

Eugene Weekly Guard.

CAMPBELL BEOS, Proprietors. EUGENE, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

The navy is to have an increase of ships, officers and men.

Southwestern trainmen have won an advance in wages from all roads.

Brazilian troops have captured a Bolivian fort and 300 prisoners in Acre.

The sultan of Turkey is preparing to invade Macedonia with a quarter of a million men.

Senator Clark, of Montana, says he is in a position to secure the opening of the Crow Indian reservation.

EAST SUSPICIOUS.

Feeling that Germany Will Be Our Next Enemy is Growing.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There is unmistakable feeling in the East, and particularly in Washington, antagonistic to Germany, a feeling that has been somewhat intensified by the attitude of Germany in the Venezuelan incident. Nowhere is this sentiment so strong as at the war and navy departments, where army and navy officers are free to declare in private conversation that the next war of the United States will be with Germany. On this point they are agreed. In these two departments there has been much ill-feeling towards Germany as a direct outgrowth of the action of the German admiral at Manila and the subsequent attitude of Von Waldersee in China.

Without exception, all members of the administration, when consulted, deny the existence of any antagonism towards Germany, and they only discredit reports to that effect. Yet it is known that among themselves and in private discussions, more than one

THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS OF OREGON ARE DOING AT SALEM.

Bills of Importance that are Being Introduced and Acted Upon in Both Houses—Measures Signed by the Governor—Progress of the Balloting for United States Senator.

Friday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 17, Mills 12, scattering 7, absent 3. It was agreed to hold no joint convention Saturday.

The Senate—To change boundary between Douglas and Lane counties, passed. To provide for the relocation of Columbia county, passed. A bill was introduced to amend Australian ballot law so as to put constitutional amendments at top of ballot.

The House—Senate joint resolution to amend the constitution to abrogate the Negro section of the constitution, adopted. The greater part of the session was taken up in passing and amending city charters. A bill was introduced to repeal the law allowing rebate of taxes for wide tired wagons.

Thursday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 17, Mills 12, scattering 8, absent 3. The Senate—The joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to make the term of office of county officers four years was adopted. The bill to fix the salary of state printer at \$3,500 after 1906, passed. The fellow servant bill passed unanimously.

The House—The fellow servant bill passed unanimously. To limit liability of counties for personal injuries received from defective highways, lost. To prevent blacklisting of employees, passed. The house will hold its first night session tomorrow night, owing to the large amount of business to dispose of.

Wednesday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 17, Mills 12, scattering 9, absent 2. Hume, one of the absent members, has returned, but did not cast his vote for Fulton as expected.

The Senate—The inheritance tax bill has been passed. Senator Mays has a bill to compel circuit judges to render decisions within 90 days in all cases submitted to them. A bill has also been introduced prohibiting the sale of explosives other than ordinary firecrackers to children under 14.

The House—The fellow servant bill was reported favorably. The bill relocating the county seat of Union county passed. Bill amending constitution, changing time of state election, lost. Bill amending constitution so as to authorize state institutions elsewhere than at Salem, indefinitely postponed.

Tuesday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 17, Mills 12, scattering 8, absent 3.

The Senate—Among the bills passed was one to authorize the employment of convict labor on the public highways and one to make state officers and employees subject to garnishment. A joint resolution to abrogate section 35, article 1, of the state constitution, relative to negroes and mulattos, was adopted. The House—A bill to amend the code relating to marriage licenses was passed. A bill to fix the maximum rates per mile charged by railroad companies was introduced.

Monday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 14, Mills 12, scattering 8, absent 8.

The Senate—The bill to reapportion the state into senatorial and representative districts was passed. The Smith bill for the creation of a board of health passed with only one dissenting vote. The House—The bill to commit inmates to the insane asylum was lost. A bill to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females was passed. A resolution was adopted by both branches asking the president to visit Oregon on his trip to the coast.

Saturday.

The vote—Fulton 32, Geer 16, Wood 14, scattering 18, absent and paired 8, present but not voting 1.

The Senate—Among the bills passed was one relating to licenses for selling intoxicating liquors and one to provide for transfer of prisoners from the penitentiary to the asylum.

The House—Committee on education reported in favor of senate bill appropriating \$20,000 for Eastern Oregon agricultural college. Committee on commerce reported favorably on the house bill for the improvement and use of rivers.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; bluestem, 80c; valley, 75c. Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24. Flour—Best grade, \$4.30 @ 4.55; Graham, \$3.45 @ 3.85. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 @ 19 per ton; middlings, \$23 @ 24; shorts, \$19 @ 20. Chop, \$18. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 @ 1.20; gray, \$1.12 @ 1.15 per cental. Hay—Timothy, \$11 @ 12; clover, \$8 @ 9; cheat, \$9 @ 10 per ton. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60 @ 75c per cental; ordinary, 40 @ 50c per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2 @ 2.25 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11 @ 12; young, 11 @ 12; hens, 11 @ 12; turkeys, live, 15 @ 16; dressed, 18 @ 20; ducks, \$7 @ 7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7 @ 8.50. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16 @ 17; young, 14 @ 15; Eastern Oregon, 8 @ 14; mozzarella, 26 @ 28c. Beef—Gross, cows, 3 @ 3 3/4 per pound; steers, 4 @ 4 1/4; dressed, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Veal—7 1/2 @ 8 1/4. Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2. Lambs—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/4 per pound; dressed, 7 @ 7 1/4.

MORE FOREST HELD.

Land to the Extent of 4,500 Square Miles to Be Withdrawn in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In the course of time the Washington and Mount Rainier forest reserves of Washington are to be considerably enlarged, and a new forest reserve is to be created in the Cascade mountain region, between these two reserves, to include all public land there remaining outside of the Northern Pacific grant and private holdings. On recommendation of Commissioner Hermann, Chief Forester Pinchot and the geological survey, the secretary of the interior recently ordered the temporary withdrawal from further entry of lands proposed to be added to the reserve system in Washington, aggregating in all nearly 4,500 square miles.

In making these additions to the Washington reserves the department wishes it to be plainly understood that no lien base is to be created, either with railroad lands or the lands now in private ownership. The Yakima reserve will therefore be a second checkerboard reserve, with the alternate sections in the forest reserve, and the others either belonging to the railroad company or to private owners.

While no arrangement has yet been made for a transfer, it is expected in the department that in time the railroad company may come forward with a proposal to sell its lands within this reserve to the government for a fair consideration. This, however, is merely speculative, and there has been no such intimation from the railroad itself. The assumption is based merely on the action of the Southern Pacific with regard to its grant, which was checkerboarded out of the San Francisco mountain reserve in Arizona in the same manner that is to be adopted in Washington. The recent withdrawals in Washington are made under the same conditions and are subject to the same course of treatment as the lands withdrawn in Eastern Oregon last summer, with a view to their inclusion in the Blue mountain forest reserve. Considerable complaint is looked for from various quarters, but Secretary Hitchcock has determined that the reserves of Washington shall be enlarged, in accordance with the policy of President Roosevelt, and, moreover, it is asserted that the president is personally interested in the Washington project, and favors the carrying out of Secretary Hitchcock's plan.

OVERCOME BY TUNNEL GAS.

Great Northern Crew and Passengers Have Serious Trouble.

Seattle, Feb. 6.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Everett says: Great Northern passenger train No. 4, known as the eastbound overland, stuck in the Cascade tunnel last night about midnight and 10 passengers in the sleepers and five members of the train crew were more or less seriously affected by the gas. No deaths have been reported at the division superintendent's office here.

The train left this city at 9:15, on time, last night. A helper is used to pull it through the Cascade tunnel. On the western slope of the tunnel, from some cause or another, the train stuck, and the helping engine broke away. It was run back, recoupled and brought away a second and a third time. On the third breakthrough, Engineer Freeman ran the helper through to the east end of the tunnel. Conductor Weston and the fireman were both unconscious when the month of the tunnel was reached. When it was found that the helper was not going to return, the train was backed out and run to Wellington.

Engineer Sheerer, of the main crew, his fireman and head brakeman and ten passengers were more or less, though not dangerously, overcome by gas. The whole time the overland was in the tunnel, as stated by the Great Northern officers here, was about 30 minutes. The helper later returned and the train was pulled through the tunnel all right by the same crew.

WARSHIPS GOING SOUTH.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—The warships in commission in the harbor will be on the way to Annapolis, a port on the coast of Honduras, early next week. The New York, the Boston and the Ranger are now in the bay ready to start on short notice. In view of the orders, Admiral Glass relieved Admiral Casey in the command of the Pacific fleet this afternoon. It had been arranged that the flag of the Admirals should be changed on February 10, but the hurry orders to the fleet to get into Southern waters prompted the change.

Letting Up on the Irish. William P. Redmond, M. P., and John Roche, M. P., follows so closely on the abandonment of the special machinery of the crimes act over the large areas disturbed in Ireland, that the two events are necessarily interpreted as parts of the same policy, says the Tribune's London correspondent. It is understood that other nationalist members of parliament who have been imprisoned for offenses in connection with the United Irish League propaganda will be set free without delay.

Cuban Flag Hauled Down.

Havana, Feb. 6.—A cablegram has been published here to the effect that the Cuban flag which was placed over the Hotel de las Pas in Madrid by the Cuban minister has been taken down by order of the Spanish authorities. The house in question passed a resolution asking President Palma to ascertain the facts regarding this alleged incident. The senate has drafted a resolution in favor of the ratification of the reciprocity treaty.

Big Fire in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma, Feb. 6.—A fire that started in the Lion store, dealers in general merchandise, here this morning, caused a loss of \$250,000. Insurance, about one-third the loss. Another fire in the home building on Broadway at the same time, caused an additional loss. Fire apparatus was sent by E. Reno and Guthrie and at 11:30 the fire, which for a time threatened the city, was under control.

THE DALLES ROAD

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS FAVORABLE TO THE PROJECT.

State Enterprise an Aid to Dalles-Celilo Work—Might Have Been Built by the Government but for Opposition to Government-Owned Railroads—Will be Formally Approved.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Engineer officers in this city are not willing finally to commit themselves on the proposal of the state of Oregon to construct a portage railroad from Celilo around The Dalles rapids, on the Columbia river, until they are fully advised as to the details of the plan proposed. The government would have supervision over such a proposition only in so far as the right of way to be occupied by the portage road would lie upon land that has been acquired by the government under the old boat railway project, and where the state would seek to acquire wharfage rights in the river at each end of the proposed road. These matters would come under the supervision of the chief of engineers.

It is stated at the department that, so far as is known, there is no particular reason why a portage road should in any way encroach upon or interfere with the government work to be undertaken under the canal project, as there is much more land now owned by the government between The Dalles and Celilo than will ever be used for canal purposes. On the contrary it is pointed out that two engineer boards and a number of individual engineering officers have in the past recommended the construction of a government portage road at this point, and, in view of this past attitude, it is said there is little or no likelihood that the engineers would throw any obstacles in the way of a portage road to be built and maintained by the state. In view of the opposition in congress to the government ownership and control of railroads, it has never been possible to secure the sanction of that body for a government portage road, although many members believed that such a road would meet the demand and serve to force the desired reduction in railroad rates to the seaboard.

The engineering board that is now considering the Harts project, it is understood, is giving no thought whatever to the portage road project, and, in fact, is devoting its entire attention to devising a cheap, yet satisfactory, canal project that will afford a permanent open river. It is admitted by engineer officers that a portage road paralleling the river would prove of very great assistance to the engineers in the construction of the canal, and on this account the state's proposition will appeal more strongly to the department when it is presented in detail.

CAN'T MOVE BOWEN.

Allies Will Ask President Roosevelt to Settle Last Point.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The allies, hopeless of inducing Minister Bowen to yield on the question of priority of their claims, will ask President Roosevelt to decide the question. If he refuses, they will go to The Hague, as Bowen proposed. Bowen has agreed to pay each of the allies \$27,000 in satisfaction for alleged indignities suffered by its citizens.

The terms of settlement agreed upon provide for adjustment of the claims of each power by a joint commission of one on each side, with an arbitrator, to be appointed by the King of Spain, in case of disagreement. The Venezuelan officials are then to pay the claims from 30 per cent of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. In case of failure to pay for 30 days, Belgium is to take charge of the custom houses.

To Inquire into Coal Mines. Washington, Feb. 9.—Representative Small, of North Carolina, today introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment by the speaker of a committee of 11 members of the house to inquire generally into the coal conditions in the United States.

The resolution further directs the committee to "inquire whether any combinations exist between mineowners and operators and the transportation companies in violation of the law of the United States." A report is to be made to the next congress.

Strike at Arizona Smelters. Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 9.—Five of the big smelters of the Canadian copper company have shut down owing to a strike on the narrow gauge railroad which brings all the ore from the mines to the smelters. The strike of the railroad men has been brewing for some months and the company has been able to keep the smelters running only by promising to increase the wages of engineers from \$3.50 to \$4 per day and firemen from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. The men demanded the increase, and the company refused.

Fate of Stated Bill in Doubt. Washington, Feb. 9.—The senate committee on agriculture today considered, but took no final action on the agricultural appropriation bill. It is understood that the bill will be held for a certain time in order to ascertain whether it is possible to dispose of the stated bill without putting it on the agricultural bill as an amendment. The committee stands by its decision, however, to connect the two measures if necessary.

British Papers Worried. New York, Feb. 9.—The news that the opposition of the Northwestern senators will probably prevent the passage of the Alaska boundary treaty is regarded here as very disconcerting, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The Daily Chronicle considers that the failure of the treaty will mean the indefinite continuance of the deadlock. "Canada," it says, "will lose the chance of obtaining a free port in the Klondike district, and most violent friction must arise if gold should be discovered in the territory under dispute."

TO MAKE ONE STATE.

Congress May Admit New Mexico and Arizona as One, to Be Divided Later.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Strong efforts are being made to bring about a compromise on the statehood bill. Many senators who are decidedly displeased with the legislative situation would welcome a compromise in order to clear the way for other legislation. Some hope was built today on a statement of Senator Quay that he "might" have a modification to make to his statehood amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, and consideration of that measure has been postponed at his request until Friday.

The compromise most favored is the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one state, Quay contending that such a provision should be modified to authorize the admission of Arizona alone when it shall develop sufficient population. It is learned on good authority that the president would be willing to see such a compromise made, if it was further provided that at the time the large state was admitted, not only Arizona, but New Mexico as well, should have an adequate population. Efforts are being made to reach some compromise which will not arouse antagonism when the bill goes back to the house.

MONEY FOR NAVY.

Congressmen Favor Big Appropriations for New Vessels.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Sentiment in the house and in the naval affairs committee is strongly in favor of Representative Dayton's resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy for a permanent programme for the steady increase, equipment and manning of the navy, with a view of giving to the United States a navy as efficient and powerful as that of any power in the world. This resolution is now before the committee on naval affairs, but action on it will be delayed until disposal of the Lessler bribery case. Many members of congress, some of whom are identified with naval affairs, and some of whom have only the interest of seeing the country protected by a well manned and powerful navy, have expressed themselves as unequivocally in favor of the resolution.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on appropriations, who believes not one penny of the government's money should be other than wisely spent, endorses Mr. Dayton's proposal.

Similar views are held by many others in the house. The present situation in Venezuela has had considerable effect upon members of congress, and, more than any event of late years, has impressed congress with the necessity of placing the United States in a better position to defend itself against the European powers, if need be.

Tunnel Under East River. New York, Feb. 5.—After lying idle for 10 years, the tunnel under the East river, between Forty-second street, Manhattan, and Long Island City, will probably soon be ready for completion. Plans for the tunnel are all ready, so the work could begin today, according to the engineer. The New York & Long Island railroad company, owners of the franchise, completely reorganized, has been studying the question of resuming the work for a year. New plans are complete, and practically all preparations have been made for a continuation of the long delayed project.

Effect of Free Coal. New York, Feb. 5.—It is the general opinion among local dealers that the great inconvencence caused by scarcity of coal is at an end, and from now on the price will continue to drop, especially if the present mild weather continues. In some places yesterday hard coal could be bought for \$7.50 a ton and one dealer put his price at \$7, with 1,000 tons on hand. The price of soft coal was as low as \$2.50 a ton, with independent dealers retailing coal at \$6 and \$6.50 a ton.

Railroad Provides Free Surgeons. New York, Feb. 5.—The New York Central railroad has perfected a plan to minimize loss of life and injuries to accidents by employing 60 surgeons, who will live all along the line, so that they may be reached at once. Each physician will have charge of a section. The station masters will be kept informed of the whereabouts of the physicians, so that they may be reached by wire at any time. These surgeons will also respond to calls of passengers taken ill and to attend employees. Every train will carry surgeon's tools.

Wants to Keep Hobson. Washington, Feb. 5.—The navy department is unwilling to allow Naval Constructor Hobson to retire, even upon resignation outright. The reason is the pressing need of the construction corps for the services of just such officials as Mr. Hobson, and an effort will be made to induce him to remain on active duty. The resignation of Captain Hobson was considered briefly by the cabinet today, but it is understood that no determination has yet been reached whether the resignation will be accepted or not.

Direct Vote on Senator. Denver, Feb. 5.—A bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Finch provides that at the general election of a party in the state of Colorado, each political name of five or less candidates for the senate, to vote for the candidate of their respective party receiving the greatest number of the popular vote.

Philadelphia to Stay at Bremerton. Washington, Feb. 5.—The navy department has decided to retain the Philadelphia at the Bremerton yard as a receiving ship. This vessel was one of the first cruisers of the new type and already has become antiquated in many respects.

TERMS OF TREATY

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTIONS FOR TRIBUNAL TO SETTLE.

Document is Largely in French and Must Be Translated—Three Men Appointed by United States and Three by Great Britain Will Act as Jurists—Decision in Three Months.

Washington, Feb. 5.—There was some discussion yesterday in the executive session of the senate with reference to making public the treaty recently negotiated by Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert for a settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. Owing to the fact that a number of articles in French, it was decided to await a translation before making the treaty public. The secretary of the senate was directed to prepare a translation. Article 1 of the treaty provides that the boundary line tribunal shall be immediately appointed, and shall consist of six impartial jurists, three to be named by the president of the United States and three by his Britannic majesty. All questions must receive a majority vote of the tribunal. Provision is made for the appointment of other jurists to fill vacancies and for officers of the tribunal, including scientific experts and agents.

Article 2 provides that a written or printed case of the two parties and other documents, correspondence and evidence shall be submitted by the two parties within two months of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. Two months afterward the counter case may be submitted, but the tribunal may extend the time if it so desires.

Article 3 provides that the tribunal shall consider in the settlement of the questions submitted to its decisions the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of 1825 and the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 20, 1867, and "particularly articles III, IV and V of the first mentioned treaty." The original text of these articles is given in French. In the treaty between the United States and Russia articles III and IV of the Anglo-Russian treaty are quoted as describing the line of demarcation between Russian and the British possessions.

It is provided that the first meeting of the boundary tribunal shall be in London. As soon as possible after the arguments are concluded a decision shall be prepared and within three months, unless the president or the British king, by common accord, extends the time. Provision also is made as to how the decision shall be prepared and handed to the agents of the respective governments. As soon as possible a decision shall be prepared and handed to the agents of the respective governments.

As soon as a decision has been sent to the contracting parties each shall send one or more scientific experts to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the decision. Should there be a failure of the majority to agree any of the points submitted, the respective governments are to be notified through the agents.

The exchange of ratifications, as soon as the same has become effective, is provided for.

DOBLIN IS GUILTY.

Committee in Lessler Case Says He Attempted Bribery—Minority Report.

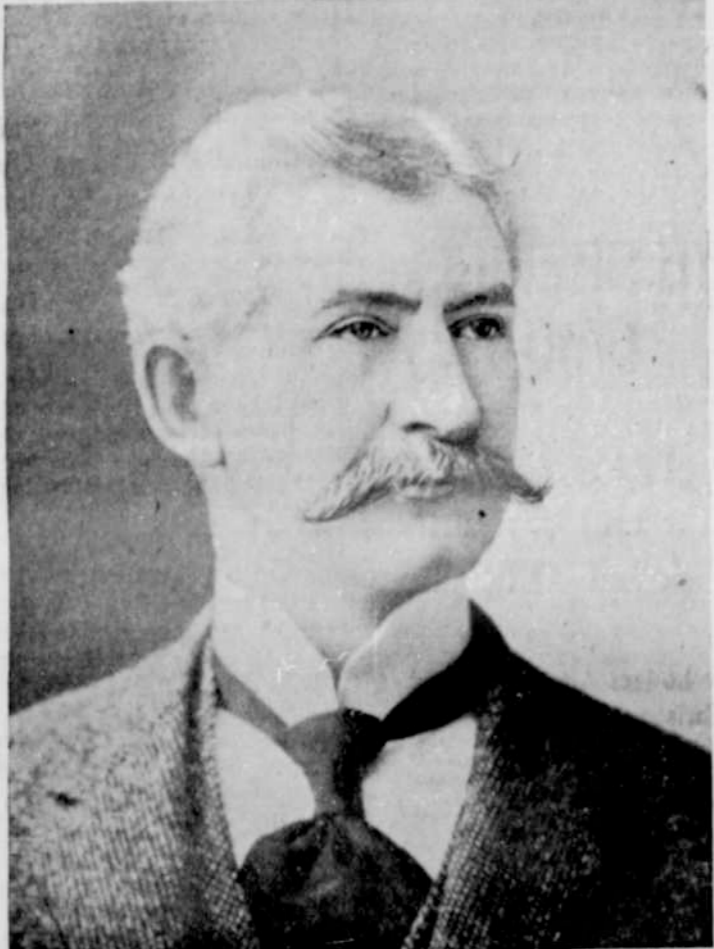
Washington, Feb. 5.—The house committee on naval affairs has reported to the house its findings in the matter of the investigation of the Lessler bribery charges. It finds that Philip Dolbin tried to bribe Lessler, and is liable to punishment for that offense and for perjury, but Lemuel E. Quigg and the Holland boat company are innocent in the matter.

A minority report signed by Representative Kitchen (Dem. N. C.), Vandiver (Dem. Mo.) and Roberts (Rep. Mass.) was also submitted. It finds that there was no attempt at bribery or in effect, that Dolbin's whole story is a fiction of his imagination. It argues in the rest of the majority report.

Will Have to Change Plans. Seattle, Feb. 5.—It may be necessary to change the plans of the new federal building in this city, as there is not enough money appropriated to build the structure entirely of stone. R. Brainard, representing the architect's office, consulting with the various federal officials in regard to the matter. While here he will examine the sandstone product of the state with a view of having that material used in the building.

Poor Prospect for Agreement. Indianapolis, Feb. 4.—The senate committee of the miners and operators will meet again tomorrow to resume consideration of the demands of the miners for an increase in wages. Expressions of opinion heard today indicate that the session will be protracted, and that if the miners insist on the demands already made there will be no agreement reached, which will mean a suspension of work on April 1. Both sides seem determined, and the operators say they will never agree to the present demands.

Fifty Middles Graduate. Annapolis, Feb. 5.—The 50 midshipmen of the class of 1903 today received their diplomas from the hands of Secretary of the Navy Moody, and became full fledged officers of the American navy. The exercises took place in the new armory. The midshipmen assembled in front of the barracks and marched to the armory, where a large crowd had gathered to witness the ceremonies. Tonight the exercises culminated in the annual grand ball.



LEVI ANKENY, OF WALLA WALLA. The Washington legislature elected Mr. Ankeny to represent his state in the United States senate.

An old building being torn down at Buffalo, N. Y., collapsed, killing three men and injuring four others.

Roosevelt has again refused to arbitrate the Venezuelan question and it will go to The Hague for settlement.

Frank J. Cannon, ex-United States senator from Utah, is in a very serious condition and his recovery is doubtful.

Nearly all bituminous coal miners in the Meyersdale, Pa., district, will receive a material advance in wages April 1.

Sheriff W. W. Withers, of Lane county, Oregon, was shot and fatally wounded while trying to capture Ed Lyons, an escaped outlaw. Lyons is still at liberty.

The Dreyfus affair is to be revived again.

Ex-senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is dead.

Wyoming is now in the toils of a fierce blizzard.

Forty fishermen on the ice of Saginaw bay have lost their lives.

The New York "Flatiron" building is responsible for the loss of another life.

The employees of all the Chicago skyscrapers are out on strike to gain a recognition of their union.

The blame for the New Jersey Central wreck, near Graceland, N. J., has been placed on the engineer.

A head-on collision between two Rock Island freight trains in New Mexico resulted in five deaths and the injury of several others.

Captain Hobson's resignation from the navy has been accepted. He says the refusal to retire him was due to a senator from his state.

Chief Justice Alton B. Parker, of the New York court of appeals, is mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for president in 1904.

J. Edward Addicks, candidate for senator from Delaware, has withdrawn from the fight, after despatching the legislature for eight years.

Middlebury, Vt., suffered a \$150,000 fire loss.

The senate has passed the Elkins anti-trust bill.

Canada expects a big immigration from England this year.

The Idaho legislature voted down the measure creating an eight-hour day law.

Frank Maybee, a Chicago postal clerk, has been arrested, charged with rifling the mails.

member of the cabinet has not only admitted the prevalence of this sentiment, but given indication that he himself shares it to some degree.

In New York the anti-German sentiment grows largely out of unsatisfactory trade relations with that country, the port of New York getting the bulk of German trade. In congressional circles here there is a feeling of distrust of Germany in the Venezuela negotiations. There is a general suspicion that Emperor William is looking for something more than a mere presentation of the German claims, and to some extent this distrust has spread in other directions.

summed up, there is undeniably a feeling toward Germany that is not entertained towards any other foreign power, a feeling that is very generally experienced but seldom openly acknowledged. In some quarters it is believed that Germany at this time seeks only to see how far the United States will go in insisting upon observance of the Monroe doctrine. Elsewhere it is suspected that Germany is desirous of obtaining a coaling station in Venezuela in defiance of the Monroe doctrine. It is felt that there is something material behind the demand for a payment of German claims.

Will Occupy Acre. Rio Janeiro, Feb. 7.—The Brazilian government has decided on the military occupation of Acre. Diplomatic relations with Bolivia, however, are not interrupted. Brazil decided to act in the Acre question because President Pando of Bolivia proposes to continue negotiations while at the same time negotiating upon Acre. The Brazilian government has ordered General Callabao, with troops stationed in the northern portion, to start immediately for Acre.

New Postal Regulation. Washington, Feb. 7.—The postoffice appropriation bill, passed today by the house contains an important provision that has not attracted much attention. It provides that hereafter postoffices shall accept for transmission in the mails, in quantities of not less than 2,000 identical pieces of third or fourth class matter without postage stamps affixed, provided that the postage is fully prepaid. This action was recommended strongly by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden in the interest of economy.

Same in All States. Denver, Feb. 7.—An anti-trust bill, which, it is said, has the endorsement of President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox, and is to be presented to the legislature of every state in the Union, was introduced in the senate this afternoon. Accompanying the bill is a memorial in its favor from the National livestock association. The bill provides heavy penalties for conspiracy to restrain or monopolize trade, for giving or accepting rebates and for continuing in business after failure to make annual returns.

After Fifty-One Days. Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—After a sitting of 51 days, the Anthracite Coal Strike commission concluded the hearing of witnesses at 3 o'clock this afternoon and adjourned until next Monday, when it will begin to hear the arguments of counsel representing the several sides. The arguments will take up five and one half days, the operators having been assigned three days and the miners will take the remainder of the time.