

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.

Rear Admiral Sampson has been retired.

Sampson has filed a brief with the president protesting against Schley's claims.

Germany's colonial policy has proven a failure.

The senate has passed the pension appropriation bill.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is seriously ill with pneumonia.

The trouble at the Colorado School of Mines has been settled.

England, America and Japan will oppose the Manchurian treaty.

The sultan of Turkey has sentenced his brother-in-law to be killed.

Holland refuses to have anything more to do, with the peace proposals.

A severe snow storm is raging in Texas.

England will abandon her rights in Wei Hai Wei.

The senate has passed the urgency deficiency bill.

Fire at Albany, N. Y., destroyed \$50,000 worth of property.

President Roosevelt and wife are visiting the Charleston exposition.

European powers are still disputing over their attitude during the Spanish war.

Thirteen persons were killed and at least 100 injured by a gas explosion at Chicago.

The woolgrowers' convention placed itself on record in favor of oleomargarine.

Representative Newlands, of Nevada, introduced a resolution in the house for the annexation of Cuba.

Nine firemen were killed at a St. Louis fire.

The senate has passed the judicial salary bill.

A towboat at Pittsburg blew up, injuring all of the crew.

Fire at Dwight, Ill., destroyed property valued at \$300,000.

Ice is still troublesome in the Columbia river and boats cannot run.

The Pacific Northwest Woolgrowers' Association is in session at Helena.

England has politely declined the good offices of Holland to settle the Boer war.

During 1901 the total amount spent for new buildings and alterations of old ones in New York was \$150,072,657.

An American Express Company's wagon in New York loaded with \$15,000 worth of goods has been looted. No clue to the robbers.

The Knight-Companion, an O. R. & N. Portland-Asiatic liner, has been lost in Japanese waters. The passengers and crew were saved.

Scurvy is prevalent at Nome.

The gales on the Atlantic coast are abating.

The loss by the Waterbury, Conn., fire will exceed \$3,000,000.

Philippine tariff bill is causing some spirited debate in the senate.

A strong call has been made for airing the Nome judicial scandals.

The house committee on ways and means reports for repeal of war taxes.

Incendiarism is now suspected in connection with the great fire at Waterbury, Conn.

A plot to assassinate the dowager empress of China and the entire court has been discovered.

Trains are delayed and many telegraph wires down throughout the East as a result of severe storms raging.

The German emperor's new yacht is all ready to be launched as soon as Prince Henry arrives in this country.

Gales and storms in Europe have caused great loss of life.

Forty persons were drowned in shipwrecks on the Italian coast.

Eighty-five miners were killed by an explosion in a Mexican mine.

Waterbury, Conn., was damaged to the extent of \$2,000,000 by fire.

The murderer of a San Francisco policeman has been captured in Portland.

Manila is intensely interested in proposed legislation by congress for the islands.

The dowager empress of China gave a remarkable reception to the minister's wives.

French national revenues for December show a deficit of \$1,654,368, making a total for the year of \$46,830,440.

Diamonds that are said by Tiffany to be of first water are reported to have been discovered in Fergus county, Mont.

The American China Development Company has completed an organization preparatory to beginning work on a proposed railway from Hankow to Canton.

"Reddy" Boach, of Boston, the street car poet, who wrote the "Spotless Town" rhymes, died in Montreal.

William Fife, of Fairlie, on the Clyde, is to build Sir Thomas Lipton's next challenger for the America's cup.

King Edward has decided to establish a permanent bodyguard of a squadron of Indian cavalry, which will be quartered in London.

The German emperor has decided to send Baron Von Leon, a large land owner in Silesia, to the United States to study agriculture and other kindred subjects.

VALUE OF DANISH ISLES.

Latest Acquisition of Great Strategic Importance—Provision of Treaty Explained.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The recent favorable report by the senate committee on foreign relations on the treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies was accompanied by a written statement by that committee to the senate. This report holds that during 1900 the islands exported to the United States sugar, molasses and distilled spirits amounting to \$508,945, and that during the same period the importations from the United States amounted to \$624,524. The annexation of the islands was sought by the United States years ago, and as far back as 1867 Denmark declined to sell the islands for \$5,000,000, but made a proposition to part with them for \$15,000,000. Secretary Seward offered \$7,500,000, which was declined. He afterward agreed to pay that amount for the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, but the trade fell through because of complications which arose. Continuing, the report says:

"These islands, together with Porto Rico, are of great importance in a strategic way, whether the strategy be military or commercial. St. Thomas is a natural point of call for all European trade bound to the West Indies, Central America or Northern South America. These islands, together with Porto Rico, form the northeastern corner of the Caribbean sea and are of great importance in connection with the American isthmus, where a canal will be constructed between the Atlantic and the Pacific. They are of first importance in connection with our relations to the region of the Orinoco and the Amazon and with our control of the Windward Passage. In view of the isthmian canal and European settlements in South America, every additional acquisition by the United States is of value. Porto Rico is densely populated. Its roads are poor. It has a long coast line without ports for large vessels. It is consequently very difficult of defense. San Juan is the only harbor with fortifications, and this is only suitable for vessels of light draft."

Explaining a provision in the treaty for continuing pensions for retired local functionaries, it is stated that the total amount required annually for this purpose will not exceed \$2,000.

ANTI-ANARCHIST BILL.

House Committee Reports on the Purposes of the Measure.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Chairman Ray, of the house committee on judiciary, today presented the report on the bill for the protection of the president and the suppression of crime against the government. The report states that the committee has carefully considered the many anti-anarchistic measures, and has sought to present a wise, conservative, constitutional and effective measure. The purposes of the bill are summed up as follows:

First, prevent resistance to and protect the president and vice president of the United States and those by law in line of succession to that high office; second, protect the ministers and ambassadors of foreign countries accredited to and within the United States; third, prevent the open and deliberate approval of certain crimes, and also certain unlawful teachings, which, if permitted, are calculated and intended to breed lawlessness and crime against and culminate in the destruction of the government; fourth, prevent the coming to or naturalization in this country of those who teach or entertain such pernicious doctrines; fifth, prevent conspiracies in the United States to murder the rulers of other civilized nations; sixth, provide adequate and uniform punishments for these offenses wherever committed, and the offenses against government intended to impair or overthrow the government of the United States.

BIG BOOST FOR LINE.

\$10,000 Raised for the Goldendale-Portland Railroad.

Goldendale, Wash., Feb. 10.—The citizens of Goldendale and Klickitat county have raised \$10,000 for the right of way for the railroad from this city to Portland. The committee in charge of this matter considers this amount sufficient to secure the right of way from Goldendale to Lyle, 41 miles. All rights of way have been secured, excepting three or four between Goldendale and the head of Saale canyon, a distance of about 18 miles, through the mountainous part of Klickitat county. The rest of the route lies principally through government lands, there being but few settlers and a few Indian claims along the Big Klickitat, therefore little trouble will be encountered on this score.

Contracts have not yet been signed, but it is expected that work will commence on the grading within 30 days. The company organized for the purpose of building this line will reserve two years in which to complete the line from Lyle to Goldendale, but expects to carry the crop from the Klickitat valley this year. Property valuations have already advanced perceptibly in the vicinity of Goldendale and along the route of the proposed road.

Another Subway Explosion.

New York, Feb. 8.—An explosion of dynamite in the rapid transit subway in Park avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, hurled a piece of rock weighing 30 pounds through the plate glass door of the Grand Union hotel, and broke several windows in that establishment. Two persons were hurt by flying fragments, but neither of them sustained serious injury.

Bulgarian Minister Assassinated.

Sofia, Feb. 8.—M. Kambocheva, the minister of public instruction, was assassinated in his study by a Macedonian who pretended he wanted to present a petition. Assassin then shot himself.

British Losses in South Africa.

London, Feb. 8.—The war office has published a summary of the British losses in South Africa. Up to January 31 the total reduction of the force was 25,305 men. The total of the casualties, including surviving wounded, was 5,240 officers and 106,701 men.

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 flax mill at Salem is now an assured fact.

The receipts of The Dalles land office for January were nearly \$10,000.

Dr. W. D. Jeffries, for 40 years a practicing physician at Salem, is dead.

Placer miners of Southern Oregon gladly hail the rains of the past few days.

The Willamette river at Albany is lower than for many years at this time of the year.

Steps have been taken by the business men of Roseburg to organize a board of trade.

A representative of the English government is around Elgin buying horses for South Africa.

President Eliot, of Harvard university, will visit the state university at Eugene next month.

So far in Linn county there have been 600 registrations for the June election, out of a probable total of 5,500.

Miners in Southern Oregon have long been throwing away what was supposed to be lead ore, but which has proven to be rich silver ore.

The report of the commissioner of patents for the past fiscal year shows that there were 125 patents issued to Oregon inventors.

A chair factory is the latest of Albany's manufacturing industries.

A proposition has been made to the citizens of Salem to put in a flax mill.

The Brown-Lucas Lumber company has been organized at Falls City, with \$60,000 capital.

Burglars entered a Drain merchandise store and secured \$100 worth of goods. No clue has been found.

There will be 33 graduates from the Salem public schools at the February commencement and 40 more in June.

A very successful rabbit drive was held near Pendleton the first of the week. Several thousand of the pests were killed.

John Diamond, an Oregon pioneer of 1847, after whom Diamond Peak was named, is dead at his home in Coburg, aged 98 years.

Crystal Spring Mining company, with headquarters at Grants Pass, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital, \$200,000.

The snow in Eastern Oregon comes as a blessing to the farmers, who had begun to fear their fall and winter wheat would be seriously injured.

Fruitgrowers of the Willamette valley are pleased with the cold snap, as it will set the fruit trees back. In some cases the buds were far advanced for the season.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Quiet. Walla Walla, 63¢; 63½¢; bluestem, 64¢; 64½¢; Valley, 63½¢.

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

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.10@1.25; gray, \$1.05@1.15.

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.

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

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

Butter—Creamery, 25¢@27½¢; dairy, 18¢@20¢; store, 11¢@13¢.

Eggs—20¢@21¢ for fresh Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13¢@13½¢; Young America, 14¢@15¢; factory prices, 14¢@15¢.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@3.50; hens, \$4@4.25 per dozen, 9¢@10¢ per pound; springs, 10¢ per dozen, \$3@3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$5.50@7.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11¢@12½¢; dressed, 14¢@15¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, 4¢ per pound; dressed, 7¢@7½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 5½¢; dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound.

Veal—8½¢@9¢ per pound, dressed.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3½¢@4¢; steers, 4¢@4½¢; dressed, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound.

Hope—11¢@12½¢ per pound.

Wool—Nominal. Valley, 13¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, \$12½¢; mohair, 21¢@21½¢ per pound.

*The largest towboat ever made for American waters will soon be launched for use on the Mississippi. Over 1,200 tons of steel will be used and 4,800 horse power will be furnished. The boat is 275 feet long and 63 feet wide.

Great Britain loses more than 10,000,000 pounds worth of property annually by fire.

Hazing has been made a criminal offense by the Illinois legislature, and offenders may be fined \$500 and sent to jail for six months.

The development of dry goods companies with large capital is one of the latest features in the great dry goods distributing centers. The smaller wholesalers are being driven out.

A raid on New York police shops disclosed the fact that their receipts are \$3,640,000 a year, of which their patrons get back \$800,000.

The hair of a dog, the skin of a snake and the pelt of a black rat are believed by some people to possess medicinal qualities, while the handling of a toad is said to give warts.

The Jamaican government is making great efforts to do away with the "Obashman," or witch doctor, a practice among the superstitious blacks, and the law is inflicted to discourage this kind of quackery.

GAS MAINS BLOW UP.

Thirteen Lives Are Lost in a Chicago Explosion—About a Hundred Injured.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Thirteen lives were lost, many persons slightly injured, two buildings were wrecked and \$50,000 damage done by an explosion of gas to-night at the intersection of Twenty-second street and Archer avenue.

The cause of the explosion is unknown and it has not yet been determined whether it was sewer gas or illuminating gas. Mains filled with the latter were instantly ablaze after the explosion and a succession of explosions followed, the flames shooting up through the manholes in the street. It will be difficult to ascertain whether illuminating gas exploded or whether the mains were broken by an explosion of sewer gas.

Many people living in the vicinity believe that the first explosion was in a main at Twenty-second street and Archer avenue. Then the manhole, half a block south on Archer avenue, was thrown into the air by a loud explosion. Flames leaped and roared from the hole. The fire spread rapidly and three other manholes were blown into the air.

The flames from the first gas main shot high into the air and reached, with the aid of the wind, to a three story frame structure, and it had been weakened and nearly wrecked by the shock. It is supposed that the occupants of the buildings were knocked unconscious or were too panic stricken to rush from the place. The flames caught the weather worn timbers. The dry and rotting wood was food for the fire, and in an instant the flames had developed the structure. With a roar the building collapsed, and the occupants, with one exception, were carried with it to the basement.

The adjoining building, a two story structure, flared up, the next building was wrapped in flames, and then another structure caught fire. It seemed that the whole block would be wiped out before the firemen could bring the blaze under control. A fireball of a brick building at Archer avenue and Twenty-second street held the fire in that direction. On the west of the burning buildings were two small one story cottages. They were a few feet from the burning buildings, and that gave the firemen an opportunity of heading off the flames.

The windows throughout the neighborhood were broken, and bottles and glassware in the dwellings and stores were thrown down and broken. Many persons in buildings near the explosions were knocked down. Scores of men and women, many of them carrying children, rushed to the streets. They were greeted by the glare of the fire from the manholes. Fearing further explosions, the people rushed down the street, many of the women screaming with fright.

On several street cars near the place the windows were smashed, and the passengers were severely shaken up. When the people in the cars saw the flames gush from the ground all hands rushed for the doors. A number of persons were bruised and knocked down in the excitement. One car filled with passengers was thrown from the tracks.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

Republic Invited to Become a Part of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Representative Newlands, of Nevada, of the ways and means committee, who was the author of the resolution annexing Hawaii, today introduced a resolution inviting the republic of Cuba to become a part of the United States, first as a territory and then as a state of the union, to be called the state of Cuba; and also authorizing a 25 per cent reduction of duty on the present crop of Cuban sugar, in consideration of Cuba's granting preferential rates to the United States. The resolution confines the 25 per cent reduction of duties to the period prior to January 1, 1903. Newlands, in explanation of his resolution, said:

"All those who have appeared to voice Cuba's needs and requirements have indicated that an invitation to Cuba of annexation would be accepted. Annexation by force would not be justified. It must be accomplished, if at all, by the free act of the Cuban people. At present there is no machinery in Cuba by which the popular will can be tested, but the Cuban constitution has been adopted. The Cuban congress will meet in February, a Cuban government will be organized, and the United States will then have the government and control of the island to the people. Cuba then will be in a position to express her will."

Day's Work in French Mines.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The chamber of deputies today adopted a bill regulating the period of daily work in the mines. This bill provides that a nine hour day shall be instituted at the coal pits at the end of six months from the day the measure is adopted. At the end of two years, a day's work shall be reduced to eight and one-half hours, and at the end of another two years it shall be reduced to eight hours.

Liberator Not Sunk.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 7.—According to trustworthy information received here today, the Venezuelan revolutionary steamer Liberator was at Sabanilla January 31, and was to have left there February 1, in order to renew her operations against the forces of the government. These reports seem to contradict the previous rumors that the Liberator was sunk at Porto Colombia recently while undergoing repairs.

Admiral Remy Ordered Home.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Orders were sent forward to the navy department today to Rear Admiral Remy, directing him to proceed home with his flagship, the Brooklyn, which is now at Hong Kong.

Favorable to Danish Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The senate committee on foreign relations today ordered a favorable report on the treaty to acquire the Danish West Indies. No amendment was made to the treaty in committee.

LIBERALS TO FIGHT

GENERAL HERRERA'S FORCES READY FOR ACTION.

Declares the Colombian Government Unlawful—Promises to Give Foreigners Ample Time to Seek Refuge Before He Bombards the Two Cities—Officials Believe Herrera Wants to Gain Time.

Panama, Feb. 10.—Colonel Julien Del Castillo, an envoy from General Herrera, the insurgent commander, arrived here last night, escorted by police, and left Panama at 10 o'clock. Governor Arjona received important papers from Colonel Del Castillo, for himself and for the foreign consuls. A conference of the consuls was held.

The note from General Herrera was addressed to the American, British, French and German consuls. In it General Herrera declared, among other things, that the government of Senor Marroquin, the president of Colombia, was not lawful, and that, therefore, the rebels, although deploring the bloody results of war, would fight to the end for the ultimate success of liberal principles. General Herrera proposed that the consuls address ask their respective governments to declare the line of the Panama-Colon railway to be neutral ground, on which the government should not build entrenchments or the Liberal attack, and only a police force be left to guard the line. General Herrera said he proposed, if possible, to compel the government to attack the Liberal forces, and that the Liberals had a strong fleet and army, provided with cannon, etc. General Herrera also declared in his note that the Liberals considered the capture of Panama and Colon to be absolutely necessary for the development of their military plans, that they would act to obtain such results, and that, in due time, they would notify the consuls of such proposed action, allowing 24 hours for foreigners to take refuge at a place of safety to be agreed upon with the consuls, and that the point so selected should not be fired upon. This is the same phraseology which General Porras used when the late General Borrás defended Panama in July, 1900. General Herrera said that should the consuls so desire, he would meet them, as well as a representative of the Colombian government, on board the United States cruiser Philadelphia at the Island of Taboga, the present headquarters of the revolutionary staff.

In government circles here it is believed that General Herrera wants to gain time, for the government cannot accept the terms he offered. When the expected reinforcements arrive on the isthmus from Puerto Colombia, the government will begin an energetic and active campaign against the rebels. Panama and Colon are now garrisoned by 2,000 men. Governor General Castro has 1,500 veterans under his command, giving a total of 3,500. The most sanguine Liberals do not claim that General Herrera has over 1,500 men.

Governor Arjona said at the conference of the consuls, which he attended, that he would not recognize, even indirectly, the right of the rebels to make the proposals they did, that the consuls could not correspond with the Liberals, as even were they belligerents, the consuls would be required to have the permission of the Colombian government to communicate with them. Governor Arjona then demanded that the consuls send their replies to General Herrera, promising to forward them to the Liberal general by messenger. To this the consuls agreed.

ABANDON THE BOER CAUSE.

Dutch Government Has Had Enough of the Negotiations.

London, Feb. 8.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares that, owing to the attitude of the powers and the Boer leaders, the Dutch government is now firmly determined to abandon the Boer cause and any idea of fresh intervention.

In the house of commons, Mr. Balfour, government leader, announced that copies of the correspondence exchanged between the government of the Netherlands and the subject of peace in South Africa had been mailed to Lord Milner, who would be instructed to ask Lord Kitchener to communicate the contents to the Boer leaders in the field.

Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, added the information that if the leaders of the Boer forces proposed to Lord Kitchener negotiations for a settlement, the proposal would be forwarded for the consideration of the government.

Indian Deprivation Claims.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Mitchell has introduced a bill extending the act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian deprivations so as to apply to citizens or persons who had declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and to allow them to have their claims for property destroyed by Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States properly adjudicated.

Gold Discovered in New York.

Ogdenburg, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Gold has lately been discovered on the farm of J. L. Hockens, of Depewster. The discovery has been kept secret awaiting the report of an assayer, which, just made, values the ore at \$75 per ton.

India Threatened With Famine.

London, Feb. 6.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Mail says there is little doubt that India is threatened with another severe famine. Much depends upon the rainfall during the coming fortnight.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN ORIENT.

Agent of Agricultural Department Writes to Secretary Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Wilson has received a report from David G. Fairchild, the expert of the department of agriculture, who, with Mr. Lathrop, a wealthy New Yorker, is exploring the world for new plants for introduction into this country.

The report is dated at Colombo, Ceylon, and discusses general conditions in China. He says the missionaries, frightened out by the recent troubles, are returning to their posts and that foreign merchants claim that the outlook for trade improvements is very favorable in the region of Shanghai, American trade, he says, is more than holding its own against that of other countries, but adds: "Japan's trade has greatly increased in China of late and she is not only an active, but may become a dangerous competitor."

Mr. Fairchild went to Canton in search of South Chinese peaches and plums, scions and trees of which he announces he has shipped here, together with some promising leeches, bamboos and persimmons for California and Florida. He says producers and shippers in China and Japan are much interested in the final outcome of the experiments of this government in the home production of tea, but apparently are skeptical and believe the cost of picking is too great for the industry to succeed here.

The American occupation of Manila has led to a remarkable increase in the price of labor, hotel accommodations and food products in China. Coolies' wages have greatly increased in Hong Kong since the Spanish-American war and important new enterprises complain of a scarcity of labor. Hotel prices are 50 per cent higher than before the war and residents claim that the general cost of living has doubled in the last five years. The Chinese government, to pay its war indemnity, has levied a tax of 5 cents, American, a year on each ratifier of every house in the country. Foreigners already pay about 4 per cent ad valorem on practically everything imported. The viceroys in Canton is already having great difficulty in collecting the taxes and white people living there say this tax on the natives is arousing a great deal of animosity toward foreigners.

"The growth of our agricultural, as well as other exports to China," Mr. Fairchild predicts, "will be a phenomenal one, and include many classes of canned and dried goods from our orchards and preserved meats and dairy products from our farms and ranches."

Mr. Fairchild says a British army officer assures him that the Chinese arsenal at Tien Tsin is manufacturing cannon and small arms which fall very little short of being as good as those of the Europeans and Americans.

The awakening of China is going on with a rapidity that will soon astonish those Westerners who refuse to recognize the course things are taking.

A Great Terminal Station.

New York, Feb. 6.—A great terminal station for New York and New Jersey street railroads will be built west of Sixth avenue, on the blocks between Christopher and Leroy streets. The purchase of property has already begun. The new tunnel company will lease the use of its tracks to the traction companies. The tracks will rise from the tunnel at the Manhattan end to the surface of the street, on a gentle incline. This will be constructed on two blocks to be bought for the terminals.

Nitro-Glycerine Exploded.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A premature explosion of nitro-glycerine carelessly handled by an operative at the Carnegie Manufacturing Company's plant, at Ardrick, Md., nine miles from this city, early today, killed one man and slightly injured two others. The building was slightly damaged, but eight tons of material of high explosive strength stored close to the scene of the accident was not disturbed.

Revenue Cutter Service Bill.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The bill "to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service" was acted upon favorably today by the house committee on commerce. It establishes the rank of officers in the service