

Bohemia Nugget

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COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form. Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

French mineowners and strikers are still unable to agree.

Another salmon cannery combine has been formed at Vancouver, B. C.

The Nicaraguan cabinet has resigned, but the president refuses to accept.

Senator Quay may be prosecuted for using his own letterheads in soliciting campaign funds.

A passenger train on the Northern Pacific collided with a freight near St. Paul, killing two men.

The Kaiser's visit to England is expected to bring about more friendly relations between the two powers.

Plans are being perfected at Cleveland, Ohio, for the combination of all soft coal interests of the country.

A trolley car and a switch engine collided in Chicago, resulting in one person being killed and three seriously injured.

H. R. Nickerson, vice president and general manager of the Mexican Central, denies that he has been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

Sarah Bernhardt has just finished a tour of Germany. Although she had abundant applause, the engagement was not the financial success expected.

Another great eruption of the volcano of Soufriere may be expected soon.

The German government has appropriated \$500,000 for the expenses of its exhibit at the 1904 fair at St. Louis.

President Mitchell has all the data prepared which he intends to present to the investigating commission when it is called for.

The United States chief of engineers has announced that no dredge will be built for the Columbia, leaving improvement to prevent machines.

The revolution in Colombia will likely be settled without further bloodshed. The rebels are now endeavoring to arrange peace terms with the government.

A ruling has been made by a New York judge that any criminal case tried in Cuba by Americans during their occupation may be retried by the Cuban courts.

Secretary Root has approved the disappearing gun carriage in connection with one of six-inch calibre, as well as those of larger bore. General Miles was opposed to its adoption.

The first pension to be granted to a claimant in the Pacific Northwest, under the Indian War veteran bill passed at the last session, is to Patrick Maloney of Portland, who has just been allowed \$8 a month.

French coal miners on strike have renewed their rioting.

The car of Russia is suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration.

Nearly all of the troops in the anthracite coal region have been sent home.

Six miners were seriously injured in a Michigan mine by a premature explosion.

Ex-President Cleveland, in a speech in New Jersey, made a strong attack on the present tariff laws.

Three men were injured in Chicago in connection with disturbances incident to the bill posters' strike.

Fire in Montreal destroyed much valuable property. It was necessary to call out the entire fire department before the flames were brought under control.

Burglars entered a New York hotel and secured several thousand dollars in money and a like amount in jewelry. It is supposed they chloroformed their victims.

The business man who is contented with his business has stopped growing. The man who says he has business enough, therefore has no need to advertise, has reached the full flood of the tide. But after the flood is the ebb always. It is a law of nature that nothing shall remain in a state of rest. Everything grows, or it decays. No business can remain at a standstill for any considerable time.—Printers Ink.

The Foreman shoe company, of Cincinnati, has failed. The collapse was caused by several smaller concerns going under owing large amounts to the Foreman company.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Two of the largest anthracite coal companies in Pennsylvania are to consolidate.

The Alaska salmon pack shows an increase of 400,000 cases over that of last year.

As far as in, the evidence in the Molinze case looks very bad for the defendant.

Another man has been arrested for holding up the Northern Pacific train in Montana.

W. J. Bryan's special train collided with a freight in Colorado, and three people were injured.

A wealthy Quincy, Illinois, farmer has been arrested for the murder of his daughter's sailor.

The cholera death rate in the Philippines is constantly going higher. At present 75 per cent of the cases prove fatal.

Colombia's delay in presenting an appeal note is probably due to its being vetoed over American activity at Panama.

A riot over nonunion labor at Chicago resulted in injuries to seven men.

The chief of the naval ordnance bureau reports in favor of sacrificing speed for armorment in the construction of battleships.

TRAINMEN WANT MORE PAY.

New Schedule of Wages Soon to be Presented to the Southern Pacific.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 4.—Within the next few days the Order of Railway Conductors, Trainmen and Switchmen will submit a schedule of wages to the Southern Pacific Company. The requests of the men are very much the same as those submitted by the engineers, firemen, telegraphers and others. An increase of 15 to 20 per cent is asked, together with a uniform rate of wages on all the divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific systems. The demands will take the same general course that the others have. They will be passed upon by the respective departments and then referred to General Manager Agler and Julius Kruttschnitt, assistant to President Harbison. These two gentlemen in turn will pass upon the demands and send them to the committee appointed by President Harbison to confer with them.

According to the by-laws of the unions, the company is given 30 days to make an answer to the men.

The danger of a general strike upon the Southern Pacific lines is not thought to be great. Both the men and the company officials are of the same opinion. The heads of the departments are unanimous in saying that the possibility of a great railroad strike is so small that it cannot be considered even a possibility. The men hold equally pronounced views. The reason for this belief is found in the fact that the company has always favored unions. The conservative organizations have always had the entire confidence of the company, and there have been no differences which have not been amicably settled.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Financial Condition of United States at Close of Business Oct. 31, 1902.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today, shows that the close of business October 31, 1902, the debt less cash in treasury amounted to \$958,507,730. The debt proper was decreased through the purchase of bonds by \$14,739,682, and the cash on hand also shows a decrease for the month of \$14,831,515.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$915,470,230; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,256,280; debt bearing no interest, \$398,302,549. Total, \$1,314,929,599. This amount, however, does not include \$860,316,009 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$860,316,509; general fund, \$145,494,171; in national bank depositories, \$146,885,012; total, \$1,302,695,753, against which are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$946,273,775, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$356,421,978.

FIGHT ON COAL ROADS.

Interstate Commerce Commission Considers New York Complaint.

New York, Nov. 4.—Chairman Martin B. Knapp and Commissioner J. U. Yeomans of the interstate commerce commission, held a brief session here today and heard a statement of charges by Lawrence Shearn declared he had to present against the anthracite coal carrying roads. Mr. Shearn said he represented a number of prominent citizens of New York, Boston and Washington and other cities. He said he was prepared to prove the existence of an agreement between the roads to regulate tonnage, and that this practically was an agreement for an equitable division of profits.

It was agreed that Mr. Shearn should present his formal petition to the commission in Washington. The coal companies will then be notified and given 15 days to answer.

BOXERS CAUSE ALARM.

Master of British Gunboat Will Send Detachment if Necessary.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 4.—The boxer uprising in Shequan is causing great alarm to foreigners, though a plan of campaign by which rescue is to be effected, if necessary, has been formed. The master of a British gunboat at Kiahing, 350 miles below Chengtu, sent a letter by the French commander, saying that he would come with a detachment of troops and a field gun, if necessary. The correspondence further informed that the officials have been informed that the Boxers intend making a concerted rising when the harvest is over. Chengtu is to be the first attacked and then the smaller towns.

Young Cubans Held.

New York, Nov. 4.—Eleven children whose average is 10 years arrived today from Santiago, Cuba, en route to Point Loma, Cal., to join the "Universal Brotherhood." The immigration officials at this port have been asked to hold these children as possible objectionable aliens for inquiry. The children are in charge of Dr. Gertrude Von Pelt, who intended to accompany them to Point Loma, where Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, known as the "Purple Mother," is said to have established a temple for teaching children Buddhism.

New Destroyer Launched.

Bridgeton, Conn., Nov. 4.—The lake submarine torpedo boat Protector was successfully launched here today. The Protector is designed for harbor defense. She is 60 feet long and of 11 feet beam, and has a displacement of 65 tons submerged. Her power is electricity when submerged, and gas-oil when cruising awash. A trap door in her bow will enable a diver to leave the boat for the purpose of cutting cables or mine connections. Her builders believe she can destroy the submarine defenses of any harbor in the world.

To Study American Labor.

New York, Nov. 4.—Alfred Mosley arrived here today on the steamship Campania. He said that the members of the commission which he is bringing from England to study the relations of capital and labor in the United States would all reach this country in a few days. A number of English journalists came on the Campania to report the investigation as it proceeds. American methods are arousing great interest in England.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A postoffice has been established at Appleton, Wallowa county, on the route from Flora to Paradise.

A new ledge, with a good width and of a very rich quality of iron milling ore, has been uncovered on the Lucky Boy mine, in the Blue river district.

Public sentiment is very much divided on the question of the proposed Blue mountain forest reserve. The general tendency, outside of mining circles, is favorable to the reserve.

There is quite a noticeable change in the expression of sentiment at Salem regarding the \$500,000 appropriation for the Lewis and Clarke centennial. At first the amount seemed extravagant, but it is now regarded in a different light.

The state printing office is now working on the last form of the new Oregon code, and the two volumes will be sent to the bindery next week. It is expected that the new code will be ready for distribution about the middle of November.

The present year will be the greatest from a business standpoint in the history of the state land department. During the first nine months of 1902 the receipts from payments on sales of state land exceeded the total for any previous year.

William Baldwin and his son, George, were sentenced to serve two years and one year, respectively, in the penitentiary, the one for aiding and abetting, and the other for striking the fatal blow that killed Frank Carson in Portland a short time ago.

A. J. Nielson, ex-sheriff and tax collector of Lake county, who was found guilty of defalcation in office by a jury at the May term of court, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and ordered to pay a \$6,000 fine, to cover the amount of defalcation. An appeal has been taken to the supreme court.

The recent decision of Judge Bennett regarding the legal status of the ordinary hop contract has furnished another argument for the passage of an act providing for a state hop inspector. The Oregon Hopgrowers' association at its last annual meeting declared in favor of such a law, and the growers generally are desirous of seeing it enacted.

Governor Geer is making a tour of the eastern part of the state.

The assessment valuation of Marin county has increased 4 per cent during the past year, according to the assessor.

Senator Mitchell has departed for Washington, where he will take up his labors prior to the opening of congress.

Judge Burnett has rendered a decision which seems to be very sweeping in its effect and which will prevent bophyers from recovering possession of goods covered by the ordinary contract. The decision is to the effect that the contract is a mortgage and that the grower can discharge it by paying the money advanced to him, with interest.

The Willamette river is changing its course at Salem and threatens to leave that city high and dry unless steps are taken to stop it.

The Willamette Valley Prune association, of Salem, is shipping three carloads of prunes a day and is operating its packing house day and night. All prunes are shipped in boxes bearing the association brand. Sales are being made on the basis price of 2 1/2 cents for the four sizes in bags and a half cent more for fruit in 25-pound boxes.

Judge Gray, a prominent citizen of Astoria, and a native of Oregon, is dead. He was 63 years old.

The merchantable lumber of the Cascade forest reserve is estimated at 50,000,000,000 feet, board measure.

Men under governmental supervision have been doing considerable dynamiting in the Willamette near Independence the past week. Several large snags and boulders were dislodged, making the upper river transportation much safer than last winter, when two or three steamers were sunk by running into submerged snags.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—WallaWalla, 67@68c; bluestem 73@74c; valley, 67c. Barley—Fodder, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.00. Flour—Best grade, 3.20@3.50; Graham, \$2.90@3.20. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chaff, \$17. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.05@1.07 1/2; gray, \$1.02 1/2@1.05 per cental. Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60c@70c per sack; ordinary, 50c@55c per sack; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50@4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, \$4.50 per pound; 11c; springs, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; fryers, \$2.50@3.50; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; ducks, \$4.50@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, young, 12c@15c; geese, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14c@15c; Young America, 15c@17c factory prices, 1@1 1/2c less. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27c@30c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 18c@20c; store, 12c@15c. Eggs—25@30c per dozen. Hops—New crop, 22c@25c per pound. Wool—Valley, 13 1/2@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 26@28c. Beef—Gross, cows, 8@8 1/2c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6@7c. Veal—7 1/2@8 1/2c. Mutton—Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c. Lambs—Gross, 3 1/2c per pound; dressed, 6 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2@6 3/4c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2c.

COMMISSIONERS GET TO WORK.

Coal Strike Board Starts on Its Tour of Inspection of the Mines.

Seranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—The seven commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt to adjust the differences between the anthracite miners and their employers made a tour yesterday of the extreme upper coal fields, and saw every step taken in the production of coal, from the time it is blasted from the ground, hundreds of feet below the surface, up to the point where it is sent to market, ready for the use of the consumer. The arbitrators had an interesting day, and returned to their hotel at 6:30 o'clock grimy from coal dust and tired after eight busy hours of observation and investigation.

The trip was a novelty to most of those in the commissioners' party, some of whom never had been in the hard coal regions. The commissioners displayed the greatest interest in every feature of coal mining, and went about their work in a manner that was pleasing to behold. The mining superintendent accompanied the commissioners. The seven arbitrators had to endure many discomforts, make their way through wet places in the mines, almost crawl along some of the gangways in the workings, and pass through clouds of coal dust in the breakers. Notwithstanding this, their eagerness for information was not diminished, and they expect to put in another day's work today in this vicinity.

It would be unfair to say that one commissioner displayed more interest than the other, but it can be truly said that Bishop Spaulding asked more questions than any one of the others. He was usually in the center of a group of commissioners, and asked many questions of those who are employed in and about the mines.

All the commissioners were good listeners, but poor talkers, when it came down to getting an expression from them on any feature of the mining business. From their actions today, it is certain they have agreed not to say what they think of the questions that will come before them. Several persons approached the arbitrators during the day, merely for the purpose of having him say what he thought of something he saw and in each case the inquirer was rebuffed.

Yesterday's tour consisted of an inspection of No. 2 mine of the Hilsdale coal company, operated by the Erie company, and the coal breaker of the Delaware & Hudson company. The former is located at Forest City, 22 miles north of this city, and the breaker at Carbondale, four miles south of Forest City.

MINERS STAY OUT.

Strike at Several Mines is Renewed Upon Orders from President Mitchell.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 1.—The strike at the seven mines of Coxe Bros. & Co., the four mines of G. Markle & Co., and the Silver Brook operation of J. S. Wentz & Co., was officially renewed today through an order issued by District Secretary Gallagher, of the United Mine Workers, upon instructions from President Mitchell. The strikers at those mines were not permitted to return to work in a body, the Coxes insisting that their employees make personal application for their former posts, and G. B. Markle & Co. requiring each man before going back to work to promise to abide by the decision of the arbitration commission. The mine workers allege that the object of these requirements is discrimination against men who were prominent in the strike. The trouble at Silver Brook is similar to that at Coxe Bros.

The New Monitor Wyoming.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A telegram received at the navy department from Captain Dickens, at the Mare Island navy yard, contains the following report of yesterday's trial of the monitor Wyoming:

"The two hours' full speed trial of the Wyoming in the open sea was successfully completed today. The mean revolutions for the two hours were 201.3. This corresponds to a speed of 11.8 knots. The general behavior of the ship in moderate sea and breeze was satisfactory."

Wrecked by Runaway Cars.

Oxford, O., Nov. 1.—The express for Chicago over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Moon routes collided with two runaway freight cars here last night, wrecking the engine, baggage and mail cars. The fireman and two tramps were killed. The wrecked cars were burned. No passengers were hurt, although they were badly shaken up. The freight cars were detached from a train that took the siding here to allow the Chicago express to pass, and were not noticed by the freight crew until too late.

Volcano on the Isthmus.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A cablegram received at the state department from Consul General McNally is of interest in the Isthmian canal project, relating as it does to the volcanic conditions in Central America. He reports that the eruption of the volcano at Santa Maria, which the city is covered with six inches of volcanic matter; rich coffee plantations on the coast side are buried under seven feet of sand and ashes from the volcano, and that detonations from the eruption were heard in the cape.

Big Forest Fire.

Misoula, Mont., Nov. 1.—The Rocky mountain division headquarters of the Northern Pacific railroad has been informed through private messages that an immense forest fire is raging across the river from the Flathead reservation. The flames are spreading unchecked, and millions of feet of the finest timber in this part of the state are being destroyed. It is believed that only a heavy rain or snowfall will serve to quench the fire.

Paper Factory Burned.

Minneapolis, Nov. 1.—Six firemen were injured at midnight in a fire that entailed a damage estimated at \$250,000. The six-story factory building occupied by the Minneapolis paper company, and owned by J. C. Oswald & Co., was gutted. The stock of the paper company, known also as Wright, Barrett & Stillwell, was consumed. The contents are said to have exceeded \$200,000 in value.

IMPORTANT RULING

STRIKE COMMISSION MAKES DECISION IN REGARD TO WAGES.

If Miners Get More Pay, It Will Date from November 1—Vote was Unanimous—Arbitrators Have Under Consideration Issuing of Preliminary Report Covering Three Most Important Issues.

Seranton, Pa., Nov. 1.—The first important action of the Anthracite Coal Strike commission, which is arbitrating the differences existing between the miners and their employers, was taken today when it was announced by Carroll D. Wright, the recorder of the commission, that if any award affecting the existing scale of wages should be made, the award shall be effective from November 1. It was fully expected that this question would come up before the arbitrators, but the action of yesterday shuts off any possible controversy that either side may have desired to raise. The miners wanted the new scale, if one is made, to date from the time they returned to work, but the operators left the matter to be decided by the commission. The miners were perfectly satisfied, however, with the decision of the commission. The strike has been off nearly one week, and most of the men have not worked more than four or five days. The announcement of the commission was contained in the following resolution:

"Vote unanimous that if the commission at the conclusion of its hearings and deliberations makes any award affecting rates of wages, such award shall take effect from November 1, 1902."

It is possible that the commission may make a preliminary report on three principal strike issues. They are the increase in wages, a shorter workday, and the weighting of coal. After these have been decided, the commission can take up all other questions without undue haste. It is known that the commissioners have this feature under consideration, and it is probable a preliminary report will be made.

The commissioners spent the entire day yesterday in continuing their inspection of the mines and the mining region about Seranton. They visited the Manville colliery, operated jointly by the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western companies, in the forenoon, and the afternoon was spent in riding through the region on a special trolley car. The commission will spend today in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, returning here this evening.

GREAT CABLE FINISHED.

All British Line Between Vancouver, B. C., and Brisbane, Australia.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 3.—The completion of the All-Red cable line between Vancouver and Brisbane was accomplished at 7 o'clock last night, although the first message did not get through until this morning, when the announcement was made that one dream of the imperialists was a reality. The cable is still in the hands of the contractors, and it will not be open for business for about three weeks. During that time it will undergo an elaborate system of tests in order that the officials may see that it is in thorough working order before being taken over by the contractors.

The section between Bamfield creek and Fanning island, which is the longest in the world, has already undergone a series of tests, and has proved entirely equal to expectations. The great question in the success of the cable was over this enormous section, but it was found by a recent test to give a speed of over 100 words a minute with the Deereole transmitter. The actual time occupied in the transmission of a message from this city to Sydney, Australia, will be less than five minutes in the case of a short commercial message, and this time will be of course mainly occupied in the manual repetition of the message at Bamfield creek, Fanning island, Norfolk island and Brisbane.

ARMOR PLATE STANDS TESTS.

Good Material for Battleship Nebraska, New Building at Seattle.

Washington, Nov. 3.—During the past week there have been two tests of armor plate at Indian Head. The first was made with six-inch projectiles on triangular six-inch Krupp plate to be used on the cruisers Colorado, Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. Three shots were fired. The greatest striking velocity was 1,919 feet per second. The armor was penetrated only about two inches. The other test was with 11-inch Krupp plate to be used as armor for the battleship Nebraska, now under construction by the Moran Bros., of Seattle. In this instance a 10-inch gun was used, and the penetration was three inches. Both tests are said to have been successful.

To End French Strike.

Paris, Nov. 3.—President Loubet, following the example set by President Roosevelt, is taking an active part in settling the French coal miners' strike. Today he held an extended conference with M. Vincent, prefect of the department du Nord, who has been acting as intermediary between the strikers and the mine owners in that department. The mine owners have given the prefect the names of four persons who are to represent them in a conference with an equal number of strikers. This conference will be held immediately.

General Miles at Manila.

Manila, Nov. 3.—General Miles, who reached here today on the United States transport Thomas, from San Francisco, disembarked at 10 o'clock this morning. A salute in his honor was fired from Fort Santiago. General Miles and a squadron of cavalry met General Miles at the landing place in Manila and escorted him to the palace, where Governor Taft and the other members of the civil commission awaited the visitor.

Explosion of 600 Kegs of Powder.

Fairmount, W. Va., Oct. 29.—The Fairmount powder works, located 18 miles from this city, was damaged to the extent of \$30,000 by the explosion of 600 kegs of powder.

PRESIDENT ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

Thursday, November 27, is Designated as Thanksgiving Day.

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt has issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

"According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the president at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God. Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had, on the whole, more to be thankful for than has befallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crisis, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in death by flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart. Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material well-being, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting.

"The year that has just closed has been one of peace and overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the giver of good, and we seek to praise him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the 27th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1902, and of the independence of the United States the 127th.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

(Seal.)

"By the president,

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICES.

Presidential Appointments for Past Year Establish a Record.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A total of 2,270 presidential postmasters were appointed last year, according to the annual report of J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, just issued. This is the largest number appointed in any one year in the history of the postal service. The increase was due mainly to the expiration of commissions during the year, and the advance of many fourth class offices to the presidential grade.

The total number of appointments of postmasters of all classes was 16,970, an increase of 1,313. There was a slight increase in the number of removals of postmasters "for cause," as a result of a strict discipline for carelessness and irregularities. There were 3,058 postoffices established and 4,059 discontinued, the latter attributable mostly to the extension of the rural free delivery service and the consolidation of postoffices adjacent to large residential offices. The number of postoffices in the United States June 30 was 7,924, of which 220 were first class, 1,023 second class, 3,488 third class and 71,193 fourth class.

NEW GUNBOAT LAUNCHED.

First Craft Turned Out in Japan for America Christened.

San Francisco, Oct. 31.—The Japan Gazette of October 31 gives an extended account of the launching of the Romblon, the first United States gunboat ever built in Japan. The launching was in connection with the official opening of the works of the Uruga and Mikama Dock companies, on October 15. The gunboat is one of the five ordered for service in the Philippine islands. The vessel was christened by Miss Evans, daughter of Admiral Robley D. Evans, who broke the usual bottle of champagne. At the same time a paper cage at the bow was cut open and a number of white doves liberated, the air being filled with paper blossoms which they scattered in their flight. As the boat slid into the water whistles were blown and the bands played "The Star Spangled Banner."

The ceremony was witnessed by about 250 invited guests, including many prominent personages.

Convict Gives Up Money.

Miles City, Mont., Oct. 31.—Warden McTague, of the state penitentiary, and Fred Morrow, a convict, were here yesterday, and following Morrow's directions, recovered \$4,500 in money which Morrow stole on May 29, 1900, from the Northern Pacific express company and concealed near the Tongue River bridge. The package originally contained \$5,000, but Morrow had used \$500. It is probable his sentence will be commuted, now that he has given up the money, as there was no other chance