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between the metals and kindred ns may yet be solved by further the event hile, it gives me satisfaction to should b that the special envoys have althat the special envoys have althat demonstrated their ability and fitto deal with the subject, and it is to
the strength of the subject in an international agreement
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the sold and sliver as money upon such the special envoys have aling from he Hawaii has the will bring about recognition of gold and silver as money upon such ms and with such safeguards as will use the use of both metals upon a sis which shall work no injuries to class of citizens. At the san sserted the

RECIPROCITY. entiations Pencing With Euro-

pan and American Governments. horder to execute as early as possible visions of the third and fourth secprovisions of the third and fourth sec-us of the revenue act approved July 1987. I appointed the Hon. John A. Isson, of lowa, a special commissioner compotentiary to undertake the requi-te regotiations with foreign countries skring to avail themselves of these pro-. The negotiations are now proceed-

with several governments, both Euro-gan and American. It is believed that is careful exercise of the powers conand American. It is believed that by that act, some grievances of own and of other countries in our mal trade relations may be either reor own and of other countries in our situal trade relations may be either re-swed or largely alleviated, and that the ne of our commercial exchanges enlarged with advantage to both con-

THE MERCHANT MARINE. Government Should Foster This Languishing Industry.

Most desirable from every standpoint of interest and patriotism is the fort to extend our foreign commerce. To dis end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the sorld. We do not do it now. We should sot be laggard any longer. The inferi-city of our merchant marine is justly huiating to the national pride. ment, by every proper constitutional ans, should aid in making our ships alliar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and the surplus products valuable markets to of the farm and factory.

SEALING QUESTION. Segotiations in Progress for Preser vation of the Herds.

The efforts which have been made during the two previous administrations predecessors to secure better protec the ocean and Behring sea were renewed an early date by this administration, and have been pursued with earnestness on my invitation, the governments of usia and Japan sent delegates to Washon and an international conference held during the months of October and November last, wherein it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations this species of useful animals is threatened with extinction and that international agreement of all inter-ted powers was necessary for their

adequate protection.

The government of Great Britain did proper to be represented at this nce, but subsequently sent to Washington as delegates the expert comwho had during the past two years visited ference similar commissioners on the part of the United States. The result of this general and receiver have been appointconference was an agreement on the important facts connected with the condi-tion of the seal herd heretofore in dispute, which should place beyond controthe duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the Negotiations to this end are now In progress, the result of which I hope to be able to report to congress at an early day.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Recent Events Strengthen the President's Views.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have recently served to strengthen the general views or this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilfied world is moving toward the settle ment of differences between the nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any sriling our interests or our honor shall have my constant encouragement.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. Arguments for a Liberal Appropri-

ation by Congress. The acceptance by this government of the invitation of the republic of France to participate in the universal exposition of 1900 at Paris was immediately followed by the appointment of a special commis-lioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition with special ref-erence to the securing of space for an adquate exhibit on behalf of the United

The special commissioner delayed his departure for Paris long enough to ascer-tain the probable demand for space by American exhibitors. His inquiries developed an almost unprecedented interest in the proposed exposition, and the infor-mation thus secured enabled him to justify an application for a much larger al-letment of space for the American section than had been reserved by the exposition uthorities. The result was particularly tratifying in view of the fact that the United States was one of the last countries to accept the invitation of France.

The reception accorded our special comon every reasonable assurance that United States would receive a consideration commensurate with the propor-

ons of our exhibit. The report of the special commissioner as to the magnitude of the coming exposition and the demand for space for Amerlean exhibits supplies new arguments for a liberal and judicious appropriation by congress to the end that an exhibit fairly representative of the industries and re-lources of our country may be made in in exposition which will illustrate the an exposition which will illustrate the world's progress during the 19th century. The exposition is intended to be the most important and comprehensive of the long series of international exhibitions of which our own at Chicago was a brilliant example, and it is desirable that the United States should make a worthy exhibit of American genius and skill, and their unrivaled achievements in every beanch of industry.

THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Armor for New Warships and More Drydocks Needed.

he present immediate effective force of
navy consists of four battle-ships of
first class; two of the second class
other vessels, ranging from

armored cruisers to torpedo-boats. There are under construction five battle-ships of the first class, 16 torpedo-boats and one submarine boat. No provision has yet submarine boat. No been made for the arm been made for the armor of three of the five battle-ships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by congress. It is of great importance that congress provide this armor, as until then the ships are of no fighting value. The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers is a formulable force. other powers, is a formidable force; its vessels are the very best of each type; and with the increase that should be made to it from time to time in the future and careful attention to keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair it is well ate of efficiency and repair, it is well

adapted to the necessities of the country. The great increase of the navy which as taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements of the naval de-fense and has received public approba-tion. The time has now arrived, how ever, when this increase to which the country is committed should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships, and only one on the Atlantic coast, and the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair and therefore incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock on the Gulf. This is the recom-

mendation of a very competent board appointed to investigate the subject. There should also be ample provision made for powder and projectiles and other munitions of war and for an increased number of officers and entisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy-yards for the repair and care of the larger number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battle-ships of the largest class, which cannot be completed for a year or two. I concur with the recom-mendation of the secretary of the navy for an appropriation authorizing the struction of one battle-ship for the Pa-cific coast, where there is at present only one in commission and one under con-struction, while on the Atlantic there are three in commission and four under con-struction, and also several torpedo-boats authorized in connection with our general system of coast defense

NEEDS OF ALASKA. Existing Conditions Demand Change in the Laws.

The territory of Alaska requires the conditions now existing demand a material change in the laws relating to The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil au-thority within the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough surveys has not yet been extended and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys The act of congress extending to Alaska tained the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country. By an act approved March 3, 1891, au-

thority was given for entry of lands for townsite purposes, and also for the pur-chase of not exceeding 160 acres then or thereafter occupied for purposes trade and manufacture. The trade and manufacture thus pose of congress, as thus has been that such rights should apply to the territory as should be specifically named. seen how much remains to be done for that vast, remote, and yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the pres-

ident by the act approved July 24, 189 divide that territory into two land districts, and to designate the boundaries thereof, and to appoint registers and re ceivers of said land offices, and the presi-dent was also authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for the entire district. ing year the conditions justify it, the addiing year the conditions justify it, the auditional land district authorized by law will be established with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that is now necessary to be

The Military Post.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and prop-erty. Already a small force consisting of 25 men and two officers, under com-mand of Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, of Eighth infantry, has been sent to Michaels to establish a military post. As it is to the interest of the government As it is to the inter-tion encourage the development of the coun-try and its duty to follow up its citizens there with the benefits of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government of such flexibility as will enable it to adelf in the future to the needs at-

tendant upon a greater population.

Relief for Starving Klondikers. The startling though possibly exag-gerated reports from the Yukon river country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who wintering there without the means of leaving the country, are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter measure as to justify to the attention of congress. Access to that country this winter can be had only that country this winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and vicinity, which is a most difficult and perhaps impossible task. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow-citizens be further verified, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them

INDIAN AFFAIRS. New Regulations for Five Civilized Tribes Are Imperative.

Tribes are Imperative.

For a number of years it has been apparent that the condition of the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the five civilized tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45.484, and this number has not materially increased, while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, which, by permission of the Indian government, has settled in the territory. The present area of the Indian territory is 25,564,546 acres, much of which is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the territory most of whom have gone there by invitation or whom have gone there by invitation of whom have gone there by invitation of with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for them-selves. Numerous towns have been built, in which from 1000 to 5000 white people

ow reside. Valuable residence and business houses now reside.

Valuable residence and business houses have been erected in many of them and large business enterprises are carried on large business enterprises are carried on money are employed, and yet these people, who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country, are without title to the land they occupy and have no voice whatever in the government of the nations or tribes. Thousands of their children who were Thousands of their children who were born in the territory are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the sections are shut against them and what

education they get is by private contribu-tion. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citi-zens is made by the tribal governments and courts. The secretary of the interior reports that leading Indians have ab-sorbed great tracts of land to the exclu-sion of the common people, and governnon of the common people, and govern-ment by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people. It has been found impos-sible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the territory, and the con-ditions contained in the treaties with the nations have for the most part become possible of execution. Fr Indians have long believed that the best Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the five civil-ized tribes would be found in American citizenship with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition.

The Dawes Commission. section 16 of the act of March 3 the president was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into ctiations with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Muskogee (or Creek) and Seminole nations, commonly known as the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory. Briefly, the purpose of the negotiations was the extinguishment of the tribal title to any land within that territory, now held by any and all such nations or tribes either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by allotment or by division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes respectively as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid or each of them with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of the said nations of Indians so far as may be necessary, requisite and suitable, enable the ultimate creation of a state or states of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian ter-The commission met much oppo sition from the beginning. were very slow to act and those in con-trol manifested a decided disinclination to meet with favor the propositions submitted to them. More than three years ago the commission affected an agreemen with the Choctaw nation alone. Th Chickasaws have refused to agree to terms, and, as they have a common interest with the Choctaws in the lands of said nations, the agreement with the latter nation could not have been made with out the consent of the former. April 23, 1897, the commission effected an agreement with both tribes-the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the respective tribes or na-tions or parties thereto, and only requires ratification by congress to make it bind-

On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Creek nation, but it is understood that the national council refused to ratify the same Negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokees, the most populous of the five civilized tribes, and with the Seminoles,

the smallest in point of numbers and ter-The provision of the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the The commission is at present engaged in this work among the tribes, and has made

these people up to and including the 30th of the present month.
Should the agreement between the Choc taws and Chickasaws be ratified by con-gress and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with the commission. then some legislation must be had by congress which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribal nations Hon. Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the

commission, in a letter to the secretary of

the interior under date of October 11, 1897. "Individual ownership is not in their (the commission's) opinion absolutely es-sential to any permanent improvement in conditions, and the lack of it is the r the lack of it is the root grievously afflicted these people. Allotmethod, unless the United States courts are clothed with the authority to apportion

the lands among the citizen Indians for whose use it was originally granted. I concur with the secretary of the terior that there can be no cure for the great trusts except by their resumption by the government which created them.

QUARANTINE LAWS.

Appointment of a Bacteriological Commission Also Recommended.

The recent prevalence of the yellow feve a number of cities and towns through turbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulaons of the national quarantine authorities paramount.

The secretary of the treasury, in that portion of his report relating to the operation of the marine hospital service, call attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws, and recommends amendnents thereto which will give the treas ury department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and in times of emergency, like that of the past summer, will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people nd at the same time prevent unnecessary restrictions of commerce. I concur in his

In further effect to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever, the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, has commendation. been obvious, and to this end a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that congress authorize the appointment of commission by the president to consist four expert bacteriologists, to be selected from the medical corps of the marine hos pital service, one to be appointed from civil life, one from the medical corps of the army and one from the navy.

THE BOND-AIDED ROADS. To Protect the Government's Inter

est in the Kansas Pacific. The Union Pacific railway, main line, was sold under decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska on November 1 and 2, this year. The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,-226,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,711 75, making the total indebtedness

The bid at the sale covered the firs mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the government (less interest). The saie of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the govclaim of the government (less interest).

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the government holds a second-mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific railroad to the government, November 31, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest, \$6,626,690 33, making a total of \$12,292,690 33. The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4. For the purpose of securing the most public notice of the event, it was postponed until December 16, and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court, the upset price at the sale of the Kansas Pacific must yield to the government the sum of \$1,500,000 ever all prior liens and charges.

If no other or better bid is made, this sum is all that the government will ceive on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000.

to whether there will be other bidders or another bid than the maximum amount therein stated. The question presented, therefore, is whether the government shall, under the authority given it by the act of March 23, 1884, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government claim.

government claim, enable the government to bid at the sale will require a deposit of \$900.006, as follows: In the government cause, \$500,000, and in each of the first mortgage causes, and in each of the first mortgage causes, \$290,000, and in the latter, the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are to be as follows: Upon acceptance of the bid a sum which, with the amount already deposited, shall equal 15 per cent of the bid, the balance in installments of 25 per cent, 30, 40 and 50 days after the confirmation of the sale.

The lien on the Kansas Pacific, prior

confirmation of the sale.

The lien on the Kansas Pacific, prior to that of the government on July 30, 1887, principal and interest, amounted to \$7.421.03 II. The government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first-mortage lien. I believe that under the acceptance of the same lien. have to pay the amount of the first-mort-gage lien. I believe that under the act of 1887 it has authority to do this, and in the absence of any action by con-gress I shall direct the secretary of the treasury to make the necessary deposit, as required by the court's decree, to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the prin-cipal of the debt due to the government, but suggest, in order to remove all conbut suggest, in order to remove all con-troversy, that an amendment to the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms whatever sum is sufficient therefor. In so important a matter as the govern ment becoming the probable owner of the railroad property, which it perforce must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before congress these facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to that the government should permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half the principal of its debt and less than onefifth of its debt, principal and interest. The government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder and thereby the owner of the property, and I submit this to congress for action.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. Recommends That Congress Con

tinue to Develop It. The congressional library, provided for by the act of congress approved April 17,

1896, has been completed and opened to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that through the foresight and munificence of congress the nation sesses this noble treasure-house of kr edge. It is earnestly to be hoped that, of education, congress will continue to de velop the library in every phase of re-search, to the end that it may not only be one of the most magnificent, but among the richest and most beautiful libraries in the world

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Room for Further Improvement Which Will Be Made.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the prac-tical improvement of which has long bee subject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months, the service has been placed on a still firmer basis of business methon a still firmer basis of business mean-ods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstater in deserving cases has been asserted, missals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the exam-inations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or a de-mand is made for removal of officials in

any of the departments.

This order has been made to give the ac cused his right to be heard without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases is one of the safeguards of the civil ser vice reform system, preventing stagna-tion and deadwood and keeping every employe keenly alive to the fact that se curity of tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service. Much, of course, still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others unclassified may properly be included. I shall not hes-ltate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service or include those which, in my judgment will best promote the public ser-vice. The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to up

hold and extend it. I am forced by the length of this mes sage to omit many important reference to affairs of the government with which congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the government by the several departme should have your careful scrutiny. W congress may find it an easy task to re-duce the expenses of the government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the government without injury to the pub-lic service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus preven a deficit. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Prof. Walter T. Scheele, a scientist of

Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1897.

Rahway, N. J., has sounded what he claims is the death knell of the mosquito, and it is to be hoped for the sake of a long suffering people that his claim is correct. Living as he does in New Jersey, famed in the funny papers as the home of the largest and most warlike members of the mosquito tribe, he has had ample opportunity to study the insects, and at the same time plenty of incentive, in the shape of attacks from the pests, to work toward their destruction. It is well known that mosquitoes breed on the surface of the water in swampy places, and the professor's idea is to kill the eggs while still on the water and before they are hatch ed. To do this he throws into the wa ter a small quantity of permanganate of potash, and when this dissolves it instantly destroys the life in all the eggs lying on the doctored water. He has made experiments in his laboratory and found that with one small pinch of permanganate he can kill all the mosquitoes in a 1,000-gallon tank of water. On this basis, he says, two or three ounces will be sufficient to treat a ten-acre area. If the professor knows what he is talking about, the extermination of the annoying insects should not be a very difficult matter.

A model bushand lets his wife have her own way, even when he knows it is not good for her.

OREGON STATE NEWS.

Brief Roview of the Week Throughout

Salem has at last a chamber of com merce organized and in working order. The government improvement work at Bandon has stopped, the appropria-tion having been fully expended.

An old-fashioned freight train arrived in Lakeview from the south last week. It consisted of 10 wagons and 32 horses.

The entrance to Coos bay harbor is marked by a new whistling buoyplaced there by the lighthouse tender Manzanita last week.

During the recent heavy storms the oyster beds at Willapa harbor were buried in drifting sands until at least half the crop will be lost.

The Baker-Canyon Telephone Company now has the long-distance line between Baker City and the Grant county town in working order. Lyons' broomhandle factory,

Coos county, shipped 40,000 of its best product to San Francisco last week. A portion of the consignment will to forwarded to Australia. Captain Berry, the aged lighthouse keeper at Port Angeles, died in the

Sisters' hospital at Port Townsend Sunday. He has been keeper of the light at Angeles for the past 20 years. The farmers who supply the Coquille

creamery received 26% cents a pound for butter fat, delivered during October. Two thousand dollars was distributed among those who supplied the

A Polk county farmer has been experimenting with tobacco culture, and has been so successful that cigars made with tobacco grown by him are said to be as good as the average cigar smoked

It is said that the next grand jury in Curry county will not meet until September next. If this is the case, it is apt to be a long time before the Van Pelts will have to answer the charge of killing A. Coolidge.

A drove of about 125 nice trim young mules, which had been bought in Lake county, were secured at the low average price of \$15 per head. They will be taken to Huntington and then shipped to the Eastern market. Joe Siver, who is making a tour of

the United States from New York and return on a bicycle, was fined \$10 in Harrisburg for riding on the sidewalk. He was allowed to go on condition of his leaving the city at once.

The checks for the second dividend declared by the controller of the currency in favor of the creditors of The Dalles National bank have been re ceived by Receiver Wilson, and are ready for delivery to the owners.

The Albany iron works is a very busy place these days. The company shipped out 10 tons of machinery last Friday, including a quartz mill manufactured for Southern Oregon mines. and machinery for the state pumping station at Salem.

One hundred and forty-four bales of hops, aggregating over 27,000 pounds, belonging to five growers in the vicinity of Laurel, were sold Monday for 18 aggregating over 8,500 pounds, were thermometer 22 below zero. Brow sold to J. M. Russell & Co., for 111/4 cents per pound.

The grain acreage in Jackson county for the coming year will in all likelihood suprass in extent any year in the history of Rogue river valley, and if conditions prove favorable, the greatest number of bushels of grain in the history of the county will be harvested in 1898. This, says the Tidings, is the opinion of well-informed persons.

During the last few months a Crook county firm has purchased 16,000 head of sheep, and are now handling about 22,000 head. They are all in their winter range, and each flock is within convenient distance of big stacks of hay, more than sufficient to carry them through the hardest winter. sheep are all reported to be in fine condition and thriving.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Albert celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in Salem Monday. They were married at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1837. Albert is 82 years old, and Mrs. Albert 81. A reception was held at their home and a large number of friends paid respects to the venerable couple. The guests included seven children, besides grandchildren and great grand-

The controversy between two quarrel some members of the Vernonia church was submitted to a jury, or committee, of church members. One of the mem-bers was expelled. The other was censured and reduced from full membership to six months probation. It was ruled by the committee that no one in the Nehalem valley is entitled to church membership unless he is imbued with love and righteousness.

The Eastern Oregon Sheep Association of Baker City offers a reward of \$1,000 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of wilfully injuring the sheep or property of any member of the association. And a further reward of \$250 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons gulity of robbing sheep camps the property of the members of the association.

Messrs. Rice, Flint & Co. have struck a vein in their Black Republican tunnel, in Michael creek mining district in Southern Oregon, showing very promising ore containing gold and copper. No assays from this lowest level has been made. The third tunnel is in 210 feet, and will be pushed some 50 feet further to crossout this and another parallel vein further in.

Promising ledges are being uncovered in the district. A number of placers

NOT ENOUGH FOR ALL

Jack Dalton Says Many Klondikers Will Be Disappointed.

Spokane, Dec. 6.—Jack Dalton and his partner, J. M. Maloney, arrived here today. They are making a busi-ness trip to New York.

The statement that Klondike miners will starve is much overdrawn,"
Dalton said. "The food supply is short, but men will not die from hunger. They will suffer from short rations, and are sadly in need of relief."

"How should relief be sent in?" "I would not care to say. Many foolish schemes are talked about. Supplies should be sent to Dawson City, but inexperienced men cannot land them there."

"Do you expect much of a rush over your trail?",

"There will be rush on every trail. Far too great. Most of them will go straight to Dawson City, and then start for home again. Unless a man has money to buy claims, he stands a poor show of getting anything in that vicinity."

"Where is the most promising coun-

try for prospecting?"
"It is hard to say. There were reports of strikes on tributaries of the Stewart river, but nothing remarkably rich. Almost every story that has been told of Klondike has been exaggerated. There is much gold up there, but not enough for the thousands who are planning to go."

Mr. Dalton said that he did not lieve there are over 2,000 men all told now in the Klondike region.

"There is no trouble," he said, "in getting down from the head of Teelin lake to Dawson City. I have been over that portion of the route."

Experienced miners are gathering here to go over the inland route in the spring. Dr. Hudgins, who is at Teslin lake, writes that the country there is excited over reports of rich strikes on the Hootalingua. This stream is the outlet of Teslin lake.

ADVICES FROM THE NORTH.

Dyea Landowners Refused the Railread the Right of Way.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 6 .- The follo ing Alaskan advices were brought down on the steamer Corunna, which arrive

today from Juneau, Dyea and Skagway: The Chilkoot Railroad & Transporta-tion Company endeavored to build through the townsite of Dyea. They were resisted by a large force of men acting in the interest of Healy & Wilson, the original locators of the townsite, who forced them to withdraw. In the melee a man named Peterson accidentally shot himself, inflicting a se ous wound. In connection with the disputes over the ownership of the town-sites of Dyea and Skagway, United States Commissioer Smith has decided that an improved land and hold it if he shows a bona fide intention to improve it.

Steps have been taken for the organization of a municipal government at Skagway.

When Lake Bennett froze up, a nu ber of loaded boats were caught in the

Brooks' pack train made its way or cents per pound. Tuesday 43 bales, the White pass, last month, with the savs now that the trail is broken be will keep it open all winter.

Captain A. F. Pendleton, of Boston, was a passenger on the Corunna. He claims to have located a large deposit of garnets on the Stickeen, near Fort

A Fatal Wreck.

Minneapolis, Dec. 6.— A wreck curred on the Great Northern rail this morning, near Durham, Mont., the Blackfoot reservation. The tra was the eastbound passenger, and was being pulled by two engines, on acco of drifting snow. When nearing a the engines suddenly left the tra fell upon their sides. The accident supposed to have been caused by a broken rail. Engineer William Charle of Kalispel, was instantly killed, at Engineer Nelson, of Havre, had b legs broken above the knee, and wotherwise badly injured. The firem were both hurt, but not serious Three cars left the track, but the sengers escaped with a shaking up.

Utes Preparing for Trouble.

Denver, Dec. 6.-A dispatch Meeker, Colo., says: Mailcarrier H sey came in from Range lick, in western part of this county, and ports the Utes are gathering about place. About 40 Utes and 300 hor are on Douglass creek. They are sul and say they came to hunt, and the game wardens will not stop them t time. If the wardens attempt to arrest them, the Indians will make trouble.

On the Free List.

New York, Dec. 6 .- The Uni States board of general appraisers to decided that under the Dingley ! act, imported calfskins, raw, are nobe classified as uncured hides of co which are subject to a duty of 15 cent ad valorem, but are wholly empt from duty, and come under head of raw skins included in the fi list. The decision is important to shoe and leather manufacturers.

More German Troops for Chi Berlin, Dec. 6 .- The naval de ment has sent instructions to K dispatch 600 artillerymen with guns and 1,000 marines to China.

Counterfeit Silver Certifi

Washington, Dec. 6.-The dis of a new counterfeit \$5 silver co of the series of 1891, with the of Grant, is announced by the t secret service. The note is nei long nor as wide as the genuin parently it is printed from plat by the photo-mechanical processis well executed, especially the ing, seal and entire back of the General Grant's portrait is diff. m that in the genuine.