

Eugene City Guard.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY.....OREGON.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

The business portion of Divide, Colo., has been wiped out by fire.

The Sixth Virginia regiment, composed of negroes, has mutinied, and refuse to serve under white officers.

Frightened settlers are flocking in droves out of the Iaco country in Eastern Oregon, fearing more Indian outbreaks.

The transport Peru has arrived in San Francisco with 15 sick soldiers from Manila. Fifteen hundred sick men are reported among the troops in the Philippines.

Seven Californians lost their lives in a disaster in the north. The party wandered from the trail while en route to the Atlin gold fields, and unwittingly walking into quicksands in a swamp. All were engulfed.

The monthly circulation statement of the controller of the currency shows that the total amount of national bank notes in circulation October 31, 1898, was \$239,646,291, an increase for the month of \$1,159,331, and an increase for the year of \$9,499,910.

The annual report of the general superintendent of the railway mail service shows that at the close of the year there were 8,074 clerks employed, and that with the closed pouch and express pouch service the grand total of miles traveled in the service was 285,565,343.

General Leonard Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago, authorizes the statement that there has not been a case of yellow fever in Santiago city during the last 60 days, and that the ordinary sickness during the same 60 days has been 90 per cent less than was usual at this season of the year.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on October 31, 1898, the debt, less net cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,110,066,922, an increase for the month of \$43,487,717. The increase is accounted for by the issue during the month of about \$36,680,000 of the new 3 per cent bonds, and a decrease of about \$7,338,000 in the cash on hand.

War between England and Russia is declared to be imminent. The warships at Wei-Hai-Wei have cleared for action as a result of the seizure by Russia of the town of Niu Chung, China. A strong fleet of Russian warships has assembled at Port Arthur. British government officials claim that Russia has taken advantage of the Fashoda crisis to forward her aims in the Far East. Non-resistance means loss to Great Britain of the strategic point of Manchuria.

The departure of troops for Cuba has been postponed. Yellow jack has caused the delay.

The United States of Central America, the new republic, has sprung into life. It is composed of three countries, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua.

It is the intention of the administration to urge the construction of the Nicaragua canal by government aid, in accordance with the concession of the Maritime Canal Company.

Rear-Admiral Bence's retirement on December 25 will make Rear-Admiral Dewey the senior officer of the navy, and if congress revives the grade of admiral, as desired by Secretary Long, his appointment to that rank will follow without any further jumping.

A cash indemnity will be demanded of Spain, and the United States will insist upon being reimbursed for every dollar expended directly or indirectly on account of the war. A general balance of accounts is to be struck and the indemnity will be deducted from the sum allowed for the Philippines.

The murder of a prospector named Botlan, on the Ashcroft-Gleaner trail has been reported to the provisional police. The murderer is variously known as T. Wilson, McGregor and McTraw. The killing was the culmination of several weeks of quarreling, induced by privation and disappointment on that desolate trail.

A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says no decision has yet been reached by the commissioners regarding the date of evacuation. One or two communications have passed on minor agreements as to the day when Spanish sovereignty in the island shall cease. The Spaniards, however, will again be ordered to get out by January 1.

Four privates of the Nineteenth infantry, who were left at Fort Wayne when the regiment went South, were badly injured by an explosion of powder which they were transferring from the basement of the guardhouse for shipment to the regiment in Porto Rico. The men are Fred Fisher, Archie Miller and Robert Lavall. It is believed the powder was ignited by a spark from a cigarette, which a soldier was smoking.

Students of Dartmouth college have unanimously voted to abolish hazing.

James A. Davis, who died in Dorchester county, Md., steered the first steamer that crossed Lake Erie.

John Hays, the discoverer of Lake Superior's copper wealth, has just celebrated his 94th birthday in Cleveland.

At an auction sale at Morris Park, N. J., the great race horse and sire, Meddler, was sold to William C. Whitney for \$49,000.

Brigadier General Joseph Roberts died at his home in Philadelphia, aged 84 years. He entered the West Point military academy in 1835.

G. H. Pratt died at Attleboro, Mass. He established over 50 daily and weekly papers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

LATER NEWS.

An envelope trust has been formed. General Fitzhugh Lee's mother died at Richmond, Va.

A large fire at Sydney, Australia, which destroyed 20 large mills and caused a heavy loss of property.

A proclamation has been issued bringing Santa Cruz and other islands under the British Solomon islands protectorate.

At Friday's session of the Paris peace commission the Spaniards rejected the Americans' proposals, and refused to give up the Philippines.

Later reports from the conflagration at Hankow, China, say that 10,000 houses were destroyed and 1,000 people killed and burned to death.

Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report, shows that the treasury was stronger at the close than at the opening of the fiscal year.

Senator Redfield Proctor in an address at Montpelier, Vt., declared that there should be divided sovereignty and that the United States should retain the entire Philippine archipelago.

The work of removing the bodies of all government soldiers buried in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila will begin in a few weeks. The expense of the undertaking will be borne entirely by the government.

Major Helburn's recital before the war investigating commission, while in session at Cincinnati, disclosed a terrible state of affairs at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, due to ignorance and neglect. The sick soldiers were treated like dogs.

The board of control of the Joint Traffic Association has decided to dissolve the organization. This action was taken because of the recent decision by the supreme court that the efforts of the association to control railroad rates was illegal.

By the explosion of a boiler at the Oil City (Pa.) boiler works, two men were killed, two fatally injured and a dozen more slightly hurt. The killed are Richard McCloskey and John Frazer. The fatally injured are B. J. Giddens and Denis McMahon.

A recent discovery of bituminous coal in the Klondike region was made in American territory about 100 miles below Forty-Mile. A tunnel has been dug into the hillside a distance of 45 feet, and there the vein is six feet in thickness. The coal is said to be of superior quality.

The mayor of Spokane has declared an emergency, and issued a proclamation enrolling all persons over 21 years of age as special constables, to assist in arresting robbers who have been rampant lately. A reward of \$500 is offered for the conviction of any one of the robbers.

Western railroads have been enjoined from excluding Pueblo steel from Pacific coast points.

The transport Panama, which was reported lost with 300 lives, has arrived safely in Havana.

Germany's exports for the first nine months of the fiscal year showed an increase of 58,659,000 marks over 1897.

The newly-organized French cabinet announces that it will support the court of cassation in the revision of the Dreyfus case.

Several companies of native troops in the Visayas islands rebelled. They were purged and several were killed. The rebellion is ended.

In a speech delivered at Worcester, Mass., Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, expressed himself strongly opposed to the policy of expansion.

Russia has declined to support France in the Fashoda affair, fearing that a reopening of the Egyptian question would interfere with her tremendous task in China.

Action has been taken by the administration looking to the maintenance of the status quo with respect to the concession of the Maritime Canal Company for the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

M. Fontaine, of Minneapolis, who has just returned from the Sticksen route, says he has discovered rich diggings on an unexplored creek on the Hootalingua river. He shows a quantity of coarse gold as evidence.

The war between England and France has been averted. A general and satisfactory arrangement is said to have been effected in relation to the disputed Fashoda question. An official note has been issued on the subject in which the British government announces that the situation is ameliorating.

The navy department has practically decided to abandon wrecking operations under existing contracts on the cruisers Cristobal Colon, Viracaya and Almirante Oquendo, near Santiago, which have become enormously expensive to the government. A Swedish company has applied for permission to raise the sunken vessels.

The war department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first troops will leave on or about November 22, and will comprise a brigade under Brigadier-General Carpenter. The brigade will be taken from the Seventh army corps. The brigade will be sent to Neuvas, Puerto Principe.

American pulp making machinery is gaining considerable headway in Scandinavia.

George Wilson Phillips, aged 79, who invented most of the machinery which was used in the first match factory in the country, died at his home in Springfield, Mass.

Trouble at Fort Worth, Tex., between whites and blacks over politics culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for sheriff, was shot and killed.

The receipts of the Seattle assay office and the San Francisco mint of the clean-up of the season's output of Klondike gold are \$8,000,000.

It has been judicially decided in Georgia that a municipal ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor is unconstitutional.

The value of the gold produced in the United States during the calendar year 1897 was \$7,363,000. The South African republic holds first place, producing to the value of \$37,861,633; Australasia, \$35,684,182, and Russia, \$23,245,763.

FLAT REFUSAL GIVEN

Spain Will Not Sell the Philippines.

SAYS WE HAVE NO CLAIM

Accuses the United States of Acting in Bad Faith—Not Sanctioned by the Protocol.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Spanish commissioners, in the course of a two-hour session of the peace conference today, flatly refused to accept Monday's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "pacific" expenditures there.

This negative action was expected. The Spanish commissioners had also a number of positive declarations which filed some 37 typewritten sheets. In this statement the Spaniards held that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippines islands, and could have none save by the consent of Spain in these negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her.

According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient. M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid, the presentment alleged, cable message, clearly setting forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should not be affected by the United States made at that time no protest or objection. This dispatch to M. Cambon, as the Spaniards claimed today, embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago.

It was further held today by Senor Rios and his colleagues that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol, and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

With all this for a groundwork, the Spaniards made their first positive move against the Americans, and it consisted their counter proposition. They charged upon the United States a wrongful appropriation of public money belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila, and they formally demand the return of these moneys in the sum of nearly \$1,000,000.

On these same premises the United States was alleged to have made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila, in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol.

A further charge was that by the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila the United States had prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection, and had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

Today's Spanish presentment also cited the refusal of the Americans to consider the Cuban debt on the ground that it was not sanctioned in the protocol, and demanded an adherence to this, as a precedence to the discussion of the Philippines, regarding a cession of which the Spanish commissioners held that the protocol made no mention.

In support of these assertions, arguments and demands, the Spanish presentment invokes Spain's record in the correspondence by mail and telegraph, though it is not known unofficially whether the Spaniards produced the message said to have been sent from Madrid to M. Cambon at the time the protocol was signed, in which, it was affirmed today, Spain reserved her Philippine sovereignty.

The presentment was read by Interpreter Ferguson, being rendered from the Spanish in which it was written, into English.

At the close of the reading, the Americans said they wished to have the Spanish statement rendered into written English for more careful consideration, and an adjournment was taken to Tuesday.

Fledged Their Policies.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—A remarkable petition has been filed in the district court of Lancaster county by Charles F. David W. and George K. Brown, to seek to have receivers of the defunct Lincoln Savings bank retrained from selling to the highest bidder insurance policies aggregating \$16,000 on the lives of the Browns, pledged to secure a loan.

The novel claim is advanced that by thus disposing of the policies the lives of the plaintiffs are placed in jeopardy. The policies may be paid only at the death of the assured, hence the claim is made that by transferring them a dual inducement is offered to make away with the parties insured. Judge Holmes has assigned the case for hearing at the term of court which meets this month.

Disappointed in Love.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 7.—E. N. Heinrich, son of a wealthy Watertown, N. Y., jeweler, committed suicide last night by drinking acid. Disappointment in love is assigned as the cause.

Sighted a Dorelet.

Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 7.—Captain John Hahn, of the Canadian schooner Victoria, reports that, September 29, he passed within 10 yards of a dorelet. The craft had turned turtle, and appeared to be a vessel of about 100 tons. The dorelet was in latitude 51 deg. 5 min. north, longitude 156 deg. 22 min. west, and in the direct track of vessels coming from Behring sea. The dorelet is thought to be the British sealing schooner Phoenix, which is considerably overdue.

Render Assistance to Whalers.

Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 7.—It is stated that the revenue cutter Grant will leave in a few days for a four-months' cruise in the North, the object being to keep in the track of the whalers in order to render assistance if necessary. It is also stated that the gunboat Wheeling, now at San Francisco, will co-operate with the Grant.

Washington, Wash., Nov. 7.—Several carloads of prunes have been shipped from here, some of which were sold for as high as 54 cents per pound for 30¢ to 40¢.

ON A BURNING SHIP.

Disaster Overtook an Atlantic Coast Steamer—Five Passengers Perished.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 7.—A disaster at sea, fortunately with a small loss of life, five persons in all, was made known to-day by the landing here of survivors who escaped from the burning steamer Croatan, of the Clyde line, bound from New York for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C. The disaster occurred November 1, about 18 miles north of Cape Charles, and about 266 miles from New York, from which port the steamer sailed October 31, with a general cargo and eight passengers. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the burned hull of the big freighter sank beneath the waves. Of the 27 persons who were on board, 22 have survived. These passengers were landed at this port this afternoon by the schooner Alice E. Clark, of Portland, Me., which was in the vicinity of the Croatan at the time she was burning. The Croatan's list of drowned is as follows:

Second Assistant Engineer Jeremiah McCarty, of Nova Scotia; leaves a widow in New York. Steward James Curtis, of Jersey City; Mrs. James Curtis, wife of the steward; Frank—, an officer; Jennie Willard, colored, Wilmington, N. C.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE

Eighteen Men Precipitated Into the Des Chutes River.

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 7.—A crew of eight men and a traction engine fell through a county bridge across the Des Chutes river, near the Waddell settlement, yesterday afternoon. They fell about 15 feet. Three of the men were seriously injured. The bridge had been undergoing repairs. The contractor had finished his work on it only a few moments before the accident. The notices for vehicles to keep off had not been removed, and the county commission had not accepted the bridge. The engine and crew were about two-thirds of the way across when the bridge fell, and the machine and crew were precipitated into the river. The engine is the property of Thompson & Dutcher, who talk of bringing suit against the county if they are not reimbursed for the damage done their machine and the cost of repairing it, which will be considerable. The names of the injured men are Dutcher, Ben Gibson and Piper.

Joseph McCarragher, engineer on the steamer City of Olympia, which was built by a joint stock company of business men of this city, and sent to Alaska for prospecting purposes last summer, has returned on a short business trip. The steamer is in winter quarters at Skagway. The crew have 13 good claims at Lake Atlin, which they will work in the spring. The men have secured a wood contract at Singway which will keep them employed till spring.

FASHODA INCIDENT CLOSED.

France Announces the Withdrawal of Marchand's Expedition.

Paris, Nov. 7.—A semi-official note issued this evening says the government has resolved not to retain the Marchand mission at Fashoda, adding that this decision was arrived at by the cabinet after an exhaustive examination of the question.

London, Nov. 7.—The most reliable information from Paris confirms the earlier reports that M. Depuy, the premier, has decided to wash his hands of Fashoda and to recall Major Marchand, for whose mission he is not responsible. This decision is, to some extent, one to a desire to allow nothing to interfere with the success of the expedition of 1900.

ENGLAND'S WAR PREPARATION.

Said in Berlin to Be Connected With the Philippine Question.

London, Nov. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: It is asserted in well-informed quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippine question, in which the United States government is working in agreement with England. The rumors were revived that the United States intends ceding to England some of the islands or granting coaling stations there.

New Consumption Cure.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Dr. J. B. Murphy's new treatment for consumptives has apparently worked its first cures. The patients are William B. Purcell and J. C. Edwards, who have been undergoing the treatment for a little over three months. The treatment is that which excited wide interest when presented in a paper read by Dr. Murphy before the American Medical Association at Denver this summer.

Fatal Miner's Riot.

Nannaimo, B. C., Nov. 7.—A short time ago the Union Colliery Company imported hundreds of Japs to work in the coal mines. Early this morning a riot broke out among them, which resulted in one having his head smashed to pieces and another's abdomen being badly lacerated. Latest reports say the injured cannot possibly recover.

Cleared for Action.

Wei-Hai-Wei, Nov. 7.—All the British warships here are now fully coaled. Their woodwork has been removed, and they are completely prepared for emergencies.

Two Fatal Accidents.

Brooklyn, B. C., Nov. 7.—Yesterday Otto Anderson was blown up by dynamite near here. He was employed in a railroad. A blast exploded prematurely. Today John Olsen, in another railroad camp, met death by a tamper-rod passing through his head. It was propelled by a premature blast.

Spain will permit her soldiers who have served three years to remain in Cuba, but they will receive but a small portion of their salary.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Herr Langen, editor of Simplicissimus, has been arrested owing to the publication in that periodical of a poem entitled, "In the Holy Land," ironically congratulating Palestine upon receiving such august visitors as the emperor and empress of Germany.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Admiral Dewey called the navy department today that the Charleston has sailed from Manila for Iloilo, on the island of Panay. This is the last seat of Spanish power of any account in the Philippines.

MOVEMENT TO CUBA

The First Brigade Will Start About November 22.

GEN. CARPENTER IN COMMAND

Neuvas and Puerto Principe Will Be First Cities Occupied—Equipped and Rationed for 60 Days.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The war department has issued a general order for the movement of troops to Cuba. The first troops will leave on or about November 22, and will comprise a brigade under Brigadier-General Carpenter. The brigade will be taken from the Seventh army corps. The brigade will be sent to Neuvas, Puerto Principe.

The order looks to the occupation of two points to begin with, namely, Neuvas and Puerto Principe, but the occupation will be extended as rapidly as the Spanish evacuation proceeds.

The order directs the movement to begin at once, but according to the calculations of the department, it will scarcely be possible to make the first landing before November 22.

The headquarters of the new corps which has been created for the purpose of beginning the occupation will be at Neuvas, under command of General L. H. Carpenter. The order follows:

"Headquarters of six troops of Eighth United States cavalry, and Third Georgia cavalry volunteers will be at Neuvas. Six troops of Eighth United States cavalry and Fifteenth infantry at Puerto Principe. Regiment will be prepared to embark at once and subsistence department will arrange for necessary rations. Command will be equipped and rationed for 60 days.

"Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter is assigned to the command of these troops, with headquarters at Neuvas. Cavalry brigade composed of Seventh and Eighth cavalry is discontinued. The Seventh is assigned to First army corps, and the Eighth to Second army corps. The Fifteenth infantry is detached from the Fourth army corps, and an infantry brigade created, composed of the Third Georgia volunteers and Fifteenth infantry, and designated as the Second brigade, Third division, Second corps."

The order sending the Second brigade, Third division, Second corps, to Athens, Ga., has been revoked.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

Its Constitution Modeled After That of the United States.

Washington, Nov. 5.—A complete transformation of the geography of Central America occurred November 1 by the birth of a new republic, the United States of Central America, and the disappearance of the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, except as states of affairs of these republics during their transition stage, has received detailed information of the changes effected, and the form of the government of the new republic.

As indicating the dignity and importance of the United States of Central America, Senor Corea points out that it has a population of about 2,000,000, an area of about 113,000 square miles, and a great stretch of seacoast on the Atlantic and Pacific, and the site of the Nicaragua canal, through which commerce will ultimately pass from ocean to ocean. The general character of the new government is shown in a communication received by Senor Corea from the general assembly's secretary. It states the capital is temporarily located at Amapala, on Tigre island, lying in the Gulf of Fonseca. The capital will remain there until the congress selects a permanent site for it.

The constitution provides for a president, elected for four years by the direct vote of the people, with a provision against immediate re-election. The president is made commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and his functions are much the same as those of the president of the United States. The inauguration of the president is fixed for March 15, next. Meantime the executive power will be directed by a council of three, elected by the general assembly. The presidential election occurs the first Sunday in December, and at the same time representatives to the new house of representatives will be elected. The legislative power is given to a congress of two houses, the senate being made up of six senators from each state, and three from the federal district, while the house of representatives has one representative from each 30,000 inhabitants. The federal judiciary provided by the constitution is patterned after the system of the United States, and indeed throughout the constitution there is a close resemblance to the systems in this country. The governments of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras become states, their present presidents giving way to governors.

A Significant Sign.

London, Nov. 5.—The fact that coast guardmen throughout the United Kingdom have been warned to be in readiness for mobilization is regarded as a menacing sign. Many of them have already joined their ships.

Big Storm on the Sound.

Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 5.—The severest storm of the season visited this section last night. The schooner Maria Smith dragged her anchor for quite a distance. The abatement of the storm prevented her going ashore. The sloop Olaf Johnson went ashore on Whidby island and is a complete wreck.

Cretan Question Settled.

Canea, Crete, Nov. 5.—The international troops occupying the fortress at 5 o'clock this morning.

Raising of the Spanish Ships.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Secretary Long said this afternoon that the government would take no further steps to raise the rest of the Spanish warships destroyed by Admiral Sampson's fleet off the coast of Santiago, but that the department would receive propositions to that end from any private firm that cared to undertake the work.

Voluntary Liquidation.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The Bank of Commerce, a state bank with \$500,000 capital and \$1,000,000 deposits, has voted to go into voluntary liquidation.

NO FORMAL PROTEST MADE.

Our Relations With Nicaragua Concerning the Canal.

Washington, Nov. 5.—It is said at the state department that our government has not protested against the action of the Nicaragua government in granting a concession for the building of the Nicaragua canal to Eyre & Cragin, after the expiration of the Maritime company's concession next October. What the department has done is not of recent date, and consists solely of making representations to the Nicaragua authorities to the effect that the United States deemed it only fair and proper that the status quo should be maintained in matters relating to the Nicaragua canal until the board, headed by Admiral Walker, has had a chance to report and congress an opportunity to consider that report. This is diplomatically something very different from a protest. The reason that this action is taken is that the making of a new concession by the Nicaragua government, even though it will take effect only upon the expiration of the present concession to the Maritime Canal Company, might operate to prevent the latter from obtaining an extension of its concession, to which it might be justly entitled.

In the event that congress should legislate upon the basis of the construction of the work under the auspices of the Maritime company, this, of course, would seriously jeopardize the interests of the United States.

GALLERY COLLAPSED.

Serious Accident in the Eugene Opera-House—People Panic-Stricken.

Eugene, Or., Nov. 5.—Tonight at about 10 o'clock, during a performance at the opera-house, while the building was packed, a section of one of the upper floors, on which there were about 30 people, fell, without warning. The lower floor was also crowded. The section of floor that fell was about 12 feet long and 8 feet wide. It was built out from the wall. The wall supports gave way, and the floor swung back, precipitating the people to the floor below. Those underneath were caught under the timbers, but miraculously few of them were injured. One man had his collar bone broken, and a boy about 15 years of age was severely injured in the back. A dozen or more received minor injuries. A regular panic followed the collapse, but the house was emptied without further accidents, though another floor cracked and came near going down during the rush.

BUFFALO READY FOR HER TRIP.

Will Go to Manila Via the Suez Canal Route.

New York, Nov. 5.—Everything is now in readiness for the departure of the cruiser Buffalo for Manila. The coaling of the ship was completed last night. The Buffalo is to go by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez canal. There will be several hundred men for Admiral Dewey's fleet on the Buffalo when she sails. They are intended to fill the vacancies due to illness and other causes, on the vessels in the Asiatic station.

A large amount of stores will also be sent on the Buffalo. She is expected to make the trip in about 50 days, traveling at a speed of 10 knots an hour. An effort will be made to get her into Manila harbor by Christmas.

Twenty-four officers sail on the Buffalo. Commander J. N. Hemphill is in command; Lieutenant W. B. Diehl is executive officer, and Lieutenant George W. Logan, navigator.

To Stop Growth of Crime.

Spokane, Nov. 5.—A special meeting of the mayor, commissioners and chief of police was held today, to take action regarding the growth of crime. The city has become infested with burglars and highwaymen and hold-ups and robberies have become of nightly occurrence. As a result of the meeting the mayor issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any of the men who have been engaged in the recent hold-ups. It was also decided to swear in as special policemen any reputable citizens who may desire to carry arms for their own protection.

To Prevent Privateering.

Washington, Nov. 5.—A memorial prepared by Charles Henry Butler and others has been presented to the president, asking that this government call an international convention to consider the question of making private property free from capture on the high seas in time of war. The memorial pays a tribute to the administration on the humane and speedily successful prosecution of the recent war, and points out that this government is in the best position of any power at present to take the initiative in such a humane movement, without laying itself open to the imputation of selfishness.

News From Kotebebe.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—A letter from Frank Nunan, a prospector, dated September 18, was received in this city from Kotebebe sound today. He states that the sternwheel steamer John Riley was aground six miles above Squirrel river, and it was said that her back was broken. The steamer Arctic went to the Riley's assistance with provisions for her crew. On the Nootka, Selawak and Kubak rivers only the color of flour gold was discovered. Prospects on the Buckland river are fair.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The British government has closed a contract here for the immediate delivery of 125,000 gallons of distilled spirits at Montreal. An intimation was also given that about 40,000 more gallons would in all likelihood be ordered within about 10 days. This order of 125,000 gallons amounts to nearly 3,000 barrels, and will require over 60 cars for its transportation into Canada. The use of the distilled spirits thus ordered will be in the manufacture of smokeloss powder.

Washington, Nov. 5.—In regard to Spain's protest against sending the battle-ships Oregon and Iowa to Manila, Secretary of State Hay has notified M. Thiebaud, the French chargé d'affaires, who is representing Spain in the absence of M. Cambon, that the destination of these ships is Honolulu, and that as this is now an American port this government has the right to send the ships there.

The Oregon and Iowa are now in Brazilian waters, and while officially it is stated they are bound for Honolulu, it is unofficially admitted that they will proceed to Manila.