

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 Interest Our Many Readers.

The war in South Africa is practically ended.

Fire in Salt Lake City destroyed valuable property and cost one life.

Coinage has resumed at the Philadelphia mint after an idleness of 18 days.

According to the view taken by noted scientists, the next eruption of Mount Pelee is yet to come.

A terrible disaster occurred at a Fernie, B. C., coal mine in which 125 to 150 lives were lost.

An effort will probably be made to prevent the shipment of soft coal into the anthracite region.

Captain George Cowie, a well known naval officer who served under Admiral Farragut in the Civil war and was chief engineer of the battleship Indiana in the war with Spain, was killed at Rahway, N. J., by an express train.

Peace in South Africa is now believed to be at hand.

A Negro friend was burned at the stake in Texas.

The Rochambeau statue was unveiled at Washington amid impressive ceremonies.

The senate was entertained at an Oregon salmon luncheon Thursday by Senator Mitchell.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at New York, adopted the report of the committee on creed revision.

Quiet is being restored at Fort de France and other cities in the West Indies where the volcanic eruptions occurred.

The senate passed the bill providing for an assay office at Portland and concurred in the house amendments to the Columbia river bridge bill.

The planning mill owners of Portland have secured an injunction against interference by strikers. The situation remains critical, both sides determined to fight to the end.

Six lives were lost by a storm at Cincinnati.

A temporary injunction against the beef trust is in force.

Fire at Philadelphia destroyed property valued at \$100,000.

An eruption from Mount Pelee caused a panic at Fort de France.

Eighty-two bodies have been recovered from the Fraterville mine, at Coal Creek, Tenn.

Mr. Harriman has announced a reduction to three cents per mile of passenger rates on all his lines in Oregon.

The United States has formally turned over the government of Cuba to the people of that island. Wild enthusiasm prevailed.

The members of the Building Trades Council of Portland, about 2,500 men, are on strike in support of the demands of the Millworkers' union.

The president is about to issue a proclamation creating additions of several million acres to the Yellowstone and Teton forest reserves in Wyoming.

The house has passed the naval appropriation bill.

Lionel E. G. Carden will be the British minister to Havana, Cuba.

In the Goliad, Tex., tornado 98 persons were killed and 103 injured.

A million dollars' worth of sheep and lambs were lost in a Wyoming blizzard.

Two hundred men and boys were killed in a mine disaster in Tennessee.

A hurricane in British India resulted in the loss of many lives and heavy damage to property.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the governor of Vilna, Russia, formerly chief of police of St. Petersburg.

Lord Pauncefoot's condition remains about the same. He suffers somewhat from the heat, but his condition is reported to be fairly satisfactory.

Alphonso XIII is now king of Spain.

A race riot at Atlanta, Ga., resulted in eight deaths.

Mount Pelee is again active. A new volcano has broken out to the north.

An anarchist plot to take the life of the king of Spain has been discovered.

A tornado swept through Texas, killing 50 people and injuring a hundred more.

A high wind along the California coast did much damage off San Francisco.

There are not fewer than 40,000 Syrians in the United States, and between 2,000 and 3,000 in Chicago.

The Erie canal, in New York, was the first artificial waterway begun in this country. Ground was broken for this enterprise July 4, 1817.

It has been found that at the present price of alcohol in Germany, about 13 1/2 cents a gallon, alcohol competes with all forms of motive energy in engines of less than 20 horse power.

American silverminers are the latest to invade the English market.

The United States embassy at London has heard nothing of the Prince of Wales accepting an invitation to visit the United States and discredits the story.

Engineers have reported favorably for a railroad to Port Clarence, Alaska, on the Banks of the railroad to Asia. With a line of steel lighters across the straits, about 30 miles, San Francisco will be brought within 18 days of St. Petersburg.

PRODUCTION OF NICKEL.

Places Where Deposits Are Found in This Country.

Washington, May 24.—Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, published by the United States geological survey, and now in press, will contain, among other things, the report of Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt on nickel, for 1901.

The two principal sources of nickel are the nickeliferous pyrrhotite, the most widely spread of the nickel ores, and genthite, especially the garnierite variety. In this country the domestic product of nickel has been a by-product from the lead ore of Mine La Motte in Missouri, since the shutting down of the Gap nickel mine, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 50 miles west of Philadelphia, about 10 years ago. This mine was worked from about 1863 to 1880, when this mine was abandoned because of the abundant supply of nickel matter from Canada.

Traces and small amounts of the nickel minerals, genthite and garnierite have been found in North Carolina, but not in commercially sufficient quantities, though a deposit of nickel ore averaging 1.5 per cent nickel is reported from Morgantown, Purke county. Similar occurrences of nickel silicate are found in Oregon, where the percentage of nickel is much greater than in the North Carolina minerals.

Deposits are on Piney mountain, in Douglas county, about three miles a little north of west of Riddle's, a station on the Southern Pacific, and a high grade cobalt ore deposit is being developed in the Eastern part of the state.

Nickel ore is reported to occur in some quantity at the Congress mine, in Upper Nine-Mile section, about 14 miles north of Keller, Ferry county, Wash. This section was formerly worked for copper and gold, but was abandoned. In the latter part of 1901 the claims were again taken up and are now being developed for nickel.

SAYS PEACE IS ASSURED.

Confident Assertion of a London Paper—Cabinet Council Summoned.

London, May 24.—The Daily Chronicle this morning claims that peace in South Africa is practically assured. This is also the general impression with the other newspapers and the public, although the former do not go so far as the assertion in the Chronicle.

Cabling from Pretoria the correspondent of the Times says the Boer meetings there is not necessarily final, and it is believed that the Boer delegates, after obtaining certain information on certain points, will return to Vreuniging.

The British officials have given no indication of the course which the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner and the Boer delegates are taking. That conference are occurring regarding the basis upon which peace shall be declared is the sum total of the information which the war office has vouchsafed up to the present, though it is intimated that a definite announcement of the result, peaceful or otherwise, may speedily be expected.

The impression that peace is close at hand has obviously taken a strong hold of operations on the stock exchange. The buying of consols and gilt edged South African shares continues, it is believed, in behalf of well informed investors.

A cabinet council has been summoned for today. While the government departments are discreetly silent, it is generally accepted that the summoning of the cabinet is directly connected with the South African peace conferences.

More Trouble at Moscow.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—Reports have reached here of a fresh series of labor disturbances at Moscow. No details are obtainable, but it is known that Grand Duke Sergius, governor general of Moscow, who had come to Tauris-Selo to be present at the reception of President Loubet, left hurriedly for Moscow last night, without waiting to participate in the military review. The imperial family has abandoned its intention of visiting Moscow.

Boy King is Popular.

London, May 26.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says the attitude of the populace toward King Alphonso is the happiest one of the new reign. Everywhere the appearance of the king caused a pleasant surprise, says the correspondent, and the acclamations grew in intensity.

Floods in Wisconsin.

La Crosse, Wis., May 24.—A continuous rainfall of six hours has caused numerous washouts on roads entering La Crosse, and traffic is demoralized. The town of Houston, Minn., is practically under water. Root river, a great stream in Eastern Minnesota, is on a rampage, and much damage is feared.

Fatal Powder Explosion.

Redding, Cal., May 24.—The plant of the Delta Powder Works, located near Delta, was blown up today, killing two persons and seriously injuring three others. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Kosher Meat Riot in New York.

Boston, May 24.—"Kosher meat" disturbances broke out in the West End today. About 300 Hebrews, men, women, and children, attacked three meat stores. The windows were smashed and the stock ruined. The police arrested the ringleaders, two women and a man. A customer who was leaving a store with a piece of meat was assaulted, and a woman was injured during the stampede of the crowd.

Emperor's Gift Stolen.

New York, May 24.—A collection of photographs sent to Harvard university by the German emperor and presented in person by Prince Henry on the occasion of his recent visit to Harvard is reported to have been stolen. The collection was a faithful reproduction of the first representative of German art, which the emperor is having prepared for presentation to Harvard. The collection was removed from the Fogg Art Museum. Entrance was gained by breaking the skylight.

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.

About 60 teachers attended the Clatsop county teachers' institute in Astoria last week. An interesting meeting was held.

The registration in Clackamas county has reached almost the figures of two years ago and it is expected before the rolls close it will be greater.

A company has been formed at Grants Pass which proposes to furnish electric power and light to all the towns in Josephine county. Applegate falls will be utilized.

Arrangements have been made for the commencement exercises of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School, at Weston, which will be held June 8 to 12. Governor Geer and State Superintendent Ackerman are expected to be present on June 12.

A burglar entered a Junction City saloon and secured \$275. While he was at work, the bartender, who was in the back looking up, came to the front of the building and tried to stop the thief. The latter shot and killed the bartender and then escaped.

The new rural free delivery mail route, to be established from Troutdale and Cleone have both been approved by the special agent and will be in operation in a few weeks. They will join the two routes from Gresham, and will practically cover all the territory from the nine mile posts eastward to Orient lying in Multnomah county. The four routes will comprise about 40 square miles.

A report comes from the Winterville placer mine, Baker district, announcing the discovery of a \$420 nugget, the largest ever found in this mine.

Articles of incorporation of the Dickinson Placer Mine Company, Baker district, have been filed for record. The incorporators are all of Philadelphia.

V. W. Tomlinson, Allen H. Eaton and C. W. Riddell, the University of Oregon delegates, defeated the University of Washington at Seattle last week.

A rich mining claim, discovered 50 years ago and the locator driven away by Indians, has been found. The mine is on Jack Creek, Jump-Off-Joe district, Southern Oregon.

Tillamook is being benefitted by a rate war between two navigation companies.

The settlement of the weavers' strike at Oregon City hinges upon the recognition of the union.

Professor F. S. Dunn, of the Chair of Latin in the University of Oregon, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the college year.

The Geiser Grand Hotel Company has been incorporated at Baker City with a capital stock of \$100,000. The new corporation has acquired the Geiser Grand hotel.

State Senator G. C. Brownell, of Oregon City, fell in trying to catch a train at that place, and narrowly escaped being ground under the wheels of the last car. He was bruised but not seriously injured by the fall.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65 1/2 @ 66c; bluestem, 67c; valley, 65c.

Barley—Feed, \$22 @ 22.50; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25 @ 1.30; gray, \$1.15 @ 1.25.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.85 @ 3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50 @ 2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$1.50 @ 1.60 per ton; middlings, \$1.90 @ 2.00; shorts, \$1.70 @ 1.80; chop, \$1.60.

Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 15; clover, \$7.50 @ 10; Oregon wild hay, \$5 @ 6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1 @ 1.40 per cental; ordinary, \$1 per cental; growers' prices; sweets, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 3 @ 3 1/2c.

Butter—Cremery, 16 @ 17 1/2c; dairy, 12 1/2 @ 15c; store, 10 @ 12 1/2c.

Eggs—15 @ 15 1/2c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12 1/2 @ 13c; Young America, 13 1/2 @ 14c; factory prices, 1 @ 1 1/4c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50 @ 5.00; hens, \$5.00 @ 5.50 per dozen, 11 1/2c per pound; springs, 11 @ 11 1/2c per pound; \$3.00 @ 3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00 @ 6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13 @ 14c, dressed, 15 @ 16c per pound; geese, \$6.50 @ 7.50 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4 1/2c per pound; sheared, 3 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2 @ 8c per pound.

Veal—6 1/2 @ 8c for small; 6 1/2 @ 7c for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4 1/2c; steers, 5 1/2c; dressed, 8 @ 8 1/2c per pound.

Hops—12 1/2 @ 15 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12 @ 14; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

The Moorish government has granted to France a contract for the mining of \$3,000,000 worth of Moorish money.

In Colorado last year sugar beets grown on irrigated land averaged \$80 an acre, and on non-irrigated land only \$16 an acre.

Among the band of revolutionists which recently fought with Turkish troops, near Monastir, was a woman dressed as a man. She was killed in the fighting.

Practical measures are now in progress with a view to exploiting the various coal fields existing in Egypt and elsewhere on the Red Eastern route.

Bombay ranks third in the British empire in the value of its annual export and import trade. London and Liverpool being first and second, respectively.

British newspapers, searching for the remarkable success of Americans who are invading every avenue of business in London, attribute it to modern methods and superior mechanical science.

YIELDS TO UNIONS.

House Votes to Have Ships Built at Navy Yards—Eight Hour Day Issued.

Washington, May 24.—The house of representatives almost completely surrendered to the demands of labor interests in providing that one ship of each kind shall be built in the government navy yards. Appeals of organizations have been pouring in upon congress in the way of petitions ever since the beginning of this session. It would seem that nearly every labor organization in the country sent each member of congress a separate petition, asking that ships of the navy be built in government yards. The object of this was plain. The unions insist that whenever labor is employed on such ships the government standard of eight hours shall prevail. The house accepted this amendment, in spite of the assertion that the cost would be a great deal more and that it was doubtful if the ships would be as good.

Another great victory for the laboring interests was the passage of the house bill providing that all work entering the government contracts should be performed by labor employed but eight hours. If the bill should pass the senate in its present shape it would mean that labor on the ships that are not built in government yards, as well as that on any other work which is to become government property, must be performed on the eight-hour schedule. Just how far-reaching this legislation will be depends upon the construction which executive officials of the government give the law when it is finally enacted. Some say that it would enter into every piece of steel or stone used in a government building and every bit of iron or steel in a ship. It is a move in the direction of eight hours, and the laboring organizations believe if they can get this legislation enforced, that with the threat of compelling the building of more ships in government yards they have practically won the eight hour fight throughout the country.

ANTHRACITE MINERS.

No Change in the Pennsylvania Coal Strike—Both Sides Still Firm.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 24.—The tenth day of the anthracite coal miners' strike passed off very quietly, not a single incident developing which would in any way tend to change the present situation. Most of the members of the three committees left for their homes tonight. The three district presidents are still here. President Mitchell kept close to his office all day.

Mr. Mitchell was disinclined to talk on the proposition of calling out the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, unless they are given an eight-hour day at the present wages, except to say that he expects the mineowners to comply with the demands of the union. Inquiries at the offices of the big coal companies here today failed to elicit any definite information as to how the operators will meet the latest demands of the miners. At the office of one of the largest companies it was said no definite plan had yet been decided upon. The general impression prevails that most of the companies will refuse the demands and that non-union men will be imported to take the places of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen.

WILL BE ARBITRATED.

Famous "Plus Claim" May Be Settled at Last.

Washington, May 24.—Secretary Hay and Ambassador Aspiraz, of Mexico, today signed a convention providing for the arbitration of the famous "Plus claim," based on the application of the Catholic church in California for overdue interest of trust funds in the custody of the Mexican government. The claim involves about \$1,000,000, and is the first case to go before The Hague tribunal in any form. Under the terms of the agreement each of the parties will select two arbitrators and they will choose another from the eligible list of The Hague tribunal, who shall sit as umpire. It is expected that the treaty will be ratified by the Mexican congress, now in session, in time to permit the arbitrators to meet in September next.

For Removal of the Maine.

Washington, May 24.—Maine has been introduced by Senator Lodge providing for the removal of the battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana and the recovery of the bodies of the American sailors who sank with the vessel. The bill appropriates \$1,000,000.

Pension Bills Reported.

Washington, May 24.—The committee on invalid pensions yesterday reported verbally the senate bill to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States, or were totally disabled in the same. It is estimated by the committee that nearly 7,000 persons are affected by the bill, although the number is rapidly increasing. The committee decided also to report the senate bill increasing the pension of maimed soldiers.

More Time for Danish Treaty.

Washington, May 24.—Secretary Hay has requested the Danish government to enter into a protocol extending for one year the period of time allowed for the ratification of the treaty of cession of the Danish West Indian islands. This action is necessary to keep alive the treaty as ratified by the United States senate until the Danish rigsgesam can act finally upon it at the next session in September.

Strikers Win Their Fight.

Spokane, Wash., May 24.—The strike of the union iron molders, all of whom walked out last Tuesday, has been settled and the men are returning to work. The employers have conceded the demand for a nine-hour day, with wages at \$3.50, the same as now paid for 10 hours. It is stipulated, however, that this schedule shall not take effect for 15 days. The strike had crippled four foundries, and it was feared might close nearly all the machine shops unless it was quickly settled.

DEATH IN A MINE

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT FERNIE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Explosion in a Coal Mine, Where Between 125 and 150 Men Were Killed—After Damp Retarded Rescue Work—Miners Made Heroic Sacrifices to Rescue the Bodies of Their Comrades.

Fernie, B. C., May 24.—One of the worst coal mine disasters in the history of British Columbia occurred at the Coal Creek mines, at 7 o'clock last night, when from 125 to 150 men met almost instant death in mines Nos. 2 and 3. The explosion occurred in the depth of No. 2, and not a man out of more than 100 employed in that mine escaped to tell the tale. From No. 3 workings, which are connected with No. 2, about 21 men escaped. The first intimation of the disaster which those on the outside received, was a rush of coal dust and fire to a height of over 1,000 feet over the fan. Word was immediately sent to Fernie, five miles from the mines, and inside of 12 minutes from the time the accident occurred relief parties were at work. R. Drennan, Dr. Bonnel and True Weathery were the first to enter the mine. When about 500 feet into the working Drennan was overcome by after damp, and had it not been for his two companions, would have perished. On being removed to the outer air he recovered and gave instructions to the rescuing party to commence repairing the overcasts. The overcasts are the pipes which connect the air through the mine. As they had been almost completely destroyed, it was impossible to enter, owing to the after damp which prevailed.

Volunteers were called for and a score of brave men sprang to the work. For nearly six hours this policy was pursued with tireless energy. Every man was born to the outer air and their places were quickly filled by new volunteers. The first body recovered was taken from No. 3 mine about 11 o'clock. Several hours elapsed and then three more bodies were recovered. None of the victims gave the slightest signs of life, and were removed to the wash out. At 4 o'clock this morning relief parties had penetrated so far that the gas became unbearable, and operations had to be suspended for an hour or two in order to let the men clear the after damp.

To a mine free from fire, and the bodies will be removed as fast as the after damp is cleared from the mine. The rescuing parties are working four hour shifts, and the company is doing all in its power to assist in the work. General Superintendent Stockett and Superintendent Drennan have been on the scene ever since the accident, and are doing all in their power for the comfort of the men who are working. The town is horror stricken and heart-rending scenes meet the eye on every side. All day the trains to the mines have been crowded with anxious friends and relatives of the imprisoned men, hurrying to the scene of the disaster. A meeting of the board of trade has been called to organize a relief fund for the sufferers. The cause of the accident is unknown, but the opinion of many of the miners is that it was the result of a heavy shot from one of the machines.

Another Report of the Killed.

Victoria, B. C., May 24.—W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has received a dispatch from Fernie, in which it was stated that there were 133 men in the mine and that 24 escaped and that five bodies have been recovered.

CUBAN DECORATION DAY.

Sympathy for American Soldiers Killed in the Islands.

New York, May 26.—The house has adopted a resolution, says a dispatch from Havana to the World, declaring May 19 Decoration day, and a motion expressing sympathy for American soldiers killed in Cuba.

Representative Lynaz withdrew from the chamber and vowed that he will never return, because his motion regarding honoring the flag of Narciso Lopez was tabled. Lopez was a Venezuelan filibuster, who was shot by the Spaniards in Havana in 1851.

Pickpockets are reaping a harvest on the parade, the principal promenade, and crooks of various kinds are doing a thriving business. A policeman who attempted to arrest a crook was killed. Fifty-nine niggers, alleged to be a secret order of assassins, have been captured by the police, when new members were being initiated. The new members were in the act of signing their names in blood when arrested. The Nangos are greatly dreaded in Cuba.

Trolley Car Runs Away.

Easton, Pa., May 26.—Two men were killed and many men and women injured in a trolley wreck a few miles beyond Easton last night. An Easton and Nazareth left this city shortly before midnight, carrying 89 passengers. On a steep hill in Palmer township, the brakes refused to work, and the car ran away, descending the incline at terrific speed. At the foot of the hill, on a sharp curve, the car jumped the track and fell on its side.

Cloudburst in Iowa.

Decorah, Ia., May 26.—A cloudburst this morning caused a flood in Dry Run, a small stream running from Decorah to Decorah, and resulted in damage exceeding \$100,000. Railroad tracks, houses and other buildings were washed away. Two lives were lost.

Philippine Cholera Record.

Manila, May 24.—The cholera record to date follows: Manila, 1,180 cases and 886 deaths; provinces, 3,592 cases and 2,604 deaths.

ROAD TO LEWISTON.

O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific Will Build Joint Line Along Snake River.

Portland, May 22.—At the Arlington Club banquet last night, where President Harriman was the guest of honor, two significant speeches were made.

Mr. Harriman announced that the Lewiston-Riparian road would be constructed and used jointly by the O. R. & N. and the Northern Pacific. President Mollen talked for the rail route to Astoria as preferable to the water route. Chairman Mears briefly introduced Mr. Harriman, who immediately began to talk railroads.

"The railroads, he said, must combine or they can't make money, because greater economies are needed. The producer and transporter must get together. Mr. Harriman deprecated the hostility of the newspapers and politicians to the railroads, and predicted that if a man should start out boldly to champion a railroad cause and to make conditions that would enable the transportation lines better to serve the people, he would be hounded by the people. He then took up the Clearwater situation in this manner:

"The papers have been demanding the Clearwater line. So Mr. Mellen and I have concluded to give it to you. We will build the Lewiston-Riparian road and use it jointly. Construction work will be taken up as soon as the materials can be assembled for it."

Then Mr. Mellen was introduced. He expressed regret that the Northern Pacific represented what might be termed the back door route to Portland. He said he had preferred the front door, but couldn't have it. The Northern Pacific, he said, once had its main line to Portland (down the Columbia over the O. R. & N.) and its branch road to Puget sound, but necessity had forced the company to make its main line to Puget sound and come into Portland by the back door. Yet Portland had ever been loyal to the Northern Pacific, and when the Northern Pacific thought of running through trains to the Puget sound terminals, it had always been restrained by recollections of the generous support Portland was giving it.

"One thing that has stood in Portland's way," Mr. Mellen said, "is its refusal to recognize the best route to the sea (Astoria & Columbia River Railroad), and its tenacious clinging to the inferior (river) route."

THREE CENTS A MILE.

New Passenger Rate on All the Harriman Lines in Oregon.

Portland, May 22.—Mr. Harriman says that passenger fares on all his lines in Oregon will be reduced to three cents a mile. He also says that the arrangement made between him and President Mellen involves letting the Northern Pacific as well as the O. R. & N., down the Snake River from Lewiston to Wallula, and it gives the O. R. & N. full benefit of the feeders of the Northern Pacific in the Clearwater valley. Speaking of the Columbia valley route to the sea, Mr. Harriman says the only grade in the whole route is the bar at the mouth of the river, and he recommends that Portland give its attention to the problem of removing that grade.

President Mellen says that the Northern Pacific will bring its passenger trains into Portland over the Vancouver bridge as soon as that structure can be completed, in about two years, but the Kalama ferry will continue to transfer freight trains.

BLOCKING THE CANAL.

Opponents of Waterway Are Working Their Wits Against It.

Washington, May 22.—The way the Philippine debate is dragging may mean a very lengthy session. A debate of a month is promised on the canal bill and its opponents hope to have it sidetracked then by the Cuban reciprocity bill, and then to take a month on that. Of course the opponents of the canal bill hope to defeat it in this way, but it is not at all certain that they can do so. There will be vigorous resistance to sidetracking the canal bill.

Just