

Another and a Later Will Has Been Found.

SENSATION IN THE CONTEST CASE

It Was Left With a Young Lady Teacher in the Public Schools, and Warm Friend of the Senator's, and Was Written in Her Presence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The contention in the courts over the millions left by James G. Fair developed another sensation this morning. When the case was called before Superior Judge Slack a great stir was caused by the introduction of what purports to be a later holographic will written in lead pencil on two sheets of legal cap paper. It was brought into court securely framed between two plates of glass by Reuben Lloyd, who has been retained in the case by Mrs. Oelrichs and Virginia Fair, daughters of the deceased. This alleged will divides the estate almost equally between the two daughters and Charlie Fair. It bequeaths a few thousand dollars to certain orphan asylums, and makes no provisions for such a trust as the estate is left in control of under the will previously filed.

Messrs. Angus and Crothers are two of the four executors named in the previously filed will. Referring to this alleged will, Attorney Lloyd informed the court that the document, according to its date, was executed three days later than the will previously filed. He said he would prove that the existence of this will had been known to several persons, and that it had finally been presented in court by Attorney Lloyd would indicate that Charlie Fair and his sisters have joined forces to contest the will of their father.

The attorneys who represent the executors under the will previously filed, and of which the original copy was stolen, intimated very strongly that they believed the latest alleged will to be a forgery. The case was finally continued to April 2.

The alleged will produced to-day bequeaths to various brothers and sisters of deceased and their children about the same amounts as was left to them under the will previously filed. Under the first will the families of these brothers and sisters would acquire a large proportion of the estate at the death of Fair's children, Charles, Virginia and Mrs. Oelrichs, but under the will filed to-day the brothers and sisters and their families would receive only the amount of cash stated in the will and the balance of the \$40,000,000 estate could be distributed at once among the three children of the deceased.

The special provisions for relatives and charitable institutions are:

His sister, Mrs. Crothers, \$200,000
His brother, William Fair, 50,000
His father, Edward Fair, 200,000
His mother, Mary Ann Fair, 200,000
His niece, Jane Landay, 10,000
His nephew, James H. Fair, 10,000
Romas Catholic orphan asylum, 50,000
Hebrew orphan asylum, 20,000
Teachers' pension fund (if any), 50,000
Roman Catholic orphan asylum, 50,000
Herman Oelrichs, 50,000
Herbert Clark, 50,000
James L. Angus, 10,000
Louis Bressé, 10,000

His son, Charles Fair, is left \$500,000, to be paid to him by the executors upon the final division of the estate. All the rest of the estate and properties of whatsoever kind is left to his three children, Theresa Oelrichs, Charles L. Fair and Virginia Fair, share and share alike, and their children forever. Should any child die without issue, said child's share is to go to the surviving children, share and share alike. The will appoints James L. Angus, Thomas Crothers and Dr. Livingston executors, without bonds.

THE REVEREND OF THE WILL. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—It now turns out that the new will was left in charge of Mrs. Nettie L. Craven, a principal in the public schools, and who was a great friend of Senator Fair. The will was written in the house of Mrs. Haskins, with whom Mrs. Craven lived, and in the presence of both witnesses. It came about in this way: Senator Fair had gone to visit Mrs. Craven, and their conversation turned to wills, and Fair said that his lawyers did not seem to get his will just as he would like it, and made several other remarks, which led Mrs. Craven to propose that he make a new will then and there, and have her as witness, and that he make a provision in the will for a fund for the support of school teachers who had taught for twenty-five years or more. To all this the senator agreed, and then sat down and wrote the paper which was presented to the court to-day. The reason assigned for keeping the new will so long in the background is that the custodian did not look at the date of the will when Fair died, and when the other will was made public she thought it was one of later date.

Jensen's Patent Valuable. ASTORIA, March 20.—Mathias Jensen, of the Jensen Canfilling Machine Company of this city has sold the right to manufacture all his machines for making can bodies, and that known as a double-ending machine, for a consideration of \$16,000. The purchasers are Chicago people. The sale has been pending for some time, but was deferred owing to the suits between Norton Bros., of Chicago, and the Jensen company for infringement of patent.

The President of Mutual Life. NEW YORK, March 20.—Colonel M. V. B. Edgerly, president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, died at the New Netherlands hotel to-day. Colonel Edgerly was known throughout the country by his connection with various insurance companies. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, but was defeated.

Their Reward Is Small. LONDON, March 18.—The mayor of Lowestoft yesterday publicly presented to the crew of the fishing boat Wildflower, which picked up the survivors of the steamer Elbe, the sum of £75. This amount was subscribed in response to an appeal made by the mayor. The crew were also presented with a photograph of the surviving officers of the Elbe, which was sent with a letter expressing the gratitude of the North German Lloyd Company. One hundred pounds will be privately presented to the crew.

THE OLYMPIA

VOL. 1.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

NO. 52.

THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Combination Formed to Overturn Certain Regulations.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The post-office department has information of the formation of a powerful combination of postal employees, designed to bring pressure upon congress to overturn certain regulations and rules of the department. The employees have been encouraged by success in attaching to the last postoffice appropriation bill an amendment which suspended an order of the department. This order was issued last June and directed that before May 1, 1895, all railway mail employees should remove to some point along the line of route on which they were employed. This was unsatisfactory to most of the clerks, and they obtained legislation overruling the order. The reason for issuing the order is explained at the department as necessary because at the time the order was issued there were about 1,300 railway mail employees in the service who did not live on the lines where they worked. When there was an accident or anything else that requires emergency men, those who were on leave and away from the line where they worked escaped the extra duty, and it fell upon those living on the route. Of the 1,300 who were living off the lines where they worked, about 300 have notified the department they have or will remove their homes to the point requested. Probably all of them will so remove, notwithstanding the legislation overruling the order. The department is now informed that since the failure of legislation in the last congress increasing the pay of employes a combination has been formed to pass this legislation and also to overturn the rules of the department which are unsatisfactory to them. A high official of the department said to-day:

"This combination includes some thousands of employes in the railway mail service, in the letter-carriers' service and in postoffices. They are all in the classified service and protected from removal. The effect of this combination would be to create a sentiment against the civil service law, which protects these employes."

STOLE THE WHISKY.

Thousands of Gallons Taken by Means of a Siphon.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 20.—In 1892 Henry Bieman, of Wallhalla, S. C., sold to W. C. Tatum four government distilleries and bonded warehouses, situated at distances of half a mile apart. Tatum at once closed the distilleries, and between 8,000 and 10,000 gallons of corn whisky in bond were locked in the warehouses under the government seal. The night of September 5, two days before the expiration of the bonded period, three of the distilleries were burned. Only seventy gallons were stored in the fourth. Deputies Vanderford and King were detailed to investigate the fire. They failed to find at the site of the burned warehouses any of the signs which burning whisky would leave. After collecting evidence sufficient to implicate several persons, full confessions were obtained, showing that soon after the purchase by Tatum one of the warehouses was secretly opened. One end of a hose was inserted in a barrel of whisky, and the other was placed in a barrel at the foot of a hill forty yards distant. This siphon process was repeated nightly, until the entire stock of whisky in the four warehouses had been removed. The empty barrels were filled with water, and the staples, which had been removed from the doors, were skillfully replaced. The government expects to hold Tatum's bondsmen responsible. John Farmer, Asbury Hyde, Tony Watkins, William Whitman and John Rowland have been arrested and held for trial.

THE EDICT SUSPENDED.

Catholic Knights of Pythias to Make Their Easter.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 20.—At the instance of H. A. Dabugne, Dr. L. P. Degrampe and Dr. P. Ecottlett, of this city, and Judge Chouquette, of Providence, Monsignore Satolli, the papal ablegate, has issued a decree temporarily suspending the edict of Pope Leo, relating to Catholic membership in the Knights of Pythias. The gentlemen returned from a visit to Washington to-day, where they had been sent by Lafayette lodge of this city to ask a hearing on the matter. They represented that one lodge of Pythians in this city consisted of 250 French-Canadians, and one lodge in Providence included 100. They said so far as they were able to observe, they could see no conflict between Pythianism and Catholic doctrine, and they very solicitously requested suspension of the edict, so that they might perform their Easter duty. His grace seemed much surprised at the facts presented, and was evidently much impressed with the manner of the men. He announced that he would suspend the edict temporarily, and would issue a formal decree to that effect in a few days. He promised to bring the matter to the attention of the Vatican at the earliest possible moment, but would hold out no hopes that his action would be endorsed as permanent policy to be followed.

QUIET AT NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton Arriving Freely and Men Busy on the Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—A gang of negro laborers, who crossed the river this morning to unload the steamer Etolia, of Elder, Dempster & Company, were met on their arrival by a number of white men and told that they would not be allowed to work, and commanded them to return to this side of the river at once. Later a company from the Seamen's Association, of Jefferson, came over and applied for work on the steamer. After a brief conference it was agreed that the work on the Etolia should be divided, the Jefferson men taking one-half of the negroes from this city the other. No further trouble is anticipated at this point. The whole river front presented a more decidedly lively appearance this afternoon than at any time for the past week. Cotton is arriving freely, and the men are busy at working ships, without molestation on the part of any one.

THE CUBAN SITUATION

Condition of Affairs in the Eastern Island.

MORE INTERNAL DISTURBANCES

Advices by Steamer Say There Are Now Fully Six Thousand Insurgents Under Arms—Rabi and Maso Confident of Taking Santiago.

Key West, Fla., March 19.—The first clear and trustworthy statement of the condition of affairs in the eastern end of Cuba is brought by a passenger on the steamer Mascotte. He said: "I have traveled throughout the mountainous district constantly since the trouble began, and matters are now in a much worse condition than at the beginning. The fighting was started in a desultory and scattered way, but the forces gradually became organized, and there are now fully 6,000 insurgents under arms. They are in a dozen or more detachments, but are giving the government no end of trouble. In many cases the Spanish troops have been beaten back with heavy loss. The most reprehensible event of the war so far is the pillaging and burning. The insurgents have gained confidence since the beginning of the trouble, and matters in the eastern district are in almost as bad condition as during the war of 1895. New leaders are springing up, and by force of their intellect and ability they have induced the insurgents not to hold out longer for the arrival of leaders. The general opinion in Santiago is that if the insurgents can hold out until summer the yellow fever will help them greatly. It is said that both Rabi and Maso are confident of taking Santiago before October. The Spanish troops are guarding every road, and nobody is allowed to pass without giving the strictest account of himself. It is as much as a man's life in worth in Santiago to talk in favor of the Cubans or to tell the truth. Several persons have been shot on account of this. Instances where the Spaniards were defeated have been published as government victories. Four Spanish cruisers were in the harbor of Santiago one week ago, now there are but two guarding the eastern coast, and one on the southern."

The passenger also said the revolt would kill business in Cuba for two years. Money is already scarce, and prices are high. A panic is feared. It seems to be the general impression among the Spaniards that the United States feels bitterly toward the Spanish government, and would like nothing better than an excuse to seize the island, hence their hatred of the Americans.

BROMAN'S INSURANCE.

The Marshfield Man Had a Policy Ready in Case of Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Gustaf Broman appeared in Judge Joachim's court yesterday in answer to a charge of perjury preferred against him by Mrs. Constance Roy. The case was continued till to-morrow. The detectives were correct in their suspicion that Broman would have some insurance policy on his life before he gave out that he would attempt the foolhardy trip from Coos bay to this city in a twelve-foot boat. The detectives' idea was that if on the trip the boat would be found on some beach bottom up, Broman's friends would claim the insurance on the ground that he had been drowned, and it would have ultimately found its way into Broman's pockets. Yesterday an agent of the United States Accident Insurance Association called at police headquarters inquiring about Broman. He said that Broman in August last had taken out a policy with his company. He added:

"We have the power to cancel a policy at any time, and we will at once give Broman notification of the fact that his policy is canceled."

THE PULLMAN COLONY.

Its Leaders Now Selecting a Site in the South.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A large number of the Pullman strikers of last summer with their families and others intend to settle this spring, as a colony, in the South. A meeting was called to-day, at which a committee was appointed to make prospecting trips to view the various sites which are under consideration in Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana. It is said that of the Pullman strikers, who, it is alleged, were blacklisted, over 200 have been unable to obtain work elsewhere. Most of these will be members of the colony. Many of those who now have employment in the Pullman shops are anxious to cast their lot with the colony. It will also have many others both employed and unemployed at the present time. All the stores in the colony will be co-operative. A member of the colony says:

"No positive franchises for supplying its members with public necessities shall be granted by the association. The manufacturers will be of a varied character, but will be those that can utilize such mechanics and laborers as are members of the colony. One of the manufacturing plants proposed will build railway and street-cars. Forty-Three Bodies Taken Out. TROPHAU, Australian Silesia, March 19.—Forty-three bodies have been recovered from the Hohegen mine. Reports yesterday of a disastrous explosion and fire were received and a number of miners are unaccounted for. Archduke Frederick, owner of the mine, will pay a pension of 100 florins each to the widows. The widows and orphans will also receive a pension from the Miners' Benevolent Fund.

A Flour Millers' Combine.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 19.—The flour millers of the Red River valley of western Dakota and Montana have formed an association for the purchase of wheat and the selling of its product. Twenty-one mills are in the combination.

NEW REVENUE LAW.

Some of the Main Provisions of the Act Passed at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 19.—The new revenue law passed at the last session of the legislature, which has not yet received executive approval, provides for the exemption of hospitals, free public libraries, orphanages, institutions for the reformation of fallen women, homes for the aged and infirm and the ground upon which such institutions are situated, when they are supported in whole or in part by charity and the proceeds devoted to charitable purposes. The law provides for the biennial assessment of real estate and the semi-annual collection of taxes. Assessments made biennially are made upon the odd numbered years, with reference to the value of the property, April 1, preceding the assessment. Personal property will be assessed every year. Fruit trees, except nursery stock, will not be assessed for four years after taken from the nursery, and a maximum assessment of \$300 is fixed on male animals kept for breeding purposes. Real estate will be listed on the assessment roll each year, and the valuation on the evenly numbered years will remain the same as equalized by the county board for the preceding year. The assessment books will be placed in the hands of the assessor on the first Monday of February each year. When land has been platted into lots or blocks and where several lots in any block, or where several blocks in any plat, are owned by any person, firm or corporation, they may be grouped where practicable. The assessor is made clerk of the county board of equalization, and in counties of from the first to the ninth class inclusive it is made the duty of the assessor to extend on the tax rolls the rate per cent necessary to raise sufficient tax for state purposes, as determined by the state board of equalization.

Delinquent tax penalties are reduced from 5 per cent, and interest from 20 to 12 per cent, which amends section 9, and all taxes are made payable on or before May 31 of each year, after which the penalty is attached; provided that taxes may be paid semi-annually. One-half of the taxes may be paid on or before the 31st day of May, and the remainder may be extended to November 30 following, but if the remaining half is not paid on or before November 30, then the one-half is delinquent, and a penalty of 2 per cent attached, together with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from May 31 preceding, until paid. Taxes on real property are a lien from and including April 1 of the year they are levied until paid, but as by law a grantor and grantee the lien will not attach until the first day of the succeeding year. Taxes upon personal property shall be a lien upon all personal property of the party assessed. Applications for judgment and orders of sale for taxes and assessment are extended to the third instead of the second calendar year following delinquency.

PLACER MINING IN BAKER.

Rich Strike Made in an Abandoned Mine Near Baker City.

BAKER CITY, Or., March 19.—A wonderfully rich strike was made yesterday in a placer mine situated in a gulch just below the Virtue mine by C. F. Caserio, a veteran prospector of this county. The gulch wherein the claim is located has been fabulously rich in coarse gold, but of late years was thought to be worked out. Last year Mr. Caserio located a claim and began work "drifting," and yesterday he found this rich deposit containing several hundred dollars in nuggets and coarse gold. The pieces is composed of quartz and gold, and is valued at \$150. Several smaller pieces were found ranging from \$10 up. The strike is only additional evidence that the placer mines of this county have not been carefully and thoroughly worked. In every instance where abandoned claims have been re-located rich strikes have been made. The fact is, gold may be found in almost every pan dirt taken from the gulches in our mountains. The only drawback is the scarcity of water during certain portions of the year. If a canal were taken out of Powder river, near Sumpster, for irrigating and mining purposes, it would prove of incalculable benefit to the promoters of the project, and not only develop a vast amount of valuable placer mining properties, but reclaim thousands of acres of valuable fruit and farming land.

THE FIRING REPEATED.

This Time the Report Says the American Vessel Was Sunk.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Herald's special from Key West, Fla., says: Passengers on the steamer which arrived from Havana last night bring news of reports in circulation there of further depredations by Spanish cruisers on American vessels along the Cuban coast. The latest report is that the Spanish gunboat Atreco fired into and sunk an American schooner off Puerto del Padre. It is reported that the crew of the vessel numbering sixteen persons perished with it. It is not known whether the schooner had arms or carried an expedition for the Cubans. It was reported from Key West. Inquiries, however, fail to show that any boat is missing or unreported, except those engaged in legitimate trade. Many sailed recently for West Indian ports with fruit cargoes. Puerto del Padre is a harbor on the northeast coast of Cuba, in latitude 21:17 north, longitude 76:42 west. It has a long and narrow entrance, and is a fine anchorage. It is not far from the place where the Spanish gunboat fired on the Alliance.

Tacoma's Water Supply.

TACOMA, March 19.—The board of public works returned from the prairie to-night, bringing news that Belleville spring was turned into the city flume early this evening, and that a 2,000,000-gallon pump was successfully placed in operation at Crystal springs. This probably insures a plentiful supply hereafter, while a gravity supply is being secured.

Liquor Seized by Customs Officers.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 19.—While the steamer Willapa was at Dyea, Alaska, sixteen cases of liquor en route to the Yukon mines were seized by customs officers.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Cigars are being made in Walla Walla out of tobacco grown in that locality.

Work has been stopped again on Salem's city hall. Funds have run out.

Crook county, Or., is putting in a \$1,200 vault for the safe-keeping of its records.

Hundred tons of potatoes are being shipped from Whidby island to British Columbia for seed.

The cost of running the city government of Port Townsend, Wash., has been reduced \$1,600 annually.

There is a rumor that the Great Northern will build to Ellensburg, Wash., branching off at Rock Island.

Thirteen men are employed at Aberdeen making plats and calculating areas of tide lands for the local board of appraisers.

Sheepmen about Wallula, Wash., are moving their sheep and preparing for the lambing season, which promises to be unexcelled.

One of the moneymen of California is expected at Pataha, W. T., soon in the interest of a projected plant to condense milk at that point.

The Franklin county, Wash., treasury is looking expectantly for \$6,934 in taxes which the Northern Pacific will pay in some time this month.

Farmers about Walla Walla are raising another \$2,000 to prosecute their freight rate reduction claim before the interstate commerce commission.

It is said that the W. C. T. U. at Gold Hill, Or., is the largest in the state, with the exception of the one in Portland, having forty members after being organized only a month.

The bobwhite quail ordered at Walla Walla from Kansas have arrived, and have been turned loose on Mill, Spring and Cottonwood creeks. Although eight dozen were ordered, owing to the careless way they were packed only twenty-eight arrived alive.

Frank Seders, brother of John M. Seders, a well-known horse trainer of the Middle states, has arrived from the East to make Spokane his home and to pursue his avocation. His father will arrive from Illinois April 1 with a string of seven trotting horses.

Gilliam county, Or., has a fugitive horsethief, Hugh Medlock by name, who appears for food or something every once in a while, and is given chase by the officers. He escapes on the back of a faithful horse which he has trained so it clears barbed wire fences like a deer.

Notwithstanding the low price of wheat, a larger acreage is being sown in the north part of Benton county than ever before. It is said to summer fallow a part of the ground, but the entire area is being sown to grain this season. The farmers are nearly through sowing.

A strong effort will be made to have Mrs. Griener, the Garden Springs, Wash., murderer, pardoned. The principal points urged in her favor are: Her circumstantial character, the evidence and the woman's state of health, which it is claimed will result in insanity if she be kept in confinement.

The track on the Great Northern between Everett and Lowell, Wash., is being raised eighteen inches, which will bring it above high water mark. It is understood that the force at work on the tunnel in Everett will shortly be increased, and that gangs of men will begin work on each end of the tunnel.

Controller Weed says last year the running expenses of Spokane averaged \$13,750 a month, viz.: Salaries, 12,000, and electric lights, \$1,750. Now the salary list is about \$9,500 each month, and the bill for lighting, etc., \$550 a month, or \$10,050 in all. This would make a saving of \$3,700 a month this year over last.

A telegram from Monte Cristo, Wash., announces that the main vein in the Mystery mine has widened out so that the output of that mine alone will be increased 100 tons a day, and will be sufficient to run the concentrator to its full capacity, 200 tons of ore per day, without taking into account the Williams and the Pride of the Mountain mines.

The government has increased the mail service between Baker City and Carson, Union county, Or., and the mail will be made daily trips between Baker City and the point named, via Sparta. Carson is within seven miles of Cornucopia, to which place a branch line will be run. Baker City people are very much elated over this increased service.

The directors of the Owyhee ditch have decided to issue bonds and take up their notes. The holders of the majority of the notes have signified their willingness to make the exchange. While the notes are not negotiable very readily at face value, the bonds will be as good as gold, for they are a first mortgage on the property and will float at par. This will also place the ditch on a sure footing, as it will give the company ten years in which to raise the money for payment of its debts.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the amount of ore shipped from West Kootenai, Idaho, this winter, mostly caused by the uncertainty of the weather and the frequent breaking up of the roads, says the Nelson Tribune. The ore shipped in November was valued at \$104,500, in December at \$101,825, in January at \$266,025, and in February at \$121,462. The January shipments even do not represent the full productive capacity of the country, but they represent more nearly than the monthly average the productive capacity of the district with the present means of communication, provided these means of communication are kept at a maximum of efficiency. In forming an idea of the present production of the country, the ore shipped from the Blue Bell mine and from Anusworth for reduction at Pilot bay should also be taken into account. No returns of this are available, but the value of the ore now accumulated at Pilot bay must be considerable.

ARMENIAN SUFFERING.

Many Lives Lost From Poverty and Starvation.

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Moush, date not given, and forwarded from Kars yesterday. It says that the Armenian people have learned that the Armenian priest, Hatchador, and his son were ordered by gendarmes to sign a document ascribing the massacre to the Kurds, and clearing the Turks of all blame. The Hatchadors refused to do so. Gendarmes then placed heated irons around their necks. The commission desires to examine the two victims, but the latter are too ill. The Turkish government tried by every means to compel the survivors of the massacres to return to their respective villages, and rebuild the huts. They promised money, seed corn, exemption from taxes and the restitution of property. Nearly all refused, and subsequently were terribly treated. Some returned, and now are literally starving if not dead. Many who were wealthy and respected are now in abject poverty. The correspondent quotes an instance of villagers practically naked, and subsisting on millet seed. The stock of this seed, he says, must have given out a fortnight ago. These people had no hopes of help and probably are dying of death. If assistance be sent through the delegates in Moush or the American missionaries in Bitlis, some lives may be saved. He writes of girls of 14, six daughters of victims of the massacre, who returned to Semal naked, and died without food or fire in a hut at night during a snow storm. He names six villages where the few survivors of the massacres are starving.

LANDS GRANTED IN IDAHO.

The Selection of Those Given Under the Enabling Act.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Smith has overruled the commissioner of the general land office in a decision affecting the selection of lands to complete the grants of the state of Idaho under the enabling act. The commissioner had several selections for cancellation because the particular tract selected was less than a quarter section, the law providing that selections for losses must be in tracts not less than a quarter section. The secretary states that in the cases chosen by the commissioner it appears there are other selections by the state adjoining the tracts of less than a quarter section, and he construes the law to mean that the state shall make its selection in as compact a form as possible, and that its lands shall not be scattered about in forty and eighty-acre tracts. When there are other selections adjoining, in all more than a quarter section, the secretary holds that they are valid.

AMERICANS RELEASED.

They Were in Jail in Nicaragua for Lynching a Native.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The state department has received a dispatch from United States Minister Baker at Managua, Nicaragua, dated March 5 last, relative to the cases of seven Americans who were held under arrest at Matiglas, Nicaragua, since September last, on a charge of lynching a native of Nicaragua who had confessed to having participated in the murder of a German in the neighborhood. The minister reports that after the seven men had been in jail some time two of the party—Dr. Gilman and Fred Hoppe—consented to having committed the lynching alone, and declared the others knew nothing of it. Thereupon the five innocent men were released. Gilman and Hoppe were held in jail and were tried for the lynching last January. They were acquitted, and the minister reports they were set at liberty.

WORSE THAN HANGING.

Horrible Treatment of a Condemned Murderer in Colorado.

DENVER, March 18.—Henry Tyson was tried to-day by a jury to ascertain his mental condition and found sane. Tyson, on the stand, said he was convicted for murder six years ago, but had never been sentenced, as he was found to be insane. In 1889 he was sent to the sanon City penitentiary. He said he was placed in a dark cell and kept in solitary confinement therein for three years, during which he saw and spoke to no one and had absolutely no exercise. On being released from the dark cell in 1892 he had to be carried out. He was deaf and his eyes so swollen that he could not see. He has slowly recovered partial sight and hearing. Tyson will probably never be sentenced, as the laws under which he was convicted have been altered.

ABOUT THE NAVY.

Action of Secretary Herbert Regarding Nomination of Cadets.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Herbert has decided that he will recognize and confirm the nominations of naval cadets received by him from outgoing members of congress, under the special provision contained in the naval appropriation bill, in those cases which were handed into the department before noon March 4. There are three or four cases where the nominations came in after the hour of 12, and the secretary is not clear as to the competency of the congressmen to make them after they had themselves ceased to hold office, he has referred to the attorney-general the legal question, and will withhold his decision as to these cadets until an answer is returned.

Fava Was Irregular.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The officials of the state department are somewhat surprised at the action of Baron Fava, in communicating directly with the governor of Colorado respecting the protection of Italians in that state. His course was irregular, but it is not probable any official notice will be taken of the matter, particularly in view of the extremely discreet and temperate manner in which the ambassador presented his case to the state department.

New English Battleships.

LONDON, March 18.—In the house to-day Civil Lord of the Admiralty Robertson said: "Since the beginning of 1894 seven battleships have been started in the course of construction in England, one in France and none in Russia."

Lydia Thompson Was Hurt.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A train on the Third avenue line crashed into the bumpers at Third avenue and Thirty-Fourth street to-day. Lydia Thompson, supposed to be the actress, was injured internally. Mathias Fisher, 66, received bodily injuries.

Washington's Fourth Legislative Session Adjourned.

THE GAVEL FELL AT MIDNIGHT

Every Important Bill Was Passed Upon and It Halted Up to Its Credit Many Meritorious Measures—The End Came Without the Usual Crush or Jam.

OLYMPIA, March 18.—The fourth session of Washington's legislature adjourned sine die at midnight. It had its work well in hand. Every important bill was passed upon, and the end came without the usual crush or jam. Not a bill was up during the day that did not receive proper consideration, and so well had the sittings committee worked that only a few were killed. Governor McGraw occupied an ante-room signing several bills. He was also for a time an interested listener to the debates. During the day and night over eighty-two bills were passed. Large crowds of ladies and gentlemen filled the lobby until a late hour. Both houses worked amosudically during the last hour. There was a recess from 9 to 10 in the senate, and unimportant bills were taken up after that.

The fourth legislature surprised everybody by leaving a very good record behind it. Two weeks ago it looked very much as if little good would be accomplished, but about that time both houses settled down to business, and it rolled up to its credit many meritorious measures. The people were given a grain inspector; the state land department was reorganized; the military wastefulness was stopped; the deficiency bill in public offices was made an impossibility in the future; interest and penalty on taxes was reduced; a non-deficiency law was enacted; county expenses were reduced; the county salary fund was partly abolished; the school-book trust was crippled, and laws were passed that will allow cities and towns to validate their enormous debts and fund the same.

The general appropriation bill was the last to be considered. There was a difference of about \$100,000 between the houses and senate bills, and the conference committee passed several hours of the afternoon and evening in consideration of these items. The principal one was \$50,000 for the military. The conference was not ended until 9 o'clock, when minority and majority reports were decided upon. It was 11 o'clock before the house by a party vote adopted the majority report, which, among other things, gave the military \$40,000 for two years.

One of the most exciting incidents of the session occurred in the house this morning, when Hutchinson's senate bill to provide for the state publishing its school text books came up for consideration. This was a most eloquent debate over the measure, and its final passage was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The state printer will now publish text books, and it is claimed the school children will be able to purchase them for about 33 per cent of the present rate. The passage of the bill was a direct slap at the American Book Company and other trusts of this character. The house defeated the senate bill for the submission of the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people. The bill was placed on the calendar under a suspension of the rules, the sittings committee having shut it out, and several eloquent speeches were made in its support. It resulted in defeat by a vote of 48 to 19, failing to receive the necessary two-thirds, and the question of woman suffrage will be a dead letter for at least two years.

NEGROES FOR LIBERIA.

The International