



WEEK'S DOINGS

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World

OF INTEREST TO ALL OUR READERS

General Review of Important Happenings of the Past Week in Brief and Comprehensive Form.

A Wyoming woman has been arrested for having four husbands.

The fire relief fund raised in Washington amounts to a little over \$5,000.

Minister Henry L. Wilson declines to be transferred from Chile to Greece.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson has been formally installed as president of Princeton university.

A Dunsmuir, Cal., constable was slain by thugs because he had run them out of town.

Frank Norris, a well known novelist, died at San Francisco from the effects of an operation.

Senator Hanna says his purpose in politics is to establish better relations between labor and capital.

Major Generals Corbin and Young are home from Europe, where they have been inspecting foreign armies.

England is becoming alarmed at the condition prevailing among the Irish. Shipments of arms to the island have been prohibited.

Three persons were seriously and a great many others slightly injured as the result of an explosion in the rapid transit subway of New York.

Roosevelt has issued the order to reduce the army to its minimum strength.

The cruiser Olympia is being detained at the New York navy yard for lack of a supply of coal.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, has issued a general order withdrawing the troops from the coal fields.

The coal strike arbitration commission has perfected an organization. Judge Gray was chosen chairman.

All members of the New York building trades threaten to go on strike. Seventy-five thousand men are involved.

Orders are to be placed at once for the manufacture of the new three-inch guns to supply the field artillery. It will require 180.

It has been announced that H. R. Nickerson, vice president and general manager of the Mexican Central railroad, has been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

One of the worst storms that ever raged in the Behring sea raked the Nome coast from October 11 to 14. Three lives were lost in the Nome sea and a large amount of damage was done to buildings along the water front.

The government of France will step in and try to settle the coal strike, which has reached a serious situation. People on the island of St. Vincent have been compelled to ask for aid. Food supplies are almost entirely exhausted.

As a result of a head-on freight collision on the Iron Mountain road, in Missouri, seven people were seriously injured and may die.

A Georgia mob of 300 broke into a jail, took out a negro and hanged him. Troops had been ordered to the scene, but they arrived too late.

General Franklin Bell is to be relieved of command of the forces in Batangas province, Luzon. He will be succeeded by General Jesse M. Lee.

Charles W. Clark, son of W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, says he was offered \$2,500,000 to assist in securing control of the legislature and downing his father.

Congressman A. Russell, of Danielson, Conn., is dead. He caught a severe cold at the last session of congress, from which he never recovered. He was 50 years of age.

The United Irish league will raise \$100,000 to fight the landlords.

Fifteen lives were lost by the capsizing of a boat in Chinese waters.

A Texas mob overpowered officers in a court and lynched two negroes.

General Miles was robbed in Honolulu of his valise containing jewelry and other valuables.

Boilermakers in the Walsh shops at Springfield, Ill., have gone on strike for an increase in wages.

George Smith, colored, on trial in Portland for murdering his wife, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

At the official trial of the monitor Wyoming, she showed a speed of 12 1/2 knots, one knot more than was called for in the contract.

Venezuela is again at odds with Great Britain. It is alleged the latter agreed to put down the rebellion if she were given a 30 per cent. reduction of customs on goods going into Venezuela.

The statement of the collections of internal revenue for September show a decrease of \$1,718,770, as compared with the same month of 1901.

The secretary of the interior holds that in all homestead entries made of lands embraced in the former Siletts Indian reservation, three years' actual residence must be proven before patent issues.

The Irish Nationalists created another disorder in the British house of commons.

TITLE IS VALID.

Report of Attorney General Knox Says Panama Canal May Be Sold.

Washington, Oct. 28.—"The title to the Panama canal is valid," is the gist of the report to President Roosevelt by Attorney General Knox on his investigation of the offer of the Panama company. The next step, on the part of the United States, will be to negotiate and ratify a treaty giving to it the rights demanded under the canal legislation of last session. President Roosevelt will do everything in his power to secure the completion of such a treaty in time for presentation to congress at the coming short session, as he believes ample time intervenes for accomplishing this object. Should the Colombian government delay or decline to accede to the conditions laid down by congress, thereby causing a postponement until the first session of the Fifty-eighth congress, there is a possibility that the president will again take under consideration the construction of the canal over the Nicaraguan route. The opinion prevails here, however, that a treaty of satisfactory character will be negotiated, and that the first steps looking to the construction of a canal will be undertaken early next year.

BOLD BANDIT TAKEN.

Man Who is Believed to Have Held Up the Train in Montana is Captured.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 28.—Deputy Sheriff W. W. McCormick arrested near Bonita today a man believed to be the individual who, single-handed, held up the North Coast Limited passenger train and murdered Engineer O'Neill near Bearmouth. The man's size and general description answer to that of the robber. He gives the name of Alfred Vanhazendot, and at times tries to talk with German accent and again uses plain English. He is of medium stature, has heavy shoulders and is inclined to stoop, and wore when arrested a gray suit of clothes and a peculiar little cap of blue color, and had two 45-caliber Colt's revolvers strapped to his body.

He acknowledges he was at Gold Creek the night previous to the hold-up, and says he is the maker looking for employment and that he was en route to Missoula when he passed through Gold Creek. He explains his slowness in getting over the ground and his not being seen all day yesterday by along the road from Gold Creek to Missoula by stating that he missed his road shortly after leaving Gold Creek and had to retrace his steps. The officers discredit the man's story.

JAPANESE BARRED.

Washington Court Decides They Cannot Become American Citizens.

Olympia, Oct. 28.—The supreme court, in a decision handed down today, decides that a Japanese cannot become a citizen of the United States. The point came up directly in the matter of the admission of a young Japanese lawyer to the bar of this state. Takuji Yamashita, of Seattle, passed a very creditable examination for admission to the bar in the examinations last May, but the law making citizenship a qualification for admission to the bar of this state is very plain and is undisputed. The main point in the case which was presented to the supreme court in the form of briefs was whether a native of Japan could become a citizen of the United States, and whether the superior court of Pierce county acted within its jurisdiction in granting naturalization papers to Yamashita. The decision on this point covers a matter on which it is said there is no recent decision by any court, and it therefore becomes a matter of wide interest.

WRIGHT GIVEN A VOTE.

Recorder is Added to Coal Strike Peace Commission—Both Sides Agree.

Washington, Oct. 28.—At the request of the members of the anthracite coal strike commission, and with the assent of both the operators and miners, President Roosevelt has appointed Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the commission, a member of that body. Mr. Wright has accepted the appointment. Mr. Wright, as recorder of the commission, has received replies from most of the coal mine owners who are parties to the controversy, indicating their acceptance of the invitation of the commission to attend the conference to be held for the purpose of agreeing upon plans for the hearings to be given by the commission, and also a reply from Mr. Mitchell, saying he would be represented at the meeting.

Cubans Up in Arms.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 28.—The International Brotherhood league sent to New York by the steamer Oriaba today 20 children, whose destination is the league school at San Diego, Cal. The representatives of the league offer to educate free an unlimited number of intelligent children. Their operations are being opposed by the Cuban press, the Catholic church and Protestant missionaries, who declare the league is making proselytes to Buddhism.

New Torpedo Boat to be Tested.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The submarine torpedo boat Grampus, recently built at the Union iron works, is in drydock here being made ready for her official trial on the bay. This will include not only the submarine trip, but a cruise of some distance, with perhaps a test of her efficiency in approaching a vessel unawares.

NEWS OF OREGON

Items of Interest Gathered from All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS

A Brief Review of Improvements, Growth and Development Along All Lines Throughout Our State.

Printers of Oregon City have formed a union.

Hops have reached 25 cents at Salem and a good many sales are now looked for.

Three hundred goats were shipped to Montana from Monmouth a few days ago.

Two new steamers, one for the Columbia river and one for Puget sound are being built in Portland.

The Necanicum spruce lumber company, of Seaside, is making some extensive improvements to its plant.

A movement is on foot in Linn county to have a closed year for pheasants. It is claimed that at present there are not more than a third as many birds as at one time.

The Eugene school board is making an effort to have all school children vaccinated as a precaution against smallpox, which prevails in that city and vicinity to some extent.

Thomas H. Lowell, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing H. L. Roadman near Wilbur last July, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Lowell is now 62 years of age.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Booth-Kelly sawmill at Springfield. The company hopes to have the mill in operation by the first of the year. It will have a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber per day.

Oregon has a most promising copper district in a section little known. This is the Innaba, on the Snake river, not far from where the Seven Devils is located on the opposite side. As yet little development has been done.

A majority of the Lewis and Clark fair directors favor a special session of the legislature to make an appropriation for the exposition. They believe this should be done at once in order to let the other states have an opportunity to see what we have done in the matter and allow them to act accordingly.

Arthur Scofield, confined in the county jail at Albany for larceny, made his escape a few days ago. He was captured at Eugene.

J. F. Markley, who murdered John D. Fain at Champog last June, has been sentenced to spend the remainder of his life in the penitentiary. He is 67 years old.

Construction work on the terminal yards, at Grants Pass, of the Oregon & Pacific railroad will begin January 1.

Marion county physicians have formed a county medical society. C. S. White, of Gervais, was elected president, and C. H. Robertson, of Salem, secretary.

The recent rains throughout the Willamette valley have enabled the farmers to push the work of fall seeding. All fruit is picked and other fall work over and a few days more of good weather will enable the farmers to finish seeding.

The first carload of Oregon's dried prunes of this year's crop left Albany last Saturday for New York. Four and one-half cents was received.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman recently asked several county superintendents to offer suggestions for the betterment of the school system. The ideas he has received are many and varied, and include higher qualifications of teachers, consolidation of districts and an increase of the compulsory attendance period.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—WallaWalla, 66@67; bluestem 69 1/2@70; valley, 67c. Barley—Feed, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.20@3.50; Graham, \$2.90@3.20. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.02 1/2@1.05; gray, \$1.00@1.02 1/2 per cental. Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@70c per sack; ordinary, 50@55c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, \$4@4.50 per dozen; per pound, 11c; springs, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; fryers, \$2.50@3.00; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, young, 12 1/2@13c; geese, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14@14 1/2; Young America, 14 1/2@15; factory prices, 18 1/2c less. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 18@20c; 25c@30c per dozen.

Eggs—25c@30c per dozen. Hops—New crop, 22@25c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 1/2@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3 1/2c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6@7c. Mutton—7 1/2@8 1/2c. Lard—Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lamb—Gross, 3 1/2c per pound; dressed, 6 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2@6 3/4c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2c.

WILL KEEP UP FIGHT.

Members of Engineers' Union to be Asked Not to Handle Anthracite Coal.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—President Morton, of the International Stationary Engineers and Firemen, stated that all members of the association all over the country would be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work. The brotherhood has a membership of 14,000, and has local unions in 114 towns and cities.

President Morton declared his organization was in a position to shut out hard coal in all cities where it had local unions, and said such action would be taken if necessary for the protection of the members who had left their positions on account of the anthracite strike. This is President Morton's view of the situation:

"According to all reports from Eastern mines, our men are getting the worst of it, and, while the miners are being reinstated, they are left out in the cold. Our organization does not propose allowing its members to be victimized, and as we cannot call a strike at the mines, nonunion men seeming to be in possession of the jobs, we will attempt to secure the reinstatement of our members by shutting out anthracite coal wherever we can."

"While negotiations looking toward a settlement were on we did not wish to interfere in any way, although we feared our men would get the worst of the bargain. We believe the action of the firemen and engineers in quitting work helped the miners to win their fight."

"Although it is true that a majority of the firemen are members of the Miners' union, they have retained their membership in our union, and have already asked for our assistance. We propose to give it to them, and I am going to call a meeting of the executive board, which action will be taken looking to what I will advocate that our members be ordered to refuse to handle anthracite coal, as, to my mind, this is the only method that will bring the operators to time. I believe the board will accept my suggestion."

Nearly All Engineers Turned Down.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 25.—It looks as though the union engineers were going to have some difficulty getting back their old places. At nearly every mine where the striking engineers made application for work they were told that there were no vacancies. A large number of carpenters are also out. President Mitchell has advised the men to wait a few days and see if employment would not be offered them. He believes that when general resumption takes place there will be few mine employees idle. The firemen are being taken back in larger numbers than any of the steam men, because they take places of men who are not so capable.

NEW LIFE-SAVING DEVICE.

Aluminum Globe Thoroughly Tested and Proves Complete Success.

New York, Oct. 25.—A demonstration of the efficiency of a novel life saving invention has taken place in the English channel, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. About four miles off Folkestone, a tug sighted a strange object in the water. Upon coming nearer it was found to be a large globe. From a manhole on the top a man's head projected. The tug went alongside and two men emerged from the globe. They proved to be the inventor and his assistant, both Norwegians. According to their story, the globe, which is composed of aluminum, was put overboard from a steamer off Havre. The inventor claims that it satisfied all requirements and expectations and demonstrated its serviceability for saving lives at sea.

The globe is about eight feet in diameter. An air shaft is provided and is also fitted with a water pump, sail and rudder. Its capacity is claimed to be sufficient for 16 persons, together with 850 pounds of food and 1,100 pounds of water.

Coal Trains Have Right of Way. Reading, Pa., Oct. 25.—The Reading railway company officials do not believe that anthracite coal will be moving in any quantity before early next week. About 100,000 tons is looked for the first of the week, against a normal weekly average of 240,000 tons. All coal trains are to be given preference. There will be no delay in the unloading of the coal into the yards of the cities and towns, and every facility for speedy work is being provided for train crews and shifters. During last night, 3,000 tons came down the road.

Davis Takes the Army to Task.

Manila, Oct. 25.—General Davis has issued a general order drawing attention to the carelessness of officers and men of the army in matters of dress and discipline, and characterizing the neglect in these matters as extraordinary. The order also refers specifically to the carelessness in making reports and drawing up other records, and directs commanding officers to insist upon reform of all existing shortcomings in the matters mentioned.

Mexican Railroads Consolidate.

Mexico City, Oct. 25.—It is reported that very shortly the Mexican Central railroad company will take over the Mexico, Cuernavaca & Pacific railway, which has a line from this city passing through the states of Morelos and Guerrero to the Balsas river.

MINERS ACCEPT

Convention Agrees to Arbitration of the Coal Trouble.

THE FINAL VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS

Engineers Firm to the Last, and Their Employment Finally Left to Board, Which is Promptly Called.

Term and Cost of Strike.

Duration of strike, days..... 500
Men on strike..... 147,000
People directly affected..... 360,000
Total loss to all classes..... \$200,000,000
Loss to day laborers by shortening of hours, per ton..... \$5 to \$6
Present price of coal, per ton..... \$25 to \$30

Cause of the Strike.

The miners' demands, which were refused, were as follows: An eight-hour day; an increase in pay for men on piecework proportionate to that given to day laborers by shortening of hours; weight of coal mined, instead of arbitrary measurement by varying "carloads"; a fixed scale of wages, the rate for the same work to be the same everywhere; an agreement embodying these demands entered into by the operators and the union.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 47,000 miners who have been on strike since last May officially declared off at noon yesterday the greatest contest ever made between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle in the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the president of the United States.

When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions, the inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since such welcome news was received. Everywhere there was rejoicing, and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations. The anthracite coal region, from its largest city, Scranton, down to the lowliest coal patch, has suffered by the conflict, and everyone now looks for better times.

While the large army of miners and their families, numbering approximately 500,000 persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers have still to learn what their reward will be. President Roosevelt, having taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday, the miners hope that the strike will be Thanksgiving day what practical gains they have made.

The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one, and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration plan was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fail to get back their old positions or would be unable to get work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of miners, and they did not wish to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and being compelled to dig coal for a living. This question came up and was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection, and the report of the committee on resolutions, recommending that the strike be declared off, and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision, was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the furthest corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the executive board for solution, and his suggestion was adopted.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION DECIDES TO ADOPT THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

Manila, Oct. 23.—The United States Philippine commission has decided to enact a land-law registry bill drafted by Commissioner Ide. The bill adopted by the commission, with modifications to fit local conditions, creates a land titles court. Land titles throughout the island are at present clouded to such an extent that sales of land and its improvements are retarded. An enormous task is involved in the labor of clearing titles. Government lands which were sold under authority of the Philippines act after that act passed the American congress, will be recorded under the Torrens system.

The commission has passed a bill defining the terms under which the Manila street railway franchise is to be granted. This bill provides for the award of the franchise by competition. Bids will be opened next March, after advertisement here and in the United States.

CHINESE RECORDS RESTORED.

American Officer Will Return Tablets of Jade to Chinese Government. San Francisco, Oct. 23.—The famous Jade tablets brought to this country by Lieutenant F. M. Wise, of the marine corps, will now find their way back to China. Collector of Customs Stratton has been instructed by the secretary of the treasury to turn them over to the Chinese consul on the payment of \$50. The money will be given to Lieutenant Wise, who has alleged all along that he paid that amount for the stones. There are 10 tablets in all, and on each are inscriptions of great value. On some are the old names of emperors long dead, and on some the names of beloved empresses.

BRITAIN WILL HAVE JUSTICE FOR CHINA.

Shanghai, Oct. 23.—Four British gunboats have been ordered from here to the Yangtze Kiang, to Hankow, because of the failure of the Chinese authorities to deal with the murderers of Bruce and Lewis, the English missionaries who were killed. It is said that the Chinese authorities are alarmed at Great Britain's step and that Prince Ching, president of the foreign office, will confer with regard to the matter with the British minister to China.

NAVY YARD IS TOO SMALL.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The annual report of Rear Admiral Kenney, paymaster general of the navy, devotes much space to showing that there is a shortage of officers for the work. It is stated that there is a demand for the enlargement of the storage plants at Washington, Boston, Norfolk, Mare Island and Puget sound. A modification of the bill compelling advertising for supplies is asked for in the interest of the service.

SPEED SACRIFICED TO POWER.

Naval Board Decides to Make Important Changes in New Cruisers. Washington, Oct. 23.—The naval board of construction today finally decided upon the features of the armor-plated cruisers authorized by the last act of congress. Speed has been sacrificed to power.

By a vote of four against one, Engineer in Chief Melville's proposition to give the big ships 25,000 horsepower and a speed of 23 knots at a minimum was rejected and the horsepower will stand at 23,000, which he estimates will actually bring the speed down to about 21 1/2 knots. The new boats therefore will be three and one-half knots slower than the four famous English armored cruisers of the Drake class. To offset this lack of speed the Tennessee class will have a much more powerful battery, namely, four 10-inch guns in the two turrets against two nine-inch guns in the main batteries of the British ships. The Tennessee class also will have more armor, the protective deck at its thickest part being four and a half inches with six-inch side armor.

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SUGAR FACTORY BURNED.

Fire in Chicago Results in Loss of Valuable Property and Many Lives.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Five men are known to have lost their lives in a fire which tonight partly destroyed the plant of the Chicago branch of the Glucose sugar refining company, and the list of dead will certainly be much greater than five, and may reach as high as 30. The estimates run all the way from that number down to 10. Only one of the five men whose bodies have been recovered has been identified.

The fire broke out with an explosion in the drying house, which is seven stories in height, and stands close to the main building of the plant, which is 14 stories high. A third structure is four stories high. The two smaller buildings were destroyed and the larger building was badly damaged. The fire spread after the explosion with such rapidity that it was impossible for the men in the upper stories of the drying house to make their escape, and it is the number of men believed to have been at work on the seventh floor that causes the uncertainty in the list of dead. Some of the employees who made their escape say that there were 20 or 30, and others say that there were not more than 10 at work when the fire broke out. Whatever the number, all are dead. Four men leaped from the upper floors and all are dead. The fifth in the list is an electrician, who is known to have entered the building, and was there at the time of the fire. He is supposed to be dead for the reason that all the firemen and laborers about the burned building say that no man made his escape from the upper floors.

Secretary Glass, of the refining company, stated that he estimated the loss at \$500,000.

SAMOAN CASE DECIDED.

King Oscar, as Arbitrator, Rules Against the United States. New York, Oct. 23.—King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, has decided the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany, says a dispatch to the Tribune from Washington.

This fact became known on the return of Mr. Grip, the minister of Sweden and Norway, from a long visit to his home. Mr. Grip called at the state department, but did not, of course, disclose the decision of his sovereign, which must be formally presented simultaneously to the three powers concerned. The announcement will be astonishing to the governments of the United States and Great Britain, which were confident that they would establish fully the legality and propriety of the joint landing of marines at Apia in 1899 to sustain the decree of the Samoan supreme court and end the revolution. The full scope of the arbitral decree of King Oscar is not yet divulged, and the extent to which it covers the claims for damage filed by the citizens of three countries and of France may not be known for several days. These claims, which were nominally the prime cause for arbitration, are insignificant, however, compared with the question of national honor, on which they depended, and if the action of the United States and Great Britain had been sustained by the royal arbiter, would have fallen to the ground.

TO REGISTER LAND TITLES.

Philippine Commission Decides to Adopt the Torrens System. Manila, Oct. 23.—The United States Philippine commission has decided to enact a land-law registry bill drafted by Commissioner Ide. The bill adopted by the commission, with modifications to fit local conditions, creates a land titles court. Land titles throughout the island are at present clouded to such an extent that sales of land and its improvements are retarded. An enormous task is involved in the labor of clearing titles. Government lands which were sold under authority of the Philippines act after that act passed the American congress, will be recorded under the Torrens system.

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