

Eugene Weekly Guard.

CAMPBELL BROS., 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.

Dr. Rocco Brindisi, for 11 years the Italian consular agent at Boston, has been appointed by the king of Italy vice consul for New England.

Father Edmund Goetz, a famous South African astronomer, after 14 months in America, has sailed for France, where he will secure astronomical instruments for the first observatory in South Africa.

Reciprocity with Italy and no restriction of immigration to this country were the keynotes struck by the speakers at the third annual banquet of the Italian chamber of commerce in New York city.

The great prevalence of smallpox in the Connelville, Pa., coke region has prompted the officials of the H. C. Frick coke company to issue an order calling for the free vaccination of all its employees and their families.

Andrew Carnegie has a trust company of his own in New York to aid him in making donations. When he wants to make a gift he merely notifies the head of his private trusts company to credit so-and-so the required amount, and the whole matter is off his mind.

Professor H. W. Jenks, of Cornell university, has been invited by the Mexican government to go to Mexico to consult with the authorities there regarding the establishment of a new monetary system. The Cornell trustees have granted Professor Jenks leave of absence for one month, and he will leave for Mexico in March.

The collier Ajax, which arrived in New York from San Juan de Puerto Rico, has on board the remains of the nine sailors of the battleship Massachusetts, who were killed in an explosion in the 12-inch gun turret on that vessel. Eight of the bodies will be forwarded to relatives. The other body, that of Boatswain Hendrickson, who had no relatives in the United States, will be buried at the naval cemetery at the navy yard at Brooklyn.

The Newspaper Deadhead.

Why should people ask for free newspapers, asks the Toronto Evening Telegram, any more than they look for free cigars, free umbrellas, free walking sticks, free collars, free cuffs or free beef-steaks? Every copy of a newspaper is a product which costs money. The tailor, the tobacconist, the gent's furnisher or the grocer is not called upon to supply free copies of the products which they handle. The people who are aggrieved if they cannot get a free copy of a newspaper would not think of struggling for a place on the free list of a grocery store, a dry goods store, or a butcher's shop.

Blizzard in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 14.—The storm that has been raging for several days has assumed the proportions of a blizzard throughout Southern and Western Wyoming, and stockmen who are ranging herds and flocks in regions where there is little or no feed are now greatly alarmed. In the western portions of the state snow has fallen to a great depth, but from Evanston east to the Nebraska line the snowfall has gradually diminished. High winds have accompanied the storm, and the snow has been piled up in railroad cuts, greatly to the delay of traffic. The weather has been bitterly cold, and the indications are for even colder weather.

Stuffed by Gas.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Five men met death and 10 were overcome tonight by the fumes of gas escaping from the purifying box in the plant of the North American light and coke company at Blue Island. The men had been engaged in changing the purifying box. According to the statements of the men at the plant, when the men finished the work of changing the substance in the box, they did not close the covers of the box. When the gas was turned into the box for the purifying process it overwhelmed the men.

Ladrones Driven Back.

Manila, Feb. 14.—A hundred ladrones attacked the town of Nanjan, Island of Mindoro, yesterday. The constabulary repulsed them after a scattering fight, which lasted several hours, during which one ladrone was killed and one wounded. Twenty women and children living in the town were injured. Inspector Crockett, with a large force of mounted constabulary, has swept through Northern Rizal and Southern Balacan, where ladrones have been operating, but he failed to find a trace of them.

Planned a Massacre.

Salt Lake, Feb. 14.—A special to the Herald from Ogden says that as the result of the general investigation brought about by the recent attempt of certain inmates of the state reform school at Ogden to burn the buildings, the officials have unearthed a conspiracy among one of the girl inmates to poison the teachers and others in authority at the school. The superintendent will not disclose the names of those involved.

Finish Fight for Statedhood.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The friends of statedhood today reached a definite decision to have the omnibus statedhood bill reported as a rider to the post-office appropriation bill. It is expected that this action will be taken tomorrow. It is the purpose to make a fight in the senate to have the statedhood bill tacked on to one of the appropriation bills, passage of which is absolutely necessary to the running of the government.

Fire caused by the explosion of an automatic oil burner in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Pitarzin, Pa., destroyed the passenger car repair section and cabinet shop, entailing a loss of \$15,000.

NORTHWEST IN CONGRESS.

Public Building for Oregon City—Light-houses for Pacific Coast.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Senator Simon today reported to the senate his bill authorizing the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Oregon City, site and building to cost not over \$100,000.

The senate committee today reported on amendments to the sundry civil bill several bills that have previously passed the senate, among them being bills appropriating \$4,000 for a new building at the Yaquina light station, \$400 for Cape Blanco light station, \$350,000 for a new light house in Alaska, and the bills establishing life-saving stations at Cape Flattery, Wash., and Nome, Alaska.

Senator Foster intends to offer as an amendment to this same measure his bill, recently reported, appropriating \$75,000 for additional buildings, workshops, walls, etc., at McNeill's island penitentiary, Wash., to increase its capacity to 600. He may not succeed, as the department of justice does not approve the expenditures.

A contract was today awarded to Raymond A. Perry, of San Francisco, for dredging Tacoma harbor, the amount of the award being \$13,524.

IMPRISONED IN THE ICE.

Many American and Canadian Fishermen in Deadly Peril.

Channel, N. F., Feb. 14.—The revenue cutter Seminole, from Boston, has arrived safely at Port Basque, after a terrific battle lasting 18 hours with heavy Arctic ice. The Seminole is now 100 miles from the imprisoned fishermen in the Bay of Islands. Between this point and where a dozen or more schooners, some American, are held fast in the frozen sea, still heavier ice must be encountered before the Seminole can succeed in reaching her destination.

The Canadians, who for more than a month have endeavored in vain to penetrate the icefield, have given up hope of reaching their countrymen in the Bay of Islands. They think it impossible for the Seminole to force her way through the pack of ice, but the Americans will make the effort after coal and more provisions are added to the revenue cutter's stores.

No word has been received from the fishermen since one of the fleet which escaped the ice stopped at this port and reported the plight of the others. It is believed the men on the ill-fated ships are in danger of starvation, and grave fears are entertained that many have succumbed to the cold. The Seminole carries an extra supply of clothing, blankets and medicines. She will attempt to break up the ice, about the fleet, but if unable to do this will try to get near enough to the vessels to remove the crews.

Bitter Cold, Deep Drifting Snow and No Feed for Cattle or Sheep.

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Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76c; blue stem, 88c; valley, 78c. Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24. Flour—Best grade, \$4.30@4.85; 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 Burbancks, 60@75c per sack; ordinary, 40@50c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2 @ 2.25 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12 1/2c; young, 11@12c; hens, 12 1/2c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, 15@20c; ducks, \$17.50 @ 20; geese, \$7@8.50. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16 1/2c @ 17 1/2c; Young America, 17 1/2c @ 18 1/2c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2c less. Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32 1/2c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20 @ 22 1/2c; store, 15@18c. Eggs—\$3@25 per dozen. Hops—Choice, 22@27c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 1/2c @ 15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 26@28c. Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3 1/2c per pound; steers, 4@4 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2c. Veal—7 1/2c @ 8 1/2c. Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c. Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2c.

James Wants to Know.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Representative Jones is sending to each member of the Washington legislature from counties in which are located parts of the Northern Pacific railroad land grant, copies of the reports on the "checker-board" land will, and asking for their opinion as to the advisability of its passage. He does not expect the bill again to be considered this session, but it will be pressed next session and, if the people of the state desire it to pass, Jones wishes to be so informed, and in that event will withdraw opposition.

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 33, Geer 16, Wood 16, Williams 17, scattering 3, absent 5. The Senate—To declare press associations common carriers, defeated. To provide a matron at the penitentiary, passed. To repeal law granting rebates to owners of wide tired wagons, passed.

The House—To use convict labor on public roads, passed. A measure was introduced to regulate railroad rates. To provide a great seal for the state, referred to a special committee.

Thursday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 15, Wood 15, Geor 13, scattering 6, absent or paired 7. The Senate—To require district attorneys to render legal services for school districts without additional compensation, passed. To create Baker county the Eighth judicial district, passed. To regulate sale of explosives to children, passed.

The House—To appropriate \$20,000 for experiment station at Union, passed. To regulate child labor, passed. A resolution that no bills be introduced after February 13, except by committees, adopted.

Wednesday.

The vote—Fulton 33, Geer 15, Wood 16, Geor 15, scattering 3, absent and paired 8. The Senate—To authorize the construction of a portage railway between Celilo and The Dalles, passed. To increase term of assessor to four years, passed. To make eight hours' labor a day's work, indefinitely postponed.

The House—To create the office of commissioner of labor statistics, failed to pass. To extend Australian ballot to cities of 2,000 people or over, passed. To authorize Portland to construct an additional ferry, referred to Multnomah delegation.

A concurrent resolution was adopted by both houses asking the historical society to preserve the old blockhouse on the Grand Ronde reservation.

Tuesday.

The vote—Fulton 31, Geer 15, Wood 16, Geor 11, scattering 9, absent and paired 8. The Senate—To require sheriffs to make monthly settlements with county treasurers, passed. To relocate county seat of Wallawa county, passed. To create county of Stockman, defeated.

The House—For a portage road above The Dalles, passed, 45 to 7. For a matron at the penitentiary, passed. To repeal scalp bounty, passed.

Monday.

The vote—Fulton 31, Geer 15, Wood 15, Mille 11, scattering 11, absent and paired 10. The Senate—A bill to create Stockman county was introduced. House bill to require fenders on street cars, passed. District primary nomination bill was reconsidered and referred to the judiciary committee.

The House—For portage railroad above The Dalles was amended so as to allow no more than \$165,000 to be expended and sent to the engineering committee. Relative to rebate of taxes for use of wide tires on wagons, passed.

COALING STATIONS IN CUBA.

Palma Agrees with His Congress on Conditions to the United States. Havana, Feb. 12.—Although a fairly definite understanding has been reached with the United States representatives in regard to coaling stations on this island, President Palma is inclined to further feel the public pulse before committing his government to the agreement. Accordingly, he held a conference with the leading senators and representatives at the palace today and the matter was discussed with the result that no opposition to the agreement developed except in minor points.

It is understood that the naval station treaty is not dependent in any degree on the confirmation of the reciprocity treaty since the coaling station arrangement is explicitly provided for by the Platt amendment.

Smoot Will Demand Seat.

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Sigsbee as Commandant.

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Woman Suffrage Defeated.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 12.—A Helena special says the house today killed the woman suffrage bill by a vote of 41 to 24. This effectively disposes of the measure at this session. The report of the committee recommending for passage the appropriation carrying \$35,000 for the St. Louis fair was a feature of the morning session of the house. Another bill favorably reported and which was adopted was the election bill introduced by Schwend.

To Raise Minimum Pension.

Washington, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced today by Senator Burton providing that henceforth the minimum pension shall be \$12. It provides for an increase to that figure of all pensions now below that sum.

RUN-AWAY CARS.

Device to Catch Them and Make Them Harmless Invented by Burlington Official.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 12.—W. J. C. Kenyon, general manager of the Union stock yards at Omaha, and formerly general passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway, has patented a device for the blocking and derailing of cars to prevent accidents on the main lines of railroads. This new device consists of a strong steel block that may be attached securely to the rails at the bottom of any steep grade. It has a channel in the upper surface, so that the flange of the car wheel will run into it and thereby derail a wild or run-away car.

It sometimes happens that a heavy train of freight cars will break in two while going up a steep grade and that portion of the train not attached to the engine starts back down the grade at terrific speed, and usually the road, doing immense damage to the run-away cars and to those standing still. The road bed is also badly damaged in such cases and both freight and passenger traffic delayed until the track is cleared at great expense and loss of time.

All this damage and loss of money, besides serious danger to life, can be avoided by the use of Mr. Kenyon's derailing block, because the run-away car is thrown from the track quickly and clearly, before any damage can be done to the road bed or to other freight and passenger traffic.

Mr. Kenyon's device is destined to become of great benefit to railroad traffic all over the world, but more especially in the mountainous portions, where heavy grades cannot be avoided, on which trains frequently part under the great strain necessary to carry them on their way. Experienced railroad men recognize this derailing block as simple, strong and effective.

GREAT ARSENAL BURNED.

Storehouse of Arms and Ammunition at Rock Island Destroyed. Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 13.—Shop A, the principal storehouse of the Rock Island arsenal, was destroyed by fire last night, together with its contents, which included cavalry and infantry equipments of every description, and 1,000,000 rounds of Krag-Jorgensen smokeless ammunition. The contents were worth \$1,500,000. The building was a massive structure, three stories in height, and was erected 20 years ago at a cost of \$400,000.

The flames in the great institution endangered property worth many times the amount lost. The fire was under control by 1 o'clock this morning, at which hour Major Blunt, the commandant, estimated the loss at \$1,000,000. There were no casualties so far as known.

Thousands of people stood on the sides of the river and watched the fire. When flames got beyond the control of the arsenal fire brigade, an appeal for help was sent to Davenport, Rock Island, Moline and Des Moines. Two companies from each of these nearby cities responded, but by the time they arrived the storehouse was a mass of flames, and owing to the large amount of ammunition in the building it was considered dangerous to permit them to approach the building. Accordingly all their efforts were directed toward preventing the destruction of other buildings of the plant. In this they were successful.

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PROTOCOLS SIGNED

BLOCKADE OF VENEZUELAN PORTS TO BE RAISED AT ONCE.

Allies Must Return All Vessels, War and Merchant, Seized by Them—Italy and Germany Secure Better Terms Than Great Britain—Other Nations May Protest Against Preference.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuelan representative in the peace negotiations at Washington, today signed with each of the allies' representatives a protocol providing for the immediate raising of the blockade and for the reference of the question of preferential treatment of the claims of the allies against Venezuela to the Hague arbitration tribunal. The final formalities occurred at the British embassy. The British protocol was in English, the Italian in Italian, and the German in German and English. Mr. Bowen signed in duplicate for Venezuela, Sir Michael Herbert for Great Britain, Signor Mayor des Planches for Italy and Baron Speck von Sternberg for Germany.

Immediately on the signing of the last protocol cables were dispatched to London, Berlin and Rome announcing the fact. It is expected that the commanders of the blockading fleet within the next 24 hours will receive their orders to withdraw their vessels at once.

By the provisions of these preliminary protocols, which have required more than three weeks of constant negotiation, Venezuela makes two distinct gains, the immediate raising of a blockade from which she has been suffering for some weeks, and the return of all vessels, war and merchant, which have been captured by the allied fleet.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy each receive advance payments of 5,500 pounds, Great Britain receiving her payment on the signing of the protocol, and Germany and Italy within 30 and 60 days from date. Germany in addition will receive five monthly payments until the full amount paid her in advance aggregates \$340,000. As a guaranty for the satisfaction of their claims, Mr. Bowen pledges the allies a share with the other creditor nations in 30 per cent of the customs receipts of the two ports of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. This percentage will be set aside beginning March 1 and retained in the Venezuelan treasury until the Hague tribunal shall decide whether it shall be distributed without preference among the claimant nations, or whether the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy shall receive preferential payments.

Italy by her protocol gains immediate payment of her first class claims without further adjudication, as soon as the joint commission at Caracas shall have passed on the remainder of her claims. In round numbers the adjudicated Italian claims amount to \$560,000, from which will be subtracted the \$27,000 to be paid her in 60 days from the signing of her first protocol. The Italian ambassador also has secured for his government the insertion in the protocol of an agreement that Venezuela will insert in her treaty with Italy the "favored nation clause" possessed by other nations. Great Britain has left her protocol unchanged since it was approved by the London foreign office, some days ago. It is stipulated by the protocols that the claims of the creditor nations shall be adjudicated by joint commissions to consist in each instance of a Venezuelan, a representative of the claimant power and, in case of a disagreement, an umpire to be named by the president of the United States.

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IDAHO SCORES OREGON.

Thinks Neighbor State Should Help to Bridge Snake River.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 12.—During a debate in the house today on the senate bill for a bridge across the Snake river near Weiser, there was some criticism of Oregon for not taking an interest in bridging this boundary stream.

Smith of Washington made an earnest appeal against the amendment proposed by the house committee on roads, bridges and ferries, reducing the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$10,000. The bridge, he said, meant a great deal to the people of Weiser and Washington county. They had scraped and saved an amount to the appropriation that was a small amount to the state, but a serious consideration to the county of Washington. They had acted in good faith, putting up every dollar they could raise before asking a cent from the state.

Jenkins, of Latah, asserted that one end of the bridge rested in Washington county and the other in the state of Oregon. The Washington county members had explained the benefit to be derived by the people of their county, but nothing had been said of the benefit to be derived by the people of Oregon. A canal company in Oregon through which this road would pass, it was strange that the Oregonian had not contributed to the erection of the structure. He read a letter from Representative Test, of Malheur county, Oregon, stating that on appropriation had been made by Oregon for the bridge. He would suggest that the word Idaho be stricken out and that the enacting clause read "be it enacted by the state of Oregon." The solution of Washington county had raised \$15,000, why should not the people of Malheur county, Oregon, raise the remaining \$15,000?

Greer, of Shoshone, declared that Oregon was the least progressive of the Northwestern states because of her policy of antagonizing internal improvements. Idaho's greatness was due to the manner in which she had taken care of the needs of the people in the way of roads and bridges. The amount was restored to \$15,000 and the bill recommended for passage.

DIRE NEED OF CURRENCY.

Governor Taft Appeals for Action by Congress for Philippines. Washington, Feb. 12.—Secretary Root today transmitted to the president pro tem of the senate a copy of a cablegram from the governor of the Philippines, dated Manila, February 5, indicating the urgent necessity of legislation regarding the Philippine currency. In his dispatch to the secretary of war, Governor Taft says: "All business suffering greatly from fluctuation and depression. Failure to furnish relief at this session of congress would create consternation throughout the islands; added to prevailing financial depression, loss of animus by rinderpest and other contagious diseases and resulting destitution, the political situation would become more difficult.

The adoption of American money would enhance prices greatly and devalue every form of business. Legislation making gold pesos equal half American dollars as unit of value, and subsidiary minor coinage receivable for all public duties at the rate of 50 cents American money for one peso, with provision for issuance of silver certificates based on deposit of new pesos would furnish a currency as good as American money and better adapted to needs of the islands. The Philippine commission is unanimous in its views."

MAY LEVY INCOME TAX.

Federal Circuit Court Sustains Laws of Hawaii. San Francisco, Feb. 12.—Hawaii's income tax has been sustained by the United States circuit court of appeals. The opinion, written by Judge Gilbert, was handed down today. In the new island territory it is adequate to be impossible to raise an adequate revenue by any system of land taxation. So the income tax levied is of vital importance to the territorial government.

The island income tax was contested by many taxpayers. It was alleged to be discrimination tending to compel citizens to incriminate themselves, presumably by answering questions falsely. But the court of appeals says it sees no discrimination.

Going Out to Fight Rebels.

Caracas, Feb. 12.—A force of 2,000 men, with 50 horses and two guns, under command of the minister of war, General Ferrera, left Caracas this morning in the direction of the seaport of Higuera, 55 miles east of Caracas. The object of the expedition is to attack a body of 1,500 revolutionists under General Monagas, who is reported to be too feeble to attack the government forces, but strong enough to devastate the district around Rio Chico, east of Caracas.

Terms of Peace for Acre.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.—The temporary settlement of the dispute between Brazil and Bolivia regarding the Acre territory, in addition to the occupation and administration of the territory by Brazil pending definite settlement, the abolishing of the recently enacted prohibitive transit duties on the Amazon river. The international court of arbitration at The Hague is to render the final decisions regarding the matters in dispute.

Wholesale Insurance Frauds.

New York, Feb. 12.—Between 10 and 15 bodies will be exhumed in Calvary cemetery the latter part of this week, as a result of discoveries made by Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who for several weeks has been investigating a series of swindles by a gang of insurance companies have been cheated out of large sums. It is now believed that the losses will aggregate \$100,000.

ATTACKED UNION

LAWYERS FOR NON-UNION MINERS ASSERT RIGHTS.

Say Coal Strike Commission Must Give Miners' Union Responsible for Violence Which Prevented Non-Union Men from Working—Union Denounced as a Center of Crime and Anarchy.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—The United Mineworkers of America as an organization was severely scored today by counsel before the anthracite coal strike commission. The nonunion lawyer, presented their side of the controversy and demanded consideration of the hands of the commission, claiming the legal right to earn a living as might elect without the consent or ratification of the union. During his presentation of the case, Mr. Lenahan denounced the union as a fomenter of crime and anarchy. The main feature of his argument was the claim that the union had no legal or moral right to coerce miners into membership or to arrogate to itself the authority to set the wages of mineworkers.

Mr. Lenahan, in his argument, presented three propositions. He asserted that the commission must find the United Mineworkers responsible for the violence and other unlawful acts which deprived the nonunion miners of the lawful right to work; that all activities argue that the law guarantees every man the right to work when and for whom he pleases, and that nothing could justify a finding by the commission that nonunion miners must deal with their employers through the medium of the union or be subjected in the slightest degree to the control or dictation of the union.

James H. Torrey, counsel for the Delaware & Hudson company, claimed that the question of recognition of the union was not an issue before the commission, but he devoted much time to the consideration of that demand. He asserted that violence and intimidation were agencies selected for the promotion of the purposes of the mineworkers. Regarding the demand for an eight hour working day, Mr. Torrey said the evidence showed that for reasons the breakers did not see more than eight hours a day, and that the physical effects of long hours were not felt.

Major Everett Warren, counsel for the Hillside Coal & Iron company, asserted that the Pennsylvania coal company demands of the miners in detail, and declared the Socialistic theories of the union or some of its leaders to be responsible for unreasonable terms.

MAY HAVE TO EXPLAIN.

Washington People Misunderstand Forestry Law. Washington, Feb. 12.—So great has become the opposition in Washington to the proposed enlargement of the best reserves of that state and so many have been the protests against the department's action, that Representative Jones is considering the advisability of having forestry officials from the department sent out to Washington to address interested communities at meetings, explaining the forestry plan