

MUST RELEASE BAIZ

Vigorous Protest to the Venezuelan Government

HAS BEEN LODGED BY MINISTER LOOMIS

American Minister Informs South American Government That Interference With Our Officials Must Cease.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The state department, through Minister Loomis, recently lodged a most vigorous protest to the Venezuelan government against further interference with Mr. Baiz, the United States consular agent at Barcelona, Venezuela. It knows nothing of the late reported imprisonment of his liberty, but it is presumed that the affair is connected directly with the troubles which led to the first protest. Ignacio M. Baiz is not a citizen of the United States, a fact that may add to the difficulty which our government will expect in protecting him, as it is determined to do. He was born in St. Thomas and is a native Danish citizen, so far as is known here, but having an exequatur issued by the Venezuelan government recognizing him as a United States consular agent, the state department has decided that he is entitled to the protection of the United States government. It appears that he is engaged in business and became involved in trouble with the Venezuelan military by resisting an attempt to collect a forced loan from him. More than a month ago the state department forwarded its instructions to Minister Loomis to represent to the Venezuelan government that these annoying interferences with our officials must cease, but so far no results have appeared.

Morocco Must Pay.

Washington, March 20.—The state department is giving renewed attention to the settlement of the claims against the government of Morocco. The claim of Marcus Ezagui, who was murdered at Fez in June last, has been adjusted by the payment of \$5,000, but there are other claims equally meritorious which have not been satisfactorily adjusted. Recently the state department gave these considerations, all efforts on the part of Mr. Gummere, the consul-general at Tangier, to adjust them having proved ineffective. Under these circumstances, a special mission seems near. Instructions to this end today were sent to Mr. Gummere, as well as a further instruction to demand an apology for an apparent discourtesy on the part of the grand vizier and the minister of foreign affairs in attempting to defeat the purpose of the state department to dispatch a special mission to Morocco City. The armored cruiser New York, with Admiral Rogers aboard, is rapidly nearing Gibraltar, with every prospect of reaching Tangier by the end of this week. She will take Mr. Gummere aboard and convey him to Mazagan, where the consul-general will disembark and go overland to the Moorish capital. The New York will remain at Mazagan under his orders until some sort of settlement is reached, and Mr. Gummere was today notified of this effect.

Peru Settles a Claim.

Washington, March 20.—United States Minister Dudley, at Lima, Peru, cables the state department today that the government of Peru had offered to settle for 3,000 soles the Fowkes claim, and he was immediately instructed to accept the offer. The claim originated in 1894. W. A. Fowkes was an American merchant living at Tumbes, and the military authorities subjected him to a forced loan and imprisoned him for 24 hours. A claim was preferred against Peru for \$5,000 on his account, but that government proffered 3,000 soles (a sole being equivalent to 48 cents) and the claimant expressed his willingness to accept that sum.

TRIED TO BRIBE OFFICER.

Japanese Who Was Smuggling Chinese Into United States. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 20.—Several days ago word reached the customs authorities that whole sale smuggling of Chinese cannery men across the line was about to be inaugurated. As a result, the revenue cutter Grant was sent out to patrol the Straits of Fuca and the channels between the island and British Columbia. Extra precautions to guard the boundary line have also been taken. Three Chinese who were being smuggled across by a Japanese were captured today. When taken the Japanese offered the United States officer a bribe, but was placed under arrest at Northport and two charges placed against him, one for unlawfully aiding Chinese to enter the United States, and one for attempting to bribe a United States officer. The Chinese were ordered deported.

Shot by Desperadoes.

Red Rock, Okla., March 20.—Albert Bateman was shot and killed at 8:30 o'clock tonight by two desperadoes in the store of Swartz & Co. The desperadoes were robbing the store, when Mr. Bateman, who is the manager of the Foster Lumber Company's yard at this point, happened to step in, and, taking in the situation, opened fire on them, wounding one of them in the arm. Both the robbers opened fire on him, and he fell, pierced by two balls. The robbers secured \$350, and made their escape. Officers from Ponca and Perry have started in pursuit.

A New Canal Treaty.

Washington, March 20.—Secretary Hay had a long conference today with Senator Morgan respecting Isthmian canal matters and the advisability of reopening negotiations for a treaty with Great Britain on the subject. The secretary is losing no opportunity of acquainting himself with the views of senators on this subject, and the conference today is only one of nearly a dozen he has had on the same subject with leading senators and representatives since the adjournment of congress.

HOP SITUATION.

Old Crop Sold and New Crop Being Contracted in Yakima Valley. NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., March 20.—The hop crop of 1900 has been sold, and contracts are being made for the output of Yakima for the coming season. Buyers from Portland are here cleaning up the remnants of last year. They report only 43 bales of the crop of 1900 on hand. The last sales ranged about 14 cents, although some have been made at 18 cents a pound. The indications are favorable for a good crop this year. All the yards are being cleaned and put in shape. Estimates place the Yakima acreage at 2,400, yielding an average of 1,600 pounds.

One of the most important items for the consideration of hop men is the introduction of the Bohemian methods of curing in the Yakima valley. Senator A. Heinrich, of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, conducted a series of experiments last season, and demonstrated that an exact imitation of the celebrated Bohemian hops could be made in Yakima. The hops were cured without artificial heat or sulphur, and were used in making a choice blend of Yakima beer. It is claimed that such hops sell in Seattle for 54 cents a pound. The Yakima crop for 1901 is placed at from 18,000 to 20,000 bales of 200 pounds each. Contracts are being made at 11 cents for all that can be produced. None but small growers, however, are selling at any price. No new yards are to be planted this season, and none will be plowed up for other crops. Growers state that hops may be produced and prepared for market for 8 cents per pound. When sold at 11 cents they make fair profit, but it is believed the price will rule higher this fall; hence those having large yards are not anxious to contract the coming crop for less than 15 cents.

OUTLAWRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Methods Pursued by Tagals to Terrorize Peaceful Natives. WASHINGTON, March 20.—The reports in the cases of 34 Filipino natives, charged with various offenses against military discipline in the Philippines, including murder, treason and other acts of violence, have been received at the war department. These records make plain the methods pursued by the insurgents to terrorize the native inhabitants of the islands, and show cases of atrocities committed upon the latter where they declined to comply with the demands and the exactions of the so-called Filipino government.

In one case nine insurgent sympathizers, fully armed, seized in the night a family of five persons and killed them with knives. The motive for the murder was the punishment of the family for refusing to pay taxes in support of the insurgent government. The guilty natives were sentenced to hard labor for 30 years. In another case, under the orders of an insurgent lieutenant colonel, a native was seized, bound and made to sit down while a soldier "held his head and with a knife cut his throat." The murderer was condemned to be hanged. Most of the other cases were the murder of innocent Filipinos by alleged soldiers and officers of the insurgent army, several of whom are described as notorious bandits and outlaws. The most atrocious, according to the records, is that of Eusebio Rojas, who was sentenced to be hanged, styling himself a lieutenant of infantry in the insurgent forces under the command of Alejandro. Rojas claimed to exercise summary power over the lives and property of the natives who did not bear arms against the United States, and conceived it to be his duty to murder peaceful and law-abiding people living within his so-called military jurisdiction.

Railroad Machinists Strike.

Iowa Falls, Ia., March 20.—The machinists and boiler makers employed at the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern shops, in this city, have walked out, and will not return to work until the differences between the employes and officials are adjusted. This action follows that of the union men at Cedar Rapids, and it is reported it will be followed by the men at Batherville, Watertown, Albert Lea and other division points.

Fifteen Cars Wrecked.

Chehalis, Wash., March 20.—Local freight train No. 58 was badly wrecked at Newaukum station, three miles south of Chehalis, at 1 o'clock. Fifteen cars were wrecked and a pusher engine turned over on the side. There were no fatalities. A wrecking train is now at work, but the track will not be cleared until early tomorrow morning. Passengers on the trains bound in both directions were transferred tonight.

An Engagement in Panay.

Manila, March 20.—A force commanded by Captain Shanks, of the Eighteenth infantry, has had an engagement with the followers of Diocino, a noted Tagal leader, in Capiz province, island of Panay. Two of the rebels were killed, and three, including Diocino, were wounded.

MEETING OF THE ENVOYS.

Little Accomplished by the Ministers at Peking. PEKIN, March 20.—Little was accomplished at today's meeting of the foreign ministers, on account of the delay of the various governments in agreeing to the conclusions reached in the matter of indemnity claims. No minister is allowed full liberty to act for his government, all the instruction being ad referendum. The court ceremonial on the reception of ministers was the subject of conversation, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Storm in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 20.—A heavy storm prevails here. Two inches of rain fell last night in two hours. The wind is blowing 31 miles an hour from the northwest. The rain ceased at daylight, but the wind still continues. The railroad is tied up by serious washouts. Telegraphic communication with the north and west shores is partially interrupted. The damage done by the storm is undoubtedly more severe in the interior.

NEGOTIATIONS OFF

Botha Rejects the Peace Terms Offered Him.

HIS ACTION SUPPORTED BY HIS MEN

British Press Generally Pleased With the Result—Urge That Further Reinforcements Be Made Ready.

LONDON, March 21.—Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, informed the house of commons that General Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him. General Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, conveyed the information in a letter to General Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace. General Kitchener was instructed to offer him to the earnest consideration of his government. General Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his view. The issuance of parliamentary papers on the negotiations is delayed. General Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered him is commented upon with an evident sense of relief. The idea that Lord Kitchener inflated the negotiations instead of General Botha, as had been supposed, is untenable in the British press. The Daily Mail, under the editorial caption, "Our Rejected Suit," asks why the government instructed Lord Kitchener to sue for peace after the murder of the peace envoys, and concludes as follows: "Let the war be pressed to the utmost, and let further reinforcements be prepared, for they may be needed; but, above all, let us have no more 'negotiation.'"

Bruce-Hamilton at Wepener.

Mafeking, Basutoaland, March 21.—General Bruce-Hamilton's force, which is sweeping over the southeast portion of Orange River colony, has reached Wepener, where the troops found heavy stocks of grain and cattle. They carried away as much as possible, but destroyed 3,000 bags of grain. The houses at Wepener were found to be intact.

Recruits for South Africa.

Ottawa, Ont., March 21.—The 1,000 men recently recruited for police service in South Africa will leave here Sunday next and will sail from Halifax the 26th.

Mounted Maxim Gun.

Cape Town, March 21.—The military authorities here approve the new invention of a Maxim gun mounted on a motor car for immediate service.

SKAGWAY-JUNEAU CABLE.

Advertisements for Proposals Being Prepared.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Now that the war department has funds available, it is the purpose to push work as rapidly as possible on the telegraph cable from Skagway to Juneau, Alaska. This cable, approximately 125 miles long, is to be laid by contract with funds made available at the last session of congress. In his last annual report to the secretary, the chief signal officer, Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, strongly recommended the laying of such a cable, saying the need was a pressing one for a cable between these two cities. This, he said, would not only connect the military posts at Skagway with Juneau, the capital of Alaska, but would enable the territorial authorities to reach, via Skagway and Dawson, the points in the Yukon valley now so remote that as a rule not more than two or three letters upon any subject can be exchanged in the course of a year.

Of course, this cable, while not laid primarily to connect with a line running down the coast to the states, will be a valuable adjunct in case such a project is later adopted by congress. It is estimated that a cable could be laid from Skagway to Valdez, 650 miles, for \$300,000, and that a cable from Skagway to Seattle, passing outside of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands, so as to avoid international complications, which would be at least 150 miles long, could be laid for about \$500,000.

"These cable connections," says General Greely, "are absolutely essential if the United States intends to encourage commercial and other enterprises in Alaska with a view to development and its becoming, as is possible, a territory of the greatest financial value to the American Republic."

In speaking of the work soon to be begun, General Greely said that there were now available sufficient funds for purchasing and laying the Skagway-Juneau cable. The cable is to be laid by contract, the firm manufacturing it being required to lay it. Advertisements for proposals are now being prepared, containing all the specifications. The cable is to be insulated with rubber, an experience has shown that no other insulation can successfully be used in our waters, especially those of Alaska.

A Total Wreck.

Victoria, B. C., March 21.—The steamer Willamette, high ran on Denman island, near Village Point, about 2 1/2 miles from Union, where she loaded 1,000 tons of coal, and will be a total wreck, for her back has been broken. She was lying on the rocks amidships and when the after part of her hull filled she broke her back.

Capture of Diocino.

Washington, March 21.—General MacArthur at Manila today informed the war department of the capture of the insurgent general, Diocino. His cable is as follows: "General Robert H. Hughes reports Diocino, the most troublesome insurgent general in Panay, captured March 18, wounded three times. He thinks this will end the war in Capiz province, Panay. In my opinion, it will terminate hostilities in Panay. The transport Sheridan arrived today."

BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Other Secret Treaties Between Russia and China.

LONDON, March 21.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, says: "Prince Ching received me today and confirmed the information as to Russia's modification of the Manchurian convention. The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg officially reports that Russia has agreed to eliminate the clause granting her exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkistan, and also to modify various other clauses objected to by China. Prince Ching warmly appreciates the assistance rendered China by the intervention of England, the United States and Japan, but he is not optimistic concerning the return of the court to Peking."

"The Russian amendments do not seem to modify sensibly the character of the convention as creating a permanent protectorate. The amended clause giving Russia the right to construct a railway joining the Manchurian line to the great wall declares that the concession for the railway between Shan Hai Kwan and New Chwang to a foreign company was a breach of a previous agreement between China and Russia. No agreement has hitherto been published with which that concession could conflict, and it is evident there have been a series of such secret agreements, beginning with the secret treaty which Li Hung Chang negotiated during his mission to Russia in 1895. I questioned Prince Ching concerning the treaty, and he assented to my suggestion of its existence without the slightest demur. I have reason to believe it originally promised China protection against aggression by all foreign powers. China invoked its provisions after Germany secured Kiao Chou, but Russia turned a deaf ear."

STUDENTS IN A RIOT.

Demonstration and Fighting in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—The students organized today what was intended to be an imposing demonstration in front of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Vetrov, the girl who committed suicide some years ago in a dungeon of the political prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in order to escape persecution. Immense crowds assembled on the Nevskoi Prospect, the principal street of the city, and the adjacent thoroughfares. The military in even greater numbers occupied the district, closed the entrances of all houses and shops, patrolled the streets, and time after time cleared the pavements, making many arrests, including teachers and pupils of the higher grade girls' school. Several of these young women resisted arrest. The demonstration was held, but, owing to the presence of the troops, it was rather a mild affair, although for a time serious consequences seemed likely to follow the brutality of the Cossacks in driving back the people with whips.

A number of students who had recently protested against the excommunication of Count Tolstoy assembled inside the cathedral and began shouting, shouting, throwing things at the holy images and whistling while preparations were being made for the sacrament. Thereupon, the congregation began to thrust the disturbers outside, and a general fight ensued. One of the cathedral banners was seized by the students, who used it in the fighting outside the cathedral, where proclamations were thrown among the crowds containing such phrases as "Long Live Liberty and Free Government," "Down With the Czar," and "Down with the Rotten Officials." Finally the students obtained a red flag, and an attempt by the police to seize it was the signal for a general fight.

IN GRASP OF BLIZZARD.

Severe Storm Raging in the Missouri Valley.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A snow storm approaching a blizzard in severity swept over the Missouri valley today, and tonight it will be raging in Nebraska and Western Iowa. South Dakota and Wyoming and Kansas felt the effects of the storm, which tied up street-car traffic in many cities and delayed railroad traffic. In Northwest Michigan, where the railroads had hardly recovered from last week's storm, a heavy snow fell and continued all night. It was feared it would do more damage than the last storm, and arrangements were made to sidetrack trains to prevent their being snowed in. Wisconsin reports snow and rain storms, with rivers and streams out of their banks. Near Racine serious floods are feared. At Prairie du Chien, the lower part of the town is flooded and 18 inches of water is over the railroad tracks. Minnesota also is in the grasp of a severe blizzard.

Northwest Postal Orders.

Washington, March 21.—The post office at Griswold, San Juan county, Wash., has been moved two miles to the west and Adelbert D. Tift appointed postmaster. The postoffice at Clover, Okanogan county, Wash., will be discontinued March 30, mail going to Conconully. A postoffice has been established at Leona, Douglas county, Or., on the route from Drain to Constock, and Thomas E. Blodsoe appointed postmaster. The postoffice at Echo, Elmore county, Idaho, has been moved 4 1/2 miles to the west, and Anna R. Wilson appointed postmistress. The office at Kippen, Nez Perce county, Idaho, has been moved 200 rods north, and Andrew J. Erickson appointed postmaster.

Protest Against Sugar Duty.

New York, March 21.—Ernest A. Bigelow has filed an appeal with the board of United States general appraisers against the levying of a countervailing duty on sugars imported from Russia. The firm filing the appeal on protest is one of the importers of sugar arriving on the ship Darlington about three weeks ago. In accordance with the expressed wish of the secretary of the treasury, the board will hear the different arguments and render a decision at the earliest possible moment.

APOLOGY DEMANDED

Russians Refuse to Give In at Tien Tsin.

HAVE ORDERED BRITISH TO WITHDRAW

General Wogack Refuses to Accept Von Walderssee's Arbitration—English Troops Being Rushed to the Scene.

LONDON, March 22.—"General Wogack has refused to accept Count von Walderssee's arbitration at Tien Tsin," says the Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, "and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag. General Barrow refuses to do either, and in so refusing has the support of the British government. British reinforcements are being sent."

Preparing for Trouble.

Tien Tsin, March 22.—A special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops left Peking for Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock this morning. One French and one Italian and a German warship are outside the bar. A dust storm prevented Count von Walderssee, who arrived here yesterday, from proceeding for Peking until this morning. Ninety British marines arrived here last night from the Taku forts to replace the Indian guards on the disputed land. In addition to the Australians, outposts from the lines of communication are coming to be ready in case of necessity. The British are under arms to prevent the settlement being rushed, but they do not anticipate such extremes.

General Lorne Campbell, the English commander, and General Wogack, commanding the Russians, met Count von Walderssee upon his arrival here. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Walderssee said that it was useless for him to give even an opinion regarding the matters at issue. It is the general feeling in Tien Tsin that the trouble is not likely to reach a point where blood will be shed. Both detachments of marines have orders to do nothing aggressive unless forced to do so by the other. Except the army and camp followers, the only Russians now residing here are the members of the consular staff, two clerks and two Jews, who are running stores, and who left Russia in order to save their lives. These are now being offered inducements to move to the Russian concession. The French concession is quiet. French reinforcements are on duty at the British concession to prevent the soldiers from trespassing, and an Australian naval brigadier is preventing the Sikhs from invading the French concession. General Lorne Campbell, upon hearing of the death of ex-President Harrison, ordered all the British flags to be flown at half-mast.

Our Claim Against Morocco.

European Diplomats Watching the Case With Interest.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The European diplomats in Washington are deeply interested in the action of the United States in sending the armored cruiser New York to Morocco to add the American consul-general in exacting an apology and obtaining a settlement of claims aggregating \$50,000. France's interest is probably greater than that of any other country because it is no secret that she hopes some day to extend her sovereignty over the whole northwestern coast of the African continent. France requested the United States some time ago to denounce its negotiations with Tunis, over which a French protectorate had been established, and she would probably have been a step in the direction of having the United States denounce its treaties with Morocco, under which it is proceeding in demanding the settlement of claims. The United States declined the request. It is treating with Morocco as a sovereign power. While no bombardment of any Moorish town is contemplated, the presence of an American man-of-war is expected to have a salutary effect in obtaining immediate compliance with the demands of this government. The New York will remain at Masagan until Consul General Gummere returns from Marakesh, and announces a satisfactory settlement.

Murder by Bulgarian Brigands.

Washington, Mch. 22.—The Turkish minister has received a telegram from the governor-general of Salonica stating that Bulgarian brigands, after having murdered four Mussulmen inhabitants of the Makabehli mountains, burned their bodies. The criminals were arrested and confessed. They were turned over to the court of justice by the authorities.

Relations Are Strained.

Lima, Peru, March 22.—It is reliably reported that D. F. Osman y Pardo, Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, is engaged in drafting a note of protest against the policy of Chile, which will be sent to all the republics in North, Central and South America. It is also understood that the Peruvian minister at Santiago de Chile, Cesaro Chacaltana, has already presented a note protesting and announcing his retirement, which the Peruvian government will not publish here until Senor Chacaltana has left Chile.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

Soldiers in the Northwest Who Were Recognized by Last Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following Northwest pensions have been granted:

- Oregon.
Original—Timothy P. Cleveland, Portland, \$8.
Increase—August Forcht, Newberg, \$8.
Additional—William Doak, The Dalles, \$10.
Increase—Frederick Emily, Hurlburt, \$8.
Original—Abram S. Kinzer, Noble, \$12.
Original widows, etc.—Jamina E. Randall, Newberg, \$8; special act, February 15, Nancy M. Le Francis, Albany, \$8.
Original—Special act, February 16, William Lyman Chittenden, Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, \$8.
Original—Francis M. Sanderlin, Bandon, \$8; Isaac Sampson, La Fayette, \$8.
Additional—Robert M. Wickham, Oregon City, \$8.
War with Spain (original)—George M. Hays, Pendleton, \$6.
Original—Lambert Demkes, Portland, \$12; Abram Wilkes, Elkton, \$8; George V. Griawold, Salem, \$6; William Hayman, Greenville, \$8; Abram Wymore, Tigardville, \$6; Angelo Balmano, Portland, \$12.
Additional—Charles H. Miller, Hopkins, \$9.
Increase—William Kertson, Gaston, \$10.
Original widows—Special act, February 1, Sarah B. Evans, Sheridan, \$12.
Increase—John J. Reynolds, Forest Grove, \$12; John L. Scovill, Grant's Pass, \$8.

Washington.

- Original—John Langdon, Seattle, \$6; Henry Averbeck, Soldiers' Home, Orting, \$6; William S. Arnold, Tacoma, \$8.
Increase—Conrad H. Stenby, Sylvan, \$30; Andrew A. Reynolds, Medical Lake, \$8.
Original—Chancellor Cutler, Edmonds, \$12.
Increase—William T. Parker, Seattle, \$8.
War with Spain (original)—Thomas B. Young, Fremont, \$50.
Original—Royal G. Erskine, Seattle, \$8.
Additional—Allen Brown, Ilwaco, \$12.
Increase—Peter Wolf, South Park, \$12.
Original widows, etc.—Cordelia Phelps, Monroe, \$8.
Original—Fingor Erickson, Riverside, \$8.
Increase—James Gillilan, Blaine, \$10.
Original—Thornton Hams, Spokane, \$6; John R. Crawford, Colville, \$6.
Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth L. Fray, Dayton, \$8.
Original—Alphonso G. Killam, Spokane, \$6.
Additional—Thomas Halvorson, Seattle, \$8.
War with Spain (widows, etc.)—Rufus W. Fletcher, father, Latona, \$12.
Additional—John E. Foster, Olympia, \$10.
Increase—Josiah Smeadley, Mountain View, \$8; Joseph Dion, Spokane, \$8.
Original widows, etc.—Mary L. Lubrecht, Seattle, \$8; special act, February 9, Susan Day, Bossburg, \$8.
Original—Peter J. Pauchot, Auburn, \$6; George W. Bullens, dead, Seattle, \$12.
Additional—James E. Coursey, Seattle, \$8.
Original—Andrew Burris, Lockwood, \$8.
Additional—John T. Hawks, Hunterville, \$6.
Increase—William Plummer, Soldiers' Home, Orting, \$12.
Original—Franklin Slythe, Puyallup, \$8; Jacob A. Freiday, Tacoma, \$6; Justus Simon, Long Branch, \$8.
Increase—Almond W. Foy, Seattle, \$10.
Original—Lewis Hoxworth, Springdale, \$6; Philip Masters, Vancouver, \$6; Thomas N. Ogle, Waterville, \$5.
Increase—Ansel H. Brown, Gig Harbor, \$3.
Original—Albert A. Blake, Orting, \$6.
Original widows—Special act, January 31, Jeannette Williamson, Latona, \$8.
Original—Clarence A. Heath, South Bend, \$8.
Additional—Aaron Kribs, Dayton, \$10.
Original widows—Special act, February 4, Sarah F. Catlin, Spokane, \$8.
Original (war with Spain)—Thomas W. Soden, Pioneer, \$6.

Mustered Out Porto Ricans.

Washington, March 21.—An order issued by the war department directs that the volunteer Porto Rican regiment be mustered out on or before June 30. This action is taken in accordance with the law which provides that all volunteer enlistments shall expire by July 1. This action does not mean that either the officers or men shall be discontinued, as the reorganization law authorizes a regiment of native Porto Ricans to be organized under conditions similar to that of the regular army, with three battalions officered by Americans. Provision is made that the present volunteer officers and enlisted men of the Porto Rican regiment may be continued in the service if they so desire.

Revenged a Lynching.

New Madrid, Mo., March 22.—Tip-topville, Tenn., burned last night. The fire is said to have been incendiary and is supposed to have been started by negroes out of revenge for the lynching of Ike Fitzgerald Saturday. As the sheriff was taking Fitzgerald to the jail a mob took the prisoner and hanged him to a tree. Before he was hanged the negro was tortured in a horrible manner.

Shot for Treason and Murder.

Cape Town, March 22.—J. P. Millar, S. Millar and J. A. Neuwoudt were shot at De Aar last evening for treason and murder in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial. The death sentence was passed a week ago, in connection with the wrecking of a train near Taasbosch, by which five men were killed. General Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset.