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CHAPTER L. THE OREGON "DESERT."

ows of native grass greeted the eye of the occasional adventurer.

But these seemed few and far between in early days; and for lack of knowledge of their location many a weary traveler lost his way between them, and his bleached bones for many years afterward marked the last place where he laid himself down to rest.

Even in these days when much of the ground, accessible to water, is occupied by the pioneer homesteader, one may travel a hundred miles or more without encountering a single human habitation, or living thing.

The Oregon desert is practically a uccession of mountain plateaus. It at a high altitude at every point. To reach it from most any direction one must climb a great mountain range, and meander at intervals among snow-capped peaks and through rock-bound canyons and guiches; and to cross it, one must traverse wide stretches of barren plains that never aste of water, except from the melt ing snows of winter, and must also encounter lava beds and walls of rock seemingly insurmountable. These plains remind one of a huge extinct volcanic crater, although they cover thousands of acres in area, and it takes days of travel to cross many of them. They vary in size, however, 'rom small plateaus of a few acres to the illimitable outstretched plains. Bu they all bear the same characteristics. The traveler, whether passing through a small basin or a great plateau, is struck with same impression. A wall surrounds each of these basins or plateaus and rates one from another. another with masonic care, the joints being broken as perfectly and smooth-ly as if done by skilled human hands, and they rise perpendicularly from ten to two thousand feet into the air, and to make them the more difficult of ascent, a thick layer of flat rocks lie

sheltering them like the rim of a hat, or the eaves of a flat roof, and these are called the rimrocks. While they appear to be a succes sion of plateaus, independent of one another, and in nowise connected whereby one might scale the walls which separate them, yet, with seldom an exception, nature has come to the rescue, and by the same pro-cess through which the great upheavels were caused and these mountains of lava rocks and plains of volcanic ashes were formed, serpentine-shaped canyons and guiches had rent the walls, and through these the trav eler may find his way from one basin

along the top of the wall extending out on either side into wide eaves and

to another.

The smaller plains were the scenes of many conflicts, and were often places of great slaughter in early days. Bands of deer and antelope often wandered into them, and the watchful Indians came upon them, and guarding the only places of outcased animals and slaughter a whole bend. And these animals were not the only victims to Indian cunning and bloodthirstiness. Many an immigrant train whose members had become exhausted and careless from want of proper food and water, to-gether with the care of their jaded animals, reduced to mere skeletons from plodding through the burning sands and drawing heavy loads over the flinty rocks, without feed or water, while passing through these canyons and beneath the rimrocks, came under a shower of poisoned arrows that left death along the trail.

The heaps of rocks in the gulches and canyons, and the little mounds scattered over the plains, are yet inthat left death along the trail. dexes to many of these sad stories.

Captain Jack had his territory, and had some principle, although he died or the gallows, but the marauding chiefs, Egan and Paulina, knew no bounds of territory and knew no limit for crime and bloodshed. The peaks, buttes, streams and canyons still bear their names from one end of the desert to the other, and there is no landmark that guides the trav-eler through the plains that does not recall some memory of the terrible crimes of these two chiefs and their bloodthirsty warriors, and many o these were committed even after the arrival of the bold and determined

General Crook.

But in early days wherever there was water and natural meadows, ani-mals of all kinds flocked. Horses and cattle were plentiful, and wild game, from the monarch grizzly to the com from the monarch grissly to the com-mon jackrabbit, including elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain liens, cougar, coyote, wildcat and marten roamed at will, and were seldom ever disturbed by the hand of man. The flesh of the game animals the tenderest and best, while furs produced in this section e considered the best in the mar-

It was the paradise of the hunter

The lock of the man occupying the chair thousands of acres of land, is a book, but the thumb only marks thousands of acres of land, is a mountain. From the distance it looks like a mountain peak, and is

The front posts extend up and laughling, several disporting thems selves to the water, others pursued all over the garden, met at the cross-paths, turning and doubling on their pursuers. The princess clapped her hand of the man occupying the chair thousands of acres of land, is a look, but the thumb only marks the place to where he has read and thousands of acres of land, is a miles carelessly on the table. It looks like a mountain peak, and is

called Mount Juniper, but from its called Mount Juniper, but from its base to its summit it is only about one thousand feet. Its south side is excered with runty evergreen of the juniper species, from which the mountain takes its name, while the summit and east and north and west sides are barren, and huge boulders lie willed upon one another and deep can-

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time have rolled down the mountain. To the east are stables, corrais, hay-racks, watering troughs, and all the appurtenances of an old-time western appurtenances of an old-time western ranch. To the west is a garden spot irrigated from pipes that run from a reservoir fed by springs higher up the hill, and in the rear is a young orchard where every indication points to the fact that the trees are being nurtured and cultivated for experi-mental purposes. In front of the great stone building beautiful walks are laid out, along which shrubbery, roses and flowers of many varieties grow, with a beautiful green lawn for a back-ground. Fountains play in the sun-light through the heat of the day, and the ice-cold spring water is thus tempered for the tender roots of the

young vegetation.

The grounds about the house, including orchard, garden, stables and cowsheds, are inclosed with a rock wall several feet high, with loopholes here and there in the wall, which show that the place was constructed with a view of being able to defend itself in case an attack was made

from the outside.



He sat in a high-backed home-mad

that the reader should see. In the front room there are easy chairs, materials. On the walls there are pictures. To stop here one would imagine himself in a cultivated home in a thickly settled country, but in glancing further one sees reminders of the fact that one is in reality in a frontier place of abode. By the side of the outer doors stand the latest manufacture of rifles, and guns of all makes hang in the racks over the doors and about the walls. Large to higger prey, especially when the revolvers swing from points here and odds are in their favor. They go in revolvers swing from points here and small bands though, and our boys are manufacture of rifles, and guns of

bundance of firearms exist, and in large table stands in one corner and upon it is fastened all of the latest improved apparatus for loading and reloading cartridge shells, and an abundant supply of ammunition is at Follett muttered to himself: "A hand to withstand an ordinary siege. pretty fair flower to be plucked by the The other rooms of the building are only ordinary bedrooms, showing the luck of care and attention usually found in batchelor's quarters, while the dining-room and kitchen are large

and spacious, and a large supply of provisions are stored away to keep a large number for an indefinite period. The front bedroom, like the kitchen and dining-room, is kept in perfect order. These and the front room are frequently visited and occupled by the owner, and they must be kept intact, or the derelict may suffer more than a storm of words. But the other rooms of the house present a different aspect; the beds are unmade, and men's wearing apparel are unmade, and men's wearing apparel are scattered about the floor; broken matches, half consumed candles, and, in fact, a general miscellany of unimportant things make up the debris of the rooms. But there is a deserted appearance about the place. Save a slight noise from the cooking apartments, occasioned by the work of a stout, round-faced Englishman, who might be taken for almost any age, and who does the work of chef, cook,

dishwasher, housekeeper and man-of-all-work, in performing his routine labors, no other sound is heard.

But there are two occupants of the place at this time. In the front room a man sits in a peculiarly-constructed chair in deep meditation. An anxious look occupies his countenance, and now and then a cloud seems to obwith a beam of pleasure for a moment, as if the way looked clear to the The dress could thinker, then the clouds again, fol-lowed by gleams of light and grimaces caused by a tortured conscience. The chair upon which he sits is a homehigh back, with long, awkwardly-con-structed rockers that give it the ap-in.

table, or arm of the chair, sits a goo-let half-filled with old Scotch whiskey, the right hand clasping it gently. Al-though the glass is conveyed to his lips occasionally it is never permitted to become empty, a demijohn within easy reach being drawn upon at in-tervals when the fluid runs low in the

The chair does not only look as if it had been made for a giant, but a modern giant does occupy it. Bix feet three, when standing, large limbs and spare hands, the man shows wonderful strength, though his constitution has been battling with Scotch whisky and a remorseful conscience for many years. A broad-

and he took a quaff from the goblet to relieve the terrors of his soul, which were depicted in his face.

CHAPTER III

"And how did you leave dear un cle?" inquired a young woman in a voice of innocence. "Oh, in the very best of spirits," replied a rugged frontiersman, covered with the dust of the plains.

"And how long shall it be before we reach his place?" inquired the same female voice. "Within about two days that is if.

plied the man.
"But nothing can happen to prevent it, except an extraordinary event, can it?" inquired the girl assuringly, and continuing as if to remove all doubt, "you look fresh, your men are all fresh and your horses look as if they were anxious to start on the return

"That is all true, Madam, but in this country we never count on anything until it's accomplished, and the 'extraordinary' is likely to happen any

"Oh, then are we to pass through a dangerous section?" inquired the maiden with some alarm. "No, not particularly, but when the Snakes are skulking among the rocks of the military authorities."

they are likely to strike at any time," replied the frontiersman. quired the young woman . "I have read of your American snakes," she continued, "and know that there must be very many varieties, and that they dangerous but never read of

them biting people on horseback."
"But these Snakes bite at any time and at any place," replied the man with a smile, "They prefer the dark however, and more often strike from ambush. To be plain with you, Madam, and you must be a nervy girl to have crossed the ocean and come this far alone, the Snakes I speak of are Indians, belonging to the tribe of Plutes called Snakes for the very reason that they strike from ambush.

inquired the girl with self-possession "No, no, not that, Miss, we might make this trip a dozen times without being molested, but the Snakes are on the warpath now, and while cattle stealing and horse stealing is their principle object, they are not averse varieties of this deadly weapon adorn capable of holding their own with the tables in the room.

In the main bedroom this same and we wish an early start in the and we wish an early start in the morning, I would advise you to retire and get a good rest, for a couple of hundred miles on the back of a cayuse will prove a task for a tender young lady like you." and as the young woman walked away to her tent, Dan

(To be Continued)

Egyptian Girls at Play. In her "Recollections of an Egyptian Princess" the author describes a little game at romps in the garden of the palace which discloses a very close touch of nature. The princess was seated near a little lake, which had her attendants, when the girl broke away, crying out, "My mistress is angry with mel I'll drown myself!" and

done it for a joke, and she turned round and threw water in the faces of her pursuers.

The princess had seen the joke directly after the cry had escaped her, and now joined heartfly in the fun, and urged others to help in the capture. The general harem dress when warm weather set in was white Indian grass-cloth, more or less fine, made loose, and confined at the waist by a colored sash, a ribbon to match being usually worn round the throat, and to

The dress could not be hurt by the immersion, but the ribbons might be spoiled. Some were seen to cast a giance on their pretty ties, which was made affair. It has huge posts and a signal to those who saw the look to

ENERAL CORB MEN SO DECLARE.

tentment of the men. The desertions, and of trials for of discipline is, by those best nothing happens to prevent it," re- attributed to the abolition of the former

privileges of the exchange." In conclusion the report say:
"The instruction for menin usic would be a step in the direction of contentment and better dicipline. Every regiment should have its march ing song. Frequent practice in singing, particularly during the long winter evenings, would do much to mike the men satisfied to remain in quarers and away from the baleful influence of the parrooms that exist in too great num bers in the vicinity of our militar posts. These barrooms are under the protection of the license law of the sev-eral states, and are beyond the control

FOR OREGON STUDENTS.

Offers Prize for Best Essay.

three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10, re-The Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Burgoyne Campaign. The Treason of Benedict Arnold. The Partisan Warfare in the Caro-

inas; Marion, Sumpter and Pickens.
Essays are limited in length to 2,500 words; must be written on legal cap on one side of the paper in the student's own handwriting and must be accompanied by the certificate of the principal of the school attended by the author, to the effect that the author is a bona fide student in the school and has been in attendance therein not less to the chairman of the committee in charge, Wallace McCamant, 34 Concord building, Portland, so as to reach him not later than January 15, 1903. In awarding the prizes the committee will be governed by these considera-tions: Historical accuracy, manner of treatment, orthography, grammar, sny-

tax and punctuation.

Any additional information relative to the competition may be obtained from Wallace McCamant, chairman.

OPERATORS PROMISE.

Con! Barons Will Abide by the Findings of the Peace Commission

Washington, Nov. 10.—Colonel Carroll D. Wright and General John A. been constructed in a serpentine shape, which had been constructed in a serpentine shape, winding about under rustic bridges. She was laughingly scolding one of her attendants, when the girl broke away, crying out, "My mistress is angry with mel I'll drown myself!" and rushed into the water.

The princess called out, "Oh, stop her! and three or four followed immediately. But the first knew well enough that the water was not more three three feet deep, so she had done it for a loke and whe turned to the same and the solve.

Total D. Wright and General John A. Wilson, members of the anthracite coal strike commission, held a brief interview with the president today. They reported that the individual operators in the anthracite region had agreed to abide by the findings of the commission and had so notified Judge Gray, the chairman. President Roosevelt was particularly pleased with this information, as it tended materially to miles an hour on an ordinary permanent way. A higher rate of speed required heavier and firmer permanent for the season, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The result of the trials has been to prove beyond doubt that express trains can easily be run by electric power at a speed of 75 miles an hour on an ordinary permanent way. A higher rate of speed required heavier and firmer permanent for the season, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The result of the trials has been to prove beyond doubt that express trains can easily be run by electric power at a speed of 75 miles an hour on an ordinary permanent way. A higher rate of speed required heavier and firmer permanent done it for a loke and she turned.

New River Found.

New York, Nov. 10 .- W. J. Wilson, an explorer of the Canadian geological survey, has returned with his party on the north. It has a course of over into two branches, emptying into Hud-ducts and bait. The treaty will be

FAVORED IRRIGATION FOR OREGON. Will Get a Share of About \$900,000 fro National Irrigation Fund.

Washington, Nov. 11,-Out of an ag-

gregate reclamation fund in the treasury

SAYS TEMPERANCE

of approximately \$9,000,000, the state of Oregon is entitled to credit for about one tenth, or something in the neighborhood of \$900,000. The general land office and the treasury are together working to compute the net returns from public lands in the several states and from the United States for the past Nov. 10.—The annual the exact size of the reclamation fund created by the irrigation act of the last

THE OREGON "DESERT."

From the north boundary line to the such that the such boundary line of the state, the such boundary line of the state, the state, the such boundary line of the state, the state, the such boundary line of the state, the state, the such boundary line of the state, the such boundary line of the state, the such boundary line of the state, the such these lies in Eastern Oregon a strip of territory about 400 miles long and about 200 miles wide, which was once known as the Great Oregon Desert, and through which ran the old Oregon trail.

This desert, unlike most deserts, contains many cases. There are caus ning streams of pure water, and numbers of the plain self-ow, the moist from mergias aprings boil from the sides of the mountain sand rise even from deserts ands; and wherever this water touched the fertile soil, beautiful mead, ows of native grass greeted the eye of the occasional adventurer.

But these seemed few and far be were in early days; and for lack or knowledge of their location many ages and the state of the mountain, and weary traveler lost his way between them, and his bleached bones for many years afterward marked the substitution has been baitings with a strong content water and a remoresful conscious and surrounded by tall clusters of the summit and east and north and west sides on the surrounded by tall clusters of the summit and east and north and weet sides and through which ran the old upon one another, and deep can plainty as does his brogge that he is a contained to the summit and east and north and weet sides and surrounded strength of the summit and east and north and weet sides and surrounded strength of the summit and east and north and weet sides and surrounded strength of the summit and east and north and seed on the capyons on the south strength of the summit and east and north and seed of the summit and east and north and seed of the summit and east and north and seed that the summit and east and north and seed the summit and east and north and seed the summit and

General Corbin has the following to say regarding the canteen:

"The restoration of the xchange, as it existed before the passag of the act of February 2, 1901, prolibiting the sale of beer, is desired and urged by the great majority of officer and men, and by none more than tose of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports confirm the views lcr. held by this office that the old exchange continued that the old exchange as two years.

The only states which precede Oregon that are North Dakota, whose gross returns the same of been in the fourth precede Oregon that the old exchange as two years.

Washington is the fourth state with \$1,094,452 for the two years.

Washington is the fourth state with \$891,509, and Idaho esventh, with \$575,990. The approximate net returns for Idaho will be about \$750,000 for the two years.

COST OF RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Washington, Nov. 11 .- The annua gross cost of complete rural free delivery service throughout the United States will approximate \$2,000,000, according to the annual report which First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne received from August W. stachen, general superintendent of the service. The remaining 700,000 square miles not now covered by rural free delivery service, according to the report, will require the employment of 26,000 cr 27,000 carriers in addition to those now emlpoyed, making the entire force

maintained in the other branches of The Oregon society of Sons of the the postal service. To extend the merican Revolution at Portland offers service 12,000 routes a year until it becomes universal, the report says, will spectively, for the best essay written require such largely increased appro-by any student in any public school in priations that the annual postoffice deregon, on any one of the following ficits for the ensuing two or three years will probably reach \$8,000,000 or service is completed, the additional revenue derived will soon reduce the deficits to present figures, if not en-tirely wipe them out.

SOURCE OF ORE FOUND.

to Boom Again.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 11. — For 20 years people have been trying to find the source of the ore at Silver Cliff. than six weeks during the school year of 1902-3. Essays must be forwarded a mile from the town. The strike rich shoot extends to the depth, then son, two veteran assayers, seems to be the most important in Southern Colorado for many years. They are now literally quarrying out the ore, and shipping it by the carload. Immense there, the search including the Geyser grading and pressing wool. Prospect shaft, which is 2,600 teet deep. The ore has been found just below the surface on government land. It runs \$44 per ton, and picked specimens yield 75 ounces of gold and much that region, and everything has been staked for miles. It is anticipated that Silver Cliff, once the second town in the

> quired heavier and firmer permanent way, and this is to be prepared in time for the recommencement of the trials in the spring.

Reciprocity Treaty is Signed. Bond-Hay treaty, providing for re-ciprocity between the United States 300 miles and near James bay divides and Newfoundland, covering fish pro- factory prices, 1@1%c less.

of the Navy Moody is working on his annual report. It is understood that one of his principal recommendations will be for an increase of officers of the cannot advance good support to the submitted to the senate immediately upon its reassent to the submitted to the senate immediately upon its reassent to swim.

Yale Students Must Learn to Swim.

New York, Nov. 10.—Every student entering Yale will become an expert of the cannot advance good support to the submitted to the senate immediately upon its reassent to Swim.

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Hope—New crop, 22@25c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern of the cannot advance good support to the submitted to the senate immediately upon its reassent to swim.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITFMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

OF THE STATE.

mmercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week-Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Common wealth Latest Market Report.

The first heavy frost of the season. The Dalles fell last Wednesday nigh The drug store of Dr. H. A. Wall, Lyle, was robbed of \$1,050 by four

Mrs. Mary Starkey, an Oregon seer of 1845, is dead. She had a Balem for a number of years. C. A. Fitch, of Lakeview, Fosie

The sugar factory at La Grande has already received 13,400 tons of beets, which amount is greater than the whole

clares that the laws are violated in many cases by millmen who do not provide good fish ways in their dams.

He will proceed to enforce this act. It has been announced to the stu-dents of Pacific university, Forest Grove, that the Corbett prize for scholarship of \$50 and the Tibbals prize for

oratory of \$50 have been again offered As important ruling has been made by School Superintendent Ackerman. He has decided that the residence of the parent or guardian, rather than the ican naval station in Havana harbor

The Oregon land and livesteck com-pany has been incorporated at Eugene. The capital stock is \$1,000,000. The of carriers, when the extension of the objects of the incorporation cover near-service is completed, within the next three years, 40,000. After this extenpany to utilise that portion of their lands found to be more valuable for stock raising than for timber.

The grain fleet now in the river Portland is the largest on record for the is the richest man in Barcelona, and

One of the richest gold mines in the United States is the North Pole, located \$10,000,000, if not more; but once the about six miles north of Sumpter. About \$750,000 has been expended on external improvements and underground development work since the mine was discovered. The property is controlled by English capitalists. The actual value of the North Pole is problemati cal. The management, of course, is familiar with the value of the ore found in the wenderful pay shoots, but it does not know the full extent of the pay shoots. Development work is being pushed to determine the richness and extent of this rich body of ore. If, as

made a few days ago by Haskell & Jack- the mine is easily worth \$10,000,000. A new corporation will begin business in Baker City next spring, to be known as the Heilner wool pressing and gradshipping it by the carload. Immense sums have been spent in vain efforts to find the ore which was known to be

The incendiary attempts to destroy buildings at the Fort Stevens barracks still continue, although a double guard is maintained and every precaution taken to prevent a repetition of the silver. There is great excitement in all fires. The officers are at a loss to explain the reason for the blazes

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat-Walla Walla, 68@70e: bluestem 73@74c; valley, 70c. Barley-Feed, \$21.00 per ton; brew ing. \$22.00.

Flour-Best grade, 3.20@3.50; grah am, \$2.90@3.20. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$28.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17. Oats-No. 1 white, \$1.10 @ 1.15;

gray, \$1.05@1.10 per cental. Hay — Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton. per sack; ordinary, 50@55c per cental, grewers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75@ 2 per cental. Potatoes Best Burbanks,

Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3,500 rom a tour through the unexplored country to the southwest of James bay, says a Times dispatch from Ottawa. Mr. Wilson reports the discovery of a large river, hitherto unsurveyed and Name large river, hitherto unsurveyed and large river. large river, hitherto unsurveyed and running between the Albany river on the south and the Ottawa Picket river Bond-Hay treaty, providing for re-

16c; Young America, 15%@16% Butter-Fancy creamery, 30332%c

TREATY HELD UP.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

SUBSCRIPTION MAYES.

dent Palma Has Pigeon-Holed Cube's Reply to the United States. Washington, Nov. 8 .- Contrary to the common understanding here, it appears that the draft of the Cuban reciprocity treaty has not yet left Havana on its return to Washington, but instead is now reposing in a pigeonhole in the desk of President Palma. The misunderstanding as to the location of the treaty arose from a statement from Minister Squiers at Havana that be expected the treaty to be sent the day following the sending of his message The Cuban habits of procrastination

The Cuban habits of procrastination, rather than any disposition to actually refrain from entering into treaty obligations with the United States, are supposed to be the reason for delay.

In view of the fact that the treaty has not yet come here, nor has Mr. Squiers had a look at it, it follows that committed suicide by taking morphine.

Citizens of Portland have started to raise a \$25,000 fund for an immigration bureau and permanent exhibit.

Squiers had a look at it, it follows that the United States government is officially ignorant of the nature of the changes that the Gabans desire to make in the convention. Of course, generally, these are known to be which amount is greater than the whole crop of any previous year.

The report of the superintendent of the state asylum for October shows 1,265 persons to be confined in that of the Cubans. The rate of rebate pro-posed in the original convention is 20 per cent, and it is gathered that the Cubans want 50 per cent. This rate cannot be allowed, in view of the belief that congress would certainly not sanc-tion such a cut in duties, but between these figures there is so wide a margin that there is room for compromise on a basis that might be acceptable to both

The coaling station mader is, for the time being, held in abeyance, the 10,000 tons of coal belonging to the United States navy now lying war-house at Triscornia is being dimin complaint of the existence of an Amerplace where the pupil is enumerated, adjusting itself without friction, and, determines the place where a child is indeed, it is said that the matter has entitled to attend school without paying not been officially mentioned lately.

GUNBOAT TO HIS RESCUE.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad Nov. 8.— The United States gunboat ed States consular agent, Iguacio H. Baiz, who was arrested for refusing to at contribute to a forced loan. Mr. Bais a man of high position. The treat-ment to which he has been subjected is only an incident similar to many

others which have occurred in every part of Venezuela. The seaport town of Higurote, Vene zuela, was occupied for three hours yes terday by forces landed from the Vene suelan gunboat Crespo. The landing party is said to have caused great damage to property owned by Spanish and French residents, and the French

warship D'Estres bas left Guavara to investigate the matter. The Dutch cruiser Holland and the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan have arrived at La Guavara.

DANISH ISLAND DEAL.

People Who Blocked Sale of West Indies Are Badly Disappointed.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8 .- The time for subscribing to the stock of the Danish West Indian company has expired. Of the \$1,000,000 nominal capital only one-fifth was subscribed for, notwithstanding the advertisement given to the concern by King Christian and Crown Prince Frederick taking stock. The promoters, who are anti-salers, are downcast because of the weakness of the sentiment in layor of aiding the West Indian plan. The leaders of the movement intend to appeal to King George, of Greece, Queen Alexandra and the dowager czarina of Russia to buy shares. The banks and a few individuals will probably face-the matter and stand the losses, since the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was rejected partly on account of their

Ladrones Are Very Active. Washington, Nov. 8. - Manita papers received at the war department state that the ladrones are making more trouble than ever in the Fhilippines. They occasionally attack constabulary officers and prey upon de-fenceless natives. The paper says that all bona fide insurgents have returned to ways of peace and are maintaining at least a semblance of a law-abiding

Nome Storm Costs Fight Lives. Seattle, Nov. 8 .- No less than eight men were drowned, three vessels driven shore and practically very lighter on the Nome beach was wrecked in a storm which commenced on Tuesday, October 14, and continued the following day. These facts are supplied by Mr. Robinson, purser of the Ohio, which arrived yesterday. A dozen or more people were thrown into the surf and rescued by the lifesaving crew.

Robbers Blow Up Bank Safe. Hutchinson, Kan. Nov. 8 - Robbert blew open the safe of the lamps state bank near here and took \$3,800 in cash, escaping on a hand car. The safe was blown all to pieces.