

Oregon City Courier.

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY.....OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events
In Condensed Form From
Both Continents.

The celebration in honor of Oregon's martyred missionary, Dr. Marcus Whitman, was begun in Walla Walla, Wash., Monday. Large crowds were in attendance. The opening address was made by Rev. L. H. Hallock. A monument is to be erected over the grave of Dr. Whitman.

Senator Lodge, of the committee on foreign relations, was at the state department early in the week. He would say nothing about the Cuban situation except that the committee had accomplished a great deal. The first business would be to confirm the annexation of Hawaii, which would be done by ratifying the treaty, or by legislation.

Ex-Senator Corbett and wife of Oregon, have arrived in Washington for the session. The Post, of that city, says that the committee on elections will hold a meeting the first week of the session and report favorably on Corbett's case, and that party lines will not be sharply drawn, which will mean that Corbett would get his seat.

Asphyxiation caused the death of three men in the Grand Trunk railway tunnel at Port Huron, Mich. The train which was being hauled through to the Canadian side, broke in two. The engine backed down to get the detached portion of the train, but for hours nothing was heard of the crew. Finally a searching party found the dead bodies, and also rescued two brakemen, in an unconscious condition. Three members of the searching party were also overcome, but were rescued by another party. The tunnel gas arises from the hard coal used by the locomotives.

Colonel Domville, M. P., who went north in the interest of the Klondike-Yukon Stewart Company, of London, says his company will build a wagon road through White pass, placing steel bridges over the canyons. Work is to commence immediately, and the road is to be ready by February. They will build steamers to run from Lake Bennett to White Horse rapids, around which they will have a tramway. From the end of this tramway they will have steamers to run direct to Dawson. These steamers, he says, will be ready when the river opens. The wagon road through White pass is to be followed immediately by a railway.

One of the bills that will be pushed in the coming session of congress is that introduced by Representative Shafrath, of Colorado, which provides for changing the time when congress shall meet. It is a very sensible bill, and ought to be passed. The first session of congress after an election would be in the January following the election in November. This session could last as long as would be necessary. The congress elected in November could legislate before another election was on hand. The second session could meet in December previous to the coming congressional election, and the congress would expire before the election took place. As the matter now stands the first session of congress is given over to politics by representatives who wish to be re-elected. The short session is often a discredited and defeated congress and oftentimes enacts very bad legislation because it will not be called to account before the people. Possibly, Mr. Shafrath's bill will get a hearing, though such reforms as this move very slowly.

Postmaster-General Gary is receiving many letters regarding the postal-savings bank proposition strongly urged by him in his annual report.

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 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.

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.

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 what degree of blood shall constitute Indian, and to what extent adopted Indians shall be entitled to governmental support, in matters of education.

SWEPT BY THE GALE.

A Fearful Storm Raging Off the English Coast.

London, Dec. 1.—The gale which swept the English coast yesterday, doing great damage at many places, raged all night. In many places it was almost cyclonic in its violence, and the long list of disasters includes a large loss of life, many wrecks of large vessels and the loss of scores, if not hundreds of smaller craft, with serious damage to property ashore at many important towns.

At Norfolk, Bacton and Happisburg five vessels, as yet unidentified, went down and the crews of all perished. A number of bodies have been washed ashore near Yarmouth. The brig Rugby was wrecked off Hemsby. The coast guard made desperate efforts to save the crew, and succeeded in getting a line on board. A dying woman was "rocketed" in safety, and then the brig capsized, all the rest of the ship's company perishing.

A large steam collier dashed upon Flamborough head, the famous promontory on the North sea coast, floated off, and then foundered, with all on board.

A steamer not identified was wrecked on the Birdlington sands, with her entire company.

Last evening the steamer Rose of Devon went on the rocks near Red Ruth, Cornwall, where she pounded all night long, her crew of 12 perishing. This morning the bodies of the captain and seamen, all wearing lifebelts, were washed ashore.

The British ship Larnica, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Moretown bay, about 18 miles northwest of Preston. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. Johns, N. B., November 1, for Fleetwood.

Phenomenally high tides are reported in many localities. The district near the mouth of the Thames has suffered severely, several townships being partly submerged. The Sherness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal were inundated.

Scarcely a vestige remains in sight of Lord Nelson's old flagship, the *Foudroyant*, long fast in the sands of Blackpool. There is a lot of wreckage near the Goodwin sands.

Immense damage has been done to government property at Sherness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal. Several thousand troops were hurriedly ordered out today to remove thousands of pounds worth of ammunition and stores from the wharves and sheds to places of safety. The tide continued to rise, and invaded some of the workshops, quenched the engines and stopped the electric lights. The workmen were obliged to go home, wading knee deep.

Six vessels were wrecked between Yarmouth and Bacton, only a few miles apart, on the Norfolk coast, and 25 lives were lost.

The brig *Vedra* stranded at Bacton. The storm tore out her masts, and when the rocket line was fired, the crew was unable to haul it in. Finally the line dragged them into the surf, and three out of seven were drowned.

Rochester and Strood, on the Midway, out 30 miles south of London, have suffered severely. At Rochester the gas works are flooded and the town is in darkness; the gale is now traveling southward and traversing various parts of the Continent. Very rough weather is reported along the north coast of France.

A dispatch from Liverpool says that during the gale the Russian ship *Nikolai*, Captain Karlson, stranded on a treacherous bank near Formby, south of Southport. After fearful experiences her sails were blown away and the vessel was so damaged as to be uncontrollable. One of the crew, a man named Karlston, was swept overboard and drowned. The captain says no one on board slept for four days. The vessel will probably become a wreck.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Blaze on Lake Steamer Extends to Docks, With Fearful Results.

Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 1.—Late to night a fire broke out on the steamer *Nahanta*, and before it could be controlled it spread to the ore docks, the largest in the world. Two of the docks are on fire, and the others are threatened with destruction. Two of the crew of the steamer, whose names cannot be learned, are known to be lost, and several others injured. The steamer was lying at the dock loading ore. Shortly before midnight, the crew discovered that the vessel was on fire. The crew made every effort to quench the flames, but a brisk wind was blowing and spread the fire with great rapidity. From the steamer the fire spread to Dock No. 4, which was partly loaded with ore and lumber. The lumber was soon a mass of flames, and from this it spread to the next dock. The fire is still burning fiercely. The loss will be fully \$300,000.

United States Warns Germany.—Berlin, Nov. 30.—The state department at Washington has requested Ambassador White to ascertain the intentions of Germany with respect to the claims of Herr Luder, whose recent imprisonment in Hayti caused friction between the German and Haytian governments.

Nicaragua Canal Commission.—New York, Dec. 1.—C. S. Wheeler, who was assistant engineer of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, has accepted the position of chief engineer of the Nicaragua canal commission. The expedition will sail Sunday next, it is said.

Will Emigrate to Mexico.—Kansas City, Dec. 1.—A special from Muskogee, I. T., says: The Choctaws and Creeks, who have been in council, have determined to organize a colony and emigrate to Mexico.

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 Celine, 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 drifits 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 piles futher 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 mounted police was no better than 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 newspapermen aboard, among them Sam 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 26. Captain Hanson, with two Indians, who had left Fort Yukon, beat us into Dawson by about an hour and a half."

"Hanson gathered the Dawson City miners together and made a short speech, in which he advised all who did not have provisions to last them all winter to either get out of the country to civilization or try and reach points in the Yukon country where it was known that food could be found."

"That night was the greatest one in the history of Dawson City. The miners, as soon as they had heard the news, made hasty preparations to get out, and tonight saw goldseekers and men who can today sell out for thousands, leaving by the hundreds for down the river and up the river."

Montevideo, Nov. 30.—A monster meeting of native Uruguayans and foreigners was held in favor of the candidacy of Senor Cuestas for the presidency. His opponents interfered, and a great tumult ensued, in which several were killed and many injured.

TO SHUT US OUT.

France Will Put High Duties on Certain American Goods.

New York, Dec. 1.—The authorities in Washington, according to the correspondent of the Herald, have been informed that France, while ostensibly engaged in negotiations with this government for a reciprocity treaty, is taking steps to place a prohibitory tariff upon some American products. The state department has been notified that a bill is pending in the legislative assembly of France imposing a high duty upon certain products, which will practically make that country a closed market, so far as the United States is concerned. Ambassador Porter probably will be requested to make an earnest protest against the measure.

This bill may cause the authorities here to go slow in negotiations for the reciprocity agreement. The department has received no reply to its proposition that in exchange for a lower tariff on French wines the French government shall remove the prohibition against the importation of American cattle. Unless this concession be granted, the measure referred to may be defeated and the reciprocity negotiations come to naught. Should this happen, the French government may retaliate by imposing the maximum tariff under its laws upon American products which now enter under the minimum tariff. As these products are few, however, the authorities are not greatly disturbed over the outlook.

Dr. Van Hollenben, the new German ambassador to the United States, will be formally presented to the president tomorrow. He is expected to make representations in regard to the tariff. The state department is informed that Baron von Hollenben's instructions contain propositions designated to lead to a reciprocity arrangement. It is believed the United States will require in return for any concession the removal or abatement at least of restrictions now imposed upon the importation into Germany of American cattle and beef.

The German government, of course, will direct its efforts in the direction of securing the repeal of the bounty section of the tariff law, which clearly affects Germany's sugar interests. Many representations on this subject have been made already by the German authorities. It is not likely, however, that the president will recommend any restriction of the tariff law, and apparently the only way in which the German government can secure an advantage for her industries would be to enter into a reciprocity agreement.

Officials are speculating on the attitude of the agrarian interests of the German empire and the German emperor, who favors the agrarian party upon their proposition to be submitted. So far as they have gone the outlook is not favorable.

MASSACRE OF INNOCENTS.

Terrible Mortality Among the Cuban Concentrations.

New York, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: The World's first figures of Cuba's starvation were timely moderate. They showed the deaths of only 200,000 persons; but every painful fact unearthed tends to prove them nearly double that number. When the grim returns are all in it is now almost certain that this Cuban massacre of the innocents will reach 400,000. And this awful number does not include those killed in battle or the thousands and thousands of women and children who died of exposure, disease and massacre in the swamps.

It now seems certain that more than half a million people, for the most part loyal subjects of Spain, have been killed by the Spanish war in Cuba. A week's trip through the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara would tend to make moderate this tremendous extreme figure.

The figures of Spanish official reports show but a part of the mortality. They only give the number buried in consecrated ground, and they do not give that fully. And yet these official ultra-Spanish reports of burial permits issued admit that in the province of Santa Clara there have died, and been buried since Weyler's fiat, 71,847 persons.

The number of people for whose existence Weyler is directly responsible is 155,132, in Santa Clara province. And of these he has killed \$6,216, or over one-half of them. Santa Clara has so far been by far the least destitute of the provinces. It has many cattle and not a very thick population. Between it and the 53 per cent admitted dead in Pinar del Rio are the provinces of Matanzas and Havana, with a 60 and 70 per cent mortality respectively. These percentages are established by the actual figures of some 30 cities and towns. Applied to the denser populations of their respective provinces, the total deaths since Weyler's "hundo" will foot up nearly a million.

Flight of the Fast Mail.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1.—The Union Pacific has made a record for fast running. A mail train has been shot across the country from Cheyenne to Council Bluffs, 519 miles, in 599 minutes. This is the actual elapsed time, and includes all stops. Engines were changed twice and one engineer was relieved. All the regular stops were made, and one extra, for an air-brake hose burst and had to be repaired at the expense of over five minutes of time.

A burned-out bridge near Medicine Bow, Wyo., delayed the mail five hours and forty minutes, and the train reached Cheyenne five hours late. It was necessary to reach Council Bluffs on time or pay a heavy fine to the government.

The new Chinese mint at Canton coined more than 14,000,000 ten-cent pieces last year.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY

A Fond du Lac Indian Murders Three Others.

HE WAS CAPTURED SOON AFTER

Was Crazy With Liquor—Attempted to Escape His Crime By Setting Fire to the House.

Duluth, Nov. 29.—Word has reached here of a shocking Indian murder that took place on the Fond du Lac reservation, 40 miles north of here. A Chippewa half-breed named John Anamsin, left the reservation several days ago and went to the town of Cloquet. Late Tuesday he returned, crazed with liquor, and in a fit of drunken rage attacked his wife who was about to give birth to a child. He dragged the woman from her bed and threw her on the floor, where he beat and kicked her into a state of unconsciousness. The brutal treatment caused premature labor, and while actually receiving the blows from her husband the woman gave birth to the child.

About the time Anamsin had finished his work another Indian named Peterson happened to be passing the house, and hearing a noise he broke into the room and attempted to protect the prostrate woman. Anamsin seized a club and turned his attention to Peterson, who made an effort to get out, but before he could do so it is said Anamsin knocked him down and literally pounded his head into a pulp.

He then took the body and threw it into a creek near by, and returning to the house saturated the floor of the room in which his wife and child lay with kerosene and applied the match. Then, with the evident intention of covering up the act, he closed and locked the door and left the house.

A number of neighboring Indians by this time became aware that something was wrong, and breaking into the house got the woman and child out, but the rescuers barely escaped with their lives. Both Mrs. Anamsin and the child died half an hour later.

A squad of Indian police started after Anamsin, and caught him about daybreak on the Cloquet road. He showed considerable fight and informed the police that they could not have him alive, thereupon one of the police fired at him, inflicting a slight wound. He was taken back to the reservation and locked up.

SAYS DURRANT IS INNOCENT.

Blanche's Widow Talks of the Emmanuel Church Horror.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 29.—The widow of Arthur Forbes, alias J. E. Blanche, who was arrested at Meridian, Tex., charged with having murdered Mrs. Langfelt in San Francisco, and who committed suicide in the Bosque county jail, has been located in this city. The woman goes by the name of Ada Taylor.

She says that she married Arthur Forbes at Little Rock, Ark., in 1892, and that they taught in the public schools in Bosque county in 1896. They had some trouble, during which Forbes shot her three times. About that time Arthur Forbes, alias Blanche, was arrested, charged with murdering Mrs. Langfelt, and he was lodged in jail, where he subsequently committed suicide by taking morphine.

Mrs. Forbes says there is no doubt as to Forbes being the murderer of the San Francisco woman. He often told her he was well acquainted with Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, having been introduced to them by Durrant; that he often referred to the murders in such a manner that she was convinced that he knew of them.

Mrs. Taylor says that one of her trunks is still in San Francisco, where it was used in evidence during Durrant's trial. She today wired Durrant as follows:

"Have courage; I believe you to be an innocent man; if I can help to prove your innocence command me."

Sailed With a Pirate.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—A story from Honolulu has caused anxiety among the friends of 16 young men who recently sailed from this port on the schooner *Sophia Sutherland* in search of treasure on the Solomon islands.

The trading master of the little craft, now presumably cruising in the South, is Captain Sorenson, who, according to ex-Consul Churchill, of Apia, Samoa, has a black record as a pirate and despoiler of the natives of the islands in the Central Pacific.

When the *Sutherland* reached Apia she was subjected to a searching inquiry, and Sorenson was identified as the man who had led a similar expedition from Melbourne on the schooner *Albert*, which he soon transformed into a regular pirate. In 1884 he was captured by the British man-of-war *Dart*, and sent to prison for 10 years. Since then he has not been heard from, but now he is in virtual command of a company of Californians who put faith in his stories of the fabulous wealth of the Solomon islands.

Switzerland is the Land of Universities.

London, Nov. 29.—A letter received here from Georgetown, British Guiana, announces that Great Britain's legal experts have unearthed in the colonial archives there a series of volumes containing memorandum giving the running history of the Dutch settlement of Guiana from the middle to near the close of the 17th century, fully confirming the British boundary claims. It is claimed the discovery clears the question, and will greatly facilitate the work of the arbitrators.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Tornado 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 500 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 Batchelor, Barry R. Andrews, Harry Sparlin and a Mr. Mellin, who was at one time a noncommissioned officer of the United States army. All except Thornton 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 fight 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 Michan 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 Dhanis, revolted near Kabanbarre, and assassinated a number of officers of their regiment, among them being Mellin. The body of Mellin was buried 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 consign whatever might be sent to the bishops of the island at Havana and Santiago de Cuba for distribution.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 30.—The explosion of a boiler at the Gold Lake mines, East Halifax, caused the death of the manager of the mine, Daniel Phail, and James Hennessey and John Meisaac, their bodies being terribly torn by flying wreckage of the boiler. Hennessey and Meisaac were testing the boiler.

Smallpox in Mexico.

Denver, Nov. 30.—A special to the News from Santa Fe, N. M., says: A visitor from San Marchal states that an epidemic of smallpox exists among the Mexican residents there. The matter has been kept very quiet and the attention of the territorial board of health has not yet been called.

Eighteen persons live in a one-room shanty, 16x24 feet, in the town of Woodstock Vt., not far from the Bridgewater line.