

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.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business October 30, debt, less cash in treasury, amounting to \$1,030,563,901, an increase for the month of \$8,441,188.

A section of scaffolding around the Wash building in St. Louis, recently partially destroyed by fire, gave way, carrying eight workmen into a mass of debris. Two were fatally injured and four seriously hurt.

During a fire at Hornot's dyeing and scouring establishment in Philadelphia, Pa., a large can of benzine exploded. Thirteen firemen were seriously burned. It is feared some of them may lose their eyesight. The loss by fire was slight.

The Sparta stage was held up by two masked men three miles from Baker City, Or. The highwaymen had a lantern, which frightened the horses, and the coach was capsized. The driver grabbed the mail sack and reached Baker City safely.

Attorney-General Fitzgerald, of California, submitted a motion to the supreme court at Washington, to dismiss or affirm in the case of W. H. T. Durrant. The case involves the proceedings against Durrant for murder. The case was taken under advisement.

The people of Canton turned out in large numbers to welcome President McKinley upon his arrival home. He was escorted to his residence by the Canton troop, where he was waited upon by the Commercial Travelers' Association and a large delegation of workmen from Dueter Heights, most of them from the Dueter watch works.

There is intense excitement at Covalo, Cal., the metropolis of the Round valley region, over the arrest of most of the merchants and saloon-men of the place on charges of selling liquor to Indians, and there is reason to fear that blood will flow before the matter can be transferred to the district court at San Francisco. Indian police are guarding the jail, in which several white men are confined, being unable to furnish bail.

Great excitement has been caused in Caracas by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution in Venezuela in order to prevent the meeting of congress. Five hundred arrests have been made.

The largest cargo of wheat ever loaded in a vessel on Puget sound was placed on the steamer Glenfarg in Tacoma, which cleared for St. Vincent. The cargo consisted of 170,430 bushels of wheat, valued at \$140,000.

The Ottoman government has notified the powers that it objects to the appointment of Colonel Schaeffer, an officer in the army of Luxemburg, as provisional commissioner of the powers for the island of Crete. The German government supports the objection of Turkey.

The Spanish government signed contracts last week with an important firm of British shipbuilders, by which it acquires some cruisers fitted with quick-firing guns, which the firm had nearly completed for another government, whose consent, presumably, Spain has secured by this arrangement.

The steamship Milwaukee sailed from New Orleans for Liverpool with the largest cargo of cotton, if not the largest general cargo, ever floated. It consisted of 23,850 bales of cotton; 30,300 bushels of grain; 38,850 pieces of staves; 2,300 oars; her entire cargo being equal to 26,000 tons of cotton.

Boys celebrating Halloween at Fort Branch, Ind., started a fire which destroyed Old Fellows' hall, the Fort Branch Times office, six business houses and several dwellings. Total loss, \$250,000. In the course of the fire 30 pounds of dynamite exploded, causing much damage to surrounding property.

Much surprise and ill feeling has been occasioned in official circles in Madrid by the statement in the accounts of the demonstration in Havana on Friday, which presented General Weyler's embarkation, that he had declared while addressing the deputation that he had been recalled in obedience to the wishes of the rebels and the demands of the United States.

It is understood that the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has refused to agree with Secretary Sherman in support of the arguments put forward in support of the appointment of Captain William L. Merry, of San Francisco, as minister of the United States to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. It is claimed in Managua that this step was taken to force the United States, if possible, to fully recognize the diet, although it is claimed that that body may be overturned any day by a successful revolution in Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Salvador, or by the withdrawal from it of the president governing the state he represents. The reply of the diet will probably be forwarded to the United States state department.

It is expected that a treaty or convention between the United States, Russia and Japan will be formally signed and executed at the state department during the present week, carrying out the proposition before the Behring sea conference for a suspension of pelagic sealing. The present understanding is that the signing of this document will occur within the next few days. It will represent the completed efforts of the conference, and, with the signing concluded, the conference will adjourn.

Four laborers were killed and several others injured by an explosion of dynamite near Victor, Colo. The men were blasting rock for an electric road.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, shows the total receipts from all sources to have been \$146,619,593, a decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1896 of \$911,922. The important changes in consumption are an increase of \$1,338,472 in the receipts from distilled spirits, as compared with 1896, and a decrease of practically the same amount in the receipts from fermented liquors.

COUNTRY IT WILL TAP.

More About the Proposed New Railroad in Washington.

Tacoma, Nov. 8.—Colonel William Bailey, of New York, who bought the Tacoma & Lake Park railroad at auction several days ago, will extend the line to opposite The Dalles on the Columbia river. The name of the road has been changed to the Tacoma & Columbia River railway. The road is of standard gauge, and now extends from Tacoma to Lake Park. It is intended to prosecute the work steadily all winter, and until the line is completed. A branch line will eventually be built to Mount Rainier. The exact route of the extension has not been made public.

To the Columbia River.—The Dalles, Or., Nov. 8.—The Tacoma & Columbia River railroad is the name of the new company that will operate a freight and passenger line between Tacoma and The Dalles. Colonel William Bailey, of New York, is at the head of the company, the principal portion of the stock being subscribed by New York capitalists.

When it was known that Colonel Bailey was the purchaser of the Lake Park road, a couple of weeks ago, it was said that the road would probably be extended to the rich mineral tracts about Eatonville and Mount Rainier, but no one dreamed that the extension would be carried as far as the Columbia river.

It now transpires, though, that active operations will be commenced almost immediately, and pushed with vigor until the two cities are connected. It is hoped to tap a section of country that is as yet practically unknown, but which is thought to be exceedingly rich in timber, minerals and fertility. The road will go by way of Eatonville, Nisqually, Tilton river coal fields, and on across the Cascades to The Dalles. Negotiations are nearly completed for terminal facilities that will be convenient to all shippers.

Tacoma will be the operative headquarters of the new road, the head office being at 50 Broadway, New York. A freight and passenger office has been opened in Tacoma. The first work will consist in straightening out the old Lake park road and getting the roadbed in shape.

The Montana Earthquake.—Salt Lake, Nov. 8.—A special to the Tribune from Pocatello, Idaho, says: At 2:25 o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt the entire distance from Silver Bow to Montana, Mont., and at 7 o'clock a second shock was perceptible, but not so severe. At Divide, Melrose, Red Rock, Lima and Montana, the windows rattled, dishes fell to the floor, flower pots were thrown from their stands, lamp chimneys and other glassware suffered destruction, clocks stopped, and buildings were made to sway and crack. At Dillon, especially, was the first shock severe. The courthouse walls were cracked and the plaster fell from the ceiling.

An Aeronaut's Fate.—Chicago, Nov. 8.—Aeronaut Stewart Young was drowned in the lake at the foot of Monroe street this afternoon while attempting to descend from his balloon in a parachute. Young ascended from the winter circus on Washburn avenue. A brisk wind was blowing, and the airship quickly veered to the east. Immediately over Lake Front Park, Young was seen to loosen his parachute, and make ready to desert the balloon. Evidently something went wrong, for the aeronaut failed to drop, and the balloon suddenly exploding fell into the lake. Young was seen to struggle violently to free himself, and then sink. The lifesaving crew dragged the lake for the body, but was unable to bring it up.

Test of a German Airship.—Berlin, Nov. 8.—An aluminum airship, fitted with a benzine motor, was tested today in the presence of a number of generals and the chief of the airship department. The ship rose 1,000 feet, floated in the air a few minutes, and at first obeyed the man steering it, but later a strong wind rendered the ship unmanageable. The test was considered partly successful.

Smallpox Among the Utes.—Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 8.—Captain N. C. Nordstrom, Indian agent, who has returned from the northern part of the territory, says that smallpox has broken out among the Ute Indians, and that quarantine has been established to keep the disease from being communicated to the Jarilla Apaches.

A Satisfactory Test.—Washington, Nov. 8.—The ordnance bureau has made a test at Indian Head, firing a 10-inch armor-piercing shell at a 14 1/2-inch plate. The latter was nickel steel Harveyized. The shell went through the plate and exploded on the other side. The test was considered satisfactory.

The Search for Andree Begun.—Berlin, Nov. 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger announces that a steamer fitted out by the governor of Tromsø, under instructions from King Oscar, left Tromsø island in search of Professor Andree. She will proceed to Spitzbergen, from which point Andree's balloon ascended last July.

Swears Revenge on Weyler.—Havana, Nov. 8.—General Pin arrived on the same steamer that brought General Pando. He is under arrest to answer charges made against him by General Weyler, who accuses him of extorting money from sugar-growers at Cienfuegos. General Pin swears that he will have revenge on Weyler.

A Grain of Fine Sand Would Cover 100 of the minute scales of the human skin, and yet each of these scales in turn covers from 300 to 500 pores.

The Kielhof Horror.—St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—Further details have been received of the terrible casualty which took place on October 26 last in the village church at Kielhof, when an alarm of fire was raised and a panic ensued, resulting in the death of 74 persons and the severe injury of 160 others. It appears that the alarm of fire was due to the lighting of candles at the moment when the windows were opened to allow the vapor to escape from the packed and steaming congregation. Among the victims fatally injured were 15 pregnant women.

FARMING IN ALASKA

Commissioners Evans and Killin Submit Reports.

Stockraising Very Limited

Enough of Certain Crops May Be Grown to Sustain a Considerable Population.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Dr. W. H. Evans and Benton Killin, commissioners appointed to investigate the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, have submitted their reports to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The reports agree that while comparatively little agriculture exists there, it is possible that enough of certain crops and animals may be grown to sustain a considerable population, provided proper methods are pursued.

While Director True, of the division of experiment stations, does not regard as feasible the establishment of agricultural experiment stations there he believes that experiments may be carried on in a number of lines with great success.

The two commissioners spent three months in investigation on the southern coast of Alaska. They report that the cultivated areas in Alaska are confined to small kitchen gardens, in which are grown many of our earlier and harder vegetables. Stockraising is carried on to a very limited extent. The possible extension of pasturage and gardening are quite considerable.

What agriculture will be in Alaska will be subsidiary to fishing and other industries, according to Mr. Killin's special report. Fishermen will locate on Alaskan lands and make homes. At the present rate, Mr. Killin says, the salmon will soon be destroyed. They are being fished for in the spawning waters to such an extent that they have no opportunity to propagate. The halibut and herring will last forever.

Timber will not go into the market until the yellow fir, or Douglas pine, of the Pacific coast, is exhausted, as it is superior to the Alaskan spruce or hemlock. Alaskans will not see the want of agriculture, as freight from the coast agricultural districts by sailing vessels is very cheap. It now costs but 30 cents a day to provide food for miners at Turnagain arm, the most remote part of Cook inlet. He says that the agricultural department can do nothing in experiment stations in Alaska, but it can furnish information.

Mr. Killin says that from the country will be drawn sailors for the merchant marine and navy. It can be done, he thinks, by granting to every American citizen who shall establish himself in a home for five years on the public lands and who shall engage in some occupation on his own account for the same period, 20-acre tracts of land, with about 600 feet of water front. The latter will make it possible for boats to be landed and nets to be drawn.

The timber of the 20 acres would build a boat, a house and furnish fuel. As fast as the timber is taken off the land, small fruits and green vegetables can be grown and grass furnished for the domestic animals. Grasses grow to great perfection. Little was seen of the cultivation of cereals and small fruits. Berries abound, though practically no attention is paid to their cultivation.

As to the country from the southern boundary to Kodiak and Long island, and from the Pacific to the Alaskan mountains, the climate is extremely wet, but not cold. The winters are very long, and the feeding period will be at least seven months. Cereals will not ripen, and the vegetables will not mature.

CONVICT SHOT DEAD.

Forfeited His Life in an Attempt to Escape at Salem.

Salem, Or., Nov. 8.—Otto Krahn, a convict in the penitentiary here, forfeited his life this evening about 5 o'clock in the desperate attempt to escape.

He was employed in breaking pig-iron in a shed near the foundry, and shortly before the hour for marching the men back to their cells, adroitly improvised a ladder by nailing several cleats on a pine plank which served as a track for conveying iron pipes to a trench being dug between the prison and the insane asylum on the north. Placing the plank against the north wall of the yard, in plain sight of the warden guard, Jay McCormick, son of J. H. McCormick, of this city, and in defiance of the guards' repeated warnings, he climbed to the opening and sprang to the ground, feeling like a cat toward the asylum. As he leaped from the wall, the guard fired low, hoping to check him by wounding him in the legs, but missed. The second shot pierced Krahn's body from the shoulder to the right side, and he fell dead in his tracks 80 feet from the wall.

It was McCormick's first day's service at the penitentiary. This was Krahn's third attempt to escape. He was a German, 25 years old. He was sentenced from Multnomah county in January, 1893, for eight years for assault with intent to commit rape.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 8.—The bill by Mr. Oliver, of Burke county, to make the birthday of Jefferson Davis a legal holiday in this state, was adversely reported by the general judiciary committee in the house of representatives here today, and Mr. Oliver called up the measure and moved to disagree with the committee. In an earnest speech he asked the house to honor the hero of the lost cause. The report of the committee was disagreed to by an almost unanimous vote.

The Fever Situation.—New Orleans, Nov. 8.—The fever situation has not improved any since yesterday, and the unfavorable turn of affairs following the cold wave and the light frost is very disappointing to Dr. Oliphant, president of the board of health. There is no let up in the new cases, there being 40, and seven deaths. Dr. Oliphant issued an order tonight raising the quarantine against all points except that passengers coming to New Orleans from Mobile, Montgomery and coast points will be required to have health certificates from their local health officers.

REPORT OF CRUCIFIXION.

Story That It Was Found in the Vatican Denied.

New York, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the World from Rome says: The World correspondent visited the vatican to obtain authoritative information regarding the reported finding in the vatican archives of Pontius Pilate's report to Emperor Tiberius of the crucifixion of Christ. One story current was that the original report had been found, and that the pope had ordered a careful study of it. Another was that the document discovered was not Pilate's report, but a manuscript of A. D. 149, referring to it, with other fragmentary writings of the third and fifth centuries, touching the same matter, which have come to light before.

The correspondent found the vatican authorities very reticent. Some of the officials were even chary of admitting that anything had been discovered at all, and were extremely apprehensive lest they might be represented as giving color to an expectation that contemporary accounts of the most solemn event in the world's history are in existence.

The subkeeper of the vatican archives said: "His holiness naturally is extremely cautious about permitting the publication of any document with the imprint of the holy see, the authenticity of which may afterwards be reasonably questioned. His holiness has been profoundly interested in the possibility of the discovery of the original document referred to, the one dated 149, but so far search has been fruitless."

The correspondent gathered that the manuscript of A. D. 149 only refers to the earlier report, and contains no details of any value, and that a careful, exhaustive search for the original is now being made in the vatican by experts specially commissioned by the holy father, who are also to search for reference to it in documents written earlier than A. D. 149.

The first indication of the possibility of the existence of this document was obtained accidentally by an erudite monk engaged in looking through the archives of the fifth century and gathering facts concerning the early history of the papacy. He followed the clue back to manuscripts of the third century, and then again laboriously pursued his task until further allusion was found in the document of A. D. 149. There the investigation is brought to a standstill for the present, and the pope has given strict injunctions that no translation or references in the documents shall be published until submitted for his sanction.

The attitude of the vatican authorities on the matter is one of skepticism as to the likelihood of any original authentic information being unearthed.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Republicans Have the Legislature as the Count Stands.

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—The Ohio legislature stands 74 Republicans, 70 Democrats and one doubtful on the official returns received up to tonight, with a dozen or more of the 88 counties very close.

There have been no material changes except in Wood county, which will be claimed by both parties until the courts pass on the action of the supervisors. There have been no unusual proceedings before the returning boards of any of the counties, except that of Wood, although both parties have had their representatives and attorneys in the county seats, wherever the vote was close.

Chairman McConville, of the Democratic state committee, has not changed his claims of a Democratic majority on joint ballot, and will not do so until the official returns of all counties are in and show the final result to differ from the figures he has at hand.

Chairman McConville and others from the Democratic state headquarters went to Cincinnati to confer with John R. McLean and other party leaders regarding the contests that are to be made in the close counties.

Chairman Nash insists tonight that the legislature stands 75 Republicans to 70 Democrats, and that the majority on joint ballot for senator will not be less than five. He says he is tonight satisfied with the situation in Wood county. What he feared was that the official count might wipe out the small Republican plurality in that county. Since the official tally sheets show a plurality of 31 for the Republican representative, Judge Nash says he is willing and ready to have the court pass on the case. He says the law provides that the members of the boards of election cannot go behind the returns, and the supreme court has held that they have no ministerial powers whatever and cannot hear evidence or use their discretion in throwing out votes. That is left to the courts, and to each branch of the legislature in passing on the credentials of its members.

Body Cut in Two.—Gillette, Colo., Nov. 8.—Samuel Coalter, an employe of the Midland Terminal railroad, was killed riding on the front of a switch engine. The engine had been sent after some box cars and went into them at full speed. Coalter was caught by the lower edge of a car and his body cut in two at the hips, the upper part being thrown from the tracks, while the lower extremities landed under the telescoped car.

Stored in Warehouses.—Rosalia, Wash., Nov. 8.—Up to date, 800,000 bushels of grain have been stored at Rosalia, and a large quantity is yet to come in. Threshing will be finished this week.

Tekoa Warehouses All Full.—Tekoa, Wash., Nov. 8.—All the grain warehouses of Tekoa are full, and storage sheds are being built. The total quantity shipped will aggregate 1,000,000 bushels.

Petition Twenty-One Feet Long.—Salem, Or., Nov. 8.—A very lengthy petition to the Oregon delegation in congress is being gotten up in Salem. The petition asks the delegation to use its influence in having carried out the government improvement at Yaquina bay. The petition is on paper, with rulings, the same width as foolscap. It is now 21 feet long, and is still growing.

The head of the petition is in a real estate office, where it was started, and the strip of paper runs through the front entrance, into an adjoining house, where the other end of it now is.

AN INSURGENT VICTORY

Spaniards Suffer a Crushing Defeat in Matanzas.

TOWN OF HOLGUIN CAPTURED

Conflict Rages at Many Points With Unabated Fury—Spanish Lose Convoy in Pinar Del Rio.

New York, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The insurgent troops in the field are very active. On October 30 the Spaniards sustained the most severe loss they have met for some time. On the borders of Matanzas province General Molina was defeated by the insurgents under General Betancourt. General Molina was on his way to participate in a brigade of troops to Havana with Blanco's reception. At Aguacate he heard the rebels were encamped in Purgatory hills, and broke his march to attack them. The fight was a long one, and the Spanish loss was large. He was finally forced to retreat.

In Pinar del Rio province the rebels under command of Captain Lora attacked a convoy that left San Cayetano and captured a large supply of clothing and ammunition.

A report apparently well-founded, is current in Havana to the effect that Holguin has been captured by rebels under General Cabredo. That it has been attacked, and that 75 Spaniards were killed is admitted, but the capture is denied.

General Laque with heavy reinforcements left Havana yesterday for Holguin.

In a book on the Cuban war just published here, General Weyler writes the introduction. In one place he says: "The system of warfare carried on by the Americans of the North when they fought their brethren of the South."

A million dollars in paper currency has mysteriously disappeared from the treasury here. The money was intended for the payment of the navy, and the fact, coupled with an attempt to deprive the army and navy of their pay for the months of April, May and June is causing great indignation.

RELEASED FROM MORO CASTLE.

Two Survivors of Maceo's Original Expedition Set Free.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Journal says: Of the 42 persons who landed with General Maceo near Baracoa, nearly two and a half years ago only three survive. The others, including Maceo, have perished on the battlefield, or in hospitals in Cuba. Two of the survivors are young Americans, Frank Agronome and Julio Sainz. Word has been received in this city that through the efforts of Dr. Pulaski Hyatt, United States consul at Santiago, they have been released from Moro castle, and will sail for New York next Saturday.

Agramont is the son of Professor Emilio Agronome, of this city. His family is one of means, so that the burden of his imprisonment has been lightened through their efforts.

Sainz is an orphan and Dr. Hyatt has provided him with food and comforts out of the \$50,000 fund appropriated by congress for the relief of Americans in Cuba.

The young men, both about 24 years of age, sailed with Maceo. The party was intercepted near Baracoa. In the skirmish 10 soldiers and a Spanish officer were killed. Agronome and Sainz were separated from their companions and were captured a few days later.

Owing to the death of the officer, the affair assumed a serious aspect. The boys asked help from Mr. Hyatt and their youth appealed to him, and he saved them from being shot. They were imprisoned in Moro castle. For two years and a half the boys have been inmates of the prison. The governor of the prison allowed any article with Hyatt's stamp to be given them.

Just before General Weyler left for Spain Hyatt wrote to him, recalling a promise to release the boys. Now news comes that the release of the young men was among the last official acts of the general. The boys have sent word that they will sail for New York on the Niagara.

ORE FROM NEW DISCOVERIES.

Salem, Nov. 8.—Some large specimens of gray quartz ore were brought out from the claims located by the Gesner party near Quartzville, and are on exhibition in Salem. The specimens are of free-milling ore, and it is the purpose of the party to have them tested soon. It is hardly probable anything can be done toward developing the mines before next spring. The new discovery has been named the Rhoda.

BARCELONA ANARCHISTS MURDERED.

Madrid, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that 112 persons who have been confined in the fortress of Montjuich for a year on suspicion of complicity in anarchistic plots and outrages were released today.

INVESTIGATING THE UTE TROUBLE.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The war department is investigating the recent reported uprising among the Utes in Utah. It has been practically decided to send an inspector from the interior department to investigate and report on the trouble.

A STEEL WORKS EXPLOSION.

Milwaukee, Nov. 8.—By an explosion at the Illinois steel works last evening five men were injured, two fatally. The fatally injured are Peter Hundi and George Kolinski.

KILLED BY HIS PUPILS.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 8.—James Allen, a teacher in a school at Wheatland, Hickory county, was beaten to death yesterday by his pupils. As a punishment for misconduct, Mr. Allen kept several boys after school was dismissed last night. When released, the youths went away angry, and later, as the schoolmaster was on his way home, they layd him, pelting him with stones and clubs. Mr. Allen was knocked down and his skull crushed. He did not regain consciousness, and died this morning. The youths have been arrested.

A KNIFE FOR MORAES.

Attempted Assassination of the President of Brazil.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that an attempt has been made to assassinate the president of Brazil, Dr. Prudente Jose de Moraes. The president's brother, an army officer, was probably mortally wounded while shielding the chief executive. General Betancourt, minister of war, who was one of the president's party, was shot and killed.

Rio Janeiro is now under martial law, every soldier having been ordered to arms, and it is feared another revolution is at hand.

The attempt to kill the president, and the killing of the minister of war, it is believed, is the work of monarchial sympathizers. Another rumor is that they were the result of the feeling aroused by the proposed arbitration treaty with France.

Wild excitement prevails in the city. Startling rumors are heard on all sides. The belief is general in certain classes that the followers of Antonio Conselheiro, the leader of the fanatical movement, who was recently killed in Canudos, have invaded Rio to strike their first blow for revenge.

It was the day set apart by President Moraes and his cabinet to do honor to Rear-Admiral Barbosa, one of the conquerors of Conselheiro's friends in Canudos. Admiral Barbosa was one of the chiefs of the Brazilian troops who several weeks ago landed and shot down thousands of the followers of the fierce Conselheiro, who had gathered his forces in Canudos.

It was believed then that the crushing defeat of the fanatics there and the death of Conselheiro had put an end to Brazil's monarchial enemies.

Thousands of persons gathered to see President Moraes and his cabinet extend publicly the thanks of the republic to Barbosa and his troops, just returning from congress and persons high in naval, military and ecclesiastical circles were present, as were also the diplomatic representatives of several foreign countries.

The victorious troops were passing in review before President Moraes, when a soldier dashed out of the naval arsenal toward the president's party, drawing a dagger as he went.

Fearing his intention, and unable to stop the soldier, Colonel Moraes, brother of the president, stepped between the executive and his assailant, and tried to ward off the dagger thrust. In this he was successful, but the colonel received the dagger in his own body, the soldier in his frenzy striking several times before he was seized by those in the rear. The troops were thrown into a line in front of the president's party and tried to force the crowd back.

While President Moraes and the members of his cabinet were bending over the body of Colonel Moraes, a shot was heard and General Betancourt, the minister of war, staggered and fell behind the body of Colonel Moraes, with a bullet in his head.

This added to the excitement of the crowd, which was, by this time, wildly surging to and fro, the troops using their bayonets to keep it back, and those behind pressing forward.

Finally, fearing another attempt to kill the president and the members of his cabinet, more troops were called, and a strong guard was formed around the official party. Then Colonel Moraes and General Betancourt were lifted and borne to the palace. Colonel Moraes was seriously, probably mortally wounded.

General Betancourt died a few minutes after he was taken into the palace. In the meantime, fearing an attack on the palace, President Moraes ordered that the crowd be dispersed, and the troops finally succeeded in doing so, though a serious conflict at one time seemed imminent, owing to an attempt to lynch the president's assailant.

The news of the affair spread with remarkable rapidity, and within 10 minutes the city was in a fever of excitement. Rumors of a revolution were rife on all sides, and there seemed good reason to fear an uprising.

In order to avoid a possibility of this, orders were issued from the palace calling all the troops in the city to arms and declaring the city under martial law.

The soldier who tried to kill President Moraes is under arrest. He belongs to the Tenth battalion. He refused to give any reason for his attempt.

The person who shot General Betancourt is unknown. No one knows whence came the fatal bullet.

The citizens generally attribute the deed to revenge on the part of Conselheiro's followers. Some well-informed men have brought up the theory that the attempt on the president's life grew out of the proposed arbitration treaty with France on the Ampango question. This treaty the president vigorously upheld, despite tremendous opposition in congress and among the people.

BIG, AND YET IT IS SOUND.

Long Creek, Or., Nov. 8.—There is on exhibition in a store at this place a monster turnip. It was raised in the garden of Mr. Allen Porter, near this city; weighs 19 1/2 pounds, and measures 39 inches in circumference. It seems to be perfectly sound, and not pithy, as is generally the case in vegetables of its size.

HOP SALES AT DALLAS.

Dallas, Or., Nov. 8.—H. G. Campbell sold 153 bales of hops here today at 13 1/2 cents to T. A. Farley, representing Hoar & Lachmund. A number of other sales are reported at prices ranging from 6 to 10 cents.

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NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The brickyard at Weston has sold between 600,000 and 700,000 bricks this year.

A hunter the other day brought in to Salem a Mongolian pheasant, the tail of which measured 21 inches.

A farmer of Goshen has 900 turkeys in pasture at his farm. The turkeys eat, twice a day, two bushels of wheat.

An Umpqua sportsman turned loose five pair of wild turkeys on the headwaters of the Umpqua river the other day.

Twenty Mongolian pheasants for breeding purposes have been shipped from the Willamette valley to Harney county.

A sperm whale came ashore on the Nehalem beach, near the Arch rocks, last week. The whale was