

Eugene Weekly Guard.

GAMPHILL 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 king and queen of Italy are the guests of London.

Nine out of ten Japanese statesmen expect war with Russia.

The Colombian peace commission has arrived in Colon, Panama, but will not be received.

The Federation of Labor has asked President Roosevelt to reopen the case of Bookbinder Miller.

The senate will probably fix some date in December to vote on the Cuban treaty and then adjourn until that time.

Mrs. Carrie Nation created a scene at the White House and was arrested, because she persisted in seeing the president.

General George M. Randall, formerly of Vancouver, Wash., may become major general if the senate refuses to confirm the appointment of Wood.

Chicago strikers continue to stone street cars and assault nonunion workmen. The company receives little sympathy because they have not agreed to arbitration.

Panama will not listen to the overtures of the peace commission from Bolivia.

The flagship of the American fleet at Panama saluted the flag of the new republic with 21 guns.

The United States has officially assumed sovereignty over the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba.

The German colonial society is to send a number of young men to this country to study cotton growing.

The internal revenue collections for October of this year were \$381,125 greater than for the same month last year.

John M. Sinclair, of Hemstead, a Democrat, has been elected to congress from Texas to succeed T. H. Ball, resigned.

Steps have been taken to end the Chicago street car strike. The indications are that both sides will agree to arbitration.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill in the house putting all trust made articles on the free list.

The Western sugar refining company has begun suit in the United States district court at San Francisco to test the validity of the war tax.

The cruiser Albany has been sent to Korea.

Great Britain will send an expedition to make Tibet respect trade treaties.

Four men, while blasting stumps near Columbus, Ohio, were blown to pieces.

Japanese are becoming bitter toward Great Britain on account of alleged unfaithfulness in Manchuria.

France has instructed her ambassador at Washington to receive the minister from the new Panama republic.

Senator C. H. Dietrich, of Nebraska, has been indicted by the federal grand jury at Omaha for selling a postoffice.

Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the British army, was thrown from his horse in Simla and sustained a broken leg.

The reports of the pension bureau show that the pensions issued during the first four months of the present fiscal year exceeded the same period of last year by 25 per cent. The pension issue last year was the largest in 10 years.

Forty people were killed and 23 others injured in a railway collision near Kentwood, La.

Rockefeller, Hill and Gould have secured control of the steel trust as a part of a big railroad scheme.

Both sides of the Chicago street car strike are willing to arbitrate, but will not make the first advance.

The National W. C. T. U. has started a fund to carry on the agitation for ousting Senator Smoot, of Utah.

The president has asked advice from the heads of departments on preparing that part of his message dealing with land reforms.

The United States has tendered warships to the Colombian agent and Panama so they can hold peace conferences if they so desire.

A caucus of Democratic members of congress has decided to support the Cuban reciprocity bill, but will try to have some amendments made.

The thirtieth national convention of the W. C. T. U. is in session at Cincinnati.

Diplomats have not confirmed the movement of Colombian troops on Panama and there is little fear of invasion.

During the fiscal year which closed June 30 there were 3,553 persons killed and 45,997 injured in railroad wrecks, against 2,819 killed and 39,800 injured the year before.

The Great Northern railway has secured a loan of \$7,290,000 for improvement of the system.

Representative Jones, of Washington, has introduced a bill dividing the state into two judicial districts.

Dispatches from Bogota say Colombia will never recognize the republic of Panama and will fight to the last.

The Oregon delegation in congress has asked Roosevelt for his aid in securing the 1905 fair appropriation.

Andrew H. Green, one of New York's oldest and most remarkable citizens, has been shot by a negro, who is believed to be insane.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Substance of the Document Signed by Bunan-Varilla and Hay.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Although the treaty has not been made public, the Associated Press is enabled to give the substance of the document. It consists of 22 and 25 articles, but the main points of the convention are contained in the first six articles.

The keynote of the treaty is the provision in one of the very first articles by which Panama cedes to the United States whatever land or lands in the republic of Panama, this government shall find desirable in connection with the building or the operation and maintenance of the canal. In addition, the treaty gives to the United States abundant sovereignty over the canal strip, which, it is understood, comprises between eight and ten miles on each side of the canal. Within this zone, the power of the United States is absolute as if the zone were part and parcel of this country.

In general, it may be said that while the new treaty contains many of the provisions of the rejected Hay-Herran treaty, it is not based on that convention, but follows not only the spirit, but the letter of the Spooner act. Thus, instead of the lease for a fixed period of the canal strip, this new treaty provides for a perpetual grant of the right of way to the United States, and instead of a complicated provision for courts of fixed composition, half American and half Colombian, to administer justice over the canal strip, the new treaty permits this government to exercise the most complete jurisdiction thereon.

Permission also is given the United States to fortify the line and the terminals, and it may police it with troops. That portion of the treaty dealing with the fortification of the terminals is rather general, but sufficiently explicit not to be misunderstood.

The cities of Panama and Colon retain their municipal autonomy under the republic of Panama so long as they maintain public order and sanitary conditions to the satisfaction of the United States. Failure to do this gives the United States, according to the treaty, the right to force strict compliance with the wishes of this government in this direction, and the United States can even use force to compel obedience to its rules as to public order and public health in these cities.

The money consideration is the same in the new treaty as in the Hay-Herran convention, with the exception that the \$10,000,000 go to Panama instead of to Colombia. The treaty further provides that the canal is to be neutral and open to all nations on even terms.

Secretary Hay had a conference with the Panama minister late last night, and the general terms of the treaty were agreed upon.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Russian Physician Is Having Remarkable Success.

Moscow, Nov. 21.—Remarkable cures of consumption have recently been effected in Russia by Kisel Zagorski, formerly a mining engineer, and now especially licensed by the Russian medical department to practice medicine. Zagorski has given the Associated Press an account of the origin of his consumption cure, from which it appears that 30 years ago he was sent to Siberia to superintend extensive mining works. The medical facilities there were extremely limited, and Zagorski himself attended to the medical wants of the workmen to the best of his ability.

An old foreman of the mine, however, always took care of consumption cases, and almost invariably cured them. The foreman died some years ago, confiding his tuberculosis cure to Zagorski, who continued to use it. Hearing a rumor that John D. Rockefeller, of the United States, had offered an immense prize for the discovery of a consumption cure, he consulted American Consul Smith, who, with his brother, W. E. Smith, began a systematic observation of the cases of several patients, and especially that of an English lady, an acquaintance of the consul, who had been given up by the doctors. She submitted to Zagorski's treatment, which was given under professional medical observation. This occurred last spring, and the cure appears to be permanent.

Forests Must Be Conserved.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Officials of the National game were installed today. The committee on foreign relations expressed itself in favor of reciprocity with all countries which consume our products. The committee also favored international arbitration. The committee on agriculture presented a report in which it said that the two pressing necessities confronting the American farmer were changes of law in the matter of disposing of our vast public domain and the conservation of the forest area of the country.

Old Employees Share in Profits.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Faithful employees of the McCormick harvester machine company, which sold out to the International harvesting company, are to have a share in the profits. Employees who worked five years or more with the McCormick company will receive certificates of stock, par value \$100, to the extent of 5 per cent of the total salaries they have earned. This action is taken as recognition of the "co-operation" which was uniformly rendered by the employees to the management.

Sheep Are Freezing to Death.

Denver, Nov. 21.—A special to the Post from Sydney, Neb., says: Passengers on east bound Union Pacific passenger trains report that 50,000 or more sheep are freezing to death in deep snowdrifts north of Cokeville, Wyo., on the Oregon Short Line. These sheep had been summer grazed in the Idaho and Wyoming mountains, north of Cokeville, and were being removed to the winter ranges of the Red Desert, in Wyoming.

Ten New Double Stars Discovered.

London, Nov. 21.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Sydney, N. W., says that Professor Hussey, of the Lick observatory, who has been camping for several weeks at Canoblas, has discovered ten new double stars. Professor Hussey regards the discovery as of the greatest importance.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

CALIFORNIA & OREGON COAST.

Prospects for a Line From Grants Pass to Eureka.

Grants Pass—Never were the prospects of a railroad from Grants Pass southward, through Josephine and the southern counties of this state, and Del Norte county, California, connecting with the line being built north to Eureka, as bright as at the present time. For several months railroad talk has been at a low ebb in Southern Oregon, especially that pertaining to the proposed Oregon & Pacific, but recently it has been revived, and in a way that gives promise of something definite being done. This road would open up a large and rich mining section.

There has been organized in San Francisco, and incorporated in California, a concern known as the California & Oregon Coast railroad company. It is organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and several influential men are behind the enterprise, among them being John Barth, of Milwaukee; B. V. Thomas, of New York; J. O. B. Gunn, T. W. M. Draper, H. H. Laidlaw and M. S. Wilson of San Francisco.

The purpose of the newly organized company is to build a line of railroad from Grants Pass to Eureka, Cal., or rather to some point on Humboldt bay. The new company absorbs the old Oregon & Pacific, and is more extensive in its scope than the former company, as it was the original intention to build a line only from Grants Pass to Crescent City, while the new road will extend on south, connecting with the northern built line to Eureka, giving a new line from Grants Pass to San Francisco.

As has been previously stated, the survey for the proposed road is completed, and grade stakes have been set over a large part of the proposed route. Right of way has also been secured for a greater part of the line. Grounds for sidings and stations have also been granted, and the company is ready to begin the actual construction of the road with the arrival of the spring months.

FIRE AT TILLAMOOK.

Courthouse Burned and Business Portion of the City Threatened.

Tillamook—A disastrous fire occurred here last week which entirely destroyed the courthouse of Tillamook county and seriously endangered the business portion of the city.

When the fire was discovered the building was entirely ablaze and to save it was impossible, but by the valiant work of the fire company and citizens many books and papers were saved from destruction. The entire contents of the offices of the school superintendent and the county surveyor were lost, and most of the papers and books of the assessor's office were burned, although the contents of the safe are thought to be intact.

This year's assessment roll was fortunately saved.

Bills Voted by Governor.

Salem—If a special session of the legislature should be called, other matters than the tax law must receive some attention. The governor's vetoes in the last session constitute a sort of "unfinished business" which must be taken up by the legislature when it next convenes. The governor said, after sending out his letter, that he did not intend to attempt to preclude action upon these vetoed measures, for the constitution particularly prescribes what course shall be pursued, and the governor could not prevent legislative action, even if he so desired.

Altitudes in Union County.

La Grande—A complete survey of Union county has just been made by T. R. Berry, United States geological surveyor. This survey determined the geological as well as the topographical formation of Union county. The altitude of all the streams and feeders have been determined, at the source as well as at the mouth. The highest point in Union county is at the summit of Granite mountain, which is a little over 8,000 feet. Mount Fannie, above Cove, is 7,000 feet, and the lowest point is at the mouth of the Wallowa river, which is 2,535 feet.

Carpenters are Not to Be Had.

Pendleton—There is a scarcity of carpenters in Pendleton. This is the season for repairing old buildings, but workmen cannot be secured. A number of people are desirous of constructing homes, but owing to the scarcity of men and materials, it is not likely any new buildings will be started until spring. There are from 15 to 20 buildings under way, and carpenters are busy on all of them. It is estimated that there are fully 300 carpenters at work on new buildings in different parts of the city.

Will Have Modern Postoffice.

Oregon City—Modern furniture and equipment for the Oregon City postoffice in its new quarters in the Odd-fellows' building has arrived and will be installed at once. The removal of the postoffice from its present quarters will likely take place about December 1. In its new quarters the postoffice will be provided with 572 combination lock boxes, while all call boxes now in use will be eliminated. Included in the office furnishings are all necessary equipments for the rural mail delivery service.

Big Buy of Wheat at Pendleton.

Pendleton—W. S. Byers, the extensive flour manufacturer, has purchased within the past few days 150,000 bushels of choice wheat for milling purposes, paying an average price of 67 cents. The wheat was purchased from a few large farmers, and as soon as the fact became known by local buyers the price immediately dropped to 64 cents. As a result of this transaction there is little doing just now in the local markets, and farmers will continue to hold.

Pays \$15,507 for Land.

Pendleton—A deed has been filed with the county recorder whereby Michael McCracken sold 2,000 acres of Manuel Pedro for \$15,507. The property is located several miles southwest of Pendleton.

SNOW IN BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Promise of Plenty of Water for Next Year—Big Price for Haystack.

Baker City—More than three feet of snow has fallen in the mountains in this vicinity during the past few days. Such a heavy fall of snow this early in the season is unusual, and while it has its inconveniences, on the whole the people regard it as a favorable condition, because it argues well for an abundant supply of water for mining and irrigation purposes next season.

It will be hard on stock, especially sheep, on the ranges, but, as stockmen generally are prepared for a bad winter season, very little actual loss is anticipated. Sheepmen were obliged, on account of the high price of hay, to sell a goodly portion of their sheep, and they are prepared to feed those they have on hand until spring.

It is an ill wind that does not benefit some one, and in this instance the hay ranchman is the man who is gathering in the harvest. Hay is hay, and will be until grass comes again. One rancher in this vicinity recently sold the hay in one big stack for \$18,000 cash. It was a big stack of rick, and there is several thousand tons of hay in the stack.

WHISTLER LEAVES HARNEY.

Reading of Water Gauges in Streams Will Be Kept Up All Winter.

Burns—John T. Whistler, engineer in charge of the work being conducted in Oregon by the reclamation service of the United States geological survey, has left for Pendleton. This will be his final visit to Harney county for the present year, as he will leave the state for Washington, D. C., in December, to take up the work of making a detailed exposition of the present year's fieldwork in Oregon.

Mr. Whistler has had three parties of engineers in the field in this state all summer, one of these parties having been engaged since June in surveying the proposed reservoir site in Silvies valley, and also in working out the details of an irrigation system to carry water therefrom to the subjacent lands in Harney valley.

The approach of bad weather has drawn the work for this year to a conclusion, with the exception that the reading of water gauges in the streams will be kept up without interruption.

End Fruit Tree Shipping.

Milton—The season for shipping small fruit trees has closed. It is estimated that 12,500 trees have been shipped out to all parts of the west, middle and eastern states during the past two weeks. About 10 cars have been shipped in the past 10 days. As the season was short this year, many of the smaller trees had to be expressed, as it would delay matters too long to send them by freight. Samuel Miller has one of the largest nurseries in Eastern Oregon, and there are several fruit men who have small nurseries.

Rock on Washington County Roads.

Hillsboro—According to reports received by the county judge, Washington county has covered eight miles of county road with crushed rock since the season opened last spring. Nearly all the hauling was done by volunteer work, the county furnishing the crusher, engine and the material. Judge Root will make an endeavor to have several times this amount rocked next year. As the county has over 1,600 miles of public highway, there is ample opportunity for work of this kind.

Indorse the Assay Office.

Baker City—The miners' association of Sumpter has passed resolutions adopting the action of Senator Mitchell in introducing a bill for the establishment of a government assay office at Portland. The association for this city will endorse the movement for an assay office but will insist that it be located in this city. Representative Moody almost succeeded in securing the passage of a bill for an assay office in this city at the last session of congress.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 71c; blue-stem, 75c; valley, 75c to 76c.
Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$22; rolled, \$21.
Flour—Valley, \$3.75 to \$3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.90 to \$4.10; clear, \$3.55 to \$3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.20 to \$4.50; graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$4; rye wheat, \$4.75 to \$5.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07 1/2; gray, \$1.05 per cental.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$20 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$20; chop, \$18; linseed, \$19.
Hay—Timothy, \$16 per ton; clover, \$13; grain, \$11; cheat, \$11.
Vegetables—Turnips, 65c per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 90c; parsnips, 50¢ to 75¢; cabbage, 1¢ to 1 1/2¢; celery, 35¢ to 60¢; pumpkins, 1¢ to 1 1/2¢ per pound.
Onions—Yellow Danvers, 75¢ to \$1 per sack.
Honey—\$30 to \$35 per case.
Potatoes—Oregon, choice and fancy 60¢ to 75¢ per sack; common, 50¢ per sack; sweet potatoes, \$2; boxes, 24¢.
Fruits—Apples, 75¢ to \$2 box; pears, \$1 to \$1.50 per box; cranberries, 90¢ to 10¢ per barrel.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27¢ to 30¢ per pound; dairy, 20¢ to 22¢; store, 15¢ to 16¢.
Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15¢ to 15 1/2¢; Young America, 16¢ to 16 1/2¢; Tillamook, 14¢ to 14 1/2¢; Eastern cheese, 15¢.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10¢ to 10 1/2¢ per pound; spring, 10 1/2¢ to 11¢; hens, 11¢; turkeys, live, 15¢ to 16¢ per pound; dressed, 16¢ to 18¢; ducks, 8¢ to 7¢ per dozen; geese, 7¢ to 8¢ per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30¢ to 32 1/2¢; Eastern, 25¢ to 27 1/2¢.
Beef—Dressed, 5 1/2¢ to 6¢ per pound.
Veal—Dressed, small, 8¢ to 8 1/2¢; large, 6¢ to 6 1/2¢ per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, 4¢ to 5¢; lamb, dressed, 6¢.
Pork—Dressed, 6 1/2¢ to 7¢.
Hops—1903 crop, 12¢ to 22¢ per pound, according to quality.
Wool—Valley, 17¢ to 18¢; Eastern Oregon, 12¢ to 15¢; mohair, 35¢ to 37 1/2¢.

WAS CAUSE MONEY PINCH.

Question About Paying Out the Price of the Panama Canal.

Washington, Nov. 19.—With the administration definitely committed to the building of a canal by the Panama route, and having brushed aside all immediate consideration of Colombia as a factor in that purpose, the important question now confronting the president, the cabinet and the Republican leaders in congress are whether they can proceed with the work under the Spooner amendment, adopted at the last session, or whether it will be necessary to enact new legislation throughout.

Senator Spooner was at the White House today, but would not say whether the question was discussed.

The most important question for the treasury is the expenditure of \$500,000,000 in cash that is authorized under the canal amendment. Can this amount be paid without unsettling financial conditions to some extent is a question being asked. The total available cash balance of the treasury department a few days ago was \$223,144,399, but of this vast sum \$173,328,464 was in national bank depositories throughout the country. That makes a total of about \$50,000,000 in the treasury proper. The amount will probably change in favor of a larger cash balance by the time this country gets to the point of doing business and making canal payments, but it will not be above \$60,000,000 at the outside unless the transaction is long delayed.

Traditions declare that there should always be in the treasury department proper \$50,000,000 with which to meet possible emergencies. It is admitted, however, that the amount could safely be reduced to \$40,000,000 or less. Of the amount with national bank depositories and carried as a liability to the treasury, there is a large sum to the credit of disbursing officers. This could be reduced and the treasury could probably use for the canal payments \$30,000,000 out of the funds now in hand. But this would leave \$20,000,000 to come from the deposits with the national banks. How seriously the withdrawal of this sum would disturb the financial and commercial interests of the country is now being carefully considered.

TO BREAK LAND RING.

Heuey Goes to Confer With Knox and Hyde Is Stricken Silent.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—Attorney Francis J. Heuey will leave for Washington tomorrow to confer with United States Attorney General Knox on the land frauds. The investigation will be extended to this city, where it is asserted that the conspiracy had its fountain head in breaking into the big steal in the Southern Oregon land deals.

The men interested in that business have been at work covering up their tracks since Mr. Heuey was appointed special prosecutor against those frauds. In reference to the disclosures in the land frauds which are bringing the crooked deals so prominently before the public eye, Hyde, the land lawyer is now silent. The man who was so hasty to rush into print with his statements when competitors and innuendoes were flying through the air is not talking for publication now. "When he so airily took the public into his confidence to tell them all he wanted to tell them about these land deals, the machinery of the law had not been set in motion."

OREAT EXODUS OF MINERS.

Trouble Is Feared at Hastings, and More Deputies are Sent.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 19.—Another large shipment of miners left here tonight for the different coal fields of the south and middle west. A large crowd was at the station to bid them good-bye, and the demonstration when the train pulled out was deafening.

The report reached here that 200 men had resumed work at Hastings today, but this proved to be untrue. A man from that camp arrived in Trinidad tonight, and states that not a man is working there. Hastings is a Victor Five camp and trouble is feared there. Five extra deputies were sent out tonight to join a large number of guards already at Hastings.

To Become Judge at Once.

Honolulu, Nov. 19.—The commission appointing Governor Dole United States district judge reached here tonight. He will take the oath of office before Chief Justice Frear, of the territorial supreme court, and assume his seat on the bench immediately. Secretary Carter has not yet received his commission as governor, but by virtue of his office of secretary he will act as governor in the interim. The grand jury will resume its investigation of the scandals connected with the last legislature.

Challenger for the Cup.

Glasgow, Nov. 19.—While it is impossible to secure a direct statement as to the identity of the Clyde yachtman who proposes to challenge for the America's cup in 1904, it may be accepted that Kenneth M. Clark will challenge, and that George L. Watson will design the yacht, on condition that Mr. Clark be allowed to challenge under the British racing rule, or the present New York yacht club rule. Mr. Clark is a director of Coates (Limited), and has large business on both sides of the Atlantic.

Colombian Commission Here.

New York, Nov. 19.—From the masthead of the steamer City of Washington, which arrived today from Colon, flew the flag of the republic of Panama, and on board were the special commissioners sent by the new republic to the United States. The commissioners are Manuel E. Amador and Federico Boyd. The commissioners on their arrival here did not know their exact status, and declined to talk until they had received the latest news from Washington.

Jack London's Creed.

Jack London is a practicing believer in hard work. "Work," he told a recent interviewer, "will carry a man anywhere. The four great things are good health, work, a philosophy of life and sincerity. With these you may cleave to greatness and sit among giants." Mr. London's new novel, "The Sea-Wolf," will begin in the January Century.

SIGN NEW TREATY

PANAMA'S MINISTER AND SECRETARY HAY MAKE TERMS.

Exact Text Cannot Be Made Public, but It Is Known the Terms are Liberal—President Will Not Send Document to Senate Until Present Work is Out of the Way.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary Hay and M. Philippe-Bunavilla, the minister of Panama, at 6 o'clock this evening, signed the Hay-Bunavilla treaty, providing for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States. The ceremony occurred in Secretary Hay's study. The Panama minister arrived at Mr. Hay's house promptly at 6 o'clock, having made an appointment with the secretary for a conference at that hour. He was surprised to find that the secretary had prepared him the treaty engrossed in duplicate. The secretary informed M. Bunavilla that he was ready to sign the treaty. The minister read the document carefully, and then he and Secretary Hay attached their signatures to it.

The secretary and minister refused to comment on the ceremony. The only official admission that can be had is that the matters of the terms of the treaty are practically settled. The treaty in its text cannot be made public at this moment for two reasons: First—Because of the unwritten law which obliges the state department to await the pleasure of the senate in this matter of publicity. Second—Because the president has not yet determined when the convention shall be submitted to the senate for ratification. His present purpose is to withhold it until there is reasonable assurance that its consideration will not obstruct any of the legislation for which the present special session of congress has been called.

M. A. MOODY WINS.

Judge Instructs Jury to Return a Verdict of Not Guilty.

Portland, Nov. 20.—Ex-Representative Malcolm A. Moody is acquitted and exonerated. Before the hearing of the case was completed, Judge Bellinger ordered that a verdict of acquittal be returned. After listening to a brief argument on the essential points in the action, the judge expressed the conviction that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Moody was guilty of any illegal action in the transaction through which he was alleged to have embezzled and opened a letter belonging to Mrs. Margaret L. Conroy. Without preventing the case to proceed further, he took the matter in his own hands, commanded the verdict be prepared immediately, and ordered a juror to sign it for the jury.

Before ordering the case disposed of in this manner, the judge took occasion to pick to pieces the chain of evidence that the prosecution had attempted to prove "by inference," and stated that no evidence had been brought out to show that there was any illegal design back of any act Mr. Moody had performed relative to the transaction involved.

ON THE VERGE OF ANARCHY.

Honduras Is Likely to Have a Revolution at Early Date.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Nov. 18. (via Guatemala, Nov. 20.)—Honduras is at present on the verge of anarchy, and the conditions are such that a revolution may break out at any time. The government party was completely overwhelmed at the recent elections, and the opposition controls the legislative branch of the government. Consequently any measure favored by the administration is voted down. The reported intention of Nicaragua and Guatemala to unite against Honduras, while apparently unfounded, has had the effect of adding to the general apprehension.

If Guatemala were to take the offensive she would be in a position to cause much trouble, as she maintains a large force on the Honduras border. The reason for this is given as a fear that Salvador has designs on Guatemala, and the force is kept ready to resist any invasion.

Rebels Are Driven Back.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Nov. 20.—Severe fighting took place last night around this city. The rebels were prevented from entering the capital. The loss of the rebels is not known. The United States cruiser Baltimore landed marines to protect American interests. Guards were placed at the American legation and consulate, and the Clyde Steamship agency. The situation otherwise is unchanged. All is quiet this morning, but a new attack is expected at any time.

Second Call for a Receiver.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 20.—Application was made to Judge Kirkpatrick, of the United States circuit court, today for the second appointment of a receiver for the United States Shipbuilding company. The application was made by the Mercantile Trust company, of New York, representing the holders of \$16,000,000 worth of bonds of the company. A rule to show cause was granted, returnable in Newark, on Tuesday next. The application sets forth that there has been a default in the payment of interest on these bonds.

One Large Mine Gives In.

Denver, Nov. 20.—The Matchless mine at Erie, principally owned by United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson, and one of the largest coal producers in the northern district, tonight agreed to grant the eight-hour day and the new wage scale demanded by the miners. The mine will be reopened immediately. It is confidently expected that the desertion of Senator Patterson from the mineowners' ranks will force other large owners.

Bulgarian Villages Are Burned.

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—The Musulmans in the district of Kirk-Kiliseh have burned five Bulgarian villages in revenge for an attack made by the Bulgarians on the Musulman village of Zarza.