

Governor Lord Issues a Call for a Meeting of Leading Men of the State to Provide a Monument for the Battleship Oregon.

Salem, March 27.—Governor Lord has issued the following self-explanatory letter: "A battleship of the first class, constructed at San Francisco by the United States government, having been christened 'Oregon,' the delegates of numerous cities, chambers of commerce and boards of trade met in Portland in December, 1894, and formed an association, whose object should be the preparation of a suitable testimonial by our people in acknowledgment of this recognition of our state. At that meeting Hon. W. S. Mason was elected chairman and Hon. J. D. Gray was chosen secretary. After favorable discussion of a proposition to prepare a monument in the form of flags, silver service or ship's bells it was thought best so the secretary notified me, to deter action until a short time before the arrival of the Oregon in our waters. The ship is now receiving her armament and equipment and it is believed will be put in commission and reach Oregon waters within six months. Chairman Mason and Secretary Gray now request the executive of the state to name a date and place, when and where the association they represent may meet and complete its work. In compliance with this request, believing we should foster and cultivate a spirit of state pride and thinking the present an opportune time for action, I hereby invite mayors of incorporated cities and representatives of commercial bodies to meet in the state capitol April 22, 1895, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of considering and determining the matter of presenting to the commander of the battleship Oregon on her arrival in a state respect a fitting token of our people's appreciation for the high honor bestowed upon the state."

A CONFESSED BRIBER.

The Ex-Policeman Made a Clean Breast of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—William J. Hurley, the ex-policeman who is charged with attempting to bribe a member of the jury which recently tried "Dick" McDonald, the bank-wrecker, created a scene when the trial began in the superior court this morning. Hurley denounced Judge Wallace for refusing to grant him a continuance, and his own lawyers, whom he charged with being against him, and who had, he alleged, attempted to extort a confession of guilt from him. For several days Hurley has been feigning insanity. Last week a jury of doctors declared he was only shamming insanity. After a jury had been secured and the trial of the case actually begun, Hurley created a genuine sensation. Against the advice of counsel he went on the witness stand and made a clean breast of his connection with the attempt to bribe jurors. He implicated Deputy Sheriff Rock, who was under suspicion at the time of Hurley's arrest, and also Harry Piper, chief deputy county clerk. Hurley swore that H. K. McDonald had offered him \$500 for each juror that he could induce to vote for acquittal. He then went to Deputy Sheriff Rock, he said, and they agreed to manage the jury together, Rock agreeing to summon the men to be named by Hurley. Hurley declared that Livernash, McDonald's attorney, had told the whole truth about the matter, but, despite Livernash's assertion to the contrary, he insisted that McDonald had promised him \$500 for each juror.

When asked how he had been in the jury bribing business before, Hurley, it will be remembered, was the one juror who stood out for acquittal on the trial of Actor Curtis for the murder of Policeman Grant. His reply to the query was: "Never in my life. People thought I was because I stood for acquittal in the Curtis case, but that was all wrong. Harry Piper offered me \$5,000 for holding out, but I never received a cent." This ended Hurley's testimony.

Enforcement of Chicago Ordinances.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Judge Rain to-day dismissed the suit to have the Ogdan gas and cosmopolitan electric ordinances declared void on the ground that private parties could not legally secure an injunction restraining the city from carrying out its contract with the companies. Direct charges of bribery have been made in court against the aldermen who voted for them. The decision leaves the matter open to action by the attorney-general of the state.

Mike Dwyer's Latest Purchase.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 27.—For \$18,000 Michael F. Dwyer to-day purchased of Milton Young, of this city fourteen head of thoroughbred yearlings, all colts, and by the noted sires Strathmore and Hanover. In the collection is a full brother of the Commodore, a half-brother of Dr. Rice and On-the-Leas, and near relative to other noted performers. Mr. Dwyer will race them in England.

Want the Silver Conference.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 27.—The Australian colonies, excepting New South Wales and Queensland, have instructed their agents in London to urge upon Lord Ripon, of the colonial office, the desirability of an early meeting of the silver conference.

Ann Dickinson's Suit Begun.

SCARLETON, Pa., March 27.—The suit of Ann Dickinson against several persons to recover \$125,000 for false imprisonment in the state asylum at Danville began to-day. The defendants are wealthy men.

The Corner-Stone Laid.

ROME, March 27.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Garibaldi monument yesterday was conducted in the presence of an immense gathering of people. The principal speech of the occasion was delivered by the syndic of Rome.

A Blind Man to Be Hanged.

DENVER, Colo., March 27.—Henry Tyson, who committed murder in 1891 and who has been in the solitary cell until he has become blind, was to-day sentenced to be hanged during the second week in April.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE BOARD'S POWERS.

Features of the Bill Creating a State Land Commission. OLYMPIA, Wash., March 27.—Senate bill No. 361 provides for the disposition of the state's lands and creates a board of state land commissioners, composed of the commissioner of public lands, who shall be chairman, and two other members, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, and hold office for two years. This board is granted full supervision under the law of all public lands granted the state, and provision is made for the selection, survey, management, lease and disposition of the state lands. The commissioners are to receive \$2,000 per annum, and the board is authorized to expend not more than \$2,100 per annum for clerical work. This board is made the successor in all respects of the old board of land commissioners, and also succeeds to all the duties of the tide-land appraisers under the old law. Under this new act all state lands, except coal lands and such lands as shall be in whole or in part within the limits of any incorporated city, and appraised at not more than \$100 per acre, or within two miles of such limits, shall be sold on the following terms: One-tenth to be paid on the day of sale, one-tenth annually thereafter on March 1; all deferred payments to draw 6 per cent. Coal lands not within the limits of incorporated cities and towns or within two miles thereof shall be sold in tracts of not less than sixteen acres on the following terms: One-tenth cash and the balance within five days thereafter. Tracts of common school or granted lands, in whole or in part in incorporated towns, shall be sold on the following terms: One-tenth cash, one-tenth on the first day of March following sale, and one-tenth annually on the first day of March; deferred payments to draw 6 per cent. Coal, timber, stone and minerals, if sold separately from the land, shall be for cash to the highest bidder, in lots not exceeding 100 acres for stone and ten acres for stone or mineral. In twelvemonths after the payments provided for in this act, except in cases where this act prescribes cash payments, may be extended for three years or less by the board on a satisfactory showing, but no extension shall be granted for the payment of principal, unless the interest on the whole sum due and unpaid be not more than one percent extension on the same contract. The board shall have power to lease school lands for a term not to exceed five years and all applications for such lease must be accompanied by a certified check equal in amount to the first year's rental. Lease must be made for terms commencing on the first days of January, April, July and October. Applications for lease must be filed with the board at least thirty days prior to the several dates mentioned. Improvements made upon granted lands by lessees from the state, in cases in which the lessee yields his lease to the state prior to the expiration of the term of the lease, shall be subject to removal without injury to the land may be removed by the original lessee, or at his option may remain, subject to payment, in accordance with law, by any subtenant purchaser within a term of three years. When the term of all lease in the state school fund, applicable to investment, the sum of \$5,000 or more, the land commission may invest the same in national, state, county, municipal or school district bonds at a rate no less than 5 per cent, or in warrants drawn upon the state.

When appraisements of granted lands heretofore made under existing laws, were sales have not been made, are annulled. It is the duty of the board to survey, plat and appraise tide lands of the first class not already appraised, except in cases where local boards have already entered upon the work; in such cases they shall complete their labor forthwith. In surveying tide lands of the first class the board shall lay out streets and alleys and dedicate the same to the public, subject to the control of cities, with due regard to the convenience of commerce. All such thoroughfares heretofore located are valid. When the board shall have prepared plats showing all shore and tide lands surveyed and appraised they shall deposit a copy of the record and plat with the county auditor and one copy shall be kept in the office of the commissioners of public lands. Due notice by advertising shall be given of the time and place at which any person claiming a preference right to purchase and feeling aggrieved at the appraisement of any certain lot may, within sixty days after the filing of plats, appeal from such appraisement to the superior court of the county in which the lands are situated. Abutting owners upon tide lands of the first class have a sixty-day right to apply for purchase. When an abutting owner has attempted to convey to a bona fide purchaser any portion of the tide lands in front of such uplands the right of purchase shall be construed to belong to such purchaser. In case persons heretofore mentioned do not make application to purchase within the time allowed the tide lands to which they have a prior right, the same shall be open to public sale. After notice by advertising of such sale each subdivision shall be sold separately to the highest and best bidder, and each purchaser shall deposit with his bid a sum equal in amount to the first payment. No bid shall be accepted unless it equals or exceeds the appraised value of the land. If, sixty days after any person shall have filed his application to purchase, there are no conflicting claims, the applicant shall be deemed to have the right to purchase. In case of conflict due investigation shall be made by the board. Any person having valuable improvements on tide lands, and which tide lands were appraised prior to July 1, 1894, by the local boards may apply for purchase and reappraisal.

Potatoes Shipped East.

SPokane, Wash., March 27.—A special train loaded entirely with potatoes left here to-night for St. Louis. It will go through on express time. It is made up of Early Rose and Ohio varieties, meant for seed use. Another special shipment of ten carsloads will be made to Minneapolis in a day or two.

The Forty-Third Victim.

ROSBURG, March 27.—Word was received here to-day from Silver Lake of the death of Mrs. T. S. Labrie, the forty-third victim of the Christmas eve fire at that place.

LI HUNG CHANG SHOT

Attempt to Assassinate the Chinese Peace Envoy.

A SLIGHT WOUND IN THE FACE

While Returning From a Peace Conference in Simonsaki the Venerable Viceroy Was Shot by a Young Japanese, Who Was Placed Under Arrest.

SIMONSASKI, March 26.—As Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy was returning to his lodgings in this place to-day after having attended a conference with Count Ito and Count Mutu, the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries, a young Japanese fired a pistol at him. The bullet sped straight, but fortunately did no more harm than to inflict a wound in Li Hung Chang's face. At the time of sending this dispatch it is impossible to learn whether or not the wound is serious. The attempt to assassinate the representative of the emperor of China caused the most intense excitement, and on every side there were expressions of deep regret. The would-be murderer was arrested. It is believed that he was prompted to the crime by misguided patriotism.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

LONDON, March 26.—The Central News agency's correspondent in Tokio says that an attempt was made to assassinate Li Hung Chang in a street of Simonsaki this afternoon. Li was returning from the peace conference, in which he conducted negotiations in behalf of the Chinese mission, and was accompanied by several of his suite. When he was a short distance from his apartments a young Japanese ran up to him and fired a pistol in his face. The young man was seized and disarmed at once by the police. At the station-house he gave his name as Koyoma and his age as 21. According to the short report received in Tokio Li's wound is not dangerous.

THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The news of the assault on Li Hung Chang caused a sensation in diplomatic circles in this city. The opinion here is that Japan will suffer greatly as a consequence of the assault, and that the position of China will be so strengthened that she may be able to succeed in obtaining better terms than she could otherwise have secured. The incident may lead to the breaking off of peace negotiations, or at least may postpone further action in this direction until the Japanese have guaranteed the safety of the Chinese envoys. No news of the attack on Li Hung Chang has been received by the Japanese legation here, and Minister Kurino is unwilling to discuss the occurrence. The members of the legation realize that it is a serious matter, but hope that the first reports may prove to be exaggerated. They say that no one will deplore such an affair more than the Japanese themselves. The Chinese legation received prompt notice of the matter, but their advice contained nothing not in the press dispatches. Minister Yang Yu did not care to discuss the subject. It was stated at the legation that it was not believed that it would lead to the total breaking off of peace negotiations, although it might cause them to be interrupted for a time.

MUCH EXCITEMENT AT YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA, March 26.—The news of the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang created much excitement. The emperor and empress will send a messenger to Simonsaki to express to the distinguished Chinese statesman their regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

TALK WITH THURSTON.

He Says the Union Pacific at the Present Time is Demoralized.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, general attorney of the Union Pacific, and J. C. Cowin, government attorney under the receivership, are in town, on their way home. The senator said in an interview: "The Union Pacific is in very bad condition in instalments, the first in December next, and the remainder in other instalments reaching to the end of three years. But all of this is a second lien to the first mortgage of \$32,000,000 additional. All of these first mortgages are now in process of foreclosure. These claims combined with the bad condition of finances generally put the road in anything but an enviable condition." He said that the road is in a bad condition and could undoubtedly be reorganized on a sound basis, if it were not for the government complications. The indebtedness will fall due now very soon.

Must Leave the Reservation.

OMAHA, March 24.—The interior department will no longer tolerate the illegal occupation of lands of the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations in Nebraska. The Flourney Livestock and Real Estate Company, and 160 parties who hold leases under it, refused to abandon their claims when ordered. A bill has been filed by the United States attorney in Omaha for an injunction against all the lessees together with 250 sublessees under them, asking for an order restraining them from interfering with the Indian federal authorities in the discharge of their duties toward the Indians. The few who are expected to resist will be promptly removed by force if necessary.

He Drew Too Many Salaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The Rev. Robert Mackenzie, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, the wealthiest congregation of that denomination on the coast, has resigned his pastorate and will hereafter be pastor emeritus. Dr. Mackenzie is also a professor in the Pacific theological seminary, receiving \$5,000 annually from the college and \$6,000 from his church. There has been objection to his drawing a double salary for some time, and he was given the choice of relinquishing one of the two appointments. Thereupon he decided to resign the pulpit. He has been popular, and is about 60 years old.

OREGON'S WOMEN CONVICTS.

Emma Rice and Lottie Sinclair the Only Two Now in the Penitentiary.

SALM, March 26.—In a medium-sized room comfortably furnished, on the second floor of the Oregon penitentiary are confined the only two female convicts of the state—Emma Rice and Lottie Sinclair. Both were sent from Multnomah county for terms of two years each. Though thrown in close relations by being confined to the same narrow limits these characters are widely different. They are not required to wear stripes nor labor. Both have a common school education, and the only means of diversion they have is reading books furnished from the prison library. Emma Rice is 36 years old. She is bearing her incarceration with apparent ease, showing no evidences of a conquered spirit. She is buoyed with the hope that she has a friend on the outside, and that, within twenty-four hours after recrossing the prison threshold, she will become a second wife. Lottie is only 22 years old, of a daring temperament, and prison life is wearing heavily upon her. She frequently is heard to mutter: "Oh, if only had work to do to keep my mind engaged and be prepared to do something when I get out. Confined to this room with nothing to do but think, think, the mind can but dwarf here." The Sinclair woman has been serving time since February 1. She is of a decided blonde cast, has an intelligent face, and is a fit subject for missionaries to work upon.

THE ELBE INQUIRY.

Adjourned Until the Statements of the Crathie Sailors Are Received.

BERLIN, March 26.—The official investigation of the Elbe disaster began in Bremen yesterday. Third-Officer Theodore Stollberg said he was on the bridge when the collision occurred. He saw the masthead light and green side lights of the steamer Crathie. The Elbe, following the rules, kept her course. Soon afterward he saw the other steamer's red light behind the Elbe's bridge and then came the collision. There was no panic on the Elbe. The rest of Stollberg's story confirmed the reports already made. The president of the court announced, despite the endeavors of the German consul at Borden, the evidence of the Crathie's crew could not be obtained. Some of the men had refused to make any statement, but the captain admitted that soundings with the lead after the collision proved that the Crathie was not making any water. Paymaster Werner was certain he saw a third boat get away from the Elbe; it was full, and the occupant's cry was heard calling to the boat to stop. Other witnesses confirmed this, some adding that later they saw the boat bottom upward. Herr Romberg, representing the German government, said the court would adjourn until the sworn statements of the Crathie sailors were received.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

More Than Eight Thousand Armenian Christians Were Killed.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent in Moosh says in a dispatch subtitled at Kara, March 25, that it is certain more than 8,000 Armenian Christians were killed in cold blood during the massacre. He asserts that the commission of inquiry has not yet heard of a single Turkish soldier being killed. He quotes the story of a boy of 15 who described the Turkish soldiers as chasing and hacking to pieces pregnant women. The boy said the majority of the young women were violated. The village of Sammal was entirely obliterated by the massacre. The correspondent adds: "I have made the acquaintance and obtained the confidence of the most respectable and deep-dyed of all the bloodthirsty Kurdish brigands, a man whose very name strikes terror to the heart of the Armenians. I will not give his name. I have induced him to narrate the story of the raids, which he did with conscious pride, glorifying in deeds worthy of cannibals. His narrative tallies in all points with the Armenian accusations."

THE DREADED SMALLPOX.

Little Rock the Only Arkansas Town Open to Drummers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26.—Every city of note on the line of a railroad in the state except Little Rock has quarantined against all commercial travelers. The local authorities say the Camden case, wherein Sam Buckale, a Kansas City shirt salesman, was taken with smallpox, justifies the action. Several young persons, who had been exposed to the disease, were made to leave Camden to-day. The state board of health reports that at the hospital the total number of smallpox and varioloid cases in the city to date is 125. The total number of deaths in the city to date has been ninety-three. At present there are thirty-seven cases in the city.

The Affair of Fifty-Five.

MADRID, March 26.—In an article in reference to the Allianca affair the Epoca publishes the notes that were exchanged between Spain and the United States in 1855, when the latter country contended that the Spanish man-of-war Ferrolana searched the American mail steamer Eldorado on the open sea at the distance of over eight miles from the Cuban coast. This question was settled amicably. The Epoca adds that a copy of the instructions then sent to the warships guarding the Cuban coast ordered, firstly, that whenever a warship sighted a suspicious vessel it was to follow her until her cargo and intentions were ascertained, and secondly, whenever a suspicious vessel entered Cuban waters, the warship, if powerful enough, should search her, seizing or sinking her, should she resist, when there was proof that she was on a filibustering expedition.

Tyler's Record Lowered.

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 26.—Allan Jones, at the Garden City cyclists' track to-day covered a third of a mile in 42-1/2 seconds, beating the world's record held by Tyler by 1/3-1/2 seconds.

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.

Yakima county's, Wash., hop acreage is shown by a careful census to be 3,125 acres. Kittitas county, Wash., has 200,000 acres of irrigated lands, capable of supporting 50,000 people. A much larger acreage of corn than usual will be planted in the Palouse, Wash., country this season. The Red Crown flouring mills of Albany, Or., have been closed by creditors. Negotiations are pending for a resumption of business. E. J. McClanahan is shipping from Eugene, Or., to the state fish and game wardens of California, at Santa Ana, twenty Chinese pheasants for breeding purposes. The Spokesman-Review has a report from Colfax, Wash., that buyers there are beginning to contract for wheat for next fall's delivery for 40 cents per bushel. A pine-needle factory company has agreed to establish its institution at Grant's Pass, Or., if \$2,000 is raised as a bonus for them. Subscriptions are being taken now. A gold nugget weighing a fraction over \$60 was picked up in the gulch below the Virtue mine one day last week by Mr. Casbeer, who intends placer mining on this claim in a few days. One hundred and fifty pounds of prepared opium passed through the Tacoma, Wash., custom-house Wednesday, paying \$600 in duty. It is in competition with the smuggled article. Fourteen of the principal placer claims along the Grand Ronde river have syndicated, and it is expected that interested persons will arrive at La Grande, Or., in a few days to examine them with a view of closing a deal for the entire lot. The Entiat Irrigation Company of Waterville, Wash., has commenced work on a large irrigating ditch, taking water from the Entiat river near where it empties into the Columbia, and reclaiming several thousand acres of land especially valuable for fruit raising. Union, Or., has failed to raise the subsidy asked for the proposed beet-sugar factory, and it is now too late to get the subsidy or put up the building in time for use this year. The hope is to secure an extension of time in which the subsidy would be accepted for another year. The subsidy asked is 3,500 acres of land. Placer gold which will pay \$5 a day to the man has just been discovered on Mason creek, Kiteap county, Wash., and in consequence great excitement is occasioned among the settlers. The discovery has been made very recently, and it is said the vicinity of the find has already been staked off by speculative people. Several days ago some Indians were cleaning streets in Pendleton, Or., while working out lines. When Lewis street, in East Pendleton, Or., was cleaned by a cannon-ball, which was taken over to Tallman's and found to weigh two pounds and ten ounces. Where it came from is not known. It must have been there many years and dropped by troops during the Indian fighting days. Two petitions are being circulated among the depositors of the Wall Walls, Wash., Savings bank asking for the removal of Receiver Paine. One petition was presented to Mr. Paine and the other to the court. The depositors think it about time they should have a statement, as the bank closed in December, 1893, and Mr. Paine has been drawing \$300 per month for services since that time. Tacoma, Wash., Odd Fellows are making preparations for the seventh annual communication of the grand lodge in that city June 4, in connection with the grand encampment and the grand assembly. About 250 representatives to these bodies in addition to their officers will attend, and with them will be a large number of fraternal visitors, many of whom will be accompanied by their families, so that not less than a thousand visitors in all will make Tacoma their objective point. For several years the high waters of the Willamette have been encroaching not a little on several places along the river in the vicinity of Sladden's rifle, in Lake County, Or. Several of the encroaching farmers and fruit growers in that vicinity, who have land in close proximity to the river, have decided to do all they can to put a stop to the river's inroads. Accordingly they have made arrangements to drive something like 2,000 piles in the river, and will fill in with firm brush. A sharper has succeeded in working a number of farmers in the vicinity of Endicott, Wash., out of a few of their hard-earned dollars on a rather novel scheme. He pretends to have a new method of killing squirrels and sells the receipt for \$5 a copy, requiring each purchaser to agree not to give it to any one else. The receipt, which is claimed will clear a quarter section of land of squirrels at very nominal cost, consists of a mixture of flour, salt and plaster of paris. Many and great improvements are needed along the coast of Oregon and Washington, says the New York Maritime Register for March 19. The commerce along that part of our Pacific coast, already large, is steadily growing, and it is most important that the rivers and harbors there should be made as safe as possible for navigation. There should especially be some provision for protecting vessels using the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. More lighthouses and fog signals are needed. Taking into account the amount of traffic in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery and the Straits, during the last twenty years the loss of vessels and lives there has been very great. The importance of our Northwest coast in the coming development of our foreign trade cannot be over-estimated, and it is therefore most necessary to protect and help in every way to the safe navigation of our Pacific ports.

THE PUGET SOUND POST.

Unfortunate Error Made by Some Congressional Clerks.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—An error by some congressional clerks in making up a copy of the sundry civil appropriation sent to the president has materially changed the intention of congress in providing for the establishment of two military posts. It involves also the rivalry of the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, and probably will result in favor of Seattle. When the bill was pending in the house, Senator Squire, who lives in Seattle, gave notice of an amendment for the establishment by the secretary of war of a post on Puget sound. This would mean a post at Seattle, as General Otis, in command of the department of the Columbia, had already reported in favor of that point. Representative Doolittle, who lives at Tacoma, the senate struck out the proviso for an examination by an army board. Senator Roach, of North Dakota, made an amendment in the senate, which was adopted, providing for the abandonment of the military post at Fort Yates and the establishment of a post at Bismarck, N. D. When the bill was in conference an agreement was reached to restore the Doolittle amendment with slight modifications, which necessitated its being rewritten. It now appears that the provision for a board of army officers to examine and report upon the best site applies to the Bismarck post, while the secretary may go ahead and locate the post on Puget sound at his discretion. The department may not act on what may have been the intention of congress, but must construe the law and apply it as it reads. It will be a serious disappointment to a dozen or more ambitious places on Puget sound which were preparing to present their claims for the post to the board to be appointed for that purpose. Now the claims will be presented to the secretary, who will probably be governed by the advice of the army officers who have examined the matter, and the last annual report of General Otis, which recommended a post at Spokane, and Seattle, will have great weight. The Spokane post was authorized in the army appropriation bill.

NEBRASKA'S CONVICTS.

The Brutal Manner in Which They Are Punished for Misconduct.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 25.—The testimony taken by the joint committee appointed by the house and senate to investigate the condition and management of the state penitentiary was submitted to the legislature. It covers about fifty pages of typewritten manuscript. The fact seems to have been pretty clearly established that some form of punishment inflicted at the penitentiary is unnecessarily harsh. The investigation also brought out that the favorite form of torture at the penitentiary consisted in placing the convict in the "hole," or the dark cellar, with his hands handcuffed and drawn up toward the back of his neck in such a manner that the very effort made by the man undergoing punishment to lower his hands from the painful elevation drew the rope so tightly around his neck that suffocation would ensue. The committee then recommended that this form of punishment be dispensed with. This recommendation seems to have been followed to some extent, but a new mode of torture seems to have been brought into prominence. The convicts are handcuffed to a rope and the other end of the rope is passed over a pulley in the ceiling, and the convict is pulled up until he can scarcely touch the floor with his toes. He is left in that position until he is either sufficiently punished or faints away. In the latter case he is let down, a bucket of water thrown over him to revive him, and he is then connected back to his cell or a cot in the hospital. Many persons testify to these facts, and the committee reported in favor of a system of leasing the penitentiary, which will probably soon be adopted.

HIS HIDING PLACE.

Convict Ross, at San Quentin, Found on Top of the Jute Mill.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., March 25.—Convict Ross, who is under an eight-year sentence at San Quentin for grand larceny committed in San Joaquin county, and who disappeared from the jute mill at noon yesterday, was found to-day hiding in a ventilator on the top of the jute mill. The search which was commenced as soon as he was missed, was kept up all night around the jute mill. When caught Ross surrendered, saying: "Well, you have beat me again; my game is up." He was at once placed in solitary confinement, where he will stay until the meeting of the board of prison directors. His only means of escape from where he was hiding was to climb off the wall, which he could reach from the top of the jute mill. This is the second time he has tried to escape. The first time he was caught digging underground, for which he lost all his credits. He was at once placed in solitary confinement, where he will stay until the meeting of the board of prison directors. His only means of escape from where he was hiding was to climb off the wall, which he could reach from the top of the jute mill. This is the second time he has tried to escape. The first time he was caught digging underground, for which he lost all his credits.

INDICTED FOR BLACKMAIL.

Another Chapter Added to the "Dick McDonald" Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—"Dr." William Jenkinson, one of Dick McDonald's old henchmen; John Gamage, the private detective, and D. M. Blanck, the oil man, were indicted to-day by the grand jury for attempting to blackmail Dick McDonald. The witnesses before the grand jury were Dick McDonald, his wife, D. S. Dorn, Joseph Eastland, Charles Montgomery and John Gamage. The story told was that about two weeks ago D. M. Blanck called on Dick McDonald and imparted to him that Dr. Jenkinson had certain documents, which, if placed in evidence at McDonald's next trial, would send him to San Quentin. Gamage was also in the combination, \$1,250 being the sum demanded from Dick for the silence of the trio. McDonald refused to pay.

THE NICARAGUAN CASE

Not on the Verge of Trouble With England.

BAYARD'S REASSURING MESSAGE

Should Nicaragua Refuse to Pay Indemnity, Whatever May Happen England Will Not Seek to Acquire Any Territory by Forceful Methods.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The latest developments in the Nicaraguan question are of a character that at least temporarily sets at rest any baleful impression that may have been created by the strong ground England had taken in the demands made by her on the South American republic. The government is not on the verge of trouble with England, inasmuch as dispatches from Ambassador Bayard, in response to cablegrams from this government requiring him to ascertain the attitude of Great Britain in case Nicaragua should refuse to pay the indemnity demanded for the outrage upon Mr. Hatch, indicated very clearly that whatever else might happen England will not seek to acquire any territory. The telegram from Mr. Bayard was the result of the cabinet council of yesterday, and the reply received to-day is regarded as satisfactory. The full report of the dispatch from Ambassador Bayard is not forthcoming, but its purport is sufficiently indicated in the statement herein mentioned. This particular subject has been pressed by the American ambassador for some time, and it is regarded as having reached a position entirely satisfactory to him, and as a matter of course one which meets the approval of this government.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 23.—The following semi-official statement was obtained to-night in regard to the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua:

General Barrios, the Nicaraguan envoy, left the day when the British demands were made for compensation in the sum of \$15,000 for the expulsion from Bluefields of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent there, and also for the appointment of a committee to adjudicate the damage sustained by the persons and property of British subjects expelled from the Mosquito reservation. General Barrios, it is understood, has since submitted the matter to the government of the United States, with the object of soliciting sympathy and aid. The statement that Great Britain stipulated that no citizen of the United States should be a member of the commission is inaccurate. It is the opinion in diplomatic circles here that the demands of Great Britain are exceptionally small, and that the aggravation warranted even severer measures.

WILLING TO SERVE.

Applicants for the Immigration and Labor Bureau in Washington.

OLYMPIA, March 23.—There are a good half-dozen applicants for the position just created in the establishment of a bureau of immigration and labor statistics. This \$1,200 map is at the disposal of Secretary of State Price, who is now considering the fitness of a number who desire to serve the state. Some of these anxious office-seekers did not even wait for the passage and approval of the bill. However, if this new officer does his duty, he will find that he cannot rest on flowery beds of ease.

Moffatt Bros. the capitol foundation contractors, will doubtless be compelled to ask for an extension of time on their contract. As this request for an extension can be excused to some extent by misfortune, the capitol commission will probably be disposed to grant it. The contractors lost their sheds during a heavy snow storm last winter, and have more recently experienced a bricklayers' strike. These unexpected circumstances have recently prevented them from completing the work in time.

LIVED ON THE GRAND ARMY.

A Veteran Dead-Beat Railroaded Out of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 23.—Colonel William Allen Huntley, alias William Huntley, who for the last three or four years has been "doing up" the Grand Army posts of this state and is a confessed beast of the first water, was railroaded out of the state yesterday. For years this man has been a burden on the Grand Army posts of this state, and has received hundreds of dollars from individual members. The man claimed that he enlisted in the navy under the name of William Huntley, first assistant engineer on the United States steamer Princess Royal, and served on her from February, 1863, to October, 1866. When confronted with proof that his story was false, he confessed that he was a fraud and pleaded to be allowed to leave the state. His request was granted.

WORK OF A FANATIC.

Attempt to Burn Down Washington's Largest Catholic Churches.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Attempts were made to-day to set fire to two of the largest Catholic churches in the city—St. Patrick's and St. Dominic's. In both cases the fire was discovered and extinguished before any material damage had been done. Before the fires were discovered in both cases a tall woman, dressed in black, was seen walking down the aisles and out of the church in a nervous manner. Police and detectives are scouring the city for the guilty party. All the Catholic churches in the city are being guarded. The incendiary is supposed to be some fanatic whose brain has been affected by constant attention to religion.

Navigation Open on the Kootenai.

SPokane, Wash., March 23.—The Kootenai river is open to navigation between Bonner's Ferry and Nelson, B. C., and the steamer Nelson will make her first trip to-morrow. The former schedule will be resumed. The steamer Ellensburg will make her first trip north from Wenatchee, on the Columbia, March 25.

Brutalities of a Captain.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Captain Jefferson Morse, of the steamer schooner General Haycock, has been arrested charged with brutal treatment of Edward Merrill, a member of his crew. The boy was stripped of his clothing when the wind was blowing a gale and the mercury was nearly down to zero. His wrists were crossed and tied firmly together and he was thus