contiguous waters of the United States and Canada. The two commissioners, Richard Rathbun, representing the United States, and William Wakeman, representing Great Britain, submit a separate series of recommendations in regard to the fisheries from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The recommendations cover the fishery resources and the means for their preservation, among others the Great Lakes, the Columbia river and the waters between British Columbia and the state of Washington. The commission found it impossible to consider fully all questions the subject presented, and have been unable in many cases to reach more than general conclusions.

"Our observations," they say, "have clearly demonstrated the inexpediency of attempting to regulate any of the fisheries described by a rigid code of enactments, owing to their constantly changing character and condition, and we therefore urge, in the event of joint action by the governments, that a permanent joint committee, to be composed of competent experts, be provided, which shall be charged with direct supervision of these fisheries, and shall be empowered to conduct investigations and modify regulations as circumstances require."

The commissioners say no system of regulations can be properly administered except by the licensing or registration of fishermen, as a basis of restricting the character and amount of apparatus employed in each locality.

ROCK CAUSED A WRECK.

A Freight Train Ditched on a California Road.

Decoto, Cal., Feb. 27.—A little rock wedged between a crossing plank and a rail caused a trainwreck in a cut one mile west of Midway between Tracy and Livermore yesterday, in which an engine and six cars were derailed and three men narrowly escaped with their lives.

An extra freight in charge of Conductor E. Martin and Engineer J. Meade left West Oakland at 6:20 A. M. for Tracy, via Livermore, picking up and setting out several cars on the way. The train was running only about eighteen or twenty miles an hour when the obstruction was encountered. Engineer Meade, Fireman Seymour and Brakeman Brown were on the engine. As soon as Meade felt the shock he shut off steam and set his air brakes, but the momentum carried the engine 100 feet along the ties. It then toppled over against the high bank, while the cars in the rear were piled up in a heap. The bank carried the cab away and with it the head brakeman, Brown. The fireman was thrown from the cab several feet back. Fireman Seymour landed on his head in the bank and rolled almost under the toppling cars. Brown fell on his face, but was uninjured. The engineer kept his seat, and was not injured in the least, but it is miraculous how all escaped to tell the tale. Traffic was blocked several hours. The fireman had his leg somewhat bruised, but nothing serious.

WERE NOT MUSHROOMS.

Several Persons Poisoned by Eating Toadstools.

San Francisco, March 1.—Richard Pastine, an Italian, went to Golden Gate Park Wednesday afternoon and picked a mess of what he thought were mushrooms. He and his wife and four children partook of them for supper. Two of the children are dead and the rest of the family are in a dangerous condition. The mushrooms turned out to be toadstools, and Thursday morning the entire Pastine family was very ill. Doctors were called in, but too late to save the lives of the two young boys. Pastine and his wife and two children are in a dangerous condition, but will probably recover. The Pastine family had more mushrooms than they could consume, so they sent some to a neighbor. Fortunately the neighbor did not use them that evening, and in the morning he was warned by the sickness of the Pastine family.

Modesto, Cal., March 1.—As a result of eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms, John W. Watts lies dead at this place, and P. J. Requet is nearly at death's door, at La Grange.

Blown to Atoms.

Steubenville, O., March 1.—By an explosion of nitroglycerine today at the magazine of the Gould Oil Company, three miles south of here, Louis Crary and Eugene Ralston, employes of the Milliken & Leigh Torpedo Company, were blown to atoms. A number of houses were damaged.

The Recent Guinea Massacre.

Brisbae, Queensland, March 1.—Further details from New Guinea of the massacre by the natives of Manbare, in which the governor resident was killed, say that in addition six miners and forty natives were murdered.

A notice has been placed at the entrance to the long walk at Windsor park, in London, prohibiting motor cars from passing either up or down the royal avenue.

Denver, March 1.—The committe appointed by the legislature to investigate the Leadville strike, today submitted a report recommending unanimously that a board of arbitration be appointed to deal with the question, and the present scale of wages be in force until such board reports. The mineowners shall recognize the union, and union and non-union men work together. The conclusions of the committee are a surprise to the mineowners, but satisfactory to the strikers.

Off for the South Seas.

San Francisco, March 1.—The brig Percy Edwards sailed today for the South Seas with ninety-nine colonists who expect to occupy one of the islands of the South sea group. The expedition has enough supplies to last six months.

Halifax, N. S., March 1.—The German tank steamer Diamant, from European ports, for New York, fifteen days overdue, has been picked up by the steamer British Empire. Both vessels are off this port, slowly making for Halifax harbor.

HOW TO GROW BEETS

Practical Information for the Northwest Farmer.

FROM G. W. SHAW'S REPORT.

Difficulties Surmounted by Pioneer Growers—Comparisons Between This and German Climates.

The subject of cultivating sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar from them, has been before the people at different times. When it was seen that the industry was a success in California, the prospect of its introduction seemed favorable. Persons agitating the matter with varying success, and at times individuals made experiments in producing the beets, some of which were submitted to analysis. Some of these experiments did not yield results as satisfactorily as was hoped, and produced many the idea that beets contained sufficient saccharine matter would not grow here. Other individuals also engaged in producing a few sample beets, devoting more intelligent care to the task and were rewarded with much higher percentage of sugar. Seed have been brought from foreign countries to be distributed among farmers in order that different soils might be tested. Of such efforts as these were those of Mr. H. C. Smith, of Portland, Or. About the year 1883, Mr. Smith imported some of the beet seed procurable from Cologne, Germany, and had some raised from Alvarado, Cal., where a factory was in successful operation. Both these quantities were distributed, with instructions in planting and cultivating accompanying. From some persons receiving the seed no replies were ever obtained, and those who did take the pains to plant at all, stated, in their report, that but little attention had been given them. Some simply sowed the seed, leaving the plants to struggle with weeds, etc., while others gave but the slightest cultivating. Of course, such roots yielded little sugar. Nothing else is to be expected, as the cultivation of sugar beets has reached a stage of scientific exactness that anything like good results cannot be obtained without certain care. This is a fair sample of the individual efforts, some of which have had the effect of conveying the idea that the industry is not profitable in the Northwest.

In 1890, the federal government passed a bounty law, offering 2 cents a pound for domestic sugar testing 90 degrees, and 1½ cents for all testing between 80 and 90, which should be produced until July 1, 1905. In furtherance of this aid, the agricultural department and the several states in making experiments. Seed was furnished farmers who would agree to plant and cultivate them, and return samples for analysis and with reports of other conditions.

The experiment station at Corvallis, Or., delivered seed to farms in different localities of the state in 1891, in accordance with this plan. In regard to this effort, Mr. G. W. Shaw, chemist, reports in bulletin No. 23, the following:

"Each year arrangements were made with farmers in different portions of the station to cultivate a small plat of beets, the seed being furnished them by the station. Although there was a heavy and ready response by those who would agree to forward samples for analysis, accompanied by a report—blanks for which were furnished—there were many who never responded to a second inquiry after the seed had been furnished, notwithstanding that they had expressly agreed to report results."

According to Mr. Shaw's report, useful instructions were given in regard to cultivation. The kind of soil was specified and the degree of moisture best for the beets was also named.

The results of these efforts were convincing that beets could be grown with profit.

The succeeding year preparations were made to repeat with greater care the attempts of 1891-1892. Unavoidable delay in receiving the seed so that it could not be planted in April was a first discouragement. The rainfall during the season was below normal, and all reports showed "very dry," "very ordinary dry," and "weather unfavorable."

Mr. Shaw has made some interesting comparisons between the temperature and precipitation of Oregon and Germany and France. The era covered by the figures is from May 1 to October 1, the time between planting of seed and harvesting the beets. In France the temperature May 1 was 57 degrees Farenheit, reaching 71 in June, and falling to 56 in September; in Germany, May starts with 50 degrees, which rises to 67 in June and falls to 49 in September, and the Willamette valley starts with 54 in May, reaches 66 in June and falling off to 55 in September.

In Eastern Oregon the temperature is about five degrees higher than in the Willamette valley in the middle of the summer, but is not much different at the beginning and the end of the season. It will be seen that the temperature of Oregon is much less than that of either France or Germany, and if mildness of climate is favorable, this section possesses an advantage over both of those countries.

All well-conducted experiments have shown good products, although those who have made indifferent attempts have been rewarded with very unsatisfactory returns. Some of the latter have been circulated more or less, and have the impression that the soil or climate of the state is unsuitable to the industry. By devoting proper care, as shown where experienced hands have taken hold of the matter, this state sugar beets are of superior quality.

The climatic conditions of the Northwestern states are alike favorable.

Instruction in regard to preparing the land, containing depth to be plowed, number of plowings, manuring, width between rows, distance between beets, and peculiar conditions most favorable to germination will be furnished by any of the state horticultural boards. Cultivation should be carefully [illegible]

The Widow's Hopes.

The Minister—My dear madam, this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way.

Bereaved Widow—They haven't gone, have they?—Tit-Bits.