AGAINST THE BROKERS

Another Decision in the Sugar Inquiry Case.

THREE PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS.

New York Brokers Guilty of Contempt in Not Replying to the Committee's Interrogatories Must Abide the Consequences Prescribed by Statute.

WASHINGTON, January 9.-The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day rendered an opinion sustaining the opinion of Judge Cole in the case of Messrs. Chapman & McCarty, stockbrokers, who refused to testify before the Sugar Investigating Committee regarding individual speculations through their firm. Judge Cole's decision overruled the demurrer filed by the brokers to the government indictments. The cases will now be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The three principal questions involved, the Court of Appeals stated in its opinion, were the constitutionality of section 102 of the revised statutes, on which the indictments were based; whether the inquiry was within the power of the Senate to execute by requiring witnesses to appear, and whether the questions were pertinent to the inquiry. All of these questions the court answered adversely to the brokers. It said:

"No doubt is entertained by the court as to the validity of the section which embodied the provisions of the act of January 24, 1857. It is not reported that the defendants belong to that class of witnesses exempted by article 5 of the constitution. The act must not be condemned as unconstitutional if by any reasonable construction of its terms it can be maintained as constitutional and valid. The contention that that act was an attempt by Congress to delegate its powers and jurisdiction to the several Houses to punish for contempt of court, and that, therefore, the statute is void, is not acceded to, for the statute has never been understood as having any such purpose. The effort to show the statute void is an utter failure."

As to the power of the Senate to com-pel witnesses to testify the court said it

experienced great difficulty in distinctly making the boundary within which either House can act with coercive power to compel the disclosure of facts deemed important and of delimiting the rights of the citizen to exemption from inquiry into his private affairs. The court continues:
"The subject matter of the cases im-

mediately and most seriously affects the Senate itself and the great legislative trust confided to its members by the peo-ple. The dignity and integrity of some ple. The dignity and integrity or some of the members were openly and seriously questioned in a manner well calculated to destroy public confidence and to bring odium on that important branch of the government. There was no pretense that to answer the questions would criminate the witnesses in any way, and it was their clear duty as citizens to obey the law. The refusal was at their peril, and they must abide the consequences prescribed by the statute. The court cannot assume that the investigation was intended as a mere idle, prying proceeding without any ultimate aim or object. The questions had reference to and sought to elicit information as to whether the brokerage firm had bought or sold sugar stocks in the interest of any Senators or were carrying such stocks for such Senators. Such inquiry was plainly in the scope of the Senate Committee. The questions set out in the indictment, and which the appellants refused to answer, were all pertinent to the inquiry. The indictment is good and sufficient, and the demurrer thereto was properly overruled by the court below and the judgments entered on the demurrer in both cases must be Chief Justice Alvey delivered the

Right of Way Through Public Lands. WASHINTON, January 9.—The Senate country's chances of obtaining her rights Committee on Public Lands to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill

passed by the House last August authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of a right of way through public lands not within the limits of my park, forest, military or Indian reservation for tramroads, canals or reservoirs to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the canals and reservoirs and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof or fifty feet on each side the center line of the tramroads by any citizen or any association of citizens of the United States engaged in the business of cutting timber and

Railroad Will Appeal.

manufacturing lumber.

San Francisco, January 9.—The decision of the Supreme Court that the Central Pacific must pay its taxes for 1887 will probably be appealed. Judging from what the officials of the road say, the basis upon which the appeal will be made is that the Federal franchise has been taxed, which gives the United States Supreme Court jurisdiction. There was a manifest determination among the railroad officials not to discuss the case, but it is regarded as certain that an attempt to appeal to the Federal Supreme Court will be made.

New York, January 9.-There is another epidemic of influenza in the city. The reports which have reached the Health Board indicate that the disease is causing much suffering, although the date rate has not been increased to an alarming extent. Dr. R. S. Stacy, the Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, said to-day that the epidemics of influenza had been growing lighter year by year in New York and the one of this year may be expected to be less severe than the one which lasted all last winter.

Income Tax Case.

Washington, January 7 .- At the request of ex-Senator Edmunds, counsel for Judge Moore, the motion to advance the hearing of the income tax case against J. S. Miller in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was postponed until to-morrow. The case will be heard then by Judge Hagner.

Do you raise calves from the best cows only? If your best cows make \$10 a vear more than your poorest cows, this is 5 per cent interest on \$200.

The feeding and milking of the butter cow operates just as the training and racing of the horse. It tends to fix the performing habit—and heredity tends powerfully to transmit all fixed habits. Every farmer is, or ought to be, interested in protecting his own products, and every pound of butter properly made and sold at a fair valuation is a paying factor in the interest of every other buttermaker.

THE

ARGUS.

VOL. 1.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895,

PEACE NOT POSSIBLE.

The Failure of Negotiations a Foregon

Panis, January 9.—The Paris edition of the Herald will print to-morrow a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that China's peace envoys to Japan have been instructed not to surrender any territory, China is merely willing to concede the independence of Corea and pay an indemnity. The failure of the negotiations is regarded in Shanghai as a foregone conclusion.

Generals Chiang and Chen of Port Arthur fame, whom Li Hung Chang reported to the government as having died heroic deaths facing the foe, have turned up without a scratch. A rigorous inquiry will be made.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE RED CROSS. Berlin, January 9.—The Red Cross Society of Germany will send 10,000 marks to the Red Cross Society of Japan to aid it in its present work in the field.

THE CRUELTY AT PORT ARTHUR. London, January 9.—The Times will to-morrow publish advices from Kobe under date of December 3, giving alleged details of the massacre at Port Arthur. The Times correspondent states that the slaughter was carried out with every revolting feature of primal barbarity. Four days were passed in murder and pillage, and from dawn to dark horrible mutilations of every conceivable kind and nameless atrocities were perpetrated. Prisoners were tied together in groups, riddled with bullets and then hacked to pieces. Boats crowded with fugitives of both sexes and all ages received volley after volley of bullets. The streets were

after volley of bullets. The streets were strewn with corpses showing every ghast-ly form of mutilation.

The soldiers were apparently un-checked in their deeds of blood by their commanders, who, totally losing their European veneer, showed absolute un-consciousness of these brutalities on their Western visitors. They did not forget to be effusively attentive to them, and did not appear to suspect that their guests were filled with indignation and

The Times will say editorially that it is impossible to doubt that the General in command could have stopped the bar-barous mutilation if he felt so disposed, but his failure to prevent it has cast an indelible blot on the Japanese and has gone far to destroy the admiration which Europe was so liberally extending to them. It will scarcely be thought either that the Japanese government had hitherto shown sufficient sensitiveness in the

GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

Presentation Made the Occasion for Expression of His Views.

London, January 9.-Thomas O'Connor, representing the American organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, presented to Mr. Gladstone this evening an album with an illuminated address, which was prepared in March, 1894, on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. Mr. Gladstone received Mr. O'Connor and the gentlemen with him very heartily. He looked ruddy and animated, and talked with much spirit. After inquiring into the history of the society and its lists of members Mr. Gladstone expressed his gratitude for the compliments paid him in the address. Mr. Gladstone declared his interest in Ireland and the Irish, whose cause, he said, he should keep at heart to the end of his life. He regretted the divisions in the ranks of Ireland's leaders. The would never be as bright as they ought to be until all Nationalists united. Domestic discord must mean necessarily the postponement of any realization of their claims. Everybody in any way able to assist in the reunion of the factions was bound to do so. Anybody prompting discord undertook a terrible responsibility, which might mean untold injury to the cause of justice to Ireland. He hoped strongly that some agency soon would be found to unite the Nationalist groups. He trusted that Ireland's many and influential friends in America would move vigorously for peace in the ranks of the Nationalist leaders. They should appeal to the Irish mem-bers of the House of Commons to forget for Ireland's welfare their present differ-

JUDGE CALDWELL'S ORDER.

It Will be Given a Trial by Union Pa cific Employes.

Омана, January 9.—The historic order of Judge Caldwell concerning the discharge of employes who testified in the wage investigation is to be given another trial. When Judge Caldwell made the order, which has become the hope of railway employes, he declared that the humblest employe would have the right to carry a grievance clear up to him and he would see that the man was given a fair deal. Two former employes of the Union Pacific, now out of jobs because of retrenchment, are preparing to do ex-actly that thing. Local Freight Agent Burrows of the Union Pacific received orders from headquarters in the latter part of December to reduce the force in the local freighthouses, and he did so. There were about fifteen men discharged. It was said to-day that there were two of the men who proposed to bring the matter before General Manager Dickinhave the preference, it being alleged that some of the younger men have been retained. This has always been the pol-icy of Mr. Dickinson, and the men beve that, if the matter was presented to him in the proper light, he would see that when there were discharges to be made the oldest employe had the preference and stayed in.

General Clay's Young Wife. Louisville, Ky., January 9 .- Cassius Marcellus Clay, the "Old Lion of Whitehall," is carrying out his plan of educating his young wife to fit her for her new station in life. A few days ago he engaged a governess, Miss Josie Martin of Munfordville, who has gone to Whitehall to give Mrs. Clay lessons in deport-ment, muscle and the ordinary branches of learning. Mrs. Clay is only 15 years old, and has little more than the rudiments of an education. She has had absolutely no experience in society, and is as ignorant of the graces of dress and REVEALS THE KERNEL

Why Germany Put an Embargo on Our Cattle.

BERLIN, January 8 .- Secretary Gresham's statement as to the American sugar tariff and treaty obligations has been discussed widely since the arrival of the last United States mail. Among the Deputies, as among the editors, the after the capture of Port Arthur, when one opinion is that the United States ought not to enforce a discriminating sugar tax against Germany. Many dely sanitary. To bolster this argument as a desirable rendezvous, but to this the government published in the Nord time has been lost in discussing the loa paragraph that Belgium's decree is proceeding, however, in apparently against American cattle showed how good faith on the Chinese side and with justifiable Germany's action was from sincerity on the Japanese side. The a sanitary point of view. A press correspondent has interviewed in the last that the interests of their country would week several conspicuous politicians, Freiherr von Hammerstein, the leading war to an end with the least possible deagitator among the high-tariff Conserva-

and there can be no doubt of it since
Secretary Gresham himself admits that
Germany has been unfairly treated by
the United States. Germany has been
obliged to prohibit imports of American
of the advantages she holds. cattle owing to the discovery of Texas fever among them. The existence of the disease was beyond the slightest

that America's treatment of German sugar was perhaps not altogether unwel-come to Von Hammerstein Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, who had now a chance to do something for the agrarians. This admission reveals the kernel of the whole question. The government aims to satisfy as far as possible the agrarians and bring their party back to the ministerial phalanx in Parliament. The report that American beef had been prohibited for the benefit of Australia is erroneous. The German prohibitions shrough which most Australian meat comes in transit. For the relief of the sugar interests the government has preared a bill to keep in effect the bounties, which, according to a recent measure, should be reduced August 1, 1895, and should be abolished August 1,

LIVING HUMAN DYNAMO.

Wonderful Electrical Powers of a Young

Girl in Missouri. SEDALIA, Mo., January 8. - Jennie Moran is an illiterate country girl living on a small farm eight miles from Sedalia, who appears to possess wonderful electrical powers, which manifested themselves for the first time about six months ago. One of the girl's many wonderful powers is that of illuminating feat is that human eyes have not yet been able to see where the light comes from. On entering a dark room it is at once as light as day, if she wills, but when she goes out the light is extinguished. While she is producing the phenomena nobody dares to touch her on penalty of death. She seems to be charged with all the electrical bolts of a live wire. A cat was picked up by the girl while charged and was killed. In fact, she is admitted to be an actual living human dynamo. Even during or-dinary times, when she is as near the normal as she ever gets, terrific shocks are experienced by those who take hold of her hands. Henry J. Ashcroft, who was investigating the case, endeavored to undergo the torments of the girl's powers, but at the end of a few seconds was unconscious.

LABOR TROUBLE.

White Men Refuse a Reduction, and Ne groes Are Imported.

MARSHFIELD, Or., January 8 .- Labor troubles have broken out anew in Coos county, and the termination of the present condition of affairs is a subject now being thoroughly discussed by almost every citizen of this county. Last month the Beaver Hill Coal Company had fifty negroes, some of them with families, imported from West Virginia to operate the mines. The white force on the eve of the arrival of the negroes was reduced in pay to 45 cents per ton, and conse-quently quit. The arrival of the negroes disclosed the fact that they were very much disappointed and said the company's agent grossly misrepresented the facts. Only a few of them have gone to of them have started on their home, and the coal miners at Libby have subscribed a large sum of money to send the women and men, who are in destitute circumstances, back home. A subscription list is also being circulated in Marshfield for that purpose. It is generally reported here to-day that the coal company has dispatched a man to Seattle to bring in another consignment of negroes. The white miners at Libby are paid 75 cents per ton for mining coal.

May Backingham Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 8.-May Buckingham, 32 years of age, a member of the "Fast Mail" Company, died at the Louisville Hotel yesterday afternoon. deportment as of mathematics or the sciences. Miss Martin is expected to make a finished lady of her. ALL INDICATES PEACE.

Both China and Japan Want the Was

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8. - The steamship China arrived to-day from Yokohama, bringing the following Tokio advices up to December 21:

All trustworthy signs now point to a FREIHERR VON HAMMERSTEIN. speedy peace. Events have marched with great rapidity in the last two weeks. The Chinese hopes of resistance have Our Correspondent Says It Was to Do broken down, and a formal offer of di-Something for the Agrarian Party in rect negotiation has been made. Some the Reichstag-What a High-Tariff time ago the Japanese government consented to receive communications tendered by China through the agencies of the American legations in l'eking and Tokic, and Ministers Dun and Denby have since served as mediums for conthe Chinese at last appeared to realize plored that the American Representa- to invest him with full powers from the tives in Washington regard Germany's central government. The choice of an tives in Washington regard Germany's appropriate place of meeting remains to prohibition of American cattle as a retaliatory measure. They say it is mere- nated one of their own ports, Shanghai, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung yesterday cality, but the movement toward peace lay. The task before them is not an easy one, for the strong and active mili-"I cannot understand why Americans raise such an outery about German retaliation. There is no such thing, although Germany is justly entitled to re-taliate, if so inclined. The American differential duty on German sugar cer-tainly is a sufficient cause for rataliation,

General Yamagata has returned from Manchuria, leaving the command of the first army to Lieutenant-General Nodzu, the disease was beyond the slightest doubt. Even if Congress had not passed the sugar clause, the prohibition would have been issued and maintained. The question is absolutely independent of the sugar tax."

Here army to Lieutenant-General Notzu, and is now in attendance upon the Emperor at Hiroshima. Although undoubtedly suffering from illness, it is believed that the main purpose of his recall was to secure his influence in restraining the intemperate ardor of the military factors and facilitations. tion and facilitating the arrangements

for an early restoration of peace.

What is known as the strong foreign policy party in Japan commands a majority of votes in the Lower House of the Diet, and are the government's opponents. These men stand in the way of a moderate settlement of the quarrel be-tween their country and China. Their organs advocate nothing less than the absorption of Manchuria, the Liao Tung Peninsula and Formosa into the Japanese Empire and the exaction of a heavy indemnity from China. They talk largely of Japan's rising to the level of her des-tiny; of her responsibility to build some new edifice of administration on the ru-ins of the dynasty she is about to pull down, and of the folly of abandoning to Western aggression fruits of her hardly won successes. It is scarcely possible that any terms of peace acceptable by China will satisfy these politicians. But the government will not be guided by them. It will make such compromise as

shall vindicate Japan's moderation without sacrificing her titles. COURTS APPEALED TO.

Rate Chase Sprague Wants to be Pro

tected From Her Creditors. WASHINGTON, January 8 .- Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, whose pecuniary difficulties were recently made public, has brought suit in the Supreme Court a room by her presence. This she can do or not do, just as she chooses. The of the District of Columbia for an inmost marvelous thing, however, of the junction to restrain the several persons junction to restrain the several persons interested from proceeding with the sale of her personal effects at auction under deeds of trust given by her to secure advances of money. In the complaint filed Mrs. Sprague alleges that she was the victim of usurious practices by the persons from whom she obtained the money. She declares that she does not know how much she received from them, but says that they charge her with having borrowed larger sums than she ever received. Being unable to meet the obligations as they became due, the trustees under the mortgages removed against her protest a portion of the pictures and furniture from her historic home, "Edgewood," to the auction warehouse and advertised them to be sold. She further says that she has been notified that they intend to morrow, and it is to prevent such a pro-ceeding that she asks for an injunction. She also prays for an accounting with the holders of notes against her under the direction of the court. Articles cov-ered by the mortgages include family pictures and relics brought from all parts of the world and a marble bust of her

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL

British Capital is Said to be Ready to Complete the Work

NEW ORLEANS, January 8 .- Colonel S. C. Braid, late Consul of the United

States to Greytown, said yesterday: "I am informed that a syndicate of British capitalists have agreed with Mr. Bartlett, a member of the Nicaraguan Canal Company, as reorganized, to sub-scribe large capital, which will enable the company to continue the work of construction, in case Congress should not pass a resolution to foster the work. It is probable that capitalists along the Pacific Coast would subscribe the balance. The task of finishing the Nica-raguan canal is simple, but herculean." "Suppose that the United States does nothing toward the assistance of the canal company; what will the company

"It will probably be forced at once to take the proffered subscription of the English syndicate, and thus Great Brit-ain would get a hold just as she did in the Suez canal."

American Demand Decreased.

LONDON, January 8 .- Many tin-plate works in the Swansea district are closing their contracts. Some 3,000 men were discharged yesterday in accordance with

NORTHWEST The Sale of the Oregon Pacific Railroad

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES Railroad Companies. The matter of the

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Wash- on to be heard to-day, and after much ington, Oregon and Idaho-Items of argument for and against was taken un-Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Fred Harford of Patha is experimenting with a new current wheel, for which he has secured a patent. It is for irriga-

an initiative and referendum petition in Morrow county, Or.; also one for a new State constitution.

A very pleasant family reunion was held at the residence of J. P. Humph-reys in the Waldo Hills near Macleay, Or., on Christmas day. There were present seven children and twenty-six

The Pendleton Wool Scouring and Producing Company has filed supplemental articles showing that its capital stock had been increased from \$12,000 to \$20,
thousand dollars in labor claims, and had been increased from \$12,000 to \$20,000. T. B. Wells, T. E. Fell, E. W.
Boyd, W. D. Hansford, R. Alexander,
C. S. Jackson and H. Shutthis are diner to recover for his clients, presuma-

Ten years ago the thermometer at Baker City, Or., fell to 40 degrees below zero, and 60 degrees below at North Powder, Or. Weather prophets predict a regular Dakota winter during the next few weeks. A visitor at Pendleton from Haines, Or., reports 9 degrees below zero at that place a day or two ago.

week. Half a dozen carloads, mostly gathered from the Applegate stockmen, will be loaded at Medford, Or. G. W. Dunn of Ashland, Or., will send one load of fat beef with the shipment.

were more than a week on the road.

A year ago Uncle Billy Wright of Salem attended the Congregational Sun-day School at Albany, Or., and offered \$1 to every member of the school who attended every Sunday in the year. He has made that promise several times, and the most it ever cost him was \$3.

Lane county farm week. Four or five nights in succession the ground froze several times to a depth day would thew out. This is the worst thing that could happen to fall-sown

The Oregon State Board of Equalization met recently for the purpose of comparing the roll as prepared by the Secretary and witnessing the President and Secretary attach their signatures thereto. This completed the big table, which was filed with the Secretary of State and soon afterward transferred to the State printing office. The Secretary was instructed to return to Salem No-

perfected for a novel feature in Oregon journalism. The Salem Statesman ten-

ceeds that day for charitable purposes.

A meeting of the ladies was held, the
position accepted and the following
ominent ladies elected to carry out the project: Mrs. Judge Bean, business manager; Mrs. Olive England, editor; Mrs. William Brown, city editor; Mrs. Patterson, society editor. The remain-

Loewenberg Bros. of Spokane have transferred all their stock and property, including the dry goods business, the Loewenberg building, where the Louvre Theater is, and the residence of Mr. Loewenberg to J. N. Glover as trustee of a large number of creditors, among them the Merchants' National Bank of Port-land, of which Julius Loewenberg is President. Julius Loewenberg withdrew from the firm of Loewenberg Bros. Octo-ber 1, 1893. His claim against the firm at that time was \$50,000. It is claimed that this has been increased to \$100,000.

Circuit Court at Tacoma has appointed President Paul Schultze, Joseph S. Allen of Spokane and John Donald of North Yakima receivers of the Yakima Investment Company, which is the suc-cessor of the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Company. The receivership is granted on the applica-tion of O. F. Paxton of Portland, representing the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco, which holds as trustee of the Yakima Investment Company a mortgage given in 1893 to secure a \$700,000 bond issue, which was to be sold to an English syndicate. Later the syndicate failed to take the bonds, causing complications. The com-pany is said to have a floating indebtedness of \$360,000, and \$450,000 of the bonds are outstanding, part of them be-ing pledged to secure indebtedness. The company's assets are valued at \$1,500,-000 to \$2,000,000. They include 31,000 acres of land in the Yakima Valley, for-

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

and the Willamette Valley and Coast

der advisement until January 19. The purchasers were represented by John Spokane built 400 houses in 1894 at a cost of something like \$750,000. Burnett, who moved for confirmation, A. Fetsch, a Medford (Or.) tailor, drew \$500 in a lottery last week. stating that, as the proceedings seemed to be regular, it was the the duty of the

chase price was small. This motion was opposed by E. S. Bronaugh, who appeared on behalf his firm, and Referee Whalley, who also appeared in his own behalf. Both heartily indorsed a proposition made by Wallis Nash. This is a proposition made by English capitalists by wire to the effect that if taken under "Uncle Billy" Gilliam is circulating

The Pendleton Wool Scouring and Pro-

ner to recover for his clients, presuma-bly against the plaintiff as prayed for in his petition already on file. J. R. Bryrectors and incorporators. his petition already on file. J. R. Bryson, attorney for the plaintiff, had nothing to say. J. K. Weatherford opposed a confirmation at this time on behalf of the material men. Percy Kelly of Albany also opposed for the reason that the gross inadequacy of the bid, coupled with the many irregularities, intimated fraud and collusion on the part of the bondholders and the plaintiff to cheat the Oregon creditors out of the debts contracted during the receiver's administration. E. L. Bonner, the purchaser.

J. W. Hockersmith will ship six or eight cars of cattle out of Southern Oregon to the San Francisco markets this

Lizzie J. Anderson arrived at Lakeview with her witnesses from Bowden, Or., last Saturday to prove up on her land in that section. Bowden is about 200 miles east of Lakeview in the extreme southeast corner of the State treme southeast corner of the State, and as they had to travel in a roundabout way, they traveled over 400 miles and

Last Sunday he was present at the school to keep his word. It only cost him \$1. pleased with the weather of the past

wheat, and the farmers either want snow or warmer weather. There is a large acreage of fall wheat in the county.

vember 26 and begin the work of making preliminary tables for the session of the board of 1895.

Initiatory arrangements have been dered its January 22 edition to the ladies of that city, they to do all the office and reporting work and take the entire pro-

Three Powers Watching Closely Euro-Correspondenz, which publishes official der of the staff will be selected soon.

this paragraph to-day: Ministers at Tokio have been instructed to keep themselves closely informed of the daily course of negotiations between China and Japan. These three powers cannot permit their interests to be vioelbowed out of Eastern Asia, so that Japan may monopolize the Chinese trade. Their squadrons in Eastern waters are sufficiently strong to give effect to their wishes and those of the United States."

William P. Simpson of the South Bend broom handle factory, has found that hemlock, so common in that region, is the best material yet discovered for broom handles. Alder has heretofore been considered the best, but handles made of hemlock and sent to customers in Portland and San Francisco have been The hemlock is whiter, polishes better, is lighter in weight and is equally as strong. Mr. Simpson says he has a market for all the broom handles he can make, and expects a premium on those

Judge Hanford in the United States previous notices. The cause of the re-duction is the decrease of the American as the Sunnyside canal, and 250 miles of laterals, branches and ditches. AFFAIR AT BLUEFIELDS

Most Annoying International Question Finally Settled.

GROVER'S REPORT TO CONGRESS

NO. 42.

NOT YET CONFIRMED.

CORVALLIS, Or., January 5 .- Another

chapter has been added to the much lit-

igated case of the Farmers' Loan and

Trust Company vs. the Oregon Pacific

confirmation of the recent sale made by

the Sheriff to Bonner & Hammond, the

Montana capitalists, for \$100,000 came

court to confirm it, even though the pur-

by wire to the effect that, if taken under

advisement long enough to give ample time, \$50,000 would be deposited with the court as a guarantee that, if a new

sale was ordered, \$200,000 or upward would be bid, and if they tailed to pur-chase, the deposit to be forfeited. Geo.

Great Britain Has Finally Recognized the Paramount Sovereignty of the Nicaraguan Government Over Mosquito Territory.

Washington, January 5 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day a full report of the Bluefields affair. It shows that the administration has practically succeeded in settling one of the most annoying international questions that has perplexed this government for fifty years. The controversy resulted from the efforts of the United States to open a shorter sea route to California through Nicaragua. Great Britain, however, maintained a protectorate over the east coast of Nicaragua, and from 1850 until now the United States and Great Britain have not ceased their contentions over the Mosquito Territory, but, as shown in the report, the Mosquitos have finally been completely incorporated under Nicaraguan sovereignty, and Great Britain has absolutely surrendered all claims and recognized the "paramount sovereignty of the government of Nica-ragua."

Sherman reported the Lodge resolu-tion requesting the President to trans-mit to the Senate all papers relating to the delivery by the United States Con-sul at Shanghai of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities, and to inform the Senate whether these two Japanese

were put to death after being tortured.
The resolution was agreed to.
A number of bills were then introduced, among them being one to amend the laws relating to national banks and to supply a safe and permanent national currency.

OBJECT OF CHARITY.

The Widow of a French General and a Descendant of Royalty. New York, January 5 .- Marquise Nathilde de Greville, widow of General de Greville, who, as a member of staff, was killed in Mexico in the Franco-Mexican war, died in abject poverty in her comfortless apartments, 1330 Franklin avenue, Sunday, and was buried yesterday the Oregon creditors out of the debts contracted during the receiver's administration. E. L. Bonner, the purchaser, was also present, and desired that the court either confirm or reject, that he might have either the property or his money, when the apparent dissatisfaction might be overcome, and he be permitted to go, leaving the matter to the gentlemen who might offer more for the road at another time. Judge Fullerton also received a wire from one Kimball, a large bondholder, to the effect that, if a postponement could be had, he would be prepared to offer \$150,000 for the road at a new sale. In passing upon the matter the court granted a continuance of fitteen days for a consummation of the Nash proposition, but stated that, if no guarantee was then made, the present sale would be confirmed. The court will again convene here January 19 to pass upon the objections and other matters indicated above.

MARRIAGES VOID.

enue, Sunday, and was buried yesterially in St. Raymond's cemetery in West-chester. The expense of her funeral was been more or less dependent for five years upon Miss Cooper, niese of the late Peter Cooper. Mme. de Greville has been more or less dependent for five years upon Miss Cooper and her friends. The mother of the deceased woman was a direct descendant of Louis XVI. and her father of a royal Belgian family, one of the sons of which at one time was chief advisor to the Kin q of Belgian.

Mme. de Greville was born in London 74 years ago, and when 14 was presented at the French court, where she met her husband. After the death of her husband, who was decorated for bravery on the field by Napoleon III., Mme. Greville settled in Cuba, where she lived on the little money left her by her husband. Fifteen years ago she came to this city, and for five years she and her daughter, who is 45 years of age, have endeavored to support themselves by curling feathers, but the mother's failing health made it impossible. The daughter has among a number of relics of Nanoleon. in St. Raymond's cemetery in West-

BIG SALE.

in the Salvation Army over the decision An Arizona Irrigation Company's Prop-erty Under the Hammer.

daughter has among a number of relica
Those Solemnized by the Salvation Army of Napoleon III. a piece of his court coat.

Boston, January 5.—There is trouble

of City Registrar Wheatmore that mar-

ON THE LOOKOUT.

pean Influence in the East.

THE SACRED CITY REBELLIOUS.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, January 5.-The Presi-

dent to-day sent the following nomina-

tions to the Senate: Herbert W. Bow-

man, to be Consul-General at Barcelona,

Spain; Andrew J. Patterson of Tennes-see, to be Consul at Demerara, British

Guiana; T. Frank Clark of Florida, to be Attorney for the United States in the southern district of Florida; Commis-

sioner of Immigration, Walter P. Strad-

Mohican Ordered North.

San Francisco, January 5 .- Admiral

Beardslee, commanding the Pacific

station, has received a telegram from

Washington ordering the Mohican, Cap-

tain Mullan, from Mare Island to Puget

Sound. The order was wholly unex-pected, as it had been supposed in naval circles that the first detail for the Mare

Island fleet would be the Hawaiian Isl-

cablegram from the London Athletic Club accepting the challenge for an international athletic meeting to take

place in America.

and citizens murdered.

LONDON, January 5 .- A dispatch from

sarily be void.

riages solemnized by Brigadier-General PHOENIX, Ariz., January 5 .- To-day Brewer are illegal. Several Salvation Army lasses have been married by the was sold by the receiver, under order of the court, the property of the Gila Bend the commander of the army. The last wedding was Christmas, when the Brig-adier joined William Russell and Phebe Rolls in the bonds of wedlock. Under Irrigation and Reservoir Company, the successor of the Peoria Canal Company and Arizona Construction Company, a the laws marriages may be solemnized by a Justice of the Peace or a minister of the gospel. The law then provides kindred association. The entire property was bid in by C. Crowley of Los that a marriage among the people called Friends or Quakers may be solemnized Angeles, a member of the firm that did the greater portion of the construction work on the canal, to whom was due over \$100,000. The property brought \$185,600, to which must be added \$125,ticed in their societies. City Registrar Wheatmore thinks that Brigadier Brewone in receivers' certificates. The sale is a final one, succeeding a long course of litigation, and is without the right of redemption. It is worth at the least calculation \$1,500,000, embracing a great dam on the Gila river, thirty miles because the calculation of the course of the course of the course of the course of the cancel of t er had no legal right to perform the wedding ceremony. If the marriage performed Christmas is illegal, every marriage in Massachusetts performed by Salvation leaders since 1882 must necesdam on the Gila river, thirty miles be-low Phoenix, forty miles of main canal, capable of irrigating 30,000 acres, and thirty miles of laterals. The canal cost more than \$1,000,000. The capital was mainly furnished by Greenhut and other members of the Whisky Trust at Peoria, Ill., who to-day allowed a for-feiture of all their rights. The new own-ers are now forming a company and will VIENNA, January 5.-The Politische news from every capital in Europe, had ers are now forming a company, and will soon take charge of the canal, which is full of water and in perfect shape. "The French, English and Russian

Sensation in Arizona. PHENIX, January 5. - The United States grand jury is investigating the alleged unlawful use of interpreter funds, or allow European influence to be and to-day Governor Hughes, ex-Governor Murphy, ex-Governor Zulick, ex-Auditor Boone, Auditor Leitch, United States Marshal Meade, Territorial Sec-retary Bruce and Attorney-General Henry appeared before the jury. It was charged that Governor Hughes' former private secretary, Armstrong, had re-ceived money from the interpreter funds, but had returned it to Governor Hughes. Shanghai says Moukden is in a state of anarchy. Many bloody fights have taken place between the Chinese and Manchu soldiers. Shops and dwellings Armstrong is here from St. Louis, and denies the story. The instigators of the investigation are said to be Bruce, Henry and Meade. The case has created great have been plundered, women outraged

Aparchists Released. BARCELONA, Spain, January 5 .- Twenty-seven anarchists, who were imprisoned during the dynamite campaign, have been released, and have left the city. The announcement that they are

free has caused some public uneasiness. Writ Not Revoked. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., January 5 .- Governor Mitchell denies the report that he has revoked the writ for the extradition of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil director, wanted in Texas for violating the anti-trust law.

No Checks Paid to Bearer. San Francisco, January 5 .- For several months numerous attempts have been made to defraud the commercial banks of this city by presenting forged ands, at which point an American manof-war is badly needed.

Figlish Amateurs Accept.

New York, January 5.—The New
York Athletic Club yesterday received a
cablegram from the London Athletic bearer," and in the case of checks made payable "to order" there must be a reg ular indorsement and those who present them must be fully identified.