

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

A passenger train on the Burlington jumped a trestle near Omaha, and five people were injured, one fatally.

William Dobbs, of Union, Or., has received the Maul prize for raising the largest table beet for 1896. The contest was open to all growers in the United States and Canada. The prize consisted of a \$50 draft. The beet weighed seventeen pounds.

Some boys while hunting near Petaluma, Cal., shot a pigeon on a tree, and the bird dropped with a broken wing. A message tied to the bird's wing proved that it came from Walla Walla, Wash., four days previous. The note was addressed to a San Francisco firm.

Important papers showing the amount due the Pacific coast sinking fund, on account of subsidies paid the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, have apparently been lost. The senate adopted a resolution calling for them. The acting secretary has replied that they cannot be found.

The Columbia river salmon packers held a meeting in Astoria for the purpose of fixing the price to be paid for salmon during the coming season. It was decided to offer 4 cents a pound, and a communication to that effect was sent to the Fishermen's Protective Union. The union met later, but no action was taken in the matter of the packers' proposition.

A thousand warring Poles, in Bay City, Mich., were determined that Father Bogacki should not officiate as their priest. They attacked the parsonage of St. Stanislaus church, and stormed it for over an hour. They demolished the edifice and one man was shot and several others wounded with clubs. The priest finally surrendered, and the police quelled the riot.

A Chicago paper says that President-elect McKinley will select Colonel John Hay, of Washington, as ambassador to Great Britain. Colonel Hay has been secretary of the legation at Paris, Vienna and Madrid and was often charged with affairs at each of these capitals. In Hayes' administration he was first assistant secretary of state. Hay was one of President Lincoln's secretaries.

Sir Charles Tupper at a dinner in London is quoted as saying: "I feel great admiration for the United States, but do not desire to possess their institutions. I feel that there is greater security under British institutions for life, property and liberty. Canadians are greatly flattered at the desire of the United States to possess Canada, but so deep is their loyalty and so united are the Canadians that the question is impossible." The speech of the ex-premier was received with great applause.

In answer to Senator Mitchell's resolution on the Yaquina and other improvements in Oregon, the secretary of war has reported that the matter had been referred to Captain Fisk, and that considerable correspondence had ensued. Captain Fisk is endeavoring to ascertain the best method of proceeding with the project. The work on the Willamette river has been ordered, and the Yamhill locks are in the condition of the Yaquina project. Evidently there has been delay in the matter, which may be continued for some time.

The Pacific cable conference will meet within a fortnight in London to sign the report already agreed upon. It is semi-officially stated that the report unanimously recommends that a cable be built, as it is practically feasible and commercially and politically necessary. There is some difference of opinion regarding the relative share of expense to be borne by Great Britain and the colonies concerned, but the delegates have agreed finally to recommend that less be paid by Great Britain and more by the colonies than originally considered necessary. The sum asked from Great Britain is understood to be considered financially feasible by Secretary Chamberlain.

A band of masked regulators went to the house of C. W. Redlick, a few miles west of Newport, Idaho, and called him to the door. They seized him, dragged him outside, took him a short distance from the house and gave him a terrible beating with horsewhips and switches. His condition is critical. The alleged offense of Redlick was improper attentions to a married woman of the neighborhood.

It is stated that C. P. Huntington has a corps of engineers in the field making a preliminary survey for a railroad from Port Alvarado, south of Vera Cruz, to the port of Salina Cruz on the Pacific, and that, if he can secure advantageous routes, he will ask the government for a concession for the purpose of operating the line in connection with Pacific Mail steamers, doing away with the Panama route.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, sends word that the government is about to effect a forced loan of \$200,000 to pay debts contracted by the present administration.

The authorities in Jamaica have prohibited the importation of cattle from Colombia. By way of retaliation it is suggested that the government should issue a decree against the importation of laborers from Jamaica, many of whom are now at work on the Panama canal.

A novel strike is now on in Vancouver, B. C., the chain gang having refused to work. The city council recently decided to make the prisoners work whether wet or fine weather, holidays and week days alike, this being thought to be the only way to rid the city of tramps and other tough characters. New Year's day the prisoners struck and refused to go to work. Since then they have been put on a bread and water diet, and Chief of Police Stewart has reported that the men were getting tired of such humble fare and expected that the strike would shortly end.

HEARST ON THE RACK

Bitterly Denounced by Johnson of California

IN THE FUNDING-BILL DEBATE

Speech Characterized by Cooper as the Most Disgraceful Attack in the History of the House.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The second day's debate on the Pacific railway re-funding bill developed by far the most sensational incident of this session of congress. Nonson of California, the only member of the California delegation who favors the funding bill, in the course of his remarks took occasion to make a remarkable, vituperative personal attack on Editor Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner. He described Mr. Hearst and Mayor Suro as men who were terrorizing the Pacific coast members, and made statements concerning the former which led Cooper, of Wisconsin to characterize it later as the "most disgraceful attack in the legislative annals of the United States."

The members, who had been listening attentively to Johnson's remarks, as he is always one of the most entertaining speakers in the house, were thunderstruck at the lengths to which he went. At the last session Johnson denounced Hearst, but on that occasion he was called to order by Maguire of California. Today he completed his philippic without interruption. The speech created a profound sensation, which was increased by Cooper's denunciation of it as a cowardly attempt to blacken the reputation of a man of "positive genius." Cooper also took occasion to scold the gentleman from California roundly for his attitude toward the bill. Johnson made no attempt to reply to Cooper.

This incident completely overshadowed the interest in the debate on the funding bill, and thereafter it proceeded quietly to the hour when recess was taken. The general debate closed today.

Harrison gave notice of a substitute he should offer to provide for a commission to consist of the secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and the attorney-general, to negotiate the settlement of the debt.

MURDER OF PACIFICOS.

Evidence Accumulating of Awful Spanish Butcheries at Guanabacoa.

New York, Jan. 11.—A Key West dispatch to the World says:

Evidence of awful butcheries at Guanabacoa accumulate daily. Advice from Havana report that a great pit filled with corpses and human fragments was discovered in a cane field, not more than a mile from that place. A careful investigation revealed at least twenty whole bodies and many more legs and arms, other parts of the dismembered bodies being missing.

Of the bodies remaining entire, four were those of women, three of young men, one of a girl not more than ten years old, four of boys, and the rest of men.

Permission to bury the remains was brutally refused, with a threat that if this slaughter was complained of many more would be added to what the Spanish officials called the "Cuban diet" pile.

The edict refusing permission to remove furniture and other things unless asked for twenty-four hours previously is taken advantage of by the Spanish soldiers to wreck buildings and revile and insult, if not kill, persons suspected of Cuban leanings.

Some families in the poorer sections of the city, who did not know of the edict, started to move Sunday night. After they had loaded their furniture on wagons, the police and soldiers fired on them, killing eight persons, including several innocent passers-by. In the official report it was stated that the troops had been attacked and several rebels had been killed.

A girl's school near the center of the town was entered by troops one day last week, and the principal, an elderly Cuban-born woman, very prominent, was compelled to kneel to the officer in command and beg pardon for using translations of text-books printed in the United States. The girl pupils were insulted and rudely treated until the school was broken up in disorder. A complaint to the commandant only excited laughter that "such a little thing" was complained of.

Havana is much agitated by rumors of victories by Gomez's troops; of the successful crossing of the trocha into Pinar del Rio, and several routs of Spanish troops.

General Weyler is execrated on every hand, but, on account of the severe censorship and Weyler's system of spies, no one dares say a word aloud. Every one thinks his neighbor a spy, and little can be learned from anyone. Spies by the hundred attend the open-air concerts, and the least dissatisfaction expressed is used as a pretext and the victim is thrust into Cabanas or Moro castle, most likely never to be seen again by friends or kindred. Scarcely a night passes but ten to twenty persons disappear, and every one knows what that means.

Fire in a Mining Town.

Kendrick, Idaho, Jan. 11.—News reached here today of a disastrous fire at Picher City, the historic old placer camp of North Idaho. A number of landmarks that were built back in the '60s were destroyed. The heaviest loss was suffered by a Chinese merchant, who lost a \$5,000 stock of goods. The fire will prove a serious loss to the camp, and many miners, who depended on this store for their winter provisions.

His Head Crushed to a Jelly.

Bedford, Jan. 11.—Frank Perrett, who has a brother living in Los Angeles, was killed last night riding on the trucks of a flat car. Perrett dived from an English ship at Portland and was going home. The trucks became separated from the car, and the dead man and two others were thrown off. A load of lumber on the flat car crushed Perrett's head to a jelly. His comrade escaped with some injuries.

Germany and France are both seeking England for agreeing to arbitrate in the Venezuelan affair.

WORSE THAN REPORTED.

A Cuban's Story of Fonderella's Terrible Atrocities in Guanabacoa.

New York, Jan. 11.—Antonio Aguiar, a member of the Havana produce exchange, arrived here on the steamer Orizaba, from Havana. He was a resident of Guanabacoa, where, according to recent reports from Havana, atrocities were committed by the Spanish troops under Colonel Fonderella. Senor Aguiar when seen last night said:

"The reports which reach the United States of the state of affairs in Guanabacoa are far from telling the whole truth. Colonel Fonderella has instituted a reign of terror at the place. His name is well known to the most illustrious press as that of the most illustrious officer of General Weyler's command. He is a favorite of the captain-general and has been appointed military commander of Guanabacoa, just across the bay from Havana."

"Fully 500 families have left the town and moved into Havana since his taking charge. People are taken from their homes and killed with machetes in the outskirts of the town. The world is then made to believe that such people were leaving their homes to join the rebels, who swarm in the neighborhood. I know of thirty-nine persons who have thus been done away with."

"Even honest Spaniards are shocked at Fonderella's acts. One of the honest Spaniards warned me that my home was on the list with more than 200 more kept by Fonderella as a reward for him for secret execution as rebel sympathizers. Being a thoroughly neutral man and having good friends among the Cubans and Spaniards alike, I managed to obtain my passport for the United States. I owe my escape from Fonderella's clutches to my Spanish friends, toward whom I feel the greatest gratitude."

THE FUNDING BILL.

Debate Opened by Representative Powers—Features of the Measure.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Pacific railway funding bill, which is considered the most important piece of legislation which will come before congress at this session, came up today in the house, under a special order, which allows two days for general debate and one day for amendments and debate under the five-minute rule, with provision for a final vote within four days. There was a great deal of interest in the measure, and the members gave all the speakers close attention. A huge map of the route, with their levels, was hung on a frame erected in the area in front of the speaker's rostrum, and served to illustrate many of the points made. There were only four speakers today—Powers of Vermont the chairman of the Pacific railroads commission, who opened with an exhaustive two hours' argument in support of the bill; Hubbard of Missouri, the minority member of the committee, who has charge of the opposition, and Grow and Bell, who spoke respectively for and against the measure.

The Senate's Action.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Republican and Democratic steering committees today decided to make the Pacific railway funding bill the order of business in the senate after the free-homestead bill. The Republican committee, with Senator Allison, its chairman, present, was in session for an hour, when Senators Sherman and Cockrell were called in as representatives of the Democratic committee. There was no opposition in either committee to the proposition to give the bill consideration, and to place the time for hearing at as early a date as practicable. The agreement was made only conditional upon the passage of the bill through the house. If it fails there, it will not be considered in the senate. No attempt will be made to provide for the consideration of any other bill.

The Mora Claims.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The senate, in executive session, has adopted a resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to investigate the payment of the Mora claims. The resolution was introduced by Senator Chandler, and instructs the committee to ascertain, among other things, whether the settlement, providing for the payment of \$1,500,000 on account of the claims, was a fair one. It also directs the committee to ascertain whether the payment of the claims involves any issuance from this government as to the attitude this country would maintain in the Cuban insurrection.

Atchafalpa Invented in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.—Charles D. DeForest, a Pittsburg inventor, who has been interested in the stories about the alleged California airship, says he has a flying machine that will fly. Yesterday he exhibited a model which flew across a field. He believed the atchafalpa could be built on the principle of a bird's flight, and his model looks like a large hawk or eagle. He was careful to arrange it so that the body of the bird would hold sufficient gas to make the machine buoyant enough to elevate and sustain itself in the air. After filling the model with gas he attached a rope to it. As soon as he released the model it started skyward until the end of the rope was reached. DeForest has made a number of public tests of his model and it was successful.

Natural Gas a Mineral.

New York, Jan. 11.—Judges Lacombe and Wallace, of the United States circuit court of appeals, in a decision filed today, classify natural gas as a mineral for all the purposes of the statutes and customs laws.

George Washington's Wedding.

New York, Jan. 8.—The annual celebration of the wedding of George Washington was held at Shurey's this afternoon by the New York chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Debt of Life Paid.

Portland, Or., Jan. 8.—W. S. James, formerly proprietor of the Columbia business college of this city, and an old and well-known resident, was found dead in his room in the G. A. R. building yesterday morning. A pistol lay close to his breast, and his heart was pierced by a bullet. From the condition of the body, it was apparent that James had been dead several days. The case was clearly one of suicide.

There is a clerk in Marine, France, who has made seventeen unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide.

DECLINED BY ALLISON

Proffered a Position in McKinley's Cabinet.

THE THIRD OFFER OF THE KIND

He Would Not Give Up His Seat in the Senate for an Administrative Office.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 8.—Senator W. R. Allison has for the third time declined the proffer of an Ohio-born president to accept a position in his cabinet. This is the position that President McKinley first offered to Allison last night, as a result of his visit to Canton, and his conference with Senator Allison today. The interview with Major McKinley lasted from 10:30 until 1:35, when the gentlemen sat down to lunch together. Senator Allison expressed his falter sympathy with and good wishes for the incoming administration, and expressed a desire to do all he could to promote its welfare. He was decisive in the statement, however, that he would not, with the new senatorial term beginning with the administration, give up his place in the senate for an administrative office. In explaining his regret at not being able to accept a cabinet position, Senator Allison gave the president the heartiest assurance of his cooperation in the senate, where he felt he could be of far more benefit to the country than in any other position.

It is said the last thing he did before leaving Canton today was to wire a request to Senator Sherman to come to Ohio for consultation. Mr. Allison remained at the McKinley home until train time this evening. He left in a most happy frame of mind, saying, as he shook hands with the major:

"Good-bye, Mr. President—good-bye, and God bless you, is my prayer—and yours, too, I presume."

When the 10:20 train arrived from Pittsburg today, Senator Allison and General Felix Angus, proprietor of the Baltimore American, stepped off and were greeted by Private Secretary Boyle, who had come with the McKinley carriage to meet them. General Angus had met Allison by chance in Pittsburg, although he knew Senator Allison was to be in Canton today. General Angus went to the McKinley home, where he had a conference with the president-elect and Senator Allison, the latter having presided him to the home of the incoming president. General Angus lunched with McKinley and spent the afternoon there, Senator Allison leaving for the East to assume his senatorial duties.

A statement was made to the Associated Press by a friend of the general that he (Angus) was here in behalf of no one. A conference with him was desired, it is believed, in respect to the claims of the South for a cabinet portfolio. General Angus is not and will not be an aspirant for a place in the cabinet, and has determined to devote all his energies to his paper. He is not interested in the naming of any particular man from the South for the cabinet, but would like to see a young man chosen.

JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT.

A Negro Accused of Burning a Bacon Was Lynched.

Orangeburg, S. C., Jan. 8.—Lawrence Brown, the negro who is believed to have been connected with the burning of Robert Wamamaker's barn and stables at Stillton last week, was lynched last night. His body was found this morning hanging from the crossbeam of the danger signal at the crossing of the South Carolina and Georgia railroad. It was riddled with shot, and pinned to it was a placard on which was inscribed the following:

"Judge Lynch is in session tonight; verdict, guilty. The prisoner must die. Warning: We will protect our homes and property, so help us God. No hellish fire devil shall live."

Brown had been in jail charged with the crime of arson, but was released yesterday, as Mr. Wamamaker said he did not believe the negro was guilty. There have been a number of incendiary fires in the neighborhood recently, and the citizens are determined to stop them. The coroner's inquest developed no material testimony as to the lynching.

An Ex-Congressman Missing.

Dalton, Ga., Jan. 8.—There is little doubt that Hon. Charles Dougherty, ex-congressman from the second district of Florida, has been slain in Cuba. Reports have been published from Cuba about the killing of one Charles Dougherty, an American citizen, who was identified by an autograph on a gold watch found on the body. Mr. Dougherty left Florida last July, since which time no word has been had from him. When he left home he had just such a watch, with autograph as indicated. He was an ardent Cuban sympathizer, often declaring his purpose to join the insurgent army.

Scared Off by Soldiers.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Lexington and Harrodsburg militia companies, ordered out by Governor Bradley under secret orders to repulse a rumored attack of raiders on the remaining Mercer county tollgates, fled into town in the early morning, cold, tired, hungry and mad. The raiders were undoubtedly scared off by the soldiers, and abandoned their plans.

Russia Exports Cavalry Annually to the Value of Over \$1,000,000.

A Torpedo Boat Launched.

Baltimore, Jan. 8.—The third and last of the torpedo boats being built for the United States at the Columbian Iron works was successfully launched today. Her total cost will be \$2,500,000. Her armament will comprise three 18-inch Whitehead torpedo tubes and three one-pound rapid-fire guns. She has an estimated speed of 24½ knots an hour. She will be able to carry but forty-four tons of coal, but it is estimated this will send her 2,000 miles under economical management. Her crew will consist of twenty-four men.

SEVEN NUNS PERISHED.

Lost Their Lives in the Burning of a Convent.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The convent of the Ursuline nuns at Roberval, on Lake St. John, about 120 miles north of Quebec, was destroyed by fire, which broke out at 6 o'clock this morning, and seven sisters are known to have perished in the flames, while about fifty inmates had very narrow escapes. Were it not that most of the students of the convent had gone home for the holidays, the loss of life might have been greater. The students were to have returned tomorrow. Ordinarily there are about thirty inmates in the institution, and about fifty pupils.

The village has no water works, and the work of saving the contents was therefore made difficult, while the flames had made such heavy headway that their extinguishment was an impossibility. Many of the nuns and pupils slept in a dormitory on the fourth floor. There is a fireproof tower near this, but the rapidity with which the flames spread prevented the nuns from reaching it. They were smothered by the smoke.

Several nuns were badly burned in trying to extinguish the fire. The convent and the school are nothing but a mass of ruins. Just how the fire started is not known certainly, but this being the Feast of Epiphany, it is supposed that a lighted candle near the cradle of the infant Jesus ignited the draperies and floral ornamentations. The fact that all parts of the convent were uncompleted caused the fire to spread more rapidly. The convent was a stone building, five stories high, and of 120 feet frontage, and was built eight years ago. The Ursuline nuns of Quebec, by whom it was first controlled, are the oldest order in Canada, and it was in a cavity made by the bursting of a shell within their convent at Quebec that General Montcalm was buried after his death upon the Plains of Abraham.

THE LOUD POSTAL BILL.

Passed the House After Two Days of Spirited Debate.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was passed by the house today, after two days' of debate, by a vote of 144 to 105. The opposition to the bill made a strong fight against it. The most important provision of the bill denies to serial publications admission to the mails at one cent per pound rates. The provision is as follows:

"That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts; whether they be bound or unbound; whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals."

The bill also denies to newspapers the "sample-copy" privilege, and the privilege enjoyed by news dealers of returning unsold publications at the second-class rate.

The only other important change in the present law provides that publishers whose publications are admitted as second-class matter shall be required, before depositing such mail matter in the postoffice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by states, cities, towns or counties, as the postmaster-general shall direct.

Cuba in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The speech of Call on Cuba in the senate today served as the medium for making public a letter, giving a graphic description of the Cuban fortress at Havana and the surroundings of the American citizens imprisoned there. The circumstances surrounding the letter attracted marked interest to it, as Call said it came from a public man of high standing in the United States, who would shortly occupy a place in the legislative branch of the government. The letter dealt with the immediate present, and described a visit made by the writer and General Lee to Cabanas fortress only seven days ago. It told of the pitiful condition of the prisoners, some of them Americans, including Julio Sanguilly, and a young man who was the companion of Charles Govin, the American newspaper correspondent, killed in Cuba. The recital of these prisoners was given in full.

During the day the senate passed house bills amending the laws relating to timber culture and authorizing brevetted acting or retired officers of the army or navy. The joint resolution requesting the British government to pardon Mrs. Maybrick was indefinitely postponed. The bill exempting settlers on public lands from paying the original government price fixed on the lands was debated. Pettigrew and Carter spoke in its favor, but a final vote was not reached.

The Flight Crazed Her.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 8.—Sheer fright deprived Jennie Jurgensen of her reason and she was brought here for treatment. Miss Jurgensen was scared by some friends the other day in the carrying out of a joke, and it affected her mind that it gave way altogether yesterday, and her condition is said to be hopeless.

They Towed the Powder.

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 8.—By an explosion of giant powder at Twin Lakes station this afternoon Peter Fagin and Michael Selva were killed and Joseph Larkin fatally injured. They were employed in grading on the Colorado Midland railroad, and were thawing the powder when it exploded.

At a recent meeting of one of the large English insurance companies it was shown that \$600,000 had been paid out for deaths due to influenza.

Manitoba Flour for Australia.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, having branches in this city and various places in the Northwest, recently received large orders from Australia for flour, and they have begun shipping at the rate of 6,000 tons or 300 cars per month. The trains leave Winnipeg three days a week for the coast. The flour trade between Manitoba and Australia promises to become a very important industry. It has been made possible by low freight rates granted by the Canadian Pacific railroad and the steamship lines.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The Tigardville flouring mill, in Washington county, is running full time, and is not able to fill all orders.

Professor R. D. Williams, who was stabled by Ed Meador, one of his pupils, at Prairie City, in Grant county, has since died.

One firm in Coquille City shipped during December last, 900 dozen eggs. The poultry shipments, however, were quite large.

The schooner Free Trade was struck by a heavy sea while crossing the Tillamook bar lately. The man at the wheel was injured and the steering gear demolished.

Work on the Bandon woolen mill warehouse has been stopped for the present owing to claims on the water between the river channel and the place selected for the building.

The logging camp of Nixon, near Peoria, in Linn county, burned last week and all of the property there. The Nixon Bros. were getting on for the O. R. & N. wharf in Corvallis.

The mail-carrier, while crossing Warm Springs reservation with a load board and four horses, missed down hill to get out with the mail for Ellenville on a pack animal on a recent trip.

H. Clay, of Arlington, who has 7,000 sheep that are being fed in Minnesota for the Chicago market, says that there are 80,000 head of sheep near his place that are being fattened for market.

Cut worms are doing considerable damage to fall grain in the vicinity of Oak Grove, in Wasco county. The mill spell in November did some damage to grain in that part of the county, but the injury was not great.

The Umatilla county assessor has completed the military roll, which has been turned over to the county clerk. The roll contains about 1,500 names and is compiled alphabetically, so that it is a simple matter to ascertain what names are upon it these are not.

The people of Arlington had a grand dish of entertainment served Christmas night in the way of an Indian dance, given by about thirty of the Umatilla Indians. The Indians had the hall and charged an admission. Nearly every one went to see them and hear the music they furnished on their occasions. Like many other Indian celebrities, they were painted in the loudest colors.

The Indians had a big time at Im Hollow, in Umatilla county, on Christmas day. There took part in the festivities 100 Umatilla Indians, five Pocatello and four Nez Percé. One of the Nez Percé Indians was found with a bottle of whisky in his possession. This was promptly taken from him by the Indian police, who poured out the contents. Two other Indians got into what hilarious and were put in jail.

Washington.

The population of Chehalis county is 10,473, an increase of 1,400 in 1900 years.

The Electric Light & Power Company is planting maple trees and otherwise improving the Tamwater park near Olympia.

Judge Hume, in Seattle, has for March 28, 1897, as the date upon which William Carey, convicted of murder, will be hanged.

It is thought that a new use has been found for the black beechwood of Gray Harbor, that it will prove valuable for the iron that is in it.

In Kittitas county all approved bills up to January 1, 1896, have been paid. The last payment before this closed up all warrants issued prior to April 1895.

It is said that a measure will be presented to the coming state legislature to reenact the beet-sugar bonus law passed in 1893, which has now become inoperative by limitation.

The Spokane Reform league will set time in its work of trying to close saloons in that city Sunday, and engaged an attorney to assist in prosecuting the cases that are expected to arise.

Mr. Dunham, one of the oldest settlers of Gig Harbor, in Pierce county, died last week at the age of 83 years. He was the first man to settle at Gig Harbor, and lived there during the latter years of his life.

During 1896, the Rev. John F. DeMon, of Seattle, married 153 couples. The oldest groom was 66 years of age, and the oldest bride 54. The youngest groom of the year was 20 years, and the youngest bride 15.

There is a movement afoot in the southern part of Stevens county to divide the county on a line running east and west, about half way between Colville and Chewelah. There are about 12,000 inhabitants in the county.

There is a large quantity of old buildings in the capitol in Olympia that will have to be destroyed. Two years ago the schools found these of value to use as scratch paper. The school papers gathered them, but many were scattered about the streets. They may have had this year, if the matter is looked after by the teachers and assistants given that they will not be used to enter the streets.

Kalama hopes to have two wool working factories in operation by March 1 next.

The local grain market in Colfax for 1896, closed Thursday, December 31, with top-notch prices for wheat, oats and barley since the fall of 1900. Wheat was 70 cents per bushel, oats 40 cents, and barley 30 cents. It was estimated that the aggregate of grain in the county January 1, 1897, was the smallest that has been held in Washington county in many years. The amount of marketable grain now in the county is estimated at between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels. Of what there are 300,000 bushels, about one-fifth in the hands of producers.