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AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

Seven Hundred Thousand Acres Declared
Government Property.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Judge Ross has handed down an opinion in the case of the United States vs. the Southern Pacific Company, which case involved the litigation of over 700,000 acres of land situated in Ventura and Los Angeles counties, which the Southern Pacific claimed on the failure of the Atlantic and Pacific road to build its road from the Colorado river to the Pacific Coast. Judge Ross held that, while the evidence showed that the Atlantic and Pacific road did not construct its road or file a plat of its line, it did not follow that Congress intended that by reason of this failure all of the land granted to it should be conditionally forfeited to the Southern Pacific Company. Judge Ross held also that, although there was no definite line of the Atlantic and Pacific road outlined, it had by filing an intention of doing it come under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in this instance. He declared the 700,000 acres belongs to the government.

Fitzsimmons Married.

NEW YORK.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons, who recently fought a draw with Choyinski and is now after a match with Corbett, was quietly married in Newark, N. J., Sunday night, and is now enjoying a quiet honeymoon in the lake section of Northern New Jersey. His bride is Miss Rosalie Julia Samwell of Melbourne, Australia, better known to the public as Rose Julien, a contortionist and a member of the Julien family of athletes. Fitzsimmons' first wife recently obtained a divorce from him.

Grain Ships Suffered.

LONDON.—The bark Cupica has arrived at Liverpool from Oregon. She had her bulwarks and stanchions smashed, and lost a seaman overboard on the voyage. The British ship Durham has arrived at Dublin from Tacoma. She encountered two severe hurricanes off Cape Horn.

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THE MONGOLIANS.

Enforcement of Deportation
to be Resisted.

SALMON OF THE COLUMBIA.

Cannermen Well Satisfied With the
Present Prospect—Fishermen Want
the Whisky Scows Removed.

ASTORIA, OR.—Cannermen are pretty well satisfied with the way salmon have been coming in during the past few days, and nearly all are confident that the pack will not be much more than 50,000 cases below last year's figures. The traps have been securing large quantities of bluebacks and steelheads in spite of the fact that the water is still muddy. Usually the gill nets alone are successful until the freshest season has passed, and for this reason it is believed these varieties of fish are running in a manner which is phenomenal. Few, if any, of the fishermen use nets with meshes sufficiently small to capture a fish weighing less than fifteen pounds. It is therefore to be expected that the seines and wheels will make large hauls from this time on. An agitation is on foot among the fishermen here, having for its object the removal of all the whisky scows from the river. The reason for this lies in the fact that many of the fatalities that have occurred on the river for years past have been the result of drunkenness. The scow owners in carrying on their business anchor their floating saloons near the most popular fishing grounds, and reap a rich harvest by exchanging cheap whisky for salmon. In this way the fishermen who are addicted to drinking are frequently without means at the close of the season, if in the meantime they are fortunate enough to escape drowning while intoxicated.

PARKE & LACY COMPANY.

It Brings Suits in California to Recover
Insurance Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Parke & Lacy Machinery Company of Portland, Or., has commenced a number of suits in the Superior Court of this city and county against the following insurance companies: National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, the Imperial Insurance Company of London, the Palatine Insurance Company (limited) of Manchester, the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Niagara Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Western Assurance Company of Toronto, Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, and the Insurance Company of North America. Suits are brought against each individual company for amounts aggregating \$42,500. It appears that the Parke & Lacy Machinery Company's lumber mill at Snoqualmie, Wash., which was insured in the various companies, was burned down December 27, 1893. Proofs of loss were made January 4, 1894, and appraisers were set to work one for the plaintiff and the other for the defendant companies. As the two appraisers failed to agree, a third one was appointed, and the three found that the sum of \$34,115 was justly due the owners of the Snoqualmie mill. For some unaccountable reason no payment of loss has ever been made, and so suit has now been entered.

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

The Six Companies Will Fight the De-
portation of Celestials.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Many of the Chinese who have not yet called for their certificates are now supposed to be in Alaska canning salmon or away in the interior of the State picking fruit. Consequently they are none too eager to secure certificates. If orders are given, however, they may hasten to secure the much-needed documents. There is an intimation, however, that the Chinese Six Companies intend to spring a little surprise when an effort is made to enforce the penalty of deportation. An order for deportation of Jo Hapoy Sing, who claims to have been advised by the Six Companies not to take out a registration certificate, and who defiantly refused to comply with the Geary law, was recently made out at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Jo Hapoy Sing has not yet been deported, however, and it is pretty plainly intimated here that if the attempt is made to ship him from that port, a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out and the case fought to the United States Supreme Court. His case may be taken as an indication of what will be done in those of others who failed to secure the necessary certificates.

Pardoned by Penoyer.

SALEM, OR.—Governor Penoyer has pardoned from the penitentiary the following prisoners: S. F. Murphy, sentenced from Baker county February last to one year for embezzlement as City Treasurer of the sum of \$4,119; James Hards, sentenced from Jackson county May, 1893, to a term of fifteen years for manslaughter; George Newbill, from Yamhill county March last to one year for grand larceny; Ed F. Lewis, from Linn county March last to three years for forgery; Georgia White and Jennie Morgan, from Portland February last to two years for larceny from the person of a Yakima county (Wash.) farmer.

An Alleged Gold Discovery.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—There is excitement at Campo over the discovery of quartz and placer mines on the edge of the desert, sixty miles east of Campo, on the Piecho trail.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES.

Washington.

The telephone has reached Monte Cristo.

The Everett paper mill has been reincorporated at \$560,000.

Burglars and thieves, says the Seattle Telegraph, are tearing the town to pieces.

The First Congregational Church of Tacoma has just celebrated its twentieth anniversary.

Ellensburg city bonds, \$33,000 sold in Spokane, brought 98 5/8 per cent commission to the broker.

The impoverished condition of Chehalis county finances prevents the teachers from holding their annual institute, and it has been indefinitely postponed.

A long line of prairie schooners passed through Spokane recently, containing a Nebraska colony bound for somewhere on the Sound.

The curfew ordinance is to be enforced in Walla Walla, and hereafter when the fire bell rings at 8 o'clock all boys under 16 must be off the street.

The outcome of the Roy Hurlburt-Mary Busby seduction case at Colfax was that the young man goes to the penitentiary for a year and the girl to the Chehalis reform school.

Adams county will produce an enormous wheat crop this year. The rains made their appearance at the proper time, and the outlook is the most encouraging one for many years.

School Clerk W. C. Clark of Garfield, Whitman county, has completed the census of the school children within that district, and has found a total of 237. This is twenty-five short of what it was last season for some reason.

Samuel Crump, proprietor of the Spokane soap works, has made a close study of vegetable oils, and is now experimenting with sunflower, peanut and castor beans at the ranch of S. Conway at Kennewick. Mr. Crump thinks that raising sunflowers can be made a profitable industry in the State, and an immense market can be obtained for the oil from the seeds, which can be largely used in the manufacture of soap.

Captain Symons, United States engineer, has received orders to make a survey and estimate for a fresh water harbor, of the greatest practicable depth at Everett. This is a job that would cost a very large amount if it were ever carried out. Seattle also wants a fresh water harbor, to cost \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. The advantages of a fresh water harbor where the terebo will not destroy all the wharves every two or three years are understood by Sound people, and are appreciated by ship owners.

Oregon.

About 200,000 dozen of eggs are shipped from Albany each year.

Yamhill county's Sheriff will turn over to his successor \$7,180. Some \$20,000 taxes are yet unpaid.

There is talk of forming a company and starting a pulp mill on the upper Necanicum. There is plenty of suitable timber and an abundance of water.

There are 367 persons in the penitentiary now, 130 being employed in the stove foundry. There is only one woman, Emma Rice from Multnomah county.

The reform school agitation is still a live topic in the Salem papers. Some members of the grand jury are out in severe criticisms, to which Superintendent Hendricks replies with some spirit.

The whistling buoy off the Coos Bay bar is water-logged, having been run into by some vessel. The Manzanita examined the buoy, and will bring appliances from Portland to raise it and make the necessary repairs.

Some unknown individual has been circulating counterfeit five-dollar pieces throughout Southern Oregon during the past few weeks. They are very poor imitations, being much lighter in weight, and would deceive no person should their attention be drawn to the matter. The date on them is 1881.

A contract has been made for 6,000 tons of the Yaquina stone to be used in another San Francisco building. The steam schooner Scotia is at Yaquina after a load of stone, and will be kept busy in this trade the greater part of the summer. A steam derrick is to be erected at Yaquina to expedite the transfer of the stone from the cars to the vessel. The new channel machine for use at the quarry and the first to be used in the State has arrived and is now in operation, and will vastly increase the rapidity with which stone can be turned out. One of the contracts for supplying a San Francisco firm calls for 63,000 cubic feet of the stone.

Reports from the hop yards in Oregon indicate bright prospects of a large yield. Lice are appearing in few yards, and are not so numerous in those as to cause apprehension for the safety of the crop. But another formidable and unexpected pest has begun operations, the tent caterpillar, which has been so numerous and destructive in the orchards. In some parts these have attacked the hop yards, making rapid havoc among the plants. Owners of yards are making every effort to exterminate the pests by making a good strong spray solution. Only a few small yards have as yet been attacked, and if successfully resisted in those, the Oregon output will not be materially affected.

Major Post, United States engineers, is preparing to have a complete survey of the mouth of the Columbia and its channel made as soon as practicable, to ascertain what effect has been produced by the flood. He has already had the jetty examined, and finds that it has sustained no damage except the loss of one pile, carried away by the drift. It is expected that the channel will be widened and deepened by the vast volume of water passing out of the river. The dikes put in by the Port of Portland Commission have had a chance to exert their utmost influence, and probably the current has made various changes in the channel, but on the whole the navigation of the river is likely to be much improved.

RANT OF A BRUTE.

Most Gloats Over the Death of
the French President.

REMARKS ABOUT THE CZAR.

The Dead President is Referred to as a
Hog by the Leader of Communist
Anarchy in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK.—Herr Most, the leader of communist anarchy in Park Row, was located the other day in a saloon, where he was eating his lunch. "What do I think of Carnot's death? Well, I think the hog should have been stuck long ago. You don't see any mourning band around my hat, do you? Well, neither would you see any if the whole brood of autocratic hogs were butchered, all in a heap. They ought to be given their quietus in droves of forty or fifty. Not that Carnot was any particularly luminous mark to aim at. He was not exactly what one would call a despot, but the big, overgrown pig scrawled his name to every document that steeped honest folks deeper and deeper into slavery. It was right; it was just; it was glorious to extinguish such a life. The Czar," he added, "well, his time will come, too. It costs about \$4,000,000 a year to hedge that hog's life around with safeguards, but with all precautions he finds every day some such pleasant souvenir as a death's-head painted on his bed curtain or a dagger stuck under his bed. He's the hog with the biggest grunt, and some day he'll have to go like your Carnots and your other beasts. Herr Dowe's bullet-proof coat-of-mail will not avail him. He'll be reached, though he sit intrenched within a tower of steel a thousand feet thick. And as for your brood of conspirators I want to say," continued Herr Most in a crescendo voice as he rose from the table, having finished his meal, "you are not your own masters I know. You are slaves of big combines that send you hither and thither to do this and that. To-day you are sent to interview an anarchist, the next day a hog of a so-called statesman, and the third day you report the execution of some other murderer; but mark you, though you are slaves, I give you warning that if you do not treat us with greater fairness than you have been doing, slave or no slave, you will some day come in contact with the knife's edge and in a way that will not please you."

RESULT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

Bill Introduced in the House by Stone
to Punish Anarchists.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wm. A. Stone, a member of the Judiciary Committee, has presented the following bill in the House, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee: "That any person or persons who shall belong to or who shall be appointed or designated by any society or organization existing in this country or in any foreign country, which provides in writing or verbal agreement, understanding or countenance, for the taking of human life unlawfully, or for the unlawful destruction of buildings or other property where the loss of human life is the probable result of such destruction of property, shall be deemed an anarchist. Any person or persons being anarchists, as defined by the first section of this act, who shall attempt the life of any person holding office, elective or appointive, under the constitution and laws of the United States, or who shall attempt the destruction of buildings or properties where the loss of life of any such official would be the probable result of such destruction of buildings or property, shall upon trial and conviction of such offense in any Circuit or District Court of the district where such offense was attempted be sentenced to death by hanging, which sentence shall be executed by the Marshal of the district in accordance with the sentence of the Judge before whom the case was tried."

Precautions to Protect Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Extra precautions have been taken to guard the President from dangerous or troublesome visitors. The guards around the executive mansion were doubled during the Coxy excitement, but recently there was a relaxation and the policemen who were regularly detailed for duty in and about the White House were sent away on special service. There was a conference the other day between Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Private Secretary Thurber, and after discussing the assassination of President Carnot it was decided that it would be prudent to take steps to protect the President from a possible invasion of cranks or sensationalists. It is said the President is not alarmed or seriously disturbed by the fate of the late President of the French Republic, yet his friends and advisers feel justified in throwing around him greater safeguards than have existed heretofore.

A Large, Fat Fee.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The Supreme Court has handed down an opinion in the celebrated case of the Fitzgerald & Mallory Construction Company against the Missouri Pacific railroad. It has been in the courts for almost six years, and the judgment, \$764,942, with interest at 7 per cent from December 16, 1891, is a good advance on what Judge Tibbets found due, \$720,573. John Fitzgerald is the man who has been pushing the case, and he will receive about \$200,000 out of the verdict.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

A large number of petitions for opening lands of national parks of California for the accommodation of sheepherders have been received at the Interior Department.

In the discussion the other day by the House Committee on the Pacific railroad funding bill it was practically decided to abandon the feature of the plan proposed by Attorney-General Olney, that permitted a reorganization of the company, in case it was not satisfied to continue on the basis of the plan adopted.

The Attorney-General has sent to the Senate through the Secretary of the Treasury a request for a deficiency appropriation of \$25,000 in lieu of \$50,000 asked for some time ago. This amount will be used to meet the expenses incurred by the United States Marshals in the arrest and punishment of Coxyites in the West for stealing trains.

Senator Sherman has introduced a resolution in the Senate, which went over under the rules, instructing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the employment and use of sleeping and parlor cars now owned by railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce, the cost of operating them, the charges made for their use and what ought to be reasonable charges for the seats, berths and sections in such cars.

A request for troops subject to call has been forwarded by Secretary Smith to the Secretary of War on the ground that parties are preparing to overrun the Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana. The communication incloses a report of Indian Commissioner Browning, stating that the Indian police force will be unable to keep these parties from the reservation, and recommends that two troops of cavalry be furnished on the call of Agent Coe. The department has decided to allow no prospecting on the reservation.

Kyle of Mississippi is evidently not accustomed to hearing discussions involving the expenditure of vast sums of money. In the Mississippi Legislature the appropriation of \$50,000 would be called reckless extravagance. Consequently he has been greatly astonished at the manner in which the Representatives talk about this government indorsing Huntington's railroad bonds for \$154,000, \$70,000,000 for the Nicaragua canal, millions for rivers and harbors and hundreds of thousands for public buildings. The other day, when the House was considering an appropriation bill carrying a big sum of money for subsidy to a Southern railroad for carrying the mail on a fast train, he turned to one of his colleagues and drawled out in his dry way: "Golly, these fellers talk about dollars just as we do about goober nuts down in our country."

In coast and geodetic survey circles on both coasts there are much interest and feeling with regard to the war which is being waged on Superintendent Mendenhall by various persons. Carlisle would like to have Mendenhall's place in order to give it to one of his friends. He has been unable to do this, and has been annoying him in various ways. Carlisle appointed so many men over the Superintendent's head that Mendenhall, who found these appointments incompetent, finally sent in his resignation to the President in order that either he might terminate his connection with the survey or have it settled that he should have some jurisdiction over his subordinates in determining their fitness for office. Cleveland has been friendly to Mendenhall, and has several times said he did not intend to have him disturbed. It is thought that the President will decide the matter in favor of Mendenhall.

The amended sugar schedule, which will probably be offered when the tariff bill is taken up in the Senate, has been put in shape by Jones. It was accepted by all to whom it was shown except Blanchard. The amendment as prepared changes the date when the sugar schedule shall go into effect from the 1st of January to the time of the passage of the bill, and provides for a continuation of a part of the bounty for the present year, giving nine-tenths of a cent bounty per pound on sugar testing above 90 degrees by the polariscope and eight-tenths on sugar testing below 90 degrees and above 80 degrees. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to refrain from imposing the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty where it was demonstrated to his satisfaction the producer has not received the bounty.

Senator White expects to call up after the passage of the tariff bill his measure providing for the payment of the civil war claims of California, Oregon and Nevada. By the terms of the bill California will receive nearly \$4,000,000, Oregon nearly \$300,000 and Nevada over \$400,000. These States are the only ones having legitimate claims against the government on this basis whose claims have not been satisfactorily settled, and the amounts paid in full. John Mullan has done considerable work in pushing this claim, which he has undertaken, among several others of a similar nature on behalf of different Pacific Coast States. This work has been done under contract, and in the case of the civil war claims it is held that his contract no longer holds good. Mullan claims, however, that he is entitled to a certain percentage of the amounts paid to California. Acting in response to the agitation of this question in California, it has been sought to have a clause inserted in the bill providing that none of the sums shall be paid to Mullan. This was effected at the last Congress, and as a result the bill failed of passage, presumably because Mullan was able to prevent it. White says the matter of determining the percentage, if any is to be paid to Mullan, is one that the State Courts and Legislatures are fully competent to handle, and that it is to be hoped that it will be left to them and the prospects of the bill no longer endangered. If the bill goes through the House this session, there would be a good chance of securing the money in the early part of the next session.