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CHURCH NOTICES

Episcopal Church - Services every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. and Thursday at 7 P.M. Monthly meeting every Sunday at 10 A.M. in each month.

Baptist Church - Services every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P.M.

Presbyterian Church - Services every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. at Evangelical Church. Sabbath school every third Sunday at 10 A.M.

Christian Church - Services every second and fourth Sunday at 10 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.

Adventist Church - Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Saturday at 10 A.M.

Free Methodist - Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 P.M. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 A.M.

M.E. Church - Services every Sunday at 10 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Sabbath school every Thursday evening at 7:30 P.M.

Calvary Church - Meeting at 8 P.M. every Sunday. Tuesday for soldier converts and recruits.

W. of the W. - Newberg Camp, No. 113 meets every Monday evening.

W.C.T.U. - Business meeting the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

I.O.O.F. - Sessions held on Thursday evenings in Bank of Newberg building.

K.L.S. of S. - Newberg Council, No. 161, meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall.

F.A.M. - Meets every Saturday night at 8 P.M. in O.T. Hall.

A.O.U.W. - Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P.M. in O.T. Hall.

East and South - The Shasta Route - Southern Pacific Co.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Portland:

Table with columns: LEAVE, FROM, ARRIVE. Lists train schedules for various routes including Overland Express, Dally, and Dally except Sunday.

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YAMHILL DIVISION - Passenger depot foot of Jefferson street.

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Sheridan passenger (daily except Sunday): 4:30 P.M. Portland, 4:50 A.M. Newberg, 7:40 P.M. Astoria.

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

The steamer Caranza, from Rotterdam, is reported lost off Cape Abjoo. Six members of the crew were saved and fifteen are missing.

Police Officer Bratton was badly shot while trying to capture two burglars in a store in Tacoma. He fired at one burglar, when another, who was watching, opened fire and shot Bratton twice in the back of the head. He will probably die.

Eddie Chandler, about 11 years old, was drowned in Portneuf river, in Pocatello, Idaho. He threw his hat on the ice and tried to get the dog to get it, and, failing in this, he went on the ice and broke through into deep water. The river was dragged and the body found in about an hour.

One of the last official acts of Mayor Rader of Los Angeles, Cal., will be to attach his signature to an ordinance making expectations upon the sidewalks of public streets, entrances to public buildings or the floors of streets a misdemeanor, punishable by either fine or imprisonment, or both.

Chief Hazen of the secret service at Washington, has issued a circular warning against a new counterfeit \$10 national banknote on the Union National bank of Detroit. The note is the product of the same hand which produced the recent counterfeit on the National Bank of Commerce of New York. One distinguishable feature is that the back of the note is upside down.

Miss Celia Strahm was killed by her brother-in-law, Elden Buraker, at Dixie, eighteen miles west of Walla Walla. Miss Strahm was visiting the family, and after the family had retired she went out of the door, and upon returning the noise awakened Buraker, who drew a pistol from under his pillow and shot Miss Strahm. He mistook her for an enemy, whom he had heard was intent on doing him harm.

Japan has a larger carrying trade on the Pacific than the United States, and Americans who are near enough to watch the shifting scenes in this new and rapidly developing contest for commercial supremacy find little matter for pride in present tendencies. This is the statement of United States Consul Bell, of Sydney, contained in his report to the state department upon the opening of the new Japanese steamship line between Yokohama and Australia.

The president has extended the civil service rules so as to include all officers and employes in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., though it is to apply to all such government institutions and to all penitentiaries hereafter created immediately upon their establishment. Attorney-General Harmon is subjecting the recent civil service schedule as affecting the department of justice to a rigid scrutiny. The present amendment is to overcome a defect in the rules promulgated and further amendments on similar lines may be expected.

Radical changes in the procedure of the pension office have been made. All claims for increase, save in extraordinary cases, hereafter will be sent direct to the medical division of the bureau, without having to be passed upon by the board of review. This action is taken on the ground that the bulk of increase cases involve only medical action. Hereafter there will be no necessity for cases before the board of review being passed upon by three or four examiners. Commissioner Murphy has fixed the number of examiners, who must review each claim at once.

The Mexican government, recognizing the increasing importance of its west coast commerce, is determined to improve the harbors. Arrangements have been made to raise a considerable sum for this work, in addition to the \$2,000,000 for the improvement of Cuzcoahuac and Salina Cruz, the eastern and western terminal of the Tehuantepec road. The move to improve the harbors is also caused, it is said, by the rapidity of railroad building toward the Mexican Pacific coast, which will open fertile country and develop a large commerce through the ports below Mazatlan.

A strike instituted at Georgetown, Mass., has thrown out of work 200 men, and promises to embrace the entire six shoe factories of the town. A threatened cut in wages was the cause of the strike.

The constructors of the Siberian railroad have undertaken to build a line through Manchuria, starting from a point on the river where the Siberian road joins the trans-Baikal line and terminating at Mikolskaya, Russia. The ministerial press of St. Petersburg points out that this line will make Russia the intermediary of peaceful civilization between Europe and Asia.

Notice has been posted at all the Philadelphia & Reading coal and iron collieries, numbering forty, and also at a number of individual collieries, that work would be suspended for a week. Twenty thousand men and boys will be idle.

The executive committee of the monetary conference with headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., are sending out a call to all commercial organizations who intend to send delegates to the conference. It is now believed that about 500 delegates will be in attendance.

WILL APPOINT CIVILIANS.

Corps of Inspectors of Steel Will Be Increased.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Secretary Herbert has practically decided to increase the present naval corps of inspectors of steel used in the construction of naval vessels of the United States by the appointment of a number of expert civilians. At a conference held by the secretary with Assistant Secretary McAdoo, Naval Constructor Hiebhorn and a number of bureau chiefs, the subject was fully discussed, and it was the opinion of all present that the situation demanded this action. It was represented that the number of naval inspectors suitable for the duty was not sufficient for the needs of the service.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—A Commercial Tribune special from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Seventeen men accounted for out of twenty-eight on the Cuban filibuster Commodore is the record here tonight, with a slight chance of seven more being yet alive. Five men came ashore at Daytona this noon—Captain Murphy, Stephen Crane, the novelist, the cook, and two sailors. One of the latter, William Higgins, of Rhode Island, died soon after reaching land, from the effects of the high surf. One of the survivors gives the following graphic details:

The tug sank at 7 o'clock in the morning, twenty miles off New Smyrna. All the Americans on board remained until the last moment. A traitor in Spanish pay was the cause of the leak. The leak was discovered about 3 A. M. The pumps would not work long, though they did good service for a while. Finding that the water gained on us, the vessel was turned shoreward. As she continued to sink, two boat-loads of Cubans, twelve in all, were first sent off. One boat containing six men was capsized, and I am afraid the men were lost. One of the lifeboats containing nine men was swamped, and a hastily constructed raft was made up from materials thrown to them, and they then disappeared from our sight.

SLAVERY IN NICARAGUA.

A Terrible State of Affairs in the Labor Market.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 5.—A terrible state of affairs prevails in the labor market here, and the system of selling labor has reduced very large numbers of men, women and children to a state of slavery. Owners of coffee estates recently held a meeting, with the object of influencing the government of Nicaragua to establish in Cuba a labor agency to induce Cuban laborers to migrate to Nicaragua. Men and women here are now endeavoring by every possible means, excepting an armed revolution, to escape from the servitude incident to the sale of their labor, authorized by the constitution of Nicaragua and enforced as vigorously as possible by military power, until the money for goods advanced to them and interest thereon, and heavy fines for delinquency, have been paid in full by labor, at low rates. This year's crop of coffee in Nicaragua is estimated at about 80 per cent of a full crop. The deficiency has been caused by insufficient rains during the year. The twigs on which the coffee crop of 1897 is to be borne are from drought so small and short as not to be able to yield a full crop in many estates in Nicaragua next year.

A number of persons in Nicaragua, especially in the eastern portion, are making preparations to cultivate sugar cane instead of coffee, as heretofore.

A Battle Near Manila.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Manila says a battle has been fought in the Philippine islands, resulting in the signal defeat of the insurgents, 1,100 being killed. Additional details indicate that the battle was fought at Bulacan, a town in the province of Luzon, located on the river Bulacan, twenty miles northwest of Manila. General Enzabo, a leader of the Philippine islands insurgents, is said to have been killed in the conflict. Of the Spaniards, twenty-five were killed and sixty-three wounded. It is also reported that seven cannon were captured from the insurgents. A dispatch from Manila to Premier Canovas del Castillo, giving additional details of the battle at Bulacan, announces that 3,000 of the insurgents were killed, instead of 1,100, as at first reported.

Prime Minister Canovas has also received word from Cuba which indicates the settlement of the difficulties in that colony will be hastened.

Robbed a Church.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 5.—The communion service of the Sacred Heart church was stolen by irreverent thieves last night. They stripped the tabernacle on the altar of all its vessels, and carried the safe which contained most of the service to a convenient point near the church, where they blew it up. The work was evidently done by experts. The crime was not discovered until this morning.

The principal articles stolen were a silver chalice, taken from the safe, two ciboria, also of silver, and a silver paten. Melted down, the value of the silver would hardly exceed \$20. Sacred Heart church was robbed in a similar manner six years ago, and Father L. Serra, the pastor, this morning said that it was possible that both robberies were committed by the same thief. The church was recently presented with a very valuable communion service, and it is thought that this was what the thieves were after.

As Seen by the Times.

London, Jan. 5.—The financial article in the Times expresses the opinion that the feeling of the stock exchange that another period of cheap money and booming prices is coming, is not justified. "There may be short periods of cheapness," says the Times, "but unless there is some unforeseen change in the whole situation, money will tend to be comparatively scarce for the whole year."

Will Earn Their Own Living.

London, Jan. 5.—A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Mail says: It is stated that their finances will soon compel the Princess of Chimay-Caraman and the gypsy Rigo to abandon their luxurious mode of living. The princess has signed a contract to sing in a music hall, Rigo playing the violin in the orchestra.

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the postal cards used in the United States each year.

A FATAL EXPEDITION

Several of the Commodore Party Not Accounted For.

FIVE MORE SURVIVORS LANDED

Captain Murphy and Stephen Crane Among the Number—An Account of the Sinking of the Ship.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5.—A Commercial Tribune special from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Seventeen men accounted for out of twenty-eight on the Cuban filibuster Commodore is the record here tonight, with a slight chance of seven more being yet alive. Five men came ashore at Daytona this noon—Captain Murphy, Stephen Crane, the novelist, the cook, and two sailors. One of the latter, William Higgins, of Rhode Island, died soon after reaching land, from the effects of the high surf. One of the survivors gives the following graphic details:

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"Captain Murphy, Stephen Crane, Higgins and myself and one other sailor took to the ten-foot dingy at the last moment. We tried to save the men in the water around us, but the heavy seas and blinding winds swept them from us. It required all our efforts to keep our small boat right side up. For twenty-four hours we battled with the heavy sea, constantly bailing, and at last land was sighted. As we attempted to land, the wind drove us into the breakers, and in an instant the boat was overturned. For an hour we battled for life, and then managed to crawl out on the sand almost dead. Captain Murphy saved Mr. Crane by helping him when a cramp caught him. Higgins was struck on the head by floating timbers, and died soon after landing. He was a good sailor and worked hard to save his comrades."

JUMPED INTO THE LAKE.

Banker Hammond, of Chicago, Took His Own Life.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—W. A. Hammond, vice-president of the National Bank of Illinois, committed suicide during the night by jumping into Lake Michigan. Hammond called on Percy Palmer, an old friend and confidential adviser, at 8 o'clock last evening. He talked gloomily about future prospects. About 11 o'clock Hammond went home, and at 11:30 retired for the night. He and his wife slept in adjacent rooms.

Early this morning Mrs. Hammond discovered her husband gone, and notified friends, who found a trail of scraps of paper which led to the edge of the pier at Dempster street. The rain had soaked the scraps of paper and made the contents almost illegible.

The lifesaving crew was notified, and began a search for the body. A tug was also sent from Chicago for the same purpose.

Sixteen-year-old W. F. Rodney with a companion, was walking along the beach in the vicinity of Church street, when they sighted the body floating only a few feet from the shore. An ambulance was called and the body was removed to an undertaking establishment, where it was soon identified by friends. Mrs. Hammond is completely prostrated and under the constant care of a physician. The ex-banker was the father of four children.

Hammond is said to have been the business head of the bank since President Schneider was too feeble to do practical work, and the large loans to the Calumet Electric Company and others, which resulted in closing the bank, are understood to have been made by Hammond.

Hammond was accused of being a "kiter," deceiving the directors of the bank and depositors and deliberately violating the national bank laws. His alleged irregularities were said to have begun many years ago, when it is alleged he began to use the money and credit of the bank in outside speculation in such a manner as to deceive the directors and bank examiners. Even old employes of the bank are said to have been unaware of what was going on.

SPANIARDS QUICKLY NOTIFIED.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Spanish authorities feel little apprehension from reported filibustering expeditions, owing to the thoroughness with which the Cuban coast is being paroled by the Spanish forces. It is pointed out that the success of the expeditions largely depend upon ability to deliver the goods to the insurgents, and that the mere landing of an expedition counts for little. Under the system established by General Weyer, the movement of any insurgent force toward the coast is noted as a step toward meeting an expedition. The insurgents have no pack trains, or the ordinary means of transportation of military stores, and are obliged to receive and carry goods by hand. In handling boxes of guns or any considerable supply of ammunition, a large number of men is necessary to dispose of an expedition. For this reason the approach of the Three Friends' expedition was made known to the Spanish commanders by the movement of a large insurgent force toward the coast. A battle ensued and the insurgents were driven inland.

The point at which the Three Friends subsequently tried to land was that to which the insurgent force was headed. At present, it is said, this patrol is so complete that no considerable force of insurgents can move without unmaking the destination of an expedition, and thus giving ample time for its apprehension.

Imports and Exports.

New York, Jan. 5.—The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at this port this week were valued at \$9,076,505. The imports of specie for the week were \$70,770, of which \$42,634 were gold. The exports of specie were \$892,200 silver, no gold.

The Effect to Vermont.

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 5.—The Farmers' Trust Company, of Sioux City, Ia., which closed its doors this week, will prove a hard blow to its Vermont investors. According to returns since the failure 80 per cent of the liabilities of \$135,000 is said to be due the people of this state.

The Centenary of "Bibliothèque Universelle."

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 5.—Ottawa was visited by an earthquake shortly after midnight. No serious damage is reported.

FLOOD AND BLIZZARD.

Terrible Weather in the Mississippi Valley States.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—From all parts of the West, reports of damage by flood and storm during the last twenty-four hours are coming. In Illinois, heavy rain has fallen, streams are flooded, making the roads impassable and damaging winter wheat. Joliet is threatened with one of the worst floods in its history. Hickory and Spring creeks are out of their banks, and the Des-plaines river and the lower level of the canal has raised sixteen inches today. Families are moving out of their houses, and lowlands are flooded. Water is sweeping through the lumber yards, and the Rock Island track is submerged in the vicinity of Lacon.

Wheat has been damaged badly by the twenty-four hours' rain, and the roads are impassable. The Sangamon river is rising, threatening destruction to thousands of bushels of corn. It has rained for sixty hours, and is still raining, but growing colder.

In Northern Michigan the rain is also severe. Near Menominee, it has rained for forty-eight hours. Logging has been suspended. Ice gorges at Fisher and other points on the Menominee river threaten serious consequences to Menominee and Marinette.

In Minnesota a blizzard raged all day with alternating rain and sleet. South Dakota suffered a severe snow-storm, which prevailed all day. The snow drifted and a railroad blockade is feared.

Nebraska is suffering from the worst blizzard it has experienced for years. Snow was twelve inches on the level tonight and the wind piled great drifts six and seven feet high. Trains are delayed in the vicinity of Hastings. Tonight a blinding snow is falling and a sharp wind blowing. At Grand Island there are several feet of snow in the Union Pacific yards.

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SURPLUS IN DECEMBER.

Government Receipts Larger Than Expenditures.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The monthly comparative statement of the government's receipts and expenditures shows the total receipts for December to have been \$25,857,114; expenditures, \$23,812,664, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$2,044,450. For the six months of the fiscal year, however, the deficit is shown to be \$37,902,397. This is the second time within a year receipts have exceeded the expenditures.

The surplus this month is largely accounted for by partial receipts from the recent sale of first mortgage bonds for the Pacific railroads belonging to the Central Pacific sinking fund, which appears in the statement as a repayment to the civil and miscellaneous expenditures. The independent bond transactions surplus would have been about \$600,000. Receipts from customs in December amounted to \$10,779,412, an increase for the month of about \$800,000. Internal revenue receipts aggregated \$33,198,998, a nominal gain over November.

French Shipbuilders Are Slow.

Paris, Jan. 5.—There is much talk of the impossibility of the French dockyards executing quickly enough the new naval programme, and the question of whether ironclads shall be purchased in England has excited a patriotic discussion.

An Earthquake at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 5.—Ottawa was visited by an earthquake shortly after midnight. No serious damage is reported.

A STRATEGIC POINT

Colombia Striving to Get Corn Island.

NICARAGUA RESISTS THE MOVE

Sends a Detachment of Troops to Reinforce the Garrison There—Serious Trouble May Follow.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 4.—With little beating of drums or blowing of trumpets, a warlike move upon the part of the republic of Colombia is now believed to have been checkmated by the republic of Nicaragua, although further news from the objective point, Corn Island, is anxiously expected here.

About a month ago the government of Nicaragua was informed unofficially that Colombia had planned to make a landing on Corn Island, a valuable strategic point situated about thirty-three miles off the Mosquito coast, belonging to Nicaragua, whose flag was to be hoisted down and the ensign of Colombia substituted for it. It was alleged that Nicaragua was overtaxing Corn Island, and that the inhabitants, numbering a few hundred, had appealed to Colombia for redress, on the ground that territory some five miles long, which formerly belonged to Colombia, was unlawfully held by Nicaragua.

It was further stated that the pre-emptive military force was and was only waiting for the arrival of a Colombian gunboat in order to embark troops and to proceed to Corn Island and secure and fortify it against the possibility of recapture. That such a plan was discussed there is no reason to doubt, but President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, took prompt steps to meet this move upon the part of the neighboring republic.

Very quietly detachments of Nicaraguan troops were assembled here and at Granada, and when all was ready they were sent in small parties through Lake Nicaragua and down the San Juan river to Greytown and Bluefields. By this time the soldiers of Nicaragua are believed to be in possession of Big and Little Corn Islands, for there are two of them, and the work of erecting a strong fort should be progressing. The troops took all the best guns available, and a supply of ammunition and other supplies. Storehouses are to be constructed at Corn Island.

Of course, if the Colombia expedition started earlier than expected and reached Corn Island before the Nicaraguan troops, fighting may have occurred before this, and if so, the matter may lead to a general upheaval in Central America, for Colombia was warned, diplomatically and through the press, last month that her seizure of Corn Island might lead to a warlike combination of the republics of Salvador and Honduras in support of Nicaragua against her. Colombia was also advised, if she still maintained that she had rights over Corn Island, to submit them to the arbitration of a disinterested republic.

To these threats and suggestions apparently no attention was paid, for it was announced that the Colombia gunboats were being fitted out for the transporting of Colombian troops to Corn Island. It is hoped here that the Nicaragua forces reached there in advance of the Colombian detachments.

Some years ago, when work was being done on the maritime canal, it was reported that Great Britain was contemplating laying hands on Corn Island, which, situated at a convenient distance from the Atlantic entrance to the canal, would have been converted into another chain of British forts off the American coast, and would have enabled her to be practically in command of the eastern entrance of the waterway which is in time to join the Atlantic and the Pacific. Therefore, Nicaragua, acting upon the suggestion of the president of the United States, took possession of both Big and Little Corn Islands, hoisting the Nicaraguan flag over them with much ceremony, and giving diplomatic notice of the same.

The British claim to Corn Island is understood to be based on her former pretensions, since given up, to a protectorate over the Mosquito territory, and because Colombia, which originally owned Corn Island, ceded the island to King George, then the governing chief, under British auspices, of the Mosquito reservation. Colombia, however, insists that Corn Island was only ceded to King George on the condition that it was to be returned whenever requested.

Boys Played With His Head.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 4.—Yesterday the remains of John Conlon were found strewn along the railroad tracks in Oakland. Bullet holes in the face led to the belief that the man had been murdered, and his body placed on the track to conceal the crime. Today detectives learned that no crime had been committed. Some small boys who were practicing with an air gun found what they thought was a piece of meat. It was a portion of Conlon's face, and they hang it on a post and used it as a target. After shooting it full of holes they threw it on the track again. It is now supposed that Conlon was run down by one of the local trains.

A Family Asphyxiated.

New York, Jan. 4.—John Lynchonberg, a cabinet maker, his wife, Lizzie, and their two children, Willis, 22 months old, and Jacob, 12 weeks old, were asphyxiated in their home today.

Famine in a Russian Province.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—A famine is prevailing in the province of Khoros. It is estimated that 750,000 rubles will be required for the relief of the sufferers.

Got Half of the Interest.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Crow-Creek-Sioux delegation of South Dakota Indians have not gained their announced object, of securing a per capita cash payment of \$187,000 less about \$1,800 for expenses, now to their credit in the treasury, but they have secured a payment of about \$4 or \$5 per capita, representing half of the accrued interest on the money.

Paid Interest With Coffee.

Hamburg, Jan. 4.—There was an important sale here yesterday of 34,000 bags of Brazilian coffee on board steamers now in this harbor. The coffee is believed to be a consignment of the Brazilian government, in lieu of bills to pay interest on the Brazilian debt. The coffee was consigned to the Rothschilds, of London, who sold it here.

Russia's Gold Standard Scheme.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—Most authoritative quarters deny that M. D. Witt's gold-standard project has been abandoned, as was reported from here. It will be discussed at the council of the emperor in March, after the statutes of