

Eugene City Guard.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events
In Condensed Form From
Both Continents.

Commander Booth-Tucker has arrived in Denver to complete the arrangements for establishing a Salvation Army colony in the Arkansas valley.

In Joseph Hayward's saw mill, near Macon, Mo., a large boiler exploded and killed three workmen, Charles Hoster, Walter Ferguson and Albert Yeast. The mill was blown to fragments.

The graduates of the deaf, dumb and blind asylum at Berkeley, Cal., have organized a novel society. Its purpose is to influence wealthy people, and, if possible, the federal and state governments, in establishing scholarships for the blind in leading educational institutions.

The United States steamship San Francisco, the flagship of the European squadron, has arrived at Tangier, Morocco, in order to investigate and obtain redress, if necessary, for the reported flogging of American citizens at Mogador, and also to enforce the promised settlement of former claims of the United States against Morocco.

The inexorable discriminating law of China, which condemns a parasite to death by the slicing process, whether he be the perpetrator of a wilful crime or the victim of an accident, is terribly illustrated by a case now vexing the people of Shanghai.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the steamer Ika, with a crew of 10, and carrying 50 Australian passengers, was entering the port at Fihme, on the river Fiumara, while the bora was blowing hard, and she collided with the English steamer Tira, which was leaving. The bows of the Ika were stove in and she sank in two minutes. Boats hastily put off and saved the captain and seven others, but most of the passengers perished. The casualty took place in full view of thousands who crowded the pier in the greatest excitement and alarm.

According to E. Baldwin, the well-known authority on polar expeditions, there are many reasons for believing Andree, the Swedish aeronaut, is now on his return trip from the polar regions, and may soon be heard from.

Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, has, in a very pointed way, warned the board of education that if it does not keep strictly within the letter of the law in the matter of appropriations it may be ousted from office, as was the board of supervisors.

Three daughters of Preston Howard were burned to death in their home at Port Alma, Ont. The rest of the family escaped from the burning building. The girls were aged 15, 10 and 8 years. One of them had escaped, but met her death in returning to assist her sisters.

Acting upon the request of the secretary of agriculture the treasury department has requested the secretary of state to instruct all the consular officers of the United States to refuse authentication of invoices of hides of meat cattle from districts in which anthrax exists.

The unclaimed jewelry and curios to the value of \$150,000 which were found in the ruins after the fire at the charity bazaar in the Rue de Goujon, have been sold at auction. The money realized will remain bonded for 30 years, after which all the money unclaimed goes to the state.

Congress will be asked at its coming session to make a large appropriation for the manufacture of modern high-power guns to be installed for service on board auxiliary cruisers of the United States navy in time of war. Captain Charles O'Neill, chief of the bureau of ordnance, proposes to make a recommendation in his forthcoming annual report that at least \$500,000 be appropriated for this purpose. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 will be required to equip with modern batteries the 28 steamers now enrolled in the government service as auxiliary cruisers.

Fire was discovered in the main slope of mine No. 2, at Stockton, Ala. About 100 men were employed in the mine. At once an alarm was given. A panic followed among the workmen and hundreds gathered at the main entrance of the smoking mine, while rescue parties were at once formed to relieve the miners. More than 50 were gotten out from the various entrances without harm. Others were overcome by smoke and fell by the wayside. Five men, who were working about the slopes beyond where the fire originated, could not be reached, and it has been regarded as certain that they are dead. It is thought three or four others may be in the mine.

Arthur Jordan, a Scotch explorer, who claims to be familiar with the country between Spokane and the Klondike, will leave Spokane with six men, October 10, for the Yukon country. J. J. Browne is at the head of the syndicate which is outfitting the party to prospect on Stewart river. Mr. Browne's son, Guy, will be a member of the party. They will go via Ashcroft, taking the Hudson bay trail there to Lake Teslin, down the lake to the Hootalinqua river, down that stream to the Yukon, thence to Stewart river.

The Japanese government has taken up \$2,000 out of the remaining 30,000 shares of the Formosan railway, and has persuaded Formosans to take up the remainder. Locomotives and cars are expected from America. The work will be proceeded with immediately.

The government survey boats have about completed the work of establishing a series of lines of true magnetic bearings along the coast and in the principal harbors between Puget sound and San Diego, for the purpose of affording means for masters of vessels to adjust the compasses of their vessels in a convenient manner.

FIREMEN TO THE RESCUE.

An Attempt to Burn a New Orleans School Frustrated.

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—Efficient work by the fire department in the face of the attack of a mob enabled the department to save the main portion of the Beuregard school building, which was fired last night by rioters, who objected to having the structure converted to a yellow fever hospital. Only the annex and one end of the structure were reduced to ashes.

After the mass meeting of citizens held last night a riotous crowd gathered around the building and openly threatened at the first opportunity that they would fire it.

Throughout yesterday evening Sister Agnes and a number of other Sisters of Charity, together with help from the hospital, had been putting the building in order for the reception of yellow fever patients.

At nightfall Surgeon Bloom, of the hospital, the sisters and others had been warned that they had better leave the building. They did so, and made their way through a dense crowd of panic-stricken citizens. Then a small force of police was ordered to the scene. While the police were engaged in attempting to quell the riotous crowd in front of the building, two incendiaries with a five-gallon can of oil proceeded to the rear and quickly had the building in flames.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

One Man Killed, Three Fatally and Six Severely Injured.

Marion, Ill., Sept. 27.—One man was killed, three fatally injured, and six severely burned and bruised by an explosion of gas in the Williams county coal mine today. An unknown miner is still imprisoned in the shaft, and was undoubtedly killed instantly. The dead man is Frank Farrar, an Italian miner, asphyxiated.

The injured are: G. Grieti, burned by the explosion, will die; Peter Casper, burned internally, will die; Joe Barlow, driver boy, crushed about the head, will die.

A shift of 45 men went down the main shaft in the cage at 7 o'clock this morning. They had proceeded only a short distance up the main gangway when the lamp on the leader's cap ignited a large body of gas. A terrible explosion resulted. Farrar and the unknown miner were knocked down, the latter being buried under a mass of broken timbers and rocks. Those who were able to crawl back to the foot of the shaft signalled for the cage, which had been blown to the surface by the force of the explosion.

Rescuers descended, and soon all the injured men were brought to the surface. Afterdamp followed the explosion, and put a stop to the search for the body of the unknown miner.

All Quiet at Hazelton.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 27.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of the Lattimer victims met again and heard additional testimony. Nothing new was adduced. After a half dozen witnesses had been examined, Coroner McKee closed the inquest and the jury retired. They will meet tomorrow to deliberate and decide upon a verdict. It was the intention of General Gobin to order the withdrawal of part of the militia, but the interferred. Battery C, of the artillery, broke camp today and returned to Phoenixville, where tomorrow, weather permitting, the 11th and 12th regiments will leave.

Suicide of a Disgraced Seaman.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The steamer Moana, from Sydney, via Honolulu, arrived this morning with the following Hawaiian advice, under date of September 16:

Wolf, a seaman on board of the Philadelphia, disgraced and confined in the brig on a serious charge, committed suicide on the 14th by hanging himself with the hammock lashings. Wolf was ashore last Saturday night drinking heavily. Captain Dyer found Wolf was guilty of disorderly conduct and bringing disgrace upon the ship, and sentenced him to five days' solitary confinement on bread and water, at the same time reducing his rating from first to fourth class. The captain believes the man was insane.

Street Car Strike Threatened.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Developments of the last 12 hours point to a general strike of all street car conductors, motormen and gripmen in the employ of the Chicago City Railway Company. From the present outlook, the only block to a general walkout would be the surrender of General Manager Bowen and the reinstatement of 29 discharged men, together with the recognition of the new union by the company. A general mass meeting of all the street car men of the city has been called to take final action. This course was decided upon tonight at a conference attended by 23 of the most prominent labor leaders in Chicago and the executive committee of the local street car men's union.

Cubans Need Quinine.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Colonel Anagni, a Cuban, has received a dispatch from President Cisneros which states that the latter has been ill from the prevailing malarial fever. He says that the army is in need of quinine and medicine.

Muskogee, I. T., Sept. 27.—Every business house in the town of Afon, 15 miles from here, was burned this afternoon. The loss is stated to be over \$30,000.

Reservation Timber Sold.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The department of the interior has accepted the bid of Frederick L. Gilbert for all the timber on Red Cliff, Chippewa Indian reservation, in Wisconsin. It is estimated that the timber amounts to 100,000,000 feet, and Mr. Gilbert's bid was \$461,000. The conditions of the sale provided that Mr. Gilbert shall establish mills on the reservation to manufacture there the lumber to be made from the timber; that he shall cut not less than 10,000,000 feet, nor more than 20,000,000 feet a year, and that he shall employ Indian labor, if practicable.

DECISION BY M'KINLEY

Mortgage on the Union Pacific to Be Foreclosed.

THE COMPANY WILL REORGANIZE

The Government Will Lose Something Like Twenty-Five Million in the Transaction.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The Union Pacific reorganization committee proposition for the settlement of the company's debt to the United States will be accepted, the government mortgage will be foreclosed, the road sold and the company reorganized. This statement is made on the highest authority.

For several days past the president had conferences with the representatives of the company and with the attorney-general, and before he left Washington he agreed to the sale of the road and its reorganization upon the basis which the reorganization committee suggested. The announcement of the decision may be looked for at an early date. It will come in an order for foreclosure issued by the president to the secretary of the treasury.

The agreement which President McKinley has agreed to give his sanction is the same which was submitted to congress by President Cleveland last January. Under this agreement the reorganization committee will bid for the road under a foreclosure sale, the sum of \$45,000,000.

In order to give an intelligible statement of what this bid will mean to the United States, it is necessary to enter briefly into the history of the Union Pacific obligation to the government.

The principal debt of the Union Pacific to the United States was \$35,539,512. A portion of this has not yet been advanced by the United States. The interest paid by the government amounts to \$36,954,893. The whole indebtedness on the last day of July, 1897, was \$70,494,405. The sinking fund of the Union Pacific in the hands of the treasurer of the United States on the same day was \$17,738,209. After deducting the sinking fund, which is an asset of the company in the hands of the United States for the purpose of paying the debt of the Union Pacific Company to the government, the sum of \$52,756,196 remains to be paid. That is the only sum which the Fitzgerald reorganization committee, as it is known, will be required to pay the government.

The loss to the government is the difference between \$53,000,000, which is the net amount due the government in round numbers, and the \$28,000,000, making a loss of nearly \$25,000,000 in round numbers, according to the figuring of the opponents of the agreement.

The agreement for the foreclosure sale also contains a provision for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its Kansas Pacific branch. The reorganization committee consists of Louis Fitzgerald, Jacob H. Schieff, T. Jefferson Cowledge, Jr., Chapman M. DeForest, Marvin Huggitt and Oliver Ames. The capitalization of the new company under the Fitzgerald plan will be \$100,000,000, 4 per cent bonds, \$75,000,000 of preferred stock and \$25,000,000 of common stock.

FOOD SHORTAGE INEVITABLE.

Captain Tuttle's Report on Conditions in the North.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Captain Tuttle, in command of the cutter Bear, of the Behring sea patrol, in a report to the secretary of the treasury, gives an official account of the rescue of Captain Whitesides, his wife and a number of the crew of the steamer Nevarez, which was caught in the ice pack off Icy Cape, July 30, and also reports to the condition of affairs at St. Michaels.

The Bear reached St. Michaels August 28, where about 300 miners were found camping on the beach. On arrival Captain Tuttle received requests from the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Trading Company to remain with his command at St. Michaels until some means could be devised to maintain law and order. He was informed that among the sudden influx of people were many bad characters, and previous to the arrival of the Bear, open threats had been made as to what they would do if the transportation company failed to get them up the Yukon. This was impossible with the means at hand.

Killed by a Landslide.

London, Sept. 27.—A private dispatch from Rome says that about 40 persons were killed and many others injured by an earth slip at the sulphur mines near Girgenti.

Train Flung Into a River.

Madras, Sept. 27.—Floods have washed away a bridge on the Bangalore-Mysore railroad near Maddur. An engine and five cars filled with passengers were precipitated into the river, causing great loss of life.

Gasoline Stove Exploded.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—One man was fatally burned and six others persons injured last night by an explosion of a gasoline stove on West Adams street.

Greely Relics Discovered.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—Lieutenant R. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, arrived in this city last night. He stated this morning that what he considered the most important discovery was the finding of the relics of the Greely expedition. These were found in Cape Sabine, but he said he would not describe them for the present.

Fire and Explosion.

Chillicothe, O., Sept. 27.—The village of Bainbridge was the scene of a most disastrous conflagration this evening. An entire square containing most of the prominent business houses, several handsome residences and the Methodist church, was entirely destroyed, and two prominent business men lost their lives in an explosion which occurred in the drug store.

Nine More in Edwards.

Edwards, Miss., Sept. 27.—Nine new cases of yellow fever have been reported since 8 p. m. last night.

DEATH IN DYEA PASS.

Eighteen Packers Buried Under a Mountain Avalanche.

Port Townsend, Sept. 27.—The steamer seasoner for snow slides, the Sound September 12 with the bark Shirley in tow for Skagway, returned at 1 o'clock this morning, having made the run down in 96 hours.

The Pioneer brings down a story of a snow or landslide between Sheep Camp and Chilkoot pass last Sunday morning in which 18 men are supposed to have lost their lives; only one body had been found, that of a man named Choynski, cousin of Joe Choynski, the prizefighter. The 15 or 18 men supposed to be lost were packers on the Dyea trail, and they had upwards of \$30,000 in their possession.

There are many here who do not believe the story, as it is very early in the season for snow slides. Officers of the Pioneer say the story was brought to Skagway Sunday evening by three men, who told it in such a thrilling manner as to leave no doubt as to its truthfulness. They described the avalanche as consisting of rocks, ice and dirt, the mass having been loosened by the recent unprecedented hard rain which has been falling continuously for the past month.

All the bridges on the Skagway river have been washed out and the river is a raging torrent.

W. W. Sprague, of Tacoma, who started eight weeks ago with a three-year outfit, returned from Skagway on the Pioneer.

The steamer Al-Ki, a week overdue from Alaska, arrived this morning at 4 o'clock. She carried a large list of men returning from Skagway, who were unable to cross the pass. The snow is six inches deep at Lake Bennett, and three inches fell on the summit of Chilkoot pass last Saturday.

The Story Corroborated.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 27.—Captain Nelson, master of the tug Pioneer, corroborates the story of the snowslide, or more appropriately, landslide, in the neighborhood of Sheep Camp. Captain Nelson says: "Three men came to Skagway beach Sunday night with a story that at Sheep Camp that morning at 3:30 o'clock a peculiar sound from the southwest side of the mountain was heard, and before the residents of the camp could fully dress they found themselves being rapidly borne down the canyon on a mass of moving debris from the mountain side. The majority of the residents of Sheep Camp escaped, although the entire town was almost wholly destroyed."

"The slide struck the town in the northern part, where nearly all the packers were quartered in tents and sleeping the sleep of hard, overworked men. The main part of the slide from the mountain missed Sheep Camp proper, although from the report very little of the town remains. Packers' camp was wholly carried away, and it is impossible to learn the full names of the unfortunates, as they were all known by surnames such as Jack, Jim, Dick, etc."

"The cause of the slide was reported to be the action of heavy rains on the hills, where a sort of reservoir was formed, which body of water forced the land down into the basin below. Never before have such heavy rains been experienced in the neighborhood of Chilkoot pass."

No Ultimatum Was Served.

New York, Sept. 27.—A special to the Herald from London says: In reference to the sensational telegrams from Madrid about the alleged ultimatum and inevitability of war between the United States and Spain, the Herald correspondent had a conversation with a distinguished American diplomat, who, though not personally concerned in the American-Spanish negotiations, is in a position to know the exact state of affairs, but who, for obvious reasons would not allow his name to be mentioned. He said:

"I cannot, of course, pledge in advance the government of the United States, but so far as the present is concerned such a step is not in contemplation. The United States has probably intimated through Mr. Woodford that the present state of affairs is most deplorable and that if we could be of any assistance in bringing this condition of things to an end we should be glad to offer our services. But you may say absolutely that no ultimatum has been sent to Spain by the United States."

THE UMPIRE CHOSEN.

Fifth Arbitrator of the British-Venezuela Boundary.

Washington, Sept. 27.—A final decision has been reached by the arbitrators who are to determine the British-Venezuela boundary line as to the fifth arbitrator, or umpire, who is to act with him. His name is for the present withheld. It is not Baron Courcel, whose name has been mentioned in this connection, nor King Oscar of Sweden, who was to name the umpire only in case the arbitrators failed to agree. An agreement was reached without the necessity of calling on the Swedish sovereign. The umpire is an European, but this is said to be without significance, since no question involving the Monroe doctrine is to be submitted to the tribunal. The arbitrators on behalf of Venezuela are Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the supreme court.

A Livestock Trade.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Assistant Attorney-General Boyd, of the department of justice, in charge of the case against the South Omaha Livestock Exchange, says he is satisfied the South Omaha exchange was organized on lines similar to those of the Kansas City exchange, which was a few days ago declared a trust by Judge Foster of the United States district court.

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PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Report That War Is Inevitable Scouted at Madrid.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE OPENED

Circumstances Seem to Justify the Assumption That Europe Would Sustain Us in Interference.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—The correspondence as proceeding between the United States and Spain for a friendly settlement of affairs in Cuba.

There is a great deal of comment as to the origin of the ultimatum canard. It has been attributed to a foreign ambassador, but all the ambassadors deny responsibility for it. The people do not think that war is inevitable.

It is asserted that the liberals will soon form a cabinet, and that on the return of the queen from San Sebastian to Madrid Captain-General Weyler will be recalled from Cuba, and autonomy established in the island, thus leaving no pretext for the intervention of the United States.

Would Europe Sustain Us.

Washington, Sept. 27.—State department officials refuse to discuss the statement made in the cable dispatch from Madrid, namely, that the countries of Europe, with the exception of Austria, justify the intervention of the United States in favor of a termination of the Cuban war. Still, it is recalled that while Mr. Woodford was trying in an apparently purposeless manner in London and Paris, instead of proceeding to his post in Spain, it leaked out that the United States ministers at various European courts had been instructed to sound the governments to which they were accredited, with a view to learning how intervention in favor of Cuba would be regarded.

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Denied by Tettan.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—The Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, in the course of an interview today with the correspondent of the Associated Press, denies that the government had received an ultimatum from the United States in regard to Cuba, and said he had received a cablegram from Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister to the United States, to the same effect, and denying the existence of an ultimatum.

Defences at the Golden Gate.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The United States engineers in charge of the harbor fortifications of San Francisco have directed that a survey be made on the shore line on the south side of the bay, and the Golden Gate, from Black point to Point Lobos. The purpose of the survey, which has just begun and will be completed a week hence, is to accurately locate the forts for the information of the war department.

Punishment of King of Benin.

Lagos, West Coast of Africa, Sept. 27.—Drunami, the king of Benin, who has been on trial at Benin City since August last, with a number of his leading chiefs, charged with being concerned in the massacre of the unarmed expedition under British Consul Phillips, has been condemned to be transported to Calabar, a slave settlement of British West Africa. Three of the king's chiefs were previously sentenced. Two of them were shot and their bodies displayed hanging in the streets for 24 hours. The third of these chiefs escaped a similar fate by committing suicide.

Theophyl Wiping Out a Family.

Greensburg, Ind., Sept. 27.—An unusually peculiar case of family affliction is reported from Forest Hill. Two weeks ago the eldest brother of Mrs. Finley Sanderson died of typhoid fever. A few days later her mother passed away from the same disease, and the fever claimed her husband last Saturday. Yesterday she herself succumbed to the malady, and now two of her children are lying at the point of death.

Wheeling Carries Dispatches.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Wheeling sailed for Honolulu tonight. She was obliged to fill vacancies in her crew by drafting 40 men from the monitor Monadnock. The Wheeling carried dispatches to Honolulu in advance of the regular mail steamer.

Whisky on the Willamette.

Port Townsend, Sept. 27.—Four hours were spent here this morning by customs officers in searching the steamship Willamette previous to her departure for Alaska. The search was rewarded by the discovery of 100 cases of whisky, which were seized. The steamer carried a full cargo of freight and 110 passengers.

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THE MORTGAGE LAW.

Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 27.—The supreme court today affirmed judgment in the case of Nathaniel R. Swinburne, respondent, vs. the Sheriff of Pierce county, appellant—a case that involved the legality or application of the act passed by the last legislature relating to the sale of property under execution and decree, and the confirmation of sheriffs' sales.

The case was appealed from the superior court of Pierce county, when a peremptory writ of mandamus was granted against the sheriff, commanding him to proceed with the sale under a special execution and order, issued on June 24, 1897, in the case of Swinburne vs. Delane, and to advertise certain mortgaged property for sale to satisfy the judgment in the said cause, with out appraisal or without requiring either the judgment creditor or debtor to fix a value upon the mortgaged property as a minimum price for sale, and to proceed at once under the old law regarding such sales, without regard to the recent act of the legislature regulating such matters.

The respondent contended: First—That neither the title nor the body of the act sustained the contention that the law applies to foreclosure mortgages.

Second—That it was not the intent of the legislature to make the law retroactive; and

Third—That, if the law does apply to mortgages and it was intended to be retroactive, that portion relating to a year's stay of sale and the provision fixing a valuation are unconstitutional, because obnoxious to section 10 of article I of the constitution of the United States regarding impairment of contracts.

Regarding the first contention, the supreme court holds that it was evidently the intent to include mortgages as well as mortgages sold under execution. Also, that it was the intention of the legislature to make the provisions of this act retroactive.

In holding the act unconstitutional in its application to contracts made prior to the passage of the act, the court devotes some attention to the principle of the inviolability of contracts, which is founded upon honesty and good faith, supported in ethics as well as law. If the value of a contract is deteriorated or lessened by the passage of an act, the obligation of the act is most certainly impaired. It is a principle of law that the law which is in existence at the time a contract is made becomes a part of the contract. In this case it was expressly stipulated in the mortgage that the law in force at the time the contract was made should become a part of the contract, but in the absence of such stipulation the effect would be the same. Under the law, when the contract was made, the mortgagee had a right to the sale of his land at once upon the issuance of his execution, subject only to redemption. This was a valuable right, and was not taken into consideration by the judgment creditor, or in this case the mortgagee. The law now compels him to wait more than a year after judgment before he can have the same made, and, says the court, it seems beyond controversy that, as to antecedent contracts, this provision of the law is void.

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Army and Navy Officers Here Think the Harbor Defenses are Now Sufficiently Well Advanced to Stand off Any Fleet that Spain or Japan could put into action here, and they are strong enough with the assistance of the batteries of the Monterey and Monadnock type and with the aid of torpedoes to make a splendid fight against the best fleet England would be likely to send here.

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