

EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Murderer Dalton was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Portland.

Mormons have made 3,000 converts in the mountain counties of West Virginia.

A block of 17 business houses was burned at Sweetwater, Tex.; loss, \$150,000.

South Manchester, Conn., silk weavers struck to have their machinery changed.

Burglars robbed a bank at Shreve, O., but were unsuccessful at Shreve, in the same state.

Goldsmith & Co.'s housefurnishing establishment in Milwaukee was damaged \$50,000 by fire.

Major General MacArthur has been ordered to assume command of the department of the Colorado.

The Democratic senatorial caucus considered the canal treaty, but could reach no decision, being divided.

The eighty-third anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union as a state was celebrated at Springfield.

Prince Tuan is planning a rebellion in Mongolia.

Every railroad entering Salt Lake has joined in a rate war.

The date of King Edward's coronation is fixed at June 26, 1902.

Yukon miners are unknowingly throwing away thousands of dollars' worth of platinum.

A French aeronaut, who has already crossed the Mediterranean, will try to cross the Atlantic.

The Seranton, Pa., labor convention was unanimous for Chinese exclusion, but not for Japanese exclusion.

Speaker Henderson has announced the new house committees. This is not usually done until after the holiday recess.

Wayne, W. Va., was almost wiped out by fire. Eight business buildings and three dwellings were destroyed; loss \$40,000.

The Texas Railway commission and the railroad are at odds. The commission is trying to compel all trains to be run on schedule time.

A member of the English parliament, in the course of a speech, declared that the Irish would never have a better opportunity to strike a blow for liberty than at present time.

Frye introduced a new ship subsidy bill in congress.

England will improve sanitary condition of concentration camps.

Republicans in the senate are determined to have a tariff on Philippine products.

Tillman challenged McLaurin to resign with him from the senate, but the latter refused.

A St. Louis man who had several children taken to his heart is well on the road to recovery.

The entire business portion of Goshute, Utah, was destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$200,000.

The United States Door Company's plant at Milwaukee, Wis., was burned; loss \$70,000.

Members of the Postal Telegraph Company, his son and a negro driver were killed near Newton, Miss., by a falling tree.

The Newton county safe, at Decatur, Miss., was robbed of \$4,000 in pension warrants, a large quantity of school teachers' warrants, \$2,250 in checks, a number of postoffice money orders and a quantity of stamps, and over \$900 in cash.

Famine conditions in Russia are worse than the government reports.

It is reported that 3,000 Boers intend to establish a colony in Chile.

Native scouts killed Fagin, the American negro deserter in the Philippines.

In a fire at Bayou des Allemandes, La., two persons were burned to death.

Robbers stole \$2,000 from the Archibald Banking Company, of Archibald, O.

Fire destroyed a wholesale dry goods store at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Loss, \$135,000.

Another ship has ventured too close to the Washington shore and is on the rocks.

A reciprocity feature may be incorporated in the forthcoming Philippine tariff bill.

Refugees in South African concentration camps will be sent to the settled district.

No president was ever elected by direct vote of the people of the United States.

Wheat, rye, turnips and flax are decreasing crops in Great Britain. Barley, oats, potatoes and small fruits are on the increase.

Out of 6,821 earthquakes which had been recorded in the world from the earliest times up to 1850 the British Isles were responsible for no fewer than 225.

Some of the chrysanthemum blossoms exhibited in Boston this fall are more than two feet in circumference.

The anchors which a large ironclad carries are eight in number—two bows, two sterns, one stream, one stern, two kedges.

At the large automobile show at Madison Square garden, New York, gasoline was greatly used, only one electric machine entering the lists.

In the loan exhibit the striking feature was a 40 horse power French machine, which cost \$15,000. The racing types were the center of interest.

PHILIPPINE MURDERS

Death sentence pronounced on the leader of a band of robbers.

W. ... tary commission in the Philippines, headed by Major Henry S. Turrill, surgeon, sentenced Juan Olivar, a Filipino, to be hanged. Olivar was the leader of a band of robbers which made an attack upon the house of Theodore Labrador, president of Minos, Panay, and captured him, his brother, wife, grandmother, godmother, small daughter and a policeman. The grandmother, godmother and daughter were shot to death in the vicinity of the capture; Labrador, his wife and the policeman were taken to an isolated spot and killed with bolos. The brother made his escape. Incidentally Olivar and his band robbed Labrador of 78 carts, 800 pounds and other articles.

General Chaffee criticized the proceedings on the ground that the accused was charged solely with the murder of Labrador, assault upon him with intent to kill, and robbery, while the murder of the three women, one small girl and the policeman was not included in the charges.

A band of Tuluasans, armed with bolos, rifles and daggers, killed 11 members of the Echevarra family at Naro, Masbate, on August 14, 1900, for the sole reason that the victims were Spaniards. Two members of the band were brought to trial and were sentenced to be hanged. But in view of the fact that the more responsible participants in this crime already had paid the death penalty, the sentences were commuted by General Chaffee to life imprisonment.

Ygnacio Siaoing, an insurgent leader operating against the American government after having taken the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to be hanged for murdering a woman suspected of friendliness to the United States.

Not the End, Says Raynor.

Baltimore, Dec. 14.—Instructor Raynor showed keen disappointment when the findings of the court of inquiry were communicated to him tonight. He announced that he will go to Washington as soon as his engagements will permit and will consul Admiral Schley to fight the case to a finish by every appeal that is possible. He said:

"I would prefer now not to say anything in connection with the opinion. I think the country will almost unanimously accept Admiral Dewey's judgment. The testimony was so overwhelming upon almost every one of the specifications in favor of Admiral Schley that I must confess I am utterly at a loss to understand upon what facts or upon the evidence of what witnesses the other two members of the court reached their conclusion.

"I am absolutely satisfied that the opinion of the two judges is at total variance with the opinion of the country, and this will not by any means terminate the controversy. I shall advise the admiral to fight it to a finish, to open it by every appeal that is possible, congressional or otherwise, and I believe that the sentiment of the whole country will uphold him in his resolve not to let the judgment stand."

Two Men Frozen in the Red Desert Country of Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 16.—The blizzard raging throughout Southern Wyoming is terrible. Everything is delayed from three to five hours, and a blockade is imminent. Great distress is reported by sheepmen of the Red Desert section and southern Uintah county. On the desert the losses will be large, unless a break occurs within a few hours. One herder is reported to have lost his life in the blizzard that has raged for the past day or two. The blizzard has scattered the herds in small bunches all over the country. A Mexican herder is reported to have been frozen also.

A Woman Swindler.

New York, Dec. 16.—The police of Paterson, N. J., have been asked to keep an outlook for a well dressed, refined looking woman who has been going about that city representing that she is authorized to collect funds for the liberation of Miss Stone. She has a paper which says she is an agent of the American Tract Society. It bears the names of Bishop Potter, Archbishop Corrigan, J. P. Morgan and Mrs. Gardella Hobart.

Russia Warns Turkey.

New York, Dec. 16.—According to the Constantinople correspondent of the London Times and New York Times, the Russian Embassy at the Turkish capital has warned the Porte that the installment of the war indemnity must promptly be paid. The correspondent also says the embassies are preparing an identical note concerning the mining regulations arbitrarily ordained last year. They were applied retroactively, with a deplorably detrimental effect on old mining enterprises.

Treaty With Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 16.—The Nicaraguan minister of foreign relations, Senor Sanchez, and William L. Merry, United States minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, have signed a protocol for a treaty which provides for the admission of flour, wines under 14 degrees, fresh and dried fruits and preserved products from the United States into Nicaragua free of duty.

Shamrock's Narrow Escape.

New York, Dec. 16.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, Shamrock II, narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire tonight. Only the tremendous efforts of the firemen saved her. As it was, she was badly scorched on one side. The fire burned the boiler shop of the J. M. Robinson Company, at Erie Basin, where the Shamrock was laid up for the winter. One of the Shamrock's launches was consumed. The total damage from the fire is estimated at \$100,000.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance.—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.—Latest Market Report.

The new Y. M. C. A. building in Salem has been formally opened.

The Willamette river is rising, being 16 feet above the low water mark at Albany.

Pendleton wheat buyers have all purchased 75,000 bushels at 50 cents per bushel.

Stockholders in the Lewis and Clark centennial will meet January 13, for the purpose of organizing and electing a board of directors.

The Clackamas county court has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who are practicing hold-ups and highway robberies in that county.

A company has been incorporated for the purpose of extending the electric line from Lents, a suburb of Portland, on to Springwater, a circle around through the Molalla country and join the line of the Portland City & Oregon Railway Co. at Oregon City.

The Soldiers' Monument Association, organized several weeks ago, to erect a monument to the memory of veterans of the Indian, Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American wars, in Lone Fir cemetery, Portland, has indorsed a design. The monument will cost from \$2,000 to \$6,000, according to the material used. Already \$200 has been subscribed.

A new bank is to be opened in Grants Pass in the near future.

One hundred thousand bushels of wheat sold in Pendleton the other day for 50 cents per bushel.

The first heavy frost of the season visited The Dalles the latter part of last week. As yet there has been no snow fall.

The first regular oil drilling outfit to be put in operation in Eastern Oregon will be set up near Vale within a few days.

The Listen Lake Gold Mining Company, with headquarters at Sumpter, has been incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock.

The first consignment of coal from the mines of the Nehalem Coal Mining Company, at Nehalem, was shipped to Astoria and proves to be very good fuel.

The Lowell copper mine, of Waldo, adjoining the celebrated Waldo, Strong and Cass copper properties, Southern Oregon, has been sold to San Francisco capitalists for \$30,000. The property will be opened and developed on a large scale.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59@60; bluestem, 60@61; Valley, 59 1/2c. Flour—Best grades, \$2.65@3.20 per barrel; graham, \$2.50. Oats—Nominal 95@1.00 per cental. Barley—Feed, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$16@16.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.50@17; middling, \$20; shorts, \$17; \$16.50. Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 22 1/2@25c; dairy, 18@20c; store, 12 1/2@14c per pound. Eggs—Storage, 20@22 1/2; fresh, 27@28c, Eastern 22@25c. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2c; Young America, 14@15c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50; hens, \$4.00; dressed, 3@10c per pound; springs, \$2.50@3.00, per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$4.50@5.50 for young; geese, \$10@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c; dressed, 12 1/2@15c per pound. Mutton—Lamb, 3 1/2c gross; dressed 6 1/2c per pound; sheep, \$3.25@3.50 gross; dressed, 6@6 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.12 1/2; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 6@7c per pound. Veal—Small, 8@8 1/2c; large, 7@7 1/2c per pound. Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.50; dressed beef, 3@7c per pound. Hops—\$6@10c per pound. Wool—Valley, 11@14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12 1/2c; mohair, 21@21 1/2c per pound. Potatoes—\$5@95 per sack.

The checks which pass through the London clearing house in six weeks are more than equal in amount to all the coin in the world.

Prof. Ritchey, of the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., has made a momentous discovery in astronomy, proving the nebular theory and furnishing photographic evidence of evolution among planetary bodies.

Sweden is to establish a wireless telegraphy system all along her coast.

A new process of extracting gold from low grade ores showed satisfactory tests at Colorado mines.

Judge Eli P. Evans, of Columbus, O., has served as judge of the common pleas court for 25 consecutive years.

Vast nickel deposits, the largest in the world, have been located in Southern Oregon.

An Anglo-American syndicate is to build a \$10,000,000 modern office building in London.

Western railroad managers are putting on more trains to accommodate increasing passenger traffic.

A new mode of producing steel, which it is predicted will revolutionize the industry, has been successfully tested in Germany.

Secretary Hay, addressing the New York chamber of commerce, says the Monroe doctrine stands upon the Monroe doctrine and the golden rule.

DIAMOND MYSTERY CLEARED

Portland, Dec. 13.—Much of the mystery connected with the stealing of the \$10,000 worth of diamonds from Albert F. Lowenthal in the Portland hotel November 17, was cleared up yesterday by the arrest of Kelly Wiley and Brooks Grant, in this city, and W. H. Woods and Mrs. True Johnson, in Omaha, Neb., all colored. Brooks Grant says that (Wiley) was the man who stole the diamonds from the Portland Hotel. Wiley said: "I never was in the Portland Hotel in my life. I did not steal the diamonds. I went to Woods and Mrs. Johnson were arrested in Omaha \$3,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry were found in their possession.

How the stolen diamonds took wings from Portland and came into the possession of Woods and Mrs. Johnson could not be positively fathomed by the detectives last night, but it is known that Mrs. Johnson is intimately acquainted with Wiley, and she lived at Sixth and Burnside streets until November 21, when she left this city for Fremont, Neb. It is suggested that Mrs. Johnson and possibly another accomplice were the ones who took the plunder East, to dispose of it in small quantities.

Wiley is also charged with having committed three burglaries in this city, and he admits the truth of the charge.

WORK OF THE BREVET BOARD.

Its List Contains Nearly One Thousand Names.—President Roosevelt's Name on List.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The army board, which has been for several months preparing a list of officers who shall be recommended for brevet rank in consideration of gallant services in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China, has completed its work and the report will be submitted to the secretary of war in a day or two. This list is to take the place of that laid before the senate last session and withdrawn before action. Notwithstanding that this board began with the purpose of very much restricting the bestowal of brevets, they have been unable to keep the sum total of names below 1,000 in number. It is said that President Roosevelt's name will be on the brevet list with the rank of brigadier general of volunteers.

Verdict of Schley Court.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Schley court of inquiry has been unusually successful in keeping its verdict from the public, but now that the opinions are being written, there is some intimation as to what the court will decide. Although the details cannot be obtained, it seems to be certain that the court will exonerate Schley from any charges of cowardice and praise his bravery and rapidity in battle, but will criticize some other features of his conduct, notably the retrograde movement and his failure to take more vigorous steps to ascertain whether or not the Spanish fleet was at Cienfuegos. It is believed that the verdict will so far exonerate Schley, however, that his friends will not request a congressional investigation.

Wooster University Burned.

Wooster, O., Dec. 13.—The main building of the University of Wooster burned early today. Loss, \$250,000; insurance, \$70,000. All the records of the college were burned, together with the greater part of its equipment. The loss includes a fine collection of minerals and relics, valued at over \$10,000, recently presented by the United States government.

Captured a Boer Command.

London, Dec. 13.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Standerton, Transvaal, announces that General Bruce Hamilton, after a night march, surprised and captured practically the whole of the Boer Bethel command at Trichardsfontein early yesterday morning. Seven Boers were killed and 131 were made prisoners.

Torpedo Directed Without Wire.

New York, Dec. 13.—Commander Clover, United States navy, attaché of the United States embassy at London, who, with his family, arrived here on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse last night, to spend the holidays, will report to the government on an exhibition of a working model of a torpedo operated by the Marconi system of wireless electrical transmission before he returns to his post on December 28.

Coal Famine in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—A coal famine such as has not prevailed for years exists at this port, by reason of which both eastward and West Indian commerce is almost completely crippled. Orders for coal both from New England and the West Indies are pending in, but the merchants find themselves unable to make shipments. This is in a great measure due to a scarcity of cars to carry the coal from the mines.

Miss Stone Seen.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The Sofia correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs that Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captive American missionary, was recently seen alive at Koprivenkolibi, near Dubnitsa.

A New York Fire.

New York, Dec. 13.—Fire broke out in the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company's store building this morning. Within half an hour the plant was a wreck. The loss will reach \$250,000.

SCHLEY AT PALL

Admiral Dewey Sustains Him in Most Places.—His Conduct Characterized by "Vacillation, Dilatoriness and Lack of Enterprise"—Should Have Obeyed the Department's Orders.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The report of the Schley court of inquiry was promulgated by Secretary Long tonight. There are two reports. Admiral Benham and Admiral Ramsay concur in the first, which is signed by Admiral Dewey also, as a matter of form. Admiral Dewey makes a separate report, although he agrees with the findings of facts subscribed to by the others.

The majority report condemns Admiral Schley on 11 points, while Admiral Dewey sustains him in most places. The majority opinion finds in brief that Admiral Schley should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch to Cienfuegos and maintained a close blockade; that he should have endeavored to obtain information of the Spanish there; that he should have proceeded to Santiago with dispatch; that he should not have made the retrograde movement; that he should have obeyed the department's orders; that he should have endeavored to capture the Spanish vessels in Santiago; that he did not do his utmost to destroy the Colon; that he caused the squadron to lose distance in the loop of the Brooklyn; that he thereby caused the Texas to back; that his conduct in the campaign was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise; that his official reports on the coal supply were misleading and inaccurate; that his conduct during the battle was self possessed, and that he encouraged in his own person his subordinate officers and men.

Admiral Dewey, in his report, says that the passage to Cienfuegos was made with all dispatch; that in view of his coal supply, the blockade of Cienfuegos was effective; that he allowed the Admiral to enter Cienfuegos to get information; that his dispatch to Santiago was with as much dispatch as possible, keeping the squadron together; that the blockade of Santiago was effective and, finally, that he was the senior officer of Santiago, in absolute command, and entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

For seven weeks the court heard testimony, and for fully a month it deliberated upon that mass of evidence, finally reaching the conclusion announced.

D. P. THOMPSON DIES.

Leading Citizen and Pioneer Passes Away.—Had Been Sick Many Weeks.

Portland, Dec. 14.—David P. Thompson, a pioneer of Oregon and one of the state's leading citizens, died in his apartments at the Hobart-Curtis at 12:25 o'clock this morning. He was 67 years of age. The cause of death was pernicious anemia, due to organic stomach trouble. Mr. Thompson had been in failing health for several months, and during the past four weeks had been confined to his room. Three weeks ago his condition became alarming, and since that time his life has been slowly ebbing away. At intervals he relapsed into a comatose condition, but would rally again and become completely rational.

Yesterday morning Mr. Thompson was conscious. He answered the inquiries of his nurse and the family physician, and spoke pleasantly to the members of his family. Later in the day he began to sink and relapsed into an unconscious condition, from which he did not recover. About midnight his breathing became difficult, and half an hour later the end came. He suffered no pain. Around the deathbed were assembled the members of his family, his physician, Dr. A. J. Giesy, and a nurse. Mrs. Thompson and the other members of the family bore up well under the ordeal. While Mr. Thompson's death was not unexpected, the suddenness of the news comes as a shock to his wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Portland and in the Northwest.

Well Treated by British.

New York, Dec. 16.—Lieutenant Colonel Quayle-Jones, who, until ordered to England to receive a colonel's commission, was in charge of the Boer prisoners at Bermuda, has arrived here on the steamer Pretoria from Bermuda, on his way to England. He declared emphatically that the stories that he Boer prisoners were not treated kindly, that they were in need of clothing, and that they were not properly fed, were without foundation.

Galveston's Financial Difficulties.

New York, Dec. 16.—A conference will be held in this city on December 17 of Galveston's bondholders, to discuss what steps are necessary to meet Galveston's financial difficulties, says the Journal of Commerce. Galveston has failed to pay interest on some of its bonds, and the default was made on December 1, when the city was unable to meet the interest on the 40 year limited debt bond of 1881.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Members of the executive committee of the National Council of the G. A. R., at a meeting here tonight decided to hold the next annual encampment of the organization at Washington, D. C. It will be held in the fall, although the exact date has not been selected. Atlantic City and Denver wanted the meeting, but after the appeals of the three delegates had been heard, the national capital was selected unanimously.

Molten Metal Exploded.

Sharon, Pa., Dec. 12.—An explosion that shook the earth for miles around, shattered windows in hundreds of houses at South Sharon, moved adjacent buildings from their foundations, and caused the injury of nine men, two perhaps fatally, occurred at the Sharon Steel Company's plant today. The explosion occurred in the casting department of the pig mill. The metal was being poured from the ladle into the casting machine when it came in contact with some water, causing the explosion.

Kitchener's Weekly Report.

London, Dec. 12.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, reports that the result of last week's work 31 Boers killed, 17 wounded, 352 made prisoners, 33 surrendered and quantities of supplies captured. By advancing the line of blockhouses in the eastern part of the Transvaal, Lord Kitchener is now able, for the first time, to carry out systematic and continuous patrol of that section.

Mine May Have to Be Flooded.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 12.—Investigation has proved that the fire in the Extension mine, where the terrible disaster occurred a few months ago, has not been smothered, though the air has been shut off, and it will likely be necessary to flood the mine, as was done at Comstock. This, besides being costly, will take a long time, and after the fire is out it will take longer to pump the water out again.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

SENATE BEGINS CONSIDERATION OF THE CANAL TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Mitchell's Indian war veteran bill, recently introduced, reads as follows: "That the provisions, limitations and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 and 1842, inclusive, known as the Black-Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war,' approved July 27, 1892, be and the same are hereby extended, from the date of the passage of this act, to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, and also the volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who served for 30 days in the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 to 1818; the Fevre river Indian war of Illinois, of 1817; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847 and 1848 on the Pacific coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians from 1842 to 1858, inclusive; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, inclusive, and the Oregon and Washington territory Indian wars of 1851 to 1856, inclusive; and also to include the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men, provided, that such widows have not remarried, and provided further, that where there is no record of enlistment or muster into the service, in any of the wars mentioned in this act, the record of pay by the United States shall be accepted as full and satisfactory proof of such enlistment and service."

Violent Disturbance in the Rocky Mountain Region—All Lives Concerned.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 12.—Every railroad doing business in Utah, according to the Herald, is engaged in a rate war, the slashing being principally on west bound traffic, for which there is a wild scramble, regardless of rates. The Rio Grande road and the Missouri Pacific, comprising the western part of the Gould system, are said to have been active in starting the fight. The Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific, says the Herald, held well aloof on Chicago and Missouri river west-bound business until yesterday, when snippers over that system were informed that they would be "taken care of," no matter what might come up.

With the Union Pacific in the fray, all the roads are now mixed up in it, and westbound business from the Atlantic seaboard is being moved in many instances at 50 per cent of the regular tariff rates. Business from Chicago and Missouri river was taken yesterday at 30 to 35 per cent reduction on the regular tariff.

Senator Lodge called attention to the omission in paragraph 1 of article 3 of the words "in time of war as in time of peace." He said that in the old treaty the paragraph read "that the canal shall be free and open in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality," etc. He urged that the omission of this phrase had the effect practically of leaving the United States to do with the canal in time of war according to its own pleasure. He also referred to the fact that rule 7 in the treaty of the Suez canal, which had been embodied in the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty, had been omitted from the revised draft.

He quoted from this rule, which provided that "no fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent," etc. This he said, was a material concession to the United States, and was quite sufficient to meet the objections made against the agreement, that the United States would have no power to protect its property. It practically left the United States free to fortify the canal in case it should be considered desirable to do so, and was in line with the omission of the restriction keeping the canal open in time of war.

THE BRITISH COAL TRADE.

Falling Off of Exports Causes a Good Deal of Apprehension.

New York, Dec. 11.—The situation in the British coal trade is causing a great deal of apprehension on the part of the owners and merchants, and there is a resumption of the outcry against the export tax which formed so prominent a feature of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's last budget. The London correspondent of the Tribune. Coal exports have decreased by 158,000 tons during the first 10 months of the present year, and the average number of days worked by the colliers has generally fallen off, while in most of the principal districts the supply is in excess of the demand. The iron industry, which usually accounts for 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons a year, has greatly reduced its consumption, owing to the reduction in the number of furnaces in blast.

Cruiser May Go to Panama.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia has come down from the Mare Island navy yard, where she has been undergoing repairs, and is now awaiting orders. It is expected that she will go to Panama. The army transport Hancock, scheduled to sail for Manila on the 16th, with 1,100 soldiers of the Twenty-seventh infantry. The Sheridan will be in readiness to sail at the same time. She is to carry 1,700 soldiers and passengers.