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LORD OF THE DESERT

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

Bertha Lyle had come all the way from Scotland to look after an estate supposed to have been left her by her father. He was a brother had come to America eighteen years before, when she was a mere child. At the age of two years she had lost her mother, and her father had placed her in school and come to America to draw his riches and make his fortune. Before he had been here ten years the report came that he had been killed by Indians. This was shortly after the report that he and his brother had inherited an immense fortune from a brother in New York and while neither Bertha nor her friends could get any information concerning what became of this fortune, her uncle in America had supplied her with plenty of funds to complete her education and meet all her wants. He wrote her that he had invested their inheritances to gether in American property and that the speculation had resulted in a failure, and that while her father had left assets above his liabilities there was nothing to speak of coming to her. Out of pure benevolence, her uncle would see that his niece should not suffer for the necessities of life.

Economizing the funds he had sent her from time to time until her savings amounted to considerable amount she started for America, not informing her uncle of her coming. She reached New York City, from which place she wrote him of the probable date that she would reach Boise City Army Post.

Reading of the latter place she grew impatient waiting the arrival of an escort from her uncle and started with



Bertha.

a pack train for the interior. On the night in which the conversation at the beginning of this ride, opened, the pack train had reached a point on Snake river on the Old Oregon Trail near the Oregon and Idaho line. Fortunately, on the same night, the escort consisting of cowboys, sent out under the leadership of an expert frontiersman, met her at this place.

Both parties had camped in a small valley near the river, surrounded by mountains, covered with rocks and boulders. The pack train consisted of thirty mules and two wagons, while the escort consisted of ten men, besides his leader and a dozen horses, one of which was used exclusively for a pack horse, and another was brought along for Bertha to ride on. Tired and worn out by the hardships of the trail, the packers had hobbled out their mules, prepared their meal, and gone to bed early. The escort, consisting of ten men, had also retired, and were fast asleep. After she had retired to a bed of straw, this girl from a comfortable home in Scotland had fallen asleep. The barren plains and mountains over which she had passed during the past few days, and the trackless desert before her, looked so gloomy enough, but the probable attack from Indians and a long trip through a barren country to her destination were calculated to increase her anxiety, while the reference of the leader of the escort to the danger from Indians and the same tribe who, it was alleged, had murdered her father, added the mantle of gloom that hung about her, and besides, she did not like the appearance of the man under whose charge she had been placed. Her own intuition had properly aroused her suspicions on this point.

How long she had been asleep she did not know when awakened by the screech yell that had ever pierced her ears, and these intermingling with the discharging of firearms and a din of oaths and shouts as if a thousand demons were engaged in war. And demons! The packers and cowboys, though outnumbered five to one, stood their ground until the struggle became a hand to hand one, and not until she had been snatched from her bed and dragged a short distance and bound on the back of a horse, was being rushed out through a deep canyon in the mountains, surrounded by a band of Indian warriors, each seemingly claiming her as his prize, did she fully realize that her people had been lost and that the red skins had won. It was fortunate for Bertha that she did not remove her clothing upon retiring that night, and that she was on her feet upon being first awakened, for the chill night air of that altitude even penetrated these.

CHAPTER IV.

The Chase.

The following morning showed the effects of the Indian raid. Two of the packers lay dead upon the ground, their scalps taken, while one of the escort had been killed and three more had been wounded. Not a horse or mule remained in the vicinity. These, an important object of the attack, had been driven away and treasured more

highly even, than the fair captives whom they had taken for stock of their kind was scarce with them. They had been forced into the rimrocks and lava beds by the United States soldiers, and the scanty vegetation had caused their animals to disappear almost as rapidly as the pangs of hunger, which prompted the decaying race in butchering and eating them. While viewing the band of fat mules and horses from the crevices of the rimrocks the previous evening, the eagle eyes of old Egan, the chief, saw Bertha Lyle in the camp and she was indeed a rare picture in this section of country, and especially so after the proposition that had come from the Hip of the Mountain, Lyle, the Lord of the Desert. As it were, it was the killing of two birds with one stone with the chief. It was the obtaining of animals for his hungry camp, detachments of fat mules and horses, and a prize of far more personal value, which meant more wealth for his tribe and a white squaw for his wigwam.

After the surprise of the attack of the previous night the men rallied to defend the camp. But it was too late, the work was done. While the main body of the red men had charged on, the camp, detachments of fat mules and horses had not been idle. They corralled the horses and had them on the road. One day the deadened and senseless ready to join the main band with their captives. They disappeared as silently as they came and the handful of whites that still survived knew that it was useless to follow them in the dark, besides, they did not know but that a redskin lurked behind every boulder on the mountain sides.

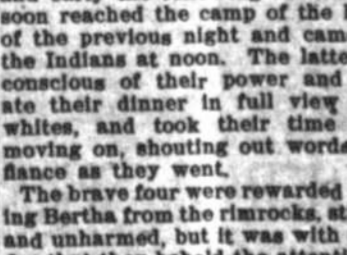
They had spent the remainder of the night in ministering to the wounds of the slain, and preparing for burial. They were in a predicament indeed. They had neither horses to pursue the marauding band of Indians, or to complete their journey. While some of the members of the party aroused at the fate of the white girl, were willing and anxious to pursue the Indians, on the other hand, the leader of the escort showed no concern about her capture and no inclination to follow her captors, but rather cursed the fate of being left foot. The morning was consumed in burying the dead and the afternoon in reconnoitering. The trail of the Indians was discovered, which showed that they had gone in a southerly direction, a course that led to the east of the stone house, on Mount Juniper. Fortunately, that night another pack train arrived from the west. It had a few surplus horses, and as these men of pioneer days were always willing to lend a helping hand to the distressed, they supplied the stranded party with a few horses. The stranded packers returned with this train to Fort Boise, while four members of the escort with the daring eagle to those times, and against the admonition of their leader, entered into a solemn oath that they would follow the Indians and would never return until they had recaptured Bertha Lyle and placed her in the stone house with her uncle. Early the following morning the Indians and provisions pack and returned these four started out on the trail of the bandit Indians. The packers moved on, taking the wounded cowboys with them, all of whom were buried at Boise City. Dan Follett and the others started for the Stone House.

The four cowboys who in pursuit of the Indians were familiar with that part of the desert, and being on

comparatively fresh horses made better time than the Indians, so that by night they came to where the other men had stopped to prepare their dinner the same day. Each camping place of the Indians was marked by the carcass of a mule, for hungry as they were, and their pack was large that it required a full grown animal for every meal. Arising bright and early the following morning they soon reached the camp of the Indians of the previous night and came upon the Indians at noon. The latter were conscious of their power and boldly ate their dinner in full view of the whites, and took their time about moving on, shouting out words of defiance as they went.

The brave four were rewarded by seeing Bertha from the rimrocks, still well and unharmed, but it was with a shudder that they beheld the attention that she received from the leader of the band. The Indians numbered about forty warriors and were a set of as ugly and vicious looking fellows as ever won the unenviable name of the tribe. The whites could do nothing but follow at a distance with the hope that something might transpire by which they would be enabled to rescue the young woman from her dilemma. But now that they were discovered by the Indians their prospects seemed far less flattering than when they first started out. Strategem was their only hope. To make the Indians believe that they had abandoned the chase and, thus throwing their guard, approach the camp by stealth at night and rescue the woman was the plan they formed.

So in full view of the Indians they approached them as if hiding them good bye, and turned and rode away as if they had abandoned the chase. But as soon as they were fairly hidden behind the rimrocks at the



Old Egan saw Bertha in camp.

creast of the mountains overlooking the plain in which the Indians had camped, they turned down a gulch, and continued, cautiously, traveling in a direction parallel to that taken by the Indians.

As already described, travel among the rimrocks is not a simple matter. In the fall of years, and subverts lead off in many directions. The traveler must needs go a zigzag course and frequently travel many miles out of his course to reach a given point, so that when night came the little pursuing party had lost sight of the objects of its pursuit, and the succession of walls of rimrocks and level plains lay alike in every direction.

There was but one hope and that was when it grew darker to abandon their horses and climb to the top of the highest rimrock and try to discover the campfires of the marauders. Selecting a spot near where a seep of stagnant water flowed from the rocks, they quench their thirst, they pitched a temporary camp and waited.

As the night grew darker the stars grew brighter and the wild wailing of the coyotes rang in the distance. It grew now and then with the wail of the hungry mountain lion.

GREAT DAMAGE BY VOLCANO.

Destruction in Guatemala Greater Than That on Island of Martinique.

New York, Nov. 18.—Astounding revelations of great loss of life and property by the eruption of the Santa Maria volcano are being made daily, says a cablegram to the Herald from Guatemala City. Eruptions continue. Many hundreds of human beings perished and the destruction of property is considered greater than that in the Island of Martinique by the eruption of Mount Pelée.

All of the estates in the neighborhood of the volcano are buried under volcanic ashes, which reach to the tops of the houses. The richest coffee estates are completely ruined. The principal losses are the large coffee plantations, mostly United States citizens, and Germans, whose properties are ruined.

Two of three craters have been formed on the side of the volcano. There was no eruption from the summit, but smoke and ash were carried off in the southern and western directions. The sea has a coating of volcanic material extending for many miles.

The loss of the coffee crop, which is Guatemala's principal export, has completely demoralized commerce and government finances generally. The national paper currency, which is the only circulating medium, has fallen to 7 cents gold for one paper dollar.

Prices for all necessities have risen to prohibitive figures for many persons. The authorities are trying to force the dealers to sell goods at the usual prices, but the condition of affairs is more gloomy and the grimaces are such that business is entirely paralyzed. Violently worded handbills and posters are being circulated.

ANCIENT RELICS FOUND.

American Discover Prehistoric Cavern in Mountains of Mexico.

Hermosillo, Mexico, Nov. 18.—A remarkable story, duly authenticated, of the discovery of hidden Aztec treasures, has just been reported to the government authorities at Tepic by Rev. Pablo Martinez, the parish priest of Yecua.

The priest makes a statement, which is corroborated by several reliable witnesses, that a party of Americans, headed by an archeologist expert, who gave the name of Heverick, arrived at Yecua several weeks ago, and went into the mountains, accompanied by three Mexican guides. The archeologist obtained his bearings by means of a chart which he is said to have copied from an Aztec tablet in the National Museum in Mexico City.

He located a vast cavern in a mountain near Yecua. Immense stone images stood about the chamber. In one end was a handsome altar, above which burned a bright flame, supplied by natural gas from a crevice in the wall. In a chamber beyond this main temple was found a great store of ornaments and utensils belonging to the Aztecs or some other prehistoric race.

Twelve burrows were required to transport the articles to San Blas, where they were taken to San Francisco, according to the Americans.

As such articles cannot be removed from Mexico without the consent of the government, an investigation is in progress.

MITCHELL ON THE STAND.

Coal Attorneys Put Him Through Lively Pace—Stood Examination Well.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 17.—President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers' Union, occupied the witness stand throughout both sessions of the coal strike commission Saturday. For four hours and a half he took the cross-examination of two brilliant attorneys of the coal companies, and ended the day with few scars as a result of the battle. David Wilcox of New York, of general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson company, and Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia, who is representing the Pennsylvania coal company and the Lehigh coal and iron company, were the principal questioners, and they put Mitchell through a better understanding of the laws of harmony prevailed between the lawyers and the witness. The members of the commission took the same interest in everything, and frequently interrupted with questions, that they might have a better understanding of what was being said. The afternoon session was more interesting. Mr. MacVeagh's cross-examination was, as a rule, very keen, and while he assured Mr. Mitchell he did not intend an opposition to place Mr. Mitchell's reasons for better conditions in the anthracite coal field in a bad light before the commission.

Storm of Dust and Balls of Fire. London, Nov. 18.—According to a special to the Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., an extraordinary dust storm has been experienced in Victoria and New South Wales. Darkness enveloped the city of Melbourne at noon yesterday, and balls of fire fell and set fire to several buildings. The people were thrown into a state of panic, as they thought the world was coming to an end. A similar cloud of red dust hung like a pall over the city of Sydney.

San Successor Father in Congress.

Paris, Tex., Nov. 18.—A special election was held today in the Fourth congressional district. Morris Shepard was elected to congress to fill the unexpired term of his father, recently deceased.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Statement of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The burglars who blew open the safe at Helix a few days ago have been captured and a portion of the stolen money and goods recovered.

Twenty thousand of the 75,000 booklet advertising Lane county have been printed and are in the hands of the advertising department of the Harriman company for distribution in the Eastern states.

George Smith, colored, who murdered his white wife in Portland, has been sentenced to hang on December 19. Fifteen days' time has been granted to prepare a bill of exceptions to be used in an appeal to the supreme court.

George L. Dillman, state engineer for the examination of land applied for under the Carey land act, expresses the opinion that private operations will not prevent government work, as the amount of land in small tracts is so small that the total area of arid land in the state.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman has decided that as soon as a parent or guardian moves into a school district with the intention of making it his home, residence, a child of such parent or guardian is entitled to free tuition from the time he moves into the district.

Linn county farmers are preparing a protest to be presented to the next legislature against the proposed change of the game law, under which quail are now to be shot from September 15, instead of from October 1. Open season before October 1 means at a time when the farmers are busy with harvesting and they desire to have an even chance with hunters from the city.

The Three Sisters canal company has filed in the office of the state land officer an application for contract land lying in the western part of Oregon county. The tract is located between the mountains known as the Three Sisters and the Deschutes river. It is proposed to irrigate the tract with water from tributaries of the Deschutes.

The Tallant-Grant packing company, of Astoria, has filed articles of incorporation. The Multnomah county delegation to the legislature, at a meeting held last week, indorsed a \$500,000 appropriation for the Lewis and Clark fair.

Engene has asked for an increase in mail carriers to meet the growing demand for free delivery. Two million feet of logs were swept away in a Lewis river freshet caused by the recent heavy rains.

The work of installing the new machinery at the Mountain View mine, near Baker City, will soon be completed. The 1902 hop crop in this state will amount to about 85,000 bales. Of this amount less than 20,000 bales remain in the hands of the growers.

A bill for the nomination of political candidates by the voters has been prepared for the Oregon legislature. An experimental salmon hatchery is in operation on the Alsea river, in Benton county. The past season has proven so successful that it is likely to be made a permanent station.

A custom quartz mill will soon be in operation in the Quartzburg district. Contracts have already been secured for reducing ore sufficient to keep a 20-stamp mill in constant operation.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 68¢; blue stem 73¢; feed, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.00. Flour—Best grade, 3.50@3.70; Graham, \$3.00@3.50. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.12@1.15; gray, \$1.10@1.12; per cental. Hay—Timothy, \$10.00; clover, \$8.00; chest, \$8.00 per ton. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60¢@80¢ per sack; ordinary, 50¢@55¢ per sack; growers' prices; Merced ewets, \$1.75@2.25 per cental. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.25; per pound, 10¢; hens, \$4.45@5.00 per dozen; per pound, 11¢; springs, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; fryers, \$3.50@5.00; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; ducks, \$4.50@5.00; geese, \$4.00@5.50 per dozen. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15¢@16¢; Young America, 15¢@16¢; factory prices, 10¢@12¢ less. Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢@32¢ per pound; sweet, 15¢@18¢. Eggs—25¢@30¢ per dozen. Hops—New crop, 25¢@35¢ per pound; Wool—Valley, 12¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, \$9.14¢; mohair, 35¢@38¢. Beal—Gross, cows, 30¢@35¢ per pound; steers, 40¢@45¢. Veal—1½¢@2¢. Mutton—Gross, 3¢ per pound; dressed, 6¢. Lamb—Gross, 5¢ per pound; dressed, 8¢. Hogs—Gross, 6¼¢@6¢ per pound; dressed, 10T½¢.

ANOTHER PRICE DISASTER.

Little Doubt that Thousands Were Killed by a Volcano in Guatemala.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—That thousands of lives have been lost as a result of the outbreak of the Guatemalan volcano Santa Maria is to be believed by coffee merchants of this city, based on the definite news of a terrific explosion, brought last evening by the steamer Newport. The steamer got the news of the disaster at various points along the coast, and while exact information is lacking, all indications are that the catastrophe is of the most terrible nature.

While the Newport was at Champerico, a letter was received from the factor of that district, a German named Kaufman, announcing that the volcanic peak of Santa Maria, 40 miles inland from that port, was in eruption, and that all the coffee districts on the eastern slope of the range, in the immediate neighborhood of the mountains, had been utterly destroyed, and that thousands of lives had, in all probability, been lost. The letter continued: "The towns of Palmar, San Felipe, Colombia and Ocatpeoc are all ruined. Ashes are seven feet deep in the fields and towns. Most, stores and laws have fallen all over the country. Houses have been crushed by the weight of the volcanic matter that has fallen upon them. Ratschillen, Mastenango and Quetzaltenango have not suffered so much, but this calamity is only beginning. We have mud and ashes in Estahulien. There is great loss of life. Cattle and horses are dead by the thousands, famine and pest are approaching. God help us."

Late in the afternoon of October 25 the people of Santa Maria telegraphed to the president of Guatemala, saying that they were groping in total darkness that had rushed upon them at noon. Ashes were falling thick. They asked the president what was happening.

This dispatch was sent, apparently, just before the eruption, and not a word has been sent since. The wires of the telegraph have been destroyed, and the fate of those who asked that question of the president of Guatemala is a mystery profound and ominous. It is thought in Champerico that there are no survivors in the town of Santa Maria, nor yet in the town of the town that lie upon the eastern slope of that mountain of belching mud and lava and smothering gases. It may be a second Pelee.

The area in which these towns are situated covers 50 miles in a half circle, and it is estimated that the aggregate population is 30,000. The town of Santa Maria contains 10,000 inhabitants and the other villages are said to average 5,000.

BOILER EXPLODED.

Four Men Killed, Forty Injured—Building and Contents Wrecked.

Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 15.—The explosion of a large boiler, without warning, in Scrap Puddle furnace No. 3, at the west works of the American steel and pipe company today, resulted in the death of four workmen, and about 40 others were more or less seriously injured. The physicians at the hospital express the opinion that several of the injured will die.

In an instant after the explosion the entire place was black with debris. The wreck of the nine immediate puddling furnaces was complete. Physicians were called from every quarter of the city, and hospital ambulances and other vehicles were hurried into service. The offices of the work were at once converted into a hospital, and a corps of nurses from the Good Samaritan hospital were brought to the scene. Into this temporary hospital the maimed and mangled were carried and given attention. Some have their eyes burned out, others their hands blown off. It is feared the list of dead will be materially increased when the ruins of the nine wrecked puddle furnaces are explored.

The boiler, which was 200-horse power, broke squarely in half. The roof collapsed from the shock, and the flames from the puddle furnaces under the wrecked boiler set fire to the debris. The fire force of the company, however, had the flames extinguished in 15 minutes.

Engineer Prevents a Hold-Up.

Frankfort, Ind., Nov. 15.—Four men attempted to hold up the south-bound Monon express at Cyclone today. The train staked speed on striking trespassers on the rails, but when the engineer faced four revolvers he threw open the throttle. The four men fired rapidly and often, but all the trainmen and passengers escaped injury. Sheriff Corns and deputies afterward caught the men, who gave the names of Charles Johnson, James Mock, Frank Smith and Harry Gray. All claim to live in Cincinnati.

Forty Persons Still Missing.

Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 15.—Forty persons who were on board the British steamer Ellingmire, which was wrecked November 9 on one of the Three Kings islands off the north coast of New Zealand, are still missing. In spite of the careful search which has been made on the coast and islands adjacent to the scene of the wreck, the wreckage from the Ellingmire has drifted to a great distance from the point where the ship was lost.

Successful Airship Trial.

Nantes, France, Nov. 15.—The airship built for the brothers Piers and Paul LeBandy made a very successful trial today in this neighborhood. Several free ascents and descents were effected, accompanied by evolutions in all directions over the fields and woods. The flying machine returned each time to its point of departure at the rate of eight miles an hour. There were four persons in the car.

THE MINERS' SIDE

MITCHELL GIVES EVIDENCE TO THE ARBITRATION BOARD.

Operators' Attorney Shows That He Will Attempt to Prove by Mitchell's Own Testimony That Organization is Irresponsible—Non-Union Miners May Be Given a Hearing.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 15.—The Anthracite Coal Strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences existing between the mine workers of the coal and oil fields of Pennsylvania and their employers yesterday began the hearing of testimony by which it will determine whether the workmen are receiving fair and just wages for their labor, and whether their condition should not be improved. The star witness for the miners, John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Association, took the stand in the forenoon, and when the commission adjourned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was still under fire of cross-examination by David W. Wilcox, general counsel for the Delaware & Hudson company. It was a trying day for the miners' leader, but he seemed to stand the test well. The heaviest fire of cross questions was aimed at him late in the afternoon session, and when the hour of adjournment was reached Mr. Wilcox was still propounding questions and testing Mr. Mitchell's memory.

The opening of the session was a notable day in the annals of the law in the upper anthracite region. The commission's sessions are being held in the beautiful room of the Pennsylvania superior court, which is now sitting in Philadelphia. Seated around three tables in front of the seven commissioners, who occupied the judge's bench, were no less than 30 lawyers, 24 of whom were looking after the interests of the miners.

During the day Mr. Wilcox asked Mr. Mitchell many questions as to the policies of the union, the method of calling strikes, the ability of the union to maintain discipline and prevent the members of the union from violating the law, and also as to the liability of the union for breach of contracts. It was apparent to many of those present who understood the situation, that Mr. Wilcox's object was to attempt to prove by Mr. Mitchell's own testimony that the contention of the companies that the miners' union was an irresponsible organization, and that trade agreements, therefore, could not be safely entered into, was well founded.

During the hearing the statement was brought out for the first time since the last strike was begun that the union had disbursed \$1,500,000 among the union and non-union men who were on strike. One of the questions which came up before the commission was the advisability of hearing counsel on behalf of the non-union men who remained at work during the strike. Attorney J. J. Lenahan, one of the attorneys for the non-union men, asked the commission what his status before the arbitrators was. Judge Gray informed him that the question would be taken under consideration, and that an answer would probably be given him today.

WAGES RAISED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces Voluntary Advance of 10 Per Cent.

Pittsburg, Nov. 17.—Notice signed by J. M. Walls, general superintendent of the Great Pennsylvania road, were posted in the offices of the company at Allegheny today to the effect that an advance of 10 per cent would be made in wages of all employes permanently in the service of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg who are now receiving less than \$200 a month, to take effect from November 1, 1902.

Robert Fitzcarr, assistant to President Cassat, of the Pennsylvania road, said that almost the entire working force of the system east of Pittsburg would be advanced. The announcement of the advance in wages was entirely voluntary. About 12,000 men on the Pittsburg division will be benefited by the raise.

To Investigate Religious School.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The appeal of the Cuban children who recently arrived in New York, destined for the Universal Brotherhood school at Point Loma, Cal., but who were detained until the character of the school could be investigated, has reached the treasury department. Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent is in San Francisco, and Secretary Taylor has telegraphed him to proceed to Point Loma and make an investigation of the character of the school. The appeal will await Mr. Sargent's report.

Municipal Telephone System for Sale.

New York, Nov. 17.—Tunbridge Wells provided on the opening day of the present century the first municipal telephone service in this country, and now, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, it has been decided to sell the whole system to the National telephone company. This decision gives a great shock to the agitators of schemes for breaking the control of the company through municipal ownership and competition.

American Colony for Canada.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17.—The Ontario cabinet has accepted the proposals of a syndicate, represented by J. E. Egan, of Rock Island, Ill., and Judge Cull, of Chicago, to place 12,000 American settlers on 2,000,000 acres of agricultural crown lands in Ontario, and the agreement will be signed in a few days.