

NEWS OF THE WEEK

From all Parts of the New and Old World.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING ITEMS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Current Week.

The great trial of Arroyo's murderers is over, at the City of Mexico, having terminated with the sentence of death pronounced on 10 of the police officers and policemen concerned in the butchery of the hapless wretch whose audacious attempt on the president's life caused so profound a sensation there. The jury was out over seven hours.

One of the most important features of the Behring sea negotiations not heretofore disclosed is that in the event that Great Britain and Canada consent to a suspension of pelagic sealing for one year, the United States for the same time will agree to a suspension of all taking of seals for one year on Pribiloff islands, constituting the American seal possessions in Behring sea.

Postmaster-General Gary is receiving many letters regarding the postal-savings bank proposition strongly urged by him in his annual report. Many people throughout the country have written commenting on the projected radical extension of the postal service, and have submitted some suggestions calculated in their opinion to make the scheme more feasible. As a whole, the correspondents indicate a rather general commendation.

Ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, who was consul-general to Mexico under the last Cleveland administration, announces that he will leave Kansas City next week for San Antonio, Tex., where he will be joined by W. J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan, and that the three will depart from San Antonio on a week's tour of Mexico. Aided by the ex-consul's knowledge of the people and country, Mr. Bryan will make a careful study of Mexico's financial system.

Passengers on the steamer Mascotte, which has arrived in Tampa, report that Engel Paseo, who betrayed General Castillo to the Spaniards for \$5,000, was captured by insurgents on his way to Cienfuegos, court-martialed on a drum-head and hanged.

A great fire broke out at Melbourne, Australia, and in a very short space of time did enormous damage. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$1,500,000, while the trade in soft goods has received a serious setback. Hundreds of employes of all sorts have been thrown out of employment.

Changing its name and principles the American Railway League has become a full-fledged political organization. Hereafter it will be known as the Railway Employes and Telegraphers' Political League of America. Its object is to deal entirely in state and national politics, chiefly on legislative lines.

A big masonry wharf, having a frontage of 800 meters on the river Tagus, opposite the custom-house in Lisbon, suddenly subsided and completely disappeared in the riverbed. The wharf, which was recently constructed at a cost of \$50,000, rested on mud. Fortunately, no one was hurt in the collapse.

The hostility between the Christian socialists and the social democrats, which exists in all parts of Austria and frequently leads to sharp collisions between the rival partisans, has resulted in serious rioting at Graz, the capital city of Styria, and the seat of important cotton and woolen manufactures.

The official programme for the reception of 1898 at the White House by President and Mrs. McKinley has been issued. All of the events, excepting New Year's reception and the public reception, will be by card invitation. Only those invited will be given an opportunity to be present at least once during the season. The avoidance of excessive and dangerous crowding will add to the attractiveness of all the receptions.

The theosophists of San Francisco are taking very active interest in the fate of Durrant. It is a tenet of their faith that capital punishment is wrong, and they are getting up a petition praying Governor Budd to stay the execution and to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. The petition was prepared by Dr. Jerome A. Anderson, president of the San Francisco Theosophical Society, and it has already received a number of signatures.

The commission appointed to revise the criminal code of the United States, in the partial report which it will make to the president and congress, will present a code for criminal justice in Alaska. The commission is authorized to do this in the act which creates it as a territory. At applicable to Alaska, and these will be revised, codified and amended by the commission to suit the present conditions, and will be submitted as a partial report for the basis of legislation by congress.

The discovery of many children of very little if any Indian blood in the government boarding schools throughout the country, leads to the recommendation by the superintendent of Indian schools that, inasmuch as there seems to be no remedy underlying existing laws, it is imperative in the interests of justice to both races that congress should early indicate by statute that degree of blood shall constitute Indian, and to what extent adopted Indians shall be entitled to governmental support, in matters of education.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Formed in the Philippines Swept Thousands to Death.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The typhoon which swept over the Philippine islands, October 6, caused one of the worst disasters reported from the southern ocean in many years, if not in the history of that section of the world. Thousands of lives were lost, including many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling.

Telegraphic advices concerning the calamity have been very meager. The difficulty of getting news from the islands is great at any time, and, owing to the remoteness of some provinces visited by the hurricane, full details of the storm did not reach Hong Kong until November 1.

The steamer Gaelic, from the Orient, today brought letters and papers which contain accounts of the ravages of the tidal wave and wind. Whole towns were swept or blown away. Fully 100 Europeans were killed, and it is estimated that 6,000 natives perished.

The storm first struck the islands at the Bay of Santa Paula, in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island.

On the 12th, a hurricane reached Leyte, and struck the capital, Tacloban, with great fury.

In less than half an hour the town was a mass of ruins. The natives were panic-stricken. Four hundred of them were buried beneath the debris of wrecked buildings, and 120 corpses of Europeans were recovered from the ruins when the native authorities instituted a search for the dead.

Reports from the southern coast were received which claimed that a score of small trading vessels and two Sydney traders were blown ashore and their crews drowned.

The sea swept inland, nearly a mile, destroying property valued at several million dollars, and causing wholesale deaths among the natives.

VICTIM OF CANNIBALS.
Fate of Two Washingtonians in Congo Free State.
Washington, Nov. 30.—A startling and horrible story of the killing of two Washingtonians and the mutilation of the bodies by natives of the Congo Free State has just been received here in a letter to Leo Harman, of this city. The men were members of a party which, during November and December, 1894, went from this city to enlist in the Belgian army, for service in the Congo. The party included Lindsay Burke, Frank Bachelor, Barry R. Andrews, Harry Spachin and a Mr. Mellin, who was at one time a noncommissioned officer of the United States army. All except Thurston and Mellin were members of the National Guard of this district.

The information received is that Mr. Burke and a party of 50 natives, who were sent out in December, 1896, to dislodge a band of natives who revolted, were ambushed and killed. An Arab, who was with the command, but was some distance off at the time of the ambush, states that Burke was dead before the natives reached him, and that the most hideous looking little men he ever saw walked up and cut Burke's head off with one blow of a knife. The chief then began to slice pieces of his legs and arms and to distribute them among his followers. There were so many of the natives that the pieces were very small, and before they had concluded, there was a light to see who would get the remainder. The natives then left, one carrying off Burke's arm.

Windeye, a New Yorker, who had command of another detachment of soldiers sent out on the same errand, arrived a few hours after the natives left. Windeye gathered up the remains of Burke and buried them. When he learned the strength of the rebels, he hurried back to Michau and notified the commandant of the post.

The other Washingtonian who lost his life was killed March 1, when the troops, under the command of Baron Dinnis, revolted near Kabanbarre, and assassinated a number of officers of their regiment, among them being Mellin. The body of Mellin was butchered beyond recognition. His heart was cut out and burned.

The situation is said to be precarious, and a relief expedition has been sent to the rescue. Mr. Gage, another American, is very sick at Yangine.

Will Accept Aid From America.
Washington, Nov. 30.—In consequence of the widespread destitution among the people who have been concentrated at certain points in Cuba, the governor-general of the island has informed Consul-General Lee that United States citizens who desire to send supplies to the poor and needy in Cuba should send them to the Catholic bishops at the nearest point of collection, and these prelates would in turn consent whatever might be sent to the bishops of the island at Havana and Santiago de Cuba for distribution.

FAMINE IN DAWSON

Fear of Starvation Causes a Stampede.

MAGEE PARTY ARRIVES SAFELY

With the Latest News From the Interior—Their Hard Journey Over the Dalton Trail.

Port Townsend, Nov. 30.—Twenty-five men arrived here today on the City of Seattle, direct from Dawson City. They were divided into two parties, the last of which left Dawson October 16. The party consisted of Thomas Magee, sr., Thomas Magee, jr., of San Francisco; "Swiftwater Bill" Gates, Joe Boyle, William Huskins, E. Eckert, H. Robertson, H. Raymond, Bert Nelson, John W. Brauer, W. H. Chambers, E. W. Pond, E. Ash, J. Gillis, Thomas Wilson, P. McGraw, Jack Dalton, William Leak, Arthur Celline, Joseph Fairburn, J. Smith, T. Warren, Jim Ferguson, and two others, whose names could not be learned tonight. They came out over the Dalton trail. They are reported to have between them \$50,000 in drs and gold dust.

All tell stories of a food shortage in Dawson that is almost a famine. The last person to leave Dawson was Jack Dalton. When Dalton left the steamers Alice and Bella had reached there, loaded light. It is said that the Bella's cargo consisted of whisky and billiard balls. She brought no provisions.

The Canadian mounted police chartered the Bella and gave all who wished free passage to Fort Yukon. The Bella is reported to have left about October 12, with 200 men.

According to the statements made by members of the Dalton party, there is liable to be trouble of the most serious kind this winter in Dawson. Billy Leak told one of the men in the party ahead of him at Dyea that all the people talked about at Dawson was the food famine. Men were gathered in groups, and cursing might and main the newcomers that were constantly entering the Klondike with scarcely any provisions.

The mounted police were offering free transportation to the grub bins further down the Yukon, but to countless hundreds who had labored hard all through the summer accumulating a grubstake, the prospect was uninviting to say the least. These men figured that it would take all their savings in gold to pay their living expenses at Fort Yukon during the winter, and that in the spring they would not have even enough gold left to pay passage money back to Dawson, to say nothing of purchasing enough food to subsist until they could get started again. To these poor fellows the offer of the prospect at Dawson of being compelled to winter on half rations until the supply boats could reach the diggings in the spring.

John W. Brauer, the United States mail-carrier, who left Dawson September 27, said:

"There is only one salvation for the miners who are now at Dawson City, and that is for them to undertake the awful winter trip from Dawson to Fort Yukon, a distance of 400 miles. There is food at Fort Yukon; there is none at Dawson, and just as sure as the stars shine, terrible suffering will be the fate of the Dawson miner unless he leaves there before spring. I will make my statement conservative, and say that when I left Dawson the men who were there had on an average four months' food supply. Some did not have a month's supply; some had four or five.

"The last restaurant closed the night I left. It had been selling nothing but beefsteak, for which the hungry paid \$2.50.

"When the people realized that no more boats would be up the river, they knew that starvation threatened them, and the great stampede began. The first to leave went to Fort Yukon. I think there were 200 in the party that left the first day.

"One boat came up from Fort Yukon with several newspapers aboard, among them being San Wall and Mr. McGillivray. They brought the news that the Hamilton had unloaded all of her cargo and tried to get over the bar light and failed in her efforts, though she drew but two feet of water. This news increased the excitement, and made the rush toward food centers all the greater.

"September 14, with Bert Nelson, of Seattle, I left Circle City, and started to pole up the river to Dawson City, a distance of 300 miles. At the time we started from Circle City, the miners had about all left. It took us 11 days and three hours to make the journey, arriving at Dawson September 25. Captain Hanson, with two Indians, who had left Fort Yukon, best us in my Dawson by about an hour and a half.

M'KINLEY IN GOLD.

A Statue to Be Exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

New York, Nov. 29.—Ada Rehan in silver is to be outdone by William McKinley in gold according to the Herald of today. The added fame which the actress acquired by posing for the Montana statue of solid silver exhibited at the world's fair is to be approached if not equaled by the president of the United States who will furnish the figure for a life-sized statue of solid gold.

This will be the most costly lump of precious metal the people of the modern world have ever seen. So says F. D. Higby, of Chicago, who has been retained by Western millionaires to furnish such a statue for exhibition at the Paris exposition in 1900. Mr. Higby was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington to get the consent of President McKinley to pose for the figure.

As Mr. Higby took a prominent part in the headquarters management of the late campaign, and has asked for no office he is confident of success in this mission.

"You know," said Mr. Higby "that I designed and built the Montana statue at the world's fair for which Miss Rehan posed. I suppose it was because of my experience that I have been retained to build this statue, which with the base will contain bullion to the value of \$1,050,000.

"While it will be designed primarily for first exhibit the statue at Paris in 1900, the directors of the pan-American exposition to be held in Cayuga island, in the Niagara river, in 1899, are anxious to have it completed in time to exhibit there first. It is likely that this arrangement will be made.

"I cannot say yet who the capitalists are who are back of it, but there are a half dozen of them, and everything is ready to begin work on the statue as soon as a design is completed."

OREGON LINEN MILLS.

Reported That Flax Will Be Made Up Into Wares at Salem.

Salem, Or., Nov. 29.—There are prospects that the "Sooch Mills," in Salem, which have long stood idle, will be converted into an important manufacturing plant. It is understood that Mr. T. B. Wilcox, who owns a controlling interest in the mills, has submitted a proposition to Dr. Deimel, the importer of linen goods, whereby a linen manufacturing establishment is to be located here, and Mr. Wilcox is to be one of the stockholders. The details of the negotiations, pending between Mr. Wilcox and Dr. Deimel, have not been given out, but assurance is given that the prospects for the establishment of a large linen manufacturing plant here are very bright. Mrs. Lord received a letter from Dr. Deimel last night, stating that he sailed for Germany Tuesday. He further says:

"I have now more offers for shares in our present company than I am able to accept, and if \$500,000 or even \$1,000,000 should be required to organize a company for the spinning of yarn and the weaving of linen, including linen mesh, it can be had, on the showing that you can grow and will grow flax of a quality equal to the best, and that your people desire the locating of our industry there by offering us such advantages as you mention in your letter."

Legislation for Alaska.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The president in his message will recommend speedy legislation to insure the best possible government for Alaska. He will point out the difficulties which the people living there are under, and will urge that something be done to protect the property of the government. He will allude to the fact that the government is losing large sums because there is no way of protecting timber from indiscriminate use. A better system of permits for the cutting and inspection of timber, not only for the mineral states of the West, but also for Alaska, has been presented to the president, and he will endeavor to have legislation speedily enacted for the better protection of the forests.

Nearing a Settlement.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Hawaiian Minister Francis M. Hatch, who has just arrived in this city on his return from Honolulu, expressed the opinion today that the trouble between Japan and Hawaii has been smoothed over, and can be settled now without difficulty. The Japanese government seems to be disposed to have the matter settled in an amicable spirit as possible.

Canada's Reply.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—A reply has been prepared by the Dominion government and forwarded to Washington in respect to the negotiations which are going on between those countries. The government will not say what the reply is until it reaches Mr. Foster, at Washington, but it is understood that it is a refusal to stop pelagic sealing for one year.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The Luertger case will be called for a second trial tomorrow morning, in Judge Horton's court. The state will announce its readiness to go on with the trial at once, but it is very probable that Attorney Phalen, for the defense, will ask for a continuance or a change of venue.

A Four-Handed Fight.

Mandeville, La., Nov. 2.—From Bayou Laconche, a small settlement 11 miles east of here, news has been received of a desperate fight between Arthur and Edward Jolie, on one side, and Lawrence and Edward Cousin, on the other, in which all concerned were killed. Shotguns and pistols were the weapons used. A long-standing family feud led to the fight.

To every 100 persons in the United States there is a telephone

A BAPTISM OF BULLETS

Rebels Open Fire on the Palace at Havana.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE WAS DONE

Unsuccessful Attempts Made to Rescue General Rivera and to Capture a Notorious Spy.

New York, Nov. 29.—On Sunday morning, for the first time in the history of the Cuban war, rebel bullets sought the palace in Havana, says a dispatch to the Herald from Havana. The shots came from Casa Blanca, 800 yards across the entrance to the harbor, and while no one was hurt, the palace, with its electric lights, was a shining mark, and must have been hit. The Spanish authorities attempt to make light of the affair, but at the same time a reporter for La Lucha who wrote up and attempted to publish the facts in the case, was put in prison.

The attack on Casa Blanca was made by Brigadier-General Cardenas and 50 rebels. They entered the town shortly before midnight on horseback, and at the end of an hour each man led out of town a horse with one extra head appropriated, laden with clothing, provisions, silver plate and money. Before they left they sent two volleys across the narrow harbor entrance at the palace, then coolly went to a friend's house inside the Spanish lines and took supper. All this was under the guns of Cabanas and Moro.

It is learned from an inside source that the object of the rebels was to release General Ruiz Rivera, and hang a citizen named Fumiro who is known as a spy. They failed in the first object only because of some misconception of the appointed time on the part of confederates within the prison with whom arrangements had been made to admit them into the fortress. Fumiro managed to escape across the harbor.

The whole affair was well planned. General Cardenas came in the early evening with two columns along the seashore, and at 10 o'clock the men followed. They first visited Cabanas. When they saw that the arrangement had failed, the rebels went after Fumiro. He fled across the harbor and the rebels did not dare to follow. Then the rebels went to Casa de los Frailes, the priest's house, where they took blankets, silver plate and money.

This house is close to Moro castle. The priest made a great outcry, but no soldiers came. Then the rebels sacked the store of Fumiro, scouring money, gold. They also looted other stores. Working as quietly as possible, they approached a cavalry outpost, securing several horses.

For two hours they enjoyed themselves, then rode to the harbor and fired two volleys at the palace. This aroused the Spaniards for the first time, but by the time troops turned out the rebels had gone. The authorities made every effort to suppress the details of this raid, though an official report admitted that six rebels entered the town.

The rebels approached and fired upon Mariana last night. There was great excitement. The volunteers were called out, and with the troops returned the rebel fire. The residents were panic-stricken and locked themselves in their houses. The rebels did not succeed in entering the town. The lines have been strengthened all about Havana.

Correspondence received from the east states that General Gomez's marching men near Sagua, and is preparing to march westward to strike a potent blow before congress meets. Unusual activity of the rebels is reported from all quarters. The Spaniards are also making preparations for action, but as yet each avoids the other. Where and in what manner the blow that is coming will fall cannot be predicted, but it is more surely coming than autonomy.

General J. M. Rodriguez, command-in-chief of the western provinces, is out in a manifesto stating that he will accept nothing but independence. He contrasts the treatment of Cuban prisoners with that of Spanish prisoners, and says only the Spaniards under arms are considered as enemies. He promises equal rights to other Spaniards if independence is gained.

General Blanco's general shake-up of the police force throughout the island is causing some excitement. The heads of departments of police were nearly all changed. Wherever fraud or undue cruelty was discovered drastic measures were taken. Secretary-General Congo's knowledge and experience gained in America are of valuable assistance in the direction. Special reports from the Herald correspondents in various parts of the island state that the Spanish soldiers are as badly off as the pacificos and concentrados. In many places the troops have been forced by circumstances to beg from door to door. General Blanco is making every effort to relieve their condition, and to reform the hospital service.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—The unparalleled violence in the lower house of the reichsrath yesterday is about the only subject of conversation throughout Austria today. The German progressist party has published a note expressing regret at the outbreak, and disclaiming any responsibility for it.

Made a Clean Sweep.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The three remaining buildings spared by fire, which devastated the little town of Willow Springs two months ago, were totally destroyed by fire last night, while the members of the fire department were at a dance. The comparative isolation of the buildings prevented the blaze from spreading, and what now remains of the town was saved. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. It is spread around among a number of small retailers.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Its Present Condition Summed Up by Secretary Long.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The report of the secretary of the navy was made public today. It shows that the present effective fighting force of the navy consists of four battle-ships of the first class, two battle-ships of the second class, two armored cruisers, sixteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double-turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch-boat, one transport steamer and five torpedo-boats. There are under construction five battle-ships of the first class, sixteen torpedo-boats and one submarine boat.

There are 64 other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving and naval-reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors, and some unserviceable craft.

There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than 30 subsidized steamers, which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armament of main and second batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need.

These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels.

The country is congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities, the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world.

Five additional battle-ships are under construction, which should be completed by the end of the year 1899. One gunboat and 17 torpedo-boats are also under construction.

The first cost of the gunboats was about \$250,000 each. That of the cruisers nearly \$2,000,000 each. Bids for the torpedo-boats were from 16 firms, covering a variety of designs. The contracts of these 50-boat boats were awarded to the lowest bidders, as follows:

To Harlan & Hollingsworth, one 340-ton boat, at \$250,000; to Gas Engine & Power Company and Charles L. Seabury Co., consolidated, one 235-ton boat, at \$210,000; to Wolf & Zwicker iron works, one 247.5-ton boat, at \$214,500.

It is of interest to note the naval programmes of the principal foreign powers which show the great activity prevailing among them in the matter of naval construction.

NITROGLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Nearly Wrecked an Entire Town in Indiana.

Andersonville, Ind., Nov. 29.—Chesterville, Ind., was almost wiped off the map at an early hour this morning by an explosion of 80 quarts of nitro-glycerine in an oil field half a mile from town. James Gol's house, about 300 rods distant, was torn to pieces. The explosion tore a hole in the ground down to the water line. A three-ton engine was torn to fragments, and every animal in the neighborhood was killed instantly.

The little town of Chesterville is a mass of ruins. Every house was moved from its foundation, and windows were shattered, doors smashed in, every light put out and the plastering shaken from the walls. Several people were shaken out of bed.

At Dalesville, two miles away, and at Yorktown, five miles distant, the damage was almost as great. Many people were injured, and it is miraculous that many were not killed. The shock was felt 15 miles away. The damage cannot be estimated.

Will Fasten Durrant's Execution.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Acting Attorney-General Carter has received word from Attorney-General Fitzgerald that he will advise Warden Hale to carry out the execution of Durrant, regardless of any legal proceedings that may be instituted by Durrant's attorneys, after the present legal quibble has been decided. Durrant will be re-sentenced as soon as the controversy now pending is settled, after which the attorney-general of the state believes no legal step can accomplish further delay in the proposed execution of the prisoner.

Marshal Blanco's Assurance.

Madrid Nov. 29.—Marshal Blanco has cabled to the cabinet an assurance that he will be the arbitrator in connection with the customs tariff, and that the interests of the peninsula shall not suffer thereby.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States of Oregon.

Willamette valley fall-down grain is looking fine.

Several Oregon towns report "not a vacant house."

The late storm was the severest known in many years in Clatsop county.

Last week five carloads of wheat and five carloads of wood were shipped from Sheridan, in Yamhill county.

A Medford man has sold 10 carloads of Ben Davis apples to a New York firm for 75 cents a box, f. o. b.

A Buck Hollow rancher raised \$300 worth of silver-skin onions on one acre of land in Sherman county this year, and sold the crop for cash.

The run of steelhead salmon in Coos bay has commenced. Quite a number were brought from Coos river to Marshfield last week, and were sold for 50 cents each.

Three steamers now ply between Yaquina and San Francisco, the President, Truckee and Scotia. The latter carries only stone, while the others carry all kinds of freight.

The financial condition of Grant county shows some improvement. Treasurer Heselbine has funds on hand for the redemption of outstanding warrants bearing date of registration prior to January 24, 1891.

State Treasurer Melcham's account with the several counties of the state shows that Baker, Benton, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Grant, Jackson, Klamath, Lincoln, Umatilla and Willamette have paid their taxes and interest in full for 1896.

A Grant county paper says more wheat has been threshed in the surrounding country this year than ever before, and that enough of it will be ground into flour to supply Grant county with flour until next season. Usually it has been necessary to bring in flour.

The apple crop on Burnt river is reported to be three times that of last year and of good quality. The price, also, shows a very material advance over last year's. Last season's yield brought 40 cents a box, which this year has advanced to 75 cents, nearly double.

Both dwelling and business houses are needed in Vale, Malheur county, says the Advocate. Every available room in town is occupied, and the great demand for more is increasing daily. Little three and four room cottages that can be built at a cost not to exceed \$200 each will bring from \$5 to \$8 a month rent.

Samples of Eastern oysters that were planted in Yaquina bay have been on exhibition in Newport. The oysters have increased very much in size, and have improved much in flavor, oyster experts say, but whether or not spawn discovered on mussel shells and other objects near them is the product of the foreign or native oyster cannot yet be determined. Samples were sent East two weeks ago for settling this point, but no report has yet been received.

Washington.

There is a good demand for logs on Gray's harbor.

The lumber shipments from Washington in October by rail were 750 cars.

The shingle shipments from Washington in October were 1,866 cars, or 298,660,000 shingles, notwithstanding the car shortage and drop in prices.

A Gray's harbor fisherman says that the falling-off of the catch in silverside salmon there this season is fully 50 per cent. The pack of the cannery at Aberdeen is only 10,000 cases, against 21,000 last year. The new hatchery on the Chehalis river will, it is expected, check this diminution in supply and restore the industry.

Washington has a law against alien ownership of land in that state. A Scotch company is desirous of building a beet-sugar factory near Spokane, and this law stands in the way. There is a case in the supreme court of Washington at the present time which will determine whether the law is constitutional or not, or whether aliens can own land in the state or not.

By the breaking of a sheer boom at Stanwood, in Snohomish county, the other day, between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of logs went out into the Sound, and that of this amount probably 500,000 feet will go out to sea through Deception pass. The boom company expects to be able to save all except those carried out to sea by the tides.

The state auditor has had printed in pamphlet form the opinions of the attorney-general relative to revenue and taxation. These pamphlets will be forwarded to the different county treasurers throughout the state. So many inquiries were received by the state auditor relative to the construction of the revenue law that this step was deemed advisable.

The famous Ruby creek, over which there was so much excitement 16 years ago, promises to furnish the state with another rich district. A resident of Burlington was in Mount Vernon last week and brought with him and sold to the bank a little over \$1,000 in coarse gold taken out of placer claims on Canyon creek, a branch of Ruby creek.

W. A. Woodin and others, who were contemplating building a shingle mill in Fairhaven, have changed their minds, and will put up a salmon cannery with a capacity of 20,000 cases.