

Eugene Weekly Guard.

CAMPBELL BROS., Proprietors.
EUGENE, OREGON.

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.

An indecisive naval engagement was fought in Colombian waters.

Chicago drainage canal contractors offer to build an isthmian canal.

The first meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie institution has been held.

A parliamentary commission is considering the question of depopulation of France.

The ways and means committee will frame a bill for reduction of the war revenue taxes.

A new gold district has been discovered near Dawson which is claimed to be the richest yet found.

Admiral Schley's appeal to the president, asking for a review of the court of inquiry, has been made public.

Eight lives were lost in a Boston fire.

The Boers have made peace proposals through Holland.

There were 10,000 people present at a hanging in Pennsylvania.

The house committee voted in favor of a government owned Pacific cable.

A substitute for the Nicaragua canal bill has been introduced in the senate.

The general outlook in Batangas province, Philippine islands, is favorable.

A train wreck on a New York railroad resulted in the death of the engineer.

Four vessels are now on the Pacific coast-hunting for the missing English warship Condon.

A discharged soldier in San Francisco planned to go to New York in a box, but was discovered and turned over to the police.

Two prospectors in Montana have found a mine of almost pure silver. The average assay is 18,000 ounces, which gives it a value of nearly \$5,000 to the ton.

Emperor William has celebrated his 43d birthday.

River navigation has been suspended above the Cascade Locks.

Two Negroes in Louisiana, who had murdered a white man, were lynched.

A train in South Carolina was held up and the express car rifled of its contents.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, will assume the duties of secretary of the treasury February 1.

Liberals defeated the Conservative forces of Colombia in three successive engagements.

United Mineworkers will levy an assessment to help strikers fight battle with operators to the end.

The delay of the committee in reporting the canal bill to the senate means a saving of much time later.

The treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States calls for the payment of \$5,000,000.

Intense cold continues to prevail throughout the middle west. Many trains are delayed on account of snow.

An extra session has been called of the Colorado legislature to make corporations pay taxes on full valuation, the same as private citizens.

There is a movement to hold an exposition at Manila in December next.

The Manila chamber of commerce asks that Chinese be admitted to the islands.

An unknown hypnotist put a Spokane man to sleep and doctors can do nothing to rouse him.

Prince Henry will be given a military farewell when he leaves Germany for the United States.

The Prince of Wales received a very chilling reception on the occasion of his visit in Germany.

Investigation of the Iowa mine disaster disclosed the fact that the explosion was caused by too heavy a charge of dynamite being placed by one of the men who were killed.

Fire at Goldfield, Colo., caused damage estimated at \$50,000.

Manila banks refuse to accept deposits of Mexican silver.

Colorado union miners have demanded the discharge of nonunion men.

A man and his wife have been arrested in San Francisco for counterfeiting.

Eight of the colliers in the Hazelton district, Pa., were closed because of high water.

It is estimated that the loss by the recent fire in Columbus, Ohio, will reach \$500,000.

The cotton crop of the United States now almost equals in value its wheat crop.

The gold mines of Mysore, India, are worked by American electrical devices, the power being from the melting Himalayan snow.

Swiss papers record a decline in the export of wood carvings, and attribute it to the lack of variety in the carvings, the subjects being monotonously repeated.

Bulgaria is shipping more than \$1,000,000 worth of eggs to Belgium annually. Italy for years had almost a monopoly of this trade.

Botanists of the New York department of agriculture have found 70 new varieties of flora in one mountain in St. Christopher, W. I.

In some parts of the north of Scotland fisherfolk turn back if a hare or pig crosses their path; and at sea they never pronounce the name of the hare, the pig, the salmon, the trout or the dog.

OUTLOOK IN PHILIPPINES.

Prospects Are Favorable Everywhere Except in Samar.

Manila, Feb. 3.—The general outlook for pacification in the archipelago, everywhere outside the island of Samar, has never been more favorable since the original outbreak of the Filipino insurrection than at the present time. The insurgents have been broken up into small bands and are everywhere fleeing for shelter. They surrender daily or are captured or killed.

The policy of reconcentration and the stern measure of closing the ports of commerce have accomplished everything expected of them. General Chaffee still hopes that by the end of February the island of Samar alone will remain pacified.

Those provinces bordering on the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, in Southern Luzon, have been patrolled by the native constabulary, who have done excellent work and who have received the commendation of General J. Franklin Bell, commanding in those provinces. The members of the United States Philippine commission are proud of this constabulary, which was organized following their suggestion and the greatest care is exercised in the selection of the officers for this military posts have been handed over to the native constabulary.

General Chaffee has taken steps to make sure that there will be no friction between the military and civil authorities. The most positive orders have been issued to all military commanders to co-operate in every way with the civil authorities without relaxing the severity when they have occasion to deal with active insurgents.

BOER INDEPENDENCE.

Initiative on Part of Holland Instigated by Queen Wilhelmina.

London, Feb. 1.—The Daily News, giving the alleged genesis of the proposal from the government of the Netherlands on the subject of the South African war, says that from the first Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, participated in the idea of a peace treaty, but that he would take no part in either arbitration or mediation, and expressed the view that he would have to bring pressure on the Boer delegates to persuade them to abandon their demand for independence. He explained his position to an English visitor, who went to urge him to take action. This visitor afterward communicated to Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, and to Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Kuyper's views and his offer to become a "friendly negotiator." Mr. Chamberlain courteously replied that he was interested in the proposal, but could not recognize any approaches unless they were made by the Boers themselves. The reply of Lord Lansdowne intimated that he had sent the proposal to Lord Salisbury, and that there the matter had remained until Dr. Kuyper visited London.

The Brussels correspondent of the Standard declares that the peace initiative on the part of Holland was decided upon at the personal instigation of Queen Wilhelmina, in a cabinet council at which she presided. The correspondent says that Mr. Kruger was informally and confidentially acquainted with this proposed step, but declared he could not charge the Dutch government with any mission of peace, as long as Great Britain rejected the idea of Boer independence.

DEAD AT ROPE'S END.

Wade and Dalton Exploit Their Crime—No Delay on Gallows.

Portland, Feb. 1.—Jack Wade and William H. Dalton, murderers of James B. Morrow, were hanged in the court house square at 7:58 o'clock yesterday morning. Wade walked to the gallows in a state of indifference. Dalton walked to the scaffold with Wade. During the passage of the prisoners up the long and covered corridors of the court jail they did not say a word, except that they were thankful for the treatment received from the sheriff, the deputies and the jailer. At no time did either of them show any signs of weakening.

About 400 were present to witness the execution. Everything passed off without a hitch. Both men made short speeches, after which prayer was offered. At a signal from Sheriff Frazier, the traps were sprung and 15 minutes later the bodies were cut down, life having been pronounced extinct.

A Bad Chicago Fire.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Fire that broke out this morning destroyed the five story brick building at 190-192 Illinois street, with its contents, causing a loss of about \$150,000. Heavy machinery in the upper part of the building caused the floors to collapse, and the entire contents of the structure crashed through into the cellar.

Rushing in Manila Cigars.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—Private advices from Manila received in this city state that there are over 2,000,000 cigars on the way from the Philippines to this country. It is thought that before the end of February or the middle of March at the latest there will be 10 times that many consigned to American tobaccoists from the same quarter of the world. There seems to be a fear in the islands that the present laws will be revoked.

Great South American Canal.

Mexico City, Feb. 3.—The Pan-American conference has approved an important resolution looking to the improvement of fluvial communications in South America. The purpose is to afford a navigable route from the Orinoco to the Plata through the heart of the continent. It is agreed by the delegates of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Paraguay, Colombia and Ecuador that a conference shall be held in Rio de Janeiro within a year to further the project.

NEWS OF THE STATE

TERMS 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.

Business men of Grants Pass have organized a board of trade.

Some trouble is being experienced with the Indians on Umatilla reservation.

The postoffice at Spikenard, Jackson county, has been moved one mile north-east.

A number of sales of hops have been reported from Dayton at 12 1/2 cents per pound.

The site of the postoffice at Anlauf, Douglas county has been moved a short distance to the southwest.

Mrs. Martha Proctor Spencer, who came to Oregon in 1852, died at her home in Hillsboro, a few days ago.

Two lumber schooners left Tillamook a few days ago for California ports, carrying 1,750,000 feet of Oregon fir.

Oregon insane asylum trustees have renewed the contract with Alaska, whereby this state will for another year care for the demented of the far north.

A number of prominent mining men are taking active steps toward putting in a smelter in Southern Oregon. At a meeting held by them, Merlin was decided to be the best location.

On this point the petition says that the secretary of the navy was in error in stating that the court excluded testimony to show that, as Dewey said, Schley was the senior officer in the battle of Santiago; was in absolute command and entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

Work is progressing smoothly at the oil well being sunk at Vale, Malheur county.

Fire damaged the Ashland Iron Works to the extent of \$1,000 a few days ago.

The merchants of Baker City have agreed to close their stores at 6:30 every evening except Saturday.

A preliminary survey of the route of the proposed electric road from La Grande to Cove has been completed.

Oil has been struck in one of the wells being bored near Nampa, in Eastern Oregon. Samples analyze 78 per cent paraffine.

The Gopher Mining Company, whose property is in Southern Oregon, is installing a five stamp mill, and will have ore to keep it going steady.

The Woodburn school tax will be 10 mills this year. This, with the county and state tax, will make a total of 43, the highest ever known.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Quilet. Walla Walla, 63@63 1/2; Bluestem, 64@64 1/2; Valley, 63 1/2.

Barley—Feed, 19@20; brewing, 20@21 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, 11.10@11.25; gray, 11.05@11.15.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.80@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$20.50; chop, \$17.50.

Hay—Timothy, 11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 90c@1.25 per cental; ordinary, 70c@85c per cental; growers' prices; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 25@27 1/2; dairy, 18@20; store, 11@13c.

Eggs—20@21 1/2 for fresh Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2; Young America, 14@15; factory prices, 1 1/2@1 3/4 loss.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2@2.50; hens, \$4@4.25 per dozen, 9@10c per pound; springs, 10c per pound, \$3@3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12 1/2; dressed, 14@15c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 5 1/2c; dressed, 6 1/2@7c per pound.

Veal—3 1/2@3c per pound, dressed.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 1/2@4c; steers, 4@4 1/2c; dressed, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.

Hops—11@12 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Nominal. Valley, 13@15c; eastern Oregon, 8@12 1/2c; mohair, 21@21 1/2c per pound.

There is now in operation in Belgium 11 extensive mills where cornmeal is ground. One mill at Alst has a capacity of 170,000,000 pounds per year. It is said that all the mills are crowded at present.

A million dollars a week is the cost of the United States army.

American manufacturers of silver are preparing to enter the market in England.

The Italian government has declined an invitation to take part in the St. Louis exposition.

The Baltimore & Ohio road will spend \$50,000,000 on improvements, mostly on the line between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

The appropriation for the care of Grant's tomb for 1902 is \$5,000.

German exports to the United States in 1901 were \$99,616,731, a decrease of \$1,567,922, due entirely to reduced sugar exports.

The Standard Oil Company and its rivals are sending out fleets under waded orders in the battle for the world's markets.

A statement issued by the United States Steel corporation shows profits of \$80,000,000 for the first nine months since its organization.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S APPEAL.

Asks for Review of Findings of Court Based on Verdict of Admiral Dewey.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The navy department has made public Admiral Schley's appeal, delivered to the president about a week ago. The department's "comment" will be published in a day or two. Admiral Schley appeals to the president as the chief executive and commander-in-chief of the army and navy, "vested with power to regulate and direct the acts of the several executive officers thereof," and he asks that the president review the findings of Admiral Dewey, as opposed to the majority report. These three grounds are set out competently in the "petition," which fills about eight printed pages of a pamphlet, and is signed by Admiral Schley, and by Messrs. Raynor, Parker and Teague, of his counsel.

Attached to the petition are three exhibits, "A," "B" and "C," each made up from copious extracts from the testimony taken by the court of inquiry and intended to confirm the statements of fact made in the petition itself. This latter document, the first ground of appeal, is the holding of Secretary Long in his indorsement of the court's findings, "that the conduct of the court in making no finding and rendering no opinion on those questions (that of command and of credit for the victory) is approved—indeed it could, with propriety take no other course, evidence on those questions during the inquiry having been excluded by the court."

On this point the petition says that the secretary of the navy was in error in stating that the court excluded testimony to show that, as Dewey said, Schley was the senior officer in the battle of Santiago; was in absolute command and entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

TWO RUNAWAY CARS.

Cause Death of Three Persons and Injury Score of Others.

Pittsburg, Jan. 31.—Three persons were killed, two fatally hurt, and a score of others more or less hurt by two runaway cars on the Monongahela branch of the Pittsburg Railway Company tonight.

The accident happened at the foot of Long Hill, running into Wilmerding, from McKeesport. A car without passengers got beyond control of the motor-man, and dashed down the hill, one and a quarter miles long, at a terrific speed. At the bottom it jumped into the Pennsylvania Railway station, carrying away the side of the station and tearing up the platform. A large crowd gathered about the wreck and 12 minutes later a second runaway car came tearing down the hill and plowed into the crowd with death dealing force. On the way down the hill the car struck a carriage containing a young couple on their way to McKeesport to be married. The carriage was completely wrecked, and the driver fatally hurt. The young people escaped with comparatively slight injuries, and were later married.

A blinding sleet storm prevailed at the time, and it is said the two cars "skated" down the hill with brakes tightly set.

"Slip" at a Furnace.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—In an accident known as a "slip" at the plant of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, early today, one man was killed and four others were so severely injured that they will probably die. Cold weather is thought to have been the immediate cause of the accident. It is supposed that the molten iron at the top of a blast furnace became chilled and clogged at the top. When the men opened the vent at the bottom to draw off this metal, the whole mass slid down, covering the workmen from head to foot, with the white-hot metal.

Chinese Naval College.

London, Jan. 31.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard says that the emperor has ordered Admiral Yeh to organize a naval college at Che Foo, and to engage Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford to act as naval instructor at the college.

London's Smallpox Epidemic.

London, Jan. 31.—The smallpox epidemic in London, after falling to 20 cases daily last week, increased suddenly this week and reached the record of 71 cases yesterday.

Two Crackmen Killed.

Gallipolis, O., Jan. 31.—Two crackmen are dead, a deputy sheriff is severely wounded, and a marshal mortally wounded as a result of an attempt to rob an aged and wealthy widow of this city tonight. The plans of the robbers had been revealed to the Athens officers, who came here today and, with the local officers, secreted themselves in the house. Upon the appearance of the robbers a battle ensued, in which both were killed.

\$50,000 Damage by Wind.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—A high northeast wind which blew over the bay between midnight and daylight this morning, inflicted damage to the extent of probably \$50,000. Vessels at anchor and moored to the wharves were thrown about with violence. Only one life was lost. The only vessel wrecked as a result of the gale was the bay schooner Fannie, which had taken on a cargo of 70,000 feet of lumber for Stockton. The vessel now lies submerged, with a greater part of the lumber floating in the bay.

GREAT INCREASE

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

Statements of Treasury Bureau Show Progress of the United States Along All Lines—Thirteen Times as Wealthy in 1900 as in 1850—Decrease in Public Debt.

Washington, Feb. 2.—"The Progress of the United States in Its Material Industries" is the title of a monograph issued by the treasury department of statistics, which contains a series of statements which show the rapid development during the century of the important factors in the present prosperity of the country. These tables which occupy a number of closely printed pages, show the development in products of the field, forest, mine and manufactory, the growth in our population, wealth and commerce, the extension of railways, telegraphs, and other methods of communication and transportation, and present an interesting and instructive picture of the progress of the United States and its people during the period from 1800 to 1901.

Among the interesting facts presented by these tables are the growth of production, the growth of commerce, the growth of wealth, the growth of money in circulation, the growth of deposits in savings and other banks, the decrease in interest on the public debt, and many other facts of this character. On the production side it may be said that the cotton product has increased from 155,556 bales in 1800 to 9,436,416 bales in 1900; the wool produced from 35,802, 114 pounds in 1800 to 302,502,328 pounds in 1900; wheat from 151,999,900 bushels in 1800 to 522,229,505 bushels in 1900; corn from 867,946,295 bushels in 1800 to 1,205,102,516 bushels in 1900; copper from 650 tons in 1850 to 270,538 tons in 1900; pig iron, from 165,000 tons in 1830 to 15,800,000 in 1901; petroleum from 210,000 gallons in 1800 to 2,66,233,568 gallons in 1900; coal from 3,358,899 tons in 1850 to 267,850,000 tons in 1901; the gold from \$50,000,000 in 1850 to \$79,171,000 in 1900.

During the period under consideration the exports of merchandise have grown from \$70,971,750 in 1800 to \$1,487,764,991 in 1901; the per capita in 1800 being \$13.37 and in 1901 \$18.81. The imports of merchandise have grown from \$91,252,768 in 1800 to \$223,721,165 in 1901, while the per capita imports have fallen from \$17.19 in 1800 to \$10.58 in 1901.

Turning to the figures which show the net results of these developments, those relating to wealth, circulation, deposits, etc., the tables show that the wealth has increased from \$7,135,780,000 in 1850 to an estimated \$94,300,000,000 in 1900; the per capita wealth from \$307.69 in 1850 to \$1,235.86 in 1900. The public debt, less cash in the treasury was, in 1865, \$76.98 per capita, and in 1900 was \$13.44 per capita; while the interest on the public debt, which in 1867 was \$143,781,592, had fallen to \$32,342,787 in 1901. The figures of money in circulation show in 1800 a total of \$435,407,252, and in 1901 \$2,175,387,277. The circulation per capita in 1860 was \$13.85; in 1901, \$28.02. The deposits in savings banks in 1830 were \$6,973,304; in 1883, 53 years later, they were \$2,024,856,787, and by 1901, a further period of only 18 years, had reached \$2,597,094,580. Meantime the national banking system had come into operation, and in 1865 the deposits in national banks were \$500,910,873; in 1880, \$1,096,452,853, and in 1901 \$3,044,600,000. The number of depositors in savings banks grew from 38,085 in 1830 to 1,067,061 in 1866, and 6,358,723 in 1901. Railroads grew from 9,021 miles in 1850 to 109,378 in 1901; and freight carried one mile increased from 39,302,209,294 tons in 1882 to 141,162,109,413 tons in 1901, freight rates falling meantime from 124 cents per ton per mile to 75-100ths of 1 cent per ton per mile.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

Train Dispatcher Gives the Wrong Orders—Three Lives Lost.

Grand Junction, Colo., Feb. 1.—Three men were killed in a head on collision between two freight trains on the Rio Grande Western, near Cisco, Utah, this morning. The trains in collision were the first section of the west bound freight, No. 17, leaving here at 2:30 A. M., and the east bound freight from Salt Lake, No. 145. Both trains were running at a high rate of speed, and the impact of the engines was terrific. The engines literally plowed into each other, and were reduced to a heap of broken iron and twisted rods. Half a dozen cars or more of either train were demolished and their contents scattered along the right of way.

Gales in English Channel.

London, Feb. 3.—Continued gales in the Channel are causing numerous shipping casualties. The Channel mail steamers were unable to start from France this morning.

American Money Sent to Norway.

Christiania, Norway, Feb. 3.—The sum of nearly 3,000,000 kroner was sent by postal orders from persons in the United States to friends in Norway during the year 1901.

Sampson and Cromwell to Be Retired.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The navy department today issued an order that Rear Admirals Sampson and P. J. Cromwell will be placed on the retired list on the first of this month on account of age. Admiral Sampson is now in this city on waiting orders, his health having compelled his relinquishment of active duties several months ago. Admiral Cromwell is in command of the European station. These retirements will result in the promotion of Captains P. H. Cooper and George Wadleigh to the grade of rear admiral.

SKYSCRAPERS BOYCOTTED.

Peculiar Fight Being Made by Chicago Coal Teamsters.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Coal teamsters renewed their war on big down town buildings today. The Coal Teamster's Union decided that its members should cart no coal to buildings where gas is used during the summer months. At 8 o'clock 100 drivers were ordered to stop by officials of the union, and promptly obeyed the order. President Albert Young of the Coal Teamster's Union, said:

"We have already stopped hauling coal to the Old Colony building, the Mohadnock, the Palmer house and the Auditorium, and before night not a union teamster will be hauling coal to a building that uses gas for fuel during the summer. During the last cold snap our men were worked to death. Buildings that had formerly used fuel gas found out that coal was necessary and our men had to work day and night, and at that time were unable to meet the demand. Many of the regular coal burners were compelled to wait for coal, and suffered greatly on account of our inability to supply the demand."

Milton Booth, secretary of the Coal Teamsters' Union, said:

"We are not in the fight alone, but have the support of the coal men. We would have conducted the campaign alone had it been necessary, but with the aid of our employers we are in a much better condition to conduct the fight and it will be a lively one."

After the teamsters' boycott against the skyscrapers had been in effect for four hours, firemen, engineers and elevator conductors threatened to co-operate with the teamsters. This afternoon a meeting of the prominent coal dealers and property owners was held, and a truce was declared until Friday. In the meantime union men hope to influence the consumers to burn coal the year round.

CHOICE OF ROUTES.

Substitute for Nicaragua Canal Bill is Introduced in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Just before the adjournment of the senate Senator Spooner today introduced a substitute for the Nicaragua canal bill. The new bill is a practical authorization to the president of the United States to choose between the Panama and Nicaragua routes. The first provision looks to the acquisition of the franchises, right of way and other property of the new Panama canal company of France, including that company's control of the Panama railroad. The president is authorized to pay \$40,000,000 for these "provided a satisfactory title can be obtained."

He is then authorized to secure the necessary concessions from the republic of Colombia, these to include the perpetual control of a 10 mile strip of territory from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. A canal sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels is then to be constructed, under the supervision of the secretary of war.

The bill also carries an alternative provision authorizing the president to proceed with the construction of the Nicaragua canal in case he fails to secure the necessary concessions from Colombia or a satisfactory title from the Panama canal company.

An immediate appropriation of \$10,000,000 is made in either event. The limit of cost is fixed at \$135,000,000 in case the Panama route is chosen, while \$1