

OREGON COURIER

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY.....OREGON

THE NEWS RESUME

A DIGEST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns—At Home and Abroad.

Captain-General Weyler has decided to release Rev. Alberto Diaz and his brother Alfred from custody, on condition that they will leave Cuba immediately.

The trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan has commenced at Newport. The speed made in securing a jury astonished the court and the counsel on both sides.

Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, issued an address to the people of the United States, in which he declares that the introduction now of reforms in Cuba by the Spanish government will have no effect upon the revolution.

The Rome Tribuna, commenting upon the rupture of the peace negotiations between Abyssinia and Italy, violently attacks the government, declaring the ministers to be responsible for the "dishonor suffered by Italy through King Menelik's attitude."

The schooner Prosper, Captain Hulm, returned to San Francisco to have a leak repaired. She started for Cook's inlet on April 6 with a number of gold hunters, and was about 300 miles up the coast when a leak was sprung forward, on the evening of April 17.

A dispatch from Ottawa to the London Times says: Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the premier, has announced the resignation of the ministers will be handed in a few days. It is expected Sir Charles Tupper will be the new premier.

An official dispatch from Batavia says the endangered post in Achin territory has been relieved, after a fight with the rebels under Toekodjohan, who lost 70 killed and had 300 wounded. The Dutch loss was one officer wounded and 33 soldiers killed and wounded.

Baron von Hammerstein, the former editor of *Beun Zeitung*, Berlin, and leader of the conservative party, was sentenced to three years penal servitude, to be deprived of civil rights for five years and pay 1,500,000 marks. The charges against him were forgery, fraud and breach of trust.

A movement is on foot in Chicago for the purpose of crystallizing public opinion against an exclusive arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The measure is being vigorously pushed by many prominent citizens who desire that arbitration treaties shall be made with every nation, instead of England alone.

Chief Washakie and the principal men of the Shoshone tribe and Chief Sharp Nose and the leading men of the Arapahoes have just closed their council with Indian Inspector McLaughlin regarding the purchase by the government of the Big Horn hot springs. The two tribes have agreed to accept \$60,000 for the territory five miles by ten, embracing the springs.

Colonel Caleb Dorsey, of Oakdale, Cal., a wealthy and prominent mine owner and rancher, was shot and killed at the Dorsey mine, 11 miles from Columbia, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, by his mining partner, J. T. Newcomer, over a dispute that ensued upon Dorsey's charging Newcomer with cleaning up and misappropriating the amalgam without the colonel's knowledge.

Wesley Dawes and C. S. Givens, of Jefferson county, Tenn., accused of the murder of Givens' wife, have been lodged in the Knox county jail for safe keeping, as violence was feared unless the prisoners were removed from the scene of the crime. Dawes is a nephew of Givens, and has made a confession of the murder, stating that he had been persuaded to do it by his uncle, who had tired of his wife and was infatuated with another woman. The deed was committed with a double-barreled shotgun while Mrs. Givens was at her window sewing, having been enticed there by her husband.

It is again positively denied that negotiations are in progress between Madrid and Washington on the subject of granting home rule to Cuba. Senor Canovas de Castillo, the premier, says the reforms projected for Cuba will be applied only when circumstances are in favor of such a movement. The premier also says the reforms would not be applied to Cuba until asked for by Captain-General Weyler, who has said nothing on the subject. Senor de Castillo says he will not be a party to a bourse maneuver by keeping silent regarding this report.

The New York Herald says: Through special correspondence, news of important executions in San Domingo has reached the United States. The minister of war, General Ramon Castillo, and Jose Estay, governor of the province of Macoris, were executed at Macoris, on March 28, by order of Ulysses Horeaux, of San Domingo, General Pardo, boarded the steamer *Presidente* with 150 soldiers, went to Macoris, and at 5 o'clock in the morning of the day mentioned, had the officials shot. About 7,000 Cubans have fled to San Domingo during the last six months.

From Menominee, Mich., comes word

that the Menominee and Fencé rivers are out of their banks, and the floods are causing heavy losses to logging interests. The logging camp of Isaac Monroe, on Fencé river, has been flooded, caused by a log jam, and the employes barely escaped. The camp with its equipment and provisions was swept away. Many farmers in the Menominee valley have been driven from home, and have suffered great loss in stock and crops. One hundred men are guarding the log booms at various points on the river. The backwater in this city has driven sewage into the city water mains, and 50 cases of typhoid fever have resulted.

There was a large increase in Berlin during the past week of deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

Russia has ordered seven ironclads and ten cruisers for her Pacific fleet, in view of Japan's extensive naval preparations.

The conference for international arbitration held in Washington, which has been a very harmonious one, has just closed.

The battleship *Massachusetts* made 16.15 knots on her trial trip in Boston harbor, and her builders win a bonus of \$100,000.

A crap game on Grant avenue in San Francisco was held up by two men. About \$150 was taken. They were captured by the police soon after.

Miss Laura White created a sensation in Ardmore, L. T., by publicly horsewhipping Professor Linn, a druggist, because he had charged her with theft.

A Rome dispatch says the cabinet has decided against the campaign in Abyssinia in the autumn, on the ground that such a course would be disastrous to Italy.

It is said in Washington that there is a strong possibility that the delegates from territories who have statehood bills in charge will not attempt to secure congressional action until the next session.

A dispatch from Panama says: Some fears are entertained here that trouble will occur when the elections for deputies takes place. The members of the liberal party will vote for the first time since 1885.

A serious conflict between Christians and Turks has occurred at Episkopi, island of Crete. There were two days' fighting, and fifty persons were killed and wounded. The Cretans have appealed to Greece for aid.

In Houghton, Mich., sixty trammers have struck in Quincy mine to enforce a demand for higher wages. The mine is still in operation, but the trouble will probably extend to the miners of the Quincy and other mines.

In Glasgow, Scotland, the steamer *Maraden* collided with the British bark *Firth of Solway*, near Kiah lightship, causing the latter to sink. Thirteen of the crew and Captain Kendrick's wife and child were drowned.

The London Chronicle has a dispatch from Brussels, which says that the Baroness Herri, a lady 80 years old, was strangled, her body mutilated and her house robbed at Ixella, a fashionable suburb. The murderer escaped.

The treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, will be approximately \$25,000,000. This is the opinion of officials and others best qualified to make an intelligent estimate of the result of the fiscal operations of the year.

A Madrid dispatch says the minister of finance, Senor Juan Navarro, has notified the cabinet of the necessity of relief measures on account of the prolonged drought, which has caused a rapid rise in the price of cereals, also injuring livestock.

A \$10,000,000 bicycle trust is being formed in New York. A prominent member says the trust will cut the price of high-grade wheels from \$100 to about \$65, eliminating jobbers' profits and advertising expenses, and will make money at that.

Senator Warren, from the committee on claims, has reported the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the payment of the French spoliation claims, which have been allowed by the court of claims. It carries an appropriation of \$1,020,000.

A mob of armed men, about fifteen in number, entered the jail at McMinnville, Tenn., dragged the jailer from his bed and forced him to give up the keys. William and Victor Hollis were taken from the jail, carried on horseback five miles from McMinnville and hanged.

A Louisville & Nashville fruit train and the Evansville & Terre Haute passenger train collided at a crossing near Mount Vernon, Ind. Alexander Driscoll, a brakeman, was killed; James Covington, an engineer, and F. R. Thompson, a brakeman, were seriously injured.

The two associations of manufacturers of wire and cut nails have closed a three days' conference in Chicago. In consequence of the rise in the steel market, it was decided to raise the price of both wire and cut nails 15 cents per hundred weight, to take effect May 1.

Senator McBride has secured a provision appropriating \$50,000 for continuing the work at the Cascades, \$20,000 of which shall be used for extending the walls of the lock, so that it may be opened for commerce. The appropriation is intended to secure the building of another lock.

While leaving work at lock 9, a skiff which contained nine men, upset and three were drowned at Charleston, W. Va. The dead are: Henry Mahan, colored, of Gallipolis, O.; Richard Dickinson, colored, former home unknown; Jordan, white, 16 years old. The other six swam ashore.

EXPULSION OF KNAPP

TURKISH GOVERNMENT WENT BACK ON ITS PROMISES.

Missionary Was Imprisoned at Alexandretta, but When a Battleship Was Sent for, Was Released—To Be Thoroughly Investigated.

Constantinople, April 29.—Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities without trial, on the charge of having incited the Armenians to rebel against Turkish rule, was surrendered to the United States consul at Alexandretta. Details of the affair which reached here show that the step was not taken until the United States warship had been telegraphed for.

Knapp will probably, by the advice of the United States representatives, come to this city and have his conduct at Bitlis investigated before the charge d'affaires.

Mr. Knapp, as already cabled, was expelled from Bitlis about a month ago, in spite of the agreement reached between United States Minister Terrell and the Turkish government (after the charges against Mr. Knapp had been discussed) that the American missionary should not leave his post until April 1 or until the roads were tolerably free from snow, in order that he might be able to take his family with him.

As it was the missionary was compelled to leave Bitlis before the time agreed upon and without his family. When he reached Diarbekir, in custody, the news was telegraphed here, and the Turkish government positively asserted that Mr. Knapp was the "guest of the wali of that place and not a prisoner." It is now stated that the missionary has been a prisoner throughout his journey to the coast, and that the wali of Aleppo detained him at that place five days, while making futile efforts to make him sign an agreement not to return to Bitlis. Mr. Knapp steadily refused to sign any such agreement, on the ground that he had committed no crime and had in no way broken the laws of the country, and that the charges brought against him were entirely unfounded. He also distinctly gave the wali to understand that he intended to protest to the United States government against his expulsion from Bitlis, and his treatment in general, and to hold the Turkish authorities responsible for the safety of his family.

When the wali saw it was useless to continue his attempts to get Mr. Knapp to sign the agreement mentioned the missionary was allowed to proceed, still treated as a prisoner, to Alexandretta.

Mr. Riddle, during the past few days, it is understood, has been in communication with Washington regarding the case of Mr. Knapp, and it is believed that a most searching inquiry will be made into all the circumstances attending the expulsion of the American missionary from Bitlis in order that no doubt shall remain as to who is to blame in the matter, and in order to establish a precedent which may serve as a guide, should further and similar occurrences be reported.

FOUR TONS EXPLODED.

Giant Powder in Treadwell Magazine Property.

Port Townsend, Wash., April 29.—The steamer *Al-Ki* arrived tonight from Juneau and Sitka, with forty passengers and a light cargo of freight. From papers brought down it is learned that four tons of giant powder exploded in the magazine property of the Treadwell Mining Company at 1 o'clock on the morning of April 16. As only Nightwatchman William Cata was there, he alone was killed. One of the papers says:

"A visit to the spot in the morning, as soon as it became light, disclosed a hole in the ground twelve or fifteen feet deep, fifteen feet wide and about twice as long. The snow for a space of forty acres in extent, was strewn with small pieces of wood, not one piece of which could be found larger than one's finger. The awful force of the powder was shown by the trees and stumps in the immediate vicinity being uprooted and tossed downhill. A huge bank of snow lying at the back of the house was shoved up the hill en masse a distance of several feet, and a stump three feet in diameter, situated a short distance away, was split in twain. The most diligent search for particles of the remains of the unfortunate man resulted in finding one eye, a piece of the skull with skin and hair attached, the size of a half dollar, and a piece of skin about as large as the palm of a man's hand.

"The explosion occurred on Douglas island, three miles across the bay from Juneau, but in the latter city many windows were broken by the shock.

Peaceful Settlement.

London, April 29.—First Lord of the Treasury A. J. Balfour, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader, said in the house of commons today that the arrangements for consideration of the arbitration respecting Venezuela and other questions are the matters that Great Britain and the United States had in view during the recent negotiations. Balfour added that the last communication from the United States arrived on Friday and was now under consideration. Balfour said the government would deal with both the general question of arbitration and also with a special question connected with Venezuela, and it was confidently hoped that by patience and tact on both sides a peaceful solution of the matter will be attained.

—A well hen, if not too fat, is full of life. Sick hens mope.

CYCLONE IN KANSAS.

A Death-Dealing Storm Swept a Part of the State.

Kansas City, April 28.—A special to the Times from Topeka says five persons at least were killed outright, three were fatally and seventeen seriously injured, and great destruction of property was wrought, by a cyclone which passed over Clay county last night. The dead are:

Frank Peterson, wife and child; Mrs. Ole Halverson, and a grandchild of Peter Anderson.

The injured belong to the families of John Morris, F. Welkin, Peter Anderson and H. Gardner.

Passengers on the Rock Island train from the Northwest this afternoon brought partial details of the cyclone. It started about six miles south of Clifton and went in a northeasterly direction for twelve or fifteen miles, then lost its force by spreading. It passed about half way between Clifton and Morganville. Its track varied from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile in width. It tore through a farming community and left nothing standing. Houses and barns were wrecked, trees torn up or broken, fences leveled and haystacks blown in every direction. The cyclone was followed by a terrific rain storm, which lasted several hours, flooding the devastated district.

The cyclone took the people unawares. There had been indications of a heavy rain all day, with local showers, but nobody expected a storm. So far as learned, the victims were in their houses, and most of them had retired.

A large number of cattle and horses were killed. The fruit in the storm's path was ruined. Heart-rending tales of suffering are told by all persons who visited the scene of the storm. Many of the injured lay all night pinned down by wreckage or paralyzed in the mud, while others crawled or hobbled across the country to the houses of neighbors. In several instances people were lifted into the air by the cyclone and carried for a distance, and then suddenly dropped. Buildings were lifted up and then hurled to the ground with force enough to demolish them.

LAI D LOW BY FLAMES.

Cripple Creek, Colorado, Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

Cripple Creek, Colo., April 28.—An angry courtesan threw a lamp at her lover at 1 o'clock today, and \$1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed in three hours. The lamp hit the stove, igniting the oil and setting fire to the furniture. In a few minutes, the building was in flames. This was Gough's dance hall, on Myers avenue, near Third street. In a very short time, the adjoining buildings had caught despite the efforts of the fire department. It soon became evident that the conflagration was to be a big one, but no one thought it would reach such an area.

One million dollars is a conservative estimate of the damage done by fire this afternoon, though some estimates are as high as \$2,000,000. The amount of insurance, as nearly as can be arrived at, will not exceed \$250,000.

The fire started about 1 o'clock, and by 4 o'clock it had demolished the blocks between Third and Fifth on Myers, between Third and Fifth on Bennett, stopping just this side of the new Midland depot and warehouse, and between Third and Fifth on Carr, with the exception of a few buildings on the Third street side. Nearly all the buildings between Third and Fifth on Eaton were destroyed. Many people lost everything they had.

The people not affected have offered shelter to the homeless, of which there are several hundred. The First National bank was doing business in another part of town while its building was burning. The burnt district is to be rebuilt at once with brick and stone.

It is thought the fire was the work of incendiaries and for the purpose of robbery. Several suspects have been arrested.

STATUE OF GRANT.

Unveiled at Brooklyn, With Impressive Ceremonies.

Brooklyn, April 28.—The Union League equestrian statue of Ulysses S. Grant was unveiled this afternoon. The bronze statue, which is the work of W. Ordway Partridge, is colossal, measuring from the hoof of the horse, where it rests on the granite pedestal to the top of the hat, fifteen feet and eight inches. The pedestal is sixteen feet high, and the entire height of the statue is thirty-one feet eight inches.

The dedication today was made the occasion of a splendid military pageant, 10,000 soldiers of the United States army, the National Guard of New York and sailors and marines from the navy-yard being in line. The Grand Army of the Republic was largely represented. When the procession reached the clubhouse, Governor Morton and staff, who were in waiting, were loudly cheered. After the bands had played the "Coronation March" and other American national airs, General Stewart Woodford, president of the Union League Club, presented the statue to Mayor Frederick W. Wurster as the representative of Brooklyn. As General Woodford stepped to the platform Ulysses S. Grant, a grandson of the general, pulled a string and the statue was exposed amidst cheering from 20,000 throats. General Horace Porter delivered the oration.

Fogger's Chance for Life.

Memphis, Tenn., April 27.—A. K. Ward, the noted forger has been granted bail in the sum of \$25,000. Ward has been in the hospital for several weeks and may never be brought to trial before an earthly court.

SEALERS' HARD LINES

TWO MEN ADRIFT FOR SIX DAYS IN A SMALL CANOE.

Their Feet, Hands and Legs Frozen—Six Indians of a Sealing Schooner's Crew Reported Lost While Off Cape Flattery.

Port Townsend, Wash., April 30.—The steamer *Al-Ki*, from Alaska, brought to this place last night two sealers, who tell a story of much privation and suffering. They are Gus Peterson, a Swede, and a half-breed called "Siwash Jimmie." They left Victoria January 23 in a sealing schooner, the *City of San Diego*. On the 4th of April, the two men, while out hunting seals, were lost in a blinding snowstorm, and driven before the wind all night in a small canoe. When daylight came, the schooner was not in sight, and the two men were out of sight of land, with nothing to eat but raw frozen seal meat. For six days and nights they drifted, until finally went on the Alaskan beach, 100 miles west of Sitka, with feet, legs and hands frozen stiff. They were picked up by kindly disposed Indians, who cared for them until they were able to be taken to Sitka, from which place they came here on the *Al-Ki*. As the schooner *City of San Diego* has not been sighted since the night of the storm, Peterson is of the opinion that she is lost. She had eighty skins at the time the men left her.

Word reached here today from Neah bay that six Indian sealers of the schooner *Deeahks*, which carried a full Indian crew, were lost while sealing off Cape Flattery. The six men left the schooner in two canoes five days ago, and have not since been seen. After a prolonged search they were given up, and the schooner returned to Neah bay and reported the loss. The Indians are very superstitious over such a thing, and are now bemoaning the hard luck which they say is sure to follow the mishap. They say they will now have bad luck during the rest of the sealing season.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Sixty Other Committeemen Have Received Various Sentences.

London, April 30.—The Chartered South African Company has a cablegram from Johannesburg giving further details of the judgment of the high court at Pretoria in the case of the members of the reform committee. This dispatch states that in addition to the sentence of death passed upon John Hays Hammond and other leaders of the reform committee, sixty other members have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a fine of £2,000 and three years' subsequent banishment. The dispatch adds: "There is great excitement in Johannesburg and unless the sentences are speedily commuted trouble is expected."

The Times says in an article on the judgment of the Pretoria court: "The sentences were a complete surprise, but were regarded with equanimity solely because it was perceived that they could not be executed. This applied with equal force to the monstrous sentence against the other prisoners (those sentenced to death). "We rely on President Kruger's common sense. To execute these sentences would be a crime from which we gladly believe Kruger would shrink. It would be an egregious error. It is hardly necessary to discuss the certain consequences of the execution of the sentences. The putting them to death would kindle a blood feud between the English and the Transvaal Boers. No sober politician can doubt the ultimate issue of a conflict between Great Britain and the Transvaal, whatever its alliances."

IN WASHINGTON COURTS.

County Treasurer Not Required to Show Cash for Commissioners.

Chehalis, Wash., April 30.—The superior court today passed upon a case in which county officials all over the state have taken much interest. It was in the matter of the application of the county commissioners for a writ to compel Treasurer Maynard to exhibit the county funds in his possession. In January the board accepted, in quarterly settlement, certified checks and certificates of deposit as cash. In February it again demanded an accounting, and refused to count anything but cash. The treasurer refused to bring the funds to the office of the board to be counted, but offered to take the commissioners to the banks and exhibit his funds there. Then the board asked for a writ. Judge Langhorne denied the application today, holding that the commissioners could not demand an accounting, except at the times provided by law; that certified checks and certificates of deposits are money under the statute, but if the commissioners arbitrarily demanded to count the cash they might do so at the banks, but could not require the treasurer to take money from the banks to his office for exhibition to the board. The treasurer was sustained on every point.

A Murderer Escapes.

Topeka, Kan., April 30.—Bill West, charged with the murder of United States Marshal Kenny, in Indian territory, escaped jail here today, through an outside confederate, who saved the bar and with a key made from an impression on soap unlocked several cells. The sheriff at 4:30 A. M. found half a dozen prisoners in the corridor unable to squeeze through the opening in the window.

Colonel Brown, who has published the Basin Times for the past two years, has decided to remove to Butte and will publish the Butte Times.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Routine Work of the Fifty-Fourth Session—Senate.

Washington, April 27.—The movement for international arbitration was referred to in the prayer of Rev. Hugh Johnson, in the senate today: "Let the armies be disbanded; let the world be at peace," he invoked. The sundry civil bill was taken up. At 2 o'clock the bond resolution was laid before the senate, and Peffer, its author, proposed modifications to meet the criticism in the recent speech of Hill. A Venezuela debate came up from the item of the sundry civil bill was reached, authorizing the Venezuela commission to pay rent for its quarters out of the \$10,000 appropriated for its expenses. Gorman suggested that legislation was in order. In great haste and a great emergency, congress had appropriated \$100,000, at the suggestion of the president, for the purpose, as was supposed, of preventing a war. But now it appeared that the legislation was not effective in getting quarters for the commission.

Washington, April 29.—Chandler presented a supplemental report concerning alleged election frauds in Alabama, and the naval appropriation bill was then taken up. The main features of the bill are the items for four sea-going coast-line battleships, designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, and to cost \$3,750,000 each; three torpedo-boats having a speed of thirty knots, to cost \$800,000, and ten torpedo-boats to cost \$500,000. Quay offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers from \$250,000 to \$400,000. Gorman commented on the delay in furnishing guns at the Washington navy-yard. At one time the work had been much expedited, probably as a result of the war talk, but of late the contractors had failed to furnish the jackets, etc., of guns, and this had occasioned delay. Stewart remarked that there was \$280,000,000 cash balance in the treasury. "Yes, and considerable silver also," said Gorman. After further debate, Quay's amendment was agreed to.

Washington, April 30.—The senate was plunged into an exciting financial debate today after several weeks of serene and formal procedure on appropriation bills. The naval appropriation bill was under consideration and the item for four battleships, to cost \$15,000,000, served as a text for a speech by Gorman, pointing out that the revenues of the government are less than the receipts. Gorman's statement brought out an animated controversy, in which Sherman, Hale and Chandler joined issues with the Maryland senator as to the responsibility for the failure of tariff legislation in the present congress. Gorman's speech and the frequent heated party colloquy it developed, attracted great interest. The battleships item was not completed when the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Washington, April 27.—This was private-bill day. By unanimous consent bills were passed empowering the city of Tucson, A. T., to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the construction of a water and sewer system, and to authorize the return, free of duty, of articles exported for exhibition purposes. Jones presented a report on the contested election case of Cornett vs. Swanson, of the fifth Virginia district, in favor of the Democratic sitting member. The pension bills favorably acted upon Friday night were passed. Among them was one to pension the widow of the late Brigadier-General Ferdinand Vanderever, at the rate of \$50 per month. The house then proceeded with the debate on the pension bill, and adjourned at 6:30.

Washington, April 29.—This was District of Columbia day in the house, and the general pension bill was side-tracked under an arrangement to give the district the first two hours. Several district bills were passed. Henderson, chairman of the committee on judiciary, gave notice that he would call up the bankruptcy bill tomorrow as soon as the pension bill was disposed of. Henderson, from the committee on rules, then, at 1:30 P. M. brought in a special order for the consideration of the Pickler pension bill for one and one-half hours this afternoon, under the five-minute rule, the previous question then to be considered as ordered on the bill and pending amendments, with a provision for a final vote tomorrow, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Washington, April 30.—The house today passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The Republicans and Populists voted solidly in favor of the measure, and the Democrats, with six exceptions, solidly against it. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that veterans otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the Confederate army, provided they joined the Union forces ninety days before Lee's surrender. The bankruptcy bill was taken up under a special order providing for a vote Saturday at 4 o'clock. Quite a number of minor bills were passed before the regular order was demanded—among them a bill to restore the lands embraced in the Fort Lewis military reservation, Colorado, to the public domain.

Secretary Carlisle has issued an order to the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia to coin \$50,000 in pennies, nickels and dimes for distribution on the Pacific coast. The object is to introduce these smaller coins in California. The present order was made at the request of the subtreasury at San Francisco.

—The Connecticut, the principle stream of New England, is 450 miles in length.