The Important Features of the Chief Executives' Address to Congress.

To the Congress of the United States:

As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our clitecas to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A philical cointest involving momentations consequences, fraught with feyerish apprehensions, and creating aggressiveness on intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrings without disturbance of our trangulitity or the least eign of weakness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obselence and manifest and independent suffrings without disturbance of our trangulitity or the least eign of weakness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obselence and manifest subminision, which have succeeded a hearted clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a dotermination of the opiniar will, and to be controlled at all times by an abding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus, our people exhibit a patriotic disposition, which shilted and unselfable service in their behalf as can only be promoted by a serious appreciation of the trust and condience which the acceptance of public duty invites a present of the constitutional requirement, in the behalf as can only be promoted by a serious appreciation of the trust and condience which the acceptance of public duty invites appreciation of the crust and condience which the acceptance of public duty invites.

In obsidience to constitutional requirement, in their behalf as can only be promoted by a serious appreciation of the frairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as, in my judgment, is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and to avoid tiresome narrotion, I shall omit many details coincerning matters within federal control, which, by no means unimportant

America a Refuge for Persecuted

tory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship.

Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed, but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been raised among our people ought not to so far t ind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury, which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey, occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman government, but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey.

the Mediterranean as a measure of cau-tion and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency.

Claims Against Turkey.

We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harput and Marash, during uprisings at these places. Thus far, the validity of these demands has not been admitted, though our minister, prior to such outrages, and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwithstanding that strong evidence exists of the actual compileity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery. The facts, as they now appear, do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims, and nothing will be omitted to bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenan renges having lately been obtained from the Turkish government permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here, it is heped that hereafter no obstacle will be interposed to prevent the escape of all those who seek to avoid the regular which threaten them in Turkish do-

perils which threaten them in Turkish do-minions.
Our recently appointed consul to Erze-roum is at his post and discharging the duties of his office, though for some unac-countable reason his formal exequatur from the suitan has not been issued.

I do not believe that the present somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so mars the humans and enlightened civili-zation that belongs to the close of the 19th century, that it seems hardly possible that the carnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unan-swered.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Our Concern in Cuba.

The speciacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the whole globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and the people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from 130,000,000 to 50,000,000 of American capital is invested in plantations and in railroads, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about \$56,000,000, rose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$20,000,000.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed conditions in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that, either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of humane civilization or as the result of a decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those excosed to the rage of mad higher, and cruei fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been miligated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not infrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children; made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith.

While none of our clitzens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is hy no means assured. Our government at home and our minister at Constantinopie have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American capital is invested in plantations and in railroads, mining and other wants and that the individual refer to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000, and in railroads, mining and other wants in the protection of heaves.

Demand for latervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the pre nized. But, imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the Island may be, no other exists there, unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidences of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could neither be large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue.

A Character to Maintain.

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly diotates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.

Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, is is, in truth, the most pacific of powers and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ampley and diversified domain satisfies all possible longings for territory, precludes all claims of conquest and prevents any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive.

That our conduct towards Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this national disposition is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the 10 years that followed the rising of Yara in 1898. No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance.

the same patient endurance.

Respect for Spain.

It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States towards Spain in connection with Cuba unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They, in truth, do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western hemisphere, nor do they underestimats the great qualities of the Spainsh people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivairous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean and an enormous debt accumulated that the costly possession of the Gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown.

And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the courare of events in Cuba nor have failed to realize the extent of conceded grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain, grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesman without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present arrife with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the ostensible objects of the insurrection. Offered to Settle the War.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues, with all its perjexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs, as depicted in my last annual message, has in the least improved.

If Spain still holds Havans and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. The determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but strengthened with the lapse of time, as is evinced by her unhelitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task. There is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in number, character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolvs not to succumb

Conflict Must Soon End.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all dus respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and properly apprehend our close relations to it and its possible results without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our palient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation.

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuia for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of every subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the confinencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the galaxy of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even a

a rich and fertile country, intimately re-lated to us, saved from complete devasta-tion, will constrain our government to such acttin; will subserve the Interests involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the

celpts.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 20, 18%, the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to \$400,475,68 76. During the same period, its expenditures were \$434,678,664 48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to \$25, 200,285 73. The ordinary expenditures during the year were \$4,045,852 21 less than during the preceipts fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned, there were derived from customs the sum of \$189,021,751 67, and from internal revenue \$146,830,615 66. The

from internal revenue \$146,830,615 66. The receipts from customs show an increase of \$7.853,134 22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of \$3,584,527 91.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was \$369,757,770, and the value of free goods imported \$409,567,470, being an increase of \$5,522,675 in the value of dutiable goods and \$41,231,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of

cent.

The cost of collecting the internal revenue was 2.78 per cent, as against 2.81 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Lifesaving Service,

From the lifesaving service it is reported that the number of disasters to documented vessels within the limits of its operations during the year was 537. These vessels had on board 4608 persons, of whom 4256 were saved and 13 lost. The value of such vessels is estimated at \$5.850,140, and of their cargoes \$2,846,380, making the total value of property imperiled \$12,726,520. Of this amount, \$11,292,707 was saved and \$1,812,750 was lost. Sixty-seven of the vessels were totally wrecked. There were besides 23 casualties to small undocumented craft, on board of which there were 554 persons, of whom 587 were saved and seven lost. The value of the property involved in these latter casualties is estimated at \$119,225, of which \$114,255 was saved and \$4850 was lost. The lifesaving crews during the year also rescued or assisted numerous other vessels and warned many from danger by signals, both by day and night. The number of disasters during the year exceeded that of any pravious year in the history of the service, but the saving of both life and property was greater than ever before in proportion to the value of the property involved and to the number of persons imperiled.

Marine Hospital Service.

The operations of the marine hospital service, the revenue cutter service, the steamboat inspection service, the lighthouse service, the bureau of navigation and other branches of public work attached to the treasury department, together with various recommendations concerning their support and improvement, are fully stated in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which the attention of congress is especially invited.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Little Active Work for the Army During the Year.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1896.

clusive of \$1,559,586 \$7\$, which was earned by the Pacific railroads for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of recepting over the previous year of \$5,516,959 21, or 7.1 per cent, an increase of expenditures of \$3,536,124 02, or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was \$1,679,956 19 less than that of the preceding year.

\$3,856,124 02, or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was \$1,679,856 19 less than that of the preceding year.

The chief expenditures of the postal service are regulated by law and are not in the control of the postmaster-general. All that he can accomplish by the most watchsful administration and economy is to enforce prompt and thorough collection and accountings for public moneys and such minor savings in small expenditures and in letting those contracts for postoffice supplies and star service which are not regulated by statule.

An effective co-operation between the auditor's office and the postoffice department, and the making and enforcement of orders by the department requiring immediate notification to their sureties of any delinquencies on the part of postmasters to make more frequent deposits of postal funds, have resulted in a prompter auditing of their accounts and much less default to the government than heretofore.

The year's report shows large extensions of both star route service and railway mail service, with increased postal facilities, Much higher accuracy in handling mails has also been reached, as appears by the decrease of errors in the railway mail service and the reduction of mail matter returned to the dead-letter office.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. Spent as Much Money as It Used to

The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of the numerous and important affairs committed to his supervision. It is impossible in this communication to do more than briefly refer to a few of the subjects concerning which the secretary gives full and instructive information.

The money appropriated on account of this department for its dishursement for the facal year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to more than \$157,000,000, or a greater sum than was appropriated for the entire maintenance of the government for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1861.

sethout practically securing the great object for which they took up arms, and the great of perfect of which they took up arms, and the great of the perfect of which they took up arms, and the great of the perfect of press the hope that the indian may be speedily protected against this one greatest of all evils to his well-being and advancement.

The condition of affairs among the five divilized tribes, who occupy large tracts of land in the Indian territory and who have governments of their own, has assumed such an aspect as to render it almost indispensable that there should be an entire change in the relations of these indians to the general government. This seems to be necessary in furtherance of their own interests, as well as for the protection of non-Indian residents in their territory. A commission organized and empowered under several recent laws is now negotiating with these Indians for the relinquishment of their courts and the division of their common lands in severality, and are aiding in the settlement of the troublesome question of their first profers of negotiation was not encouraging, but through patience and such conduct on their part as demonstrated that their intentions were friendly and in the interest of the tribes, the prospect of auccess has become more promising. The effort should be to save these Indians from the consequences of their own mistakes and improvidence and to secure to the real Indian his rights as against intruders and professed friends who profit by his retrogression. A change is also needed to protect life and property through the operation of courts conducted according to strict justice and strong enough to enforce their mandates.

As a sincere friend of the Indian I am exceedingly anxious that these reforms should be accomplished with the consent and aid of the tribes, and that no necessity may be presented for radical or drastic legislation. I hope, therefore, that the commission now conducting negotiations will soon be able to report that progress has been made toward a friendly adjustment of existing difficulties.

continuance.

Under a section of the act of congress passed March 3, 1887, the president is charged with the duty, in the event that charged with the duty, in the event that any mortgage or other incumbrance paramount to the interest of the United States in the property of the Pacific railroads shall exist and be lawfully liable to be enforced, to direct action of the departments of the treasury and of justice in the protection of the interest of the United States by thorough judicial proceedings, including foreclosure of the government liens. In view of the fact that the congress has for a number of years almost constantly had under consideration plans for dealing with the conditions existing between these roads and the government. I have thus far felt justified in withholding action under the statute above mentioned. action under the statute above mentioned

The Union Pacific Case.

In the case of the Union Pacific, however, the situation has become especially and immediately urgent. Proceedings have been instituted to foreclose a first mortgage upon those aided parts of the main line upon which the government holds a second and subordinate mortgage lien. In consequence of these proceedings and increasing complications, added to the default occurring on the 1st day of January. 1897, a condition will be presented on that date, so far as this company is concerned, that must emphasize the mandate of the act of 1887, and give to executive duty under its provisions a more imperative aspect.

THE TARIFF.

The President's Defense of the Wilson Bill.

the flacal year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to more than 3157,090,090, or a greater sum than was appropriated for the entire maintenance of the government for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1881.

Pablic Lands.

Our public lands, originally amounting to 1,880,000,000 acres, have been so reduced at that only 600,000 still remain in government control, excluding Alaeka. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to new states and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum.

The patenting of land, in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year, and since the 4th day of March, 1893, about 25,000,000 acres have thus been conveyed to these corporations. If agree with the secretary that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with, and their ailenation affects and since the state of New York and those compfising the five civilized tribes. Of this number, there are approximately 35,000 children of school age. Durfing the year, 23,33 of these were smrolled in schools. The progress which has attended recent efforts to extend indian school facilities and the anticipation of continued liberal appropriations to that end cannot fall to afford the utmost statisfaction to those who believe that the education of Indian children is a prime factor.

Considered as to the statement elsewhere where made concerning the government receipts and expenditures for the surpose of venturing upon some suggestions. This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tagents and expenditures for the surpose of venturing upon some suggestions. The balance control, and it is a specific to a statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tagents in the statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tagents in the statute took effect on the 28th day o I desire to refer to the statement else-

fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation, it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the state of the second of

revenue.

We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depression
will be sudden, but it has already set in
with a promise of acceleration and continuance.

with a phonon of acceleration and conmore strictly conform to the need of the
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our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications, and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details. I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompi reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance, and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity.

The terrible war which shock the foundations of our government more than 30 years ago brought in its train the destruction of property, the vasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the condict entailed is but a sacred memory which fosters patrioth; sentiment and keeps alive a lender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us today in full strength, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities not only unsatted to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress. Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

Exports of Farm Products.

The secretary reports that the value of our exports of farm products during the last fiscal year amounted to \$570,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over those of the year immediately preceding. This statement is none the less welcome because of the fact that notwithstanding such increase the proportion of exported agricultural products to our total exports of all descriptions tell off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in the proportion to our total exports is the more gratifying, when we consider that it is owing to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than \$75,000,-000.

for the year increased more than \$75,000,000.

The large and increasing exportation of our agricultural products suggests the great usefulness of the organization lately established in the department for the purpose of giving to those engaged in farming pursuits reliable information concerning the condition and needs and advantages of different foreign markets. Insumuch as the success of the farmer depends upon the advantageous sale of his products and inasmuch as foreign markets must largely be the destination of such products, it is quite apparent that a knowledge of the conditions and wants that affect those markets ought to result in sowing more intelligently and reaping with a better promise of profit.

Concluding Remarks.

In concluding this communication, its last works shall be an appeal to the congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagances is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who can bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care, save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrespect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting 2s the recollection of official duty well performed, and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our condding fellow countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1896.

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented

The fighting cruiser Brooklyn, the newest addition to the United States navy, has been tested and accepted by

John Abel, a workman at the Nelson Morris dressed beef works, St. Louis, Mo., was borribly burned while at work. The flesh on the right leg was parboiled. Abel tripped on the greasy floor in the rendering-room, and fell into a vat of boiling grease.

Jane Shelly, the 14-year-old daughtw of Joseph Shelly, a farmer living nine miles south of Olympia, Wash., was reaching for some object on the mantlepiece, when her clothes caught fire from the fire in the fire-place. She was terribly borned and died after a

few days of suffering. Delbert Crawford, a young man 19 years old, was found twelve miles from Pendleton, dead beneath an over turned loaded wagon. He was hauling grain to the city, and the wagon ran off the grade into a canyon. His four-horse team stood all night hitched to the wagon, and were found the next

morning covered with snow. T. J. Henry, living on the Apple-gate, near Jacksonville, Or., on November 28 last went over to one of the min-ing camps to look for a job cooking for the miners. He started home over the Watkins trail. A storm started up and he wandersa about in the mountains and moze to death. The whole community turned out to search for him, and succeeded in finding his body. He had crawled into a brush pile and was frozen to death. He leaves a widow and six children practically des-

Jennie Ward, a well-dressed young woman, created a sensation by walk-ing along Wabash avenue, Chicago, smoking. People turned and stared at the woman, but she paid no attention to them, and continued to send blue clouds of smoke heavenward. She was placed under arrest by Detectives Woolridge and Schubert and locked up at the Harrison-street station, charged with disorderly conduct, and when her case was called for trial in Justice Richardson's court she failed to spear. "This is something terrible," said the court, "and as a warning I will fine this woman \$1 for smoking. It is terrible.'

A freight train of thirty cars loaded with lumber and shingles from the West got beyond control on a heavy grade east of Mullen tunnel, on the Northern Pacific road, and ran away. gine left the track. Ed Jarbeau, head brakeman, was killed. Fireman Young gineer John Flunn's leg was broken, besides internal injuries. Conductor John McBean's thigh was broken, and his back wrenched. It is the worst wreck the Northern Pacific has ever had from the point of damage to track

Thirteen prisoners escaped from a jail in Wyandotte, Kan. Three have been captured and the officers are in

Rev. B. M. Hill, formerly a miss ary to China, was stricken with paralysis while delivering a sermon at his aburch in Bentonville, Ark. He cannot

George W. Hill, a well-known printer and stationer, of Portland, Or., shot and killed himself. He was of a despondent nature, and about five years ago attempted suicide by taking mor-Farmers in the vicinity of Tacoma have lost many thousands of bushels of potatotes because of the cold. One farmer had 6,000 bushels stored in his

barn, and nearly the wohle lot was dea desperate effort to escape by setting fire to the jail. But for the timely discovery of the fire by the sheriff, some of them would have escaped and other The prisoners in Bedford, Ind., made

Fifteen-year-old Emma Taylor, an orphan, has been held as an important witness against four men who, on Thanksgiving night, attempted to rob a car full of passengers in Kansas City. The young girl says that she made the masks for the robbers and knew heir plans. It is believed by the police that the girl was seized by the cange and made to do their bidding.

Advices received at Tampa, Fla., from Havana are that Weyler will soon issue another tobacco order probibiting the exportation of remedies tobacco from the islands of Cuba. This was not included in his other order, and a great deal has been exported. Havana to close the Cuban ports to this to-bacco, as Northern and Eastern manu-

One of the boldest robberies ever perpetrated occurred in Alameda, Cal. Two unknown men called Charlie Berry from his house and relieved him of \$45 in gold. Berry went home late and was followed by the robbers, but did not know it at the time. He was closed by one and the entire pocket out