

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events in Condensed Form From Both Continents.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend in favor of the First National bank of Helena, Mont., of 10 per cent.

The Field Columbian museum at Chicago has put in a series of casts of Pueblo Indians, clad in garments purchased from Indians.

County Judge J. H. Carpenter, of Madison, Wis., has decided that a child cannot be legally adopted without consent of both parents, if living.

The Western Union Beef Company has sold 8,000 head of steers off its Texas ranch to Clinton Anderson, of Wyoming, and will retire from business.

Ore assaying \$552 in gold and \$70 in silver to the ton was discovered two miles from Adams Springs, Lake county, California, and the district is wildly excited.

George Dobbs and Mrs. Emelie New, jointly indicted for the murder of the latter's husband at Eureka, Kan., have been convicted of murder in the second degree.

Patrick A. Largey, president of the State Savings bank, and one of the best-known citizens of Butte, was shot and killed in the bank building by Thomas J. Riley.

The Steer mansion at Nyatt, one of the best known residences along the shore of Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, was burned to the ground Saturday night.

An insane man named Ramon Vivesa created a sensation in the cathedral at Madrid, by firing several revolver shots. He was arrested and will be sent to an insane asylum.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menreal, U. S. N., will be brought to court-martial on account of the faulty character of the work of construction of dry dock No. 3, approved by him.

The Spanish minister of finance has abandoned the idea of floating a loan on the guarantee of the Almaden quick-silver mines.

The members of the family and the immediate friends of Secretary Alger are seriously disturbed about his illness. His physicians now fear that he has typhoid fever. General Alger has been confined to his bed for more than three weeks.

The mule spinners of Lowell and New Bedford, Mass., were given permission to strike by the mule spinners' union, and an assessment of 25 cents per week was levied on the members of the union.

A dispatch to the London Mail from Hong Kong says it is reported there that England, Japan and Russia have arrived at an agreement respecting Korea. The details of the agreement are not known to the correspondent, but the dispatch says the British fleet is returning to Hong Kong.

The Creek council, in spite of the message of Secretary Bliss, through Indian Agent Wisdom, warning them not to do so, has passed an act appropriating \$20,000 to be used in employing attorneys to fight the constitutionality of the act of congress giving the United States courts full jurisdiction after January 1.

Francis D. Newton, a prosperous farmer of Brookfield, Mass., his wife Sarah, and their 10-year-old adopted daughter, Ethel, were found murdered in their beds. The crime was discovered by neighbors, whose curiosity was aroused by the bellowing of unfastened cats. The three had been killed with an ax. A hired man named Paul is missing.

John Lincoln, of Bolshov, Mo., has applied to the Marysville board of examination for a pension. Lincoln and his sister, Mrs. Washington Hoshor, of Marysville, were second cousins of Abraham Lincoln. John Lincoln enlisted early in the '60's in the Fourth Missouri and served in that regiment for three years. He then enlisted in the 13th Missouri cavalry, and served to the end of the war. Before he was finally mustered out he fought Indians on the plains for six months.

Fred Lewis, a prisoner in the Seattle city jail, committed suicide in his cell by hanging himself with a pocket handkerchief, which was fastened to a hook used in suspending a hammock. Lewis, who was a waiter in a hotel, had a fight on New Year's day with Joseph Kurtz, the head cook, in which he struck Kurtz on the head with an icepick, inflicting a wound from the effects of which Kurtz died. Lewis was arrested, but no formal charge had yet been made against him, pending the result of Kurtz' wounds. When the news of Kurtz' death was conveyed to Lewis, he showed great agitation, and a short time afterward took his own life.

At a session of the Augusta, Ga., city council, Councilman Gong got into a controversy with Jailer Collins, and reached for a gun. Peace-makers interfered and quiet was restored.

The civil service debate which was inaugurated in the house a week ago has been ended. It opened with a row, but ended very tamely. There was not even a vote on the appropriation in the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill for the commission, upon which the debate was predicted.

The urgent deficiency bill, as reported to the house from the committee on appropriations carries a total of \$7,383,937. The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the survey of the Yukon river in Alaska, to include all necessary expenses, the money to be expended under the direction of the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, and \$10,000 of that amount to be used for a survey of the Copper river.

Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. George M. Pullman are en route to the Pacific coast, to visit Mrs. Pullman's daughter, Mrs. Frank Carolan, of Burlingame, Cal.

ADVICES FROM SYDNEY.

Recent Happenings in Australia and the South Sea Islands. San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The following advices arrived today per steamship Alameda from Sydney, via Honolulu:

A very severe shock of earthquake was experienced over the whole of the north of the island, and as far south as Christ-church, New Zealand, December 8. Its duration was from one to two minutes, and the vibrations were from north to south.

A terrible storm broke over the Fiji islands November 11 and again December 13, the wind attaining a velocity of 85 miles per hour for some time. Several small vessels were blown ashore and wrecked. The Union Company's steamers had a narrow escape from similar fates, but put to sea and cruised about until the storm subsided.

The mountain tribes of Goodenough island recently attacked Thompson's station there, and after looting the store, murdered four boys and spared a number of other persons. The magistrate and a force of 14 armed police visited the scene for the purpose of avenging the murders.

At the Macquarie islands, December 5, four men were drowned by the accidental swamping of their boat. The bark Loongana, which arrived December 14, brought the news of the drowning of Brother Bernard, a missionary, and 18 natives, near the Gilbert islands. The missionary's party, in three canoes, struck a shoal and all were lost.

As a result of a conference between the ministers of agriculture of the various colonies, a trial shipment of apples and pears will be forwarded to London in the near future.

Reports from the country districts of Victoria show that the cyclonic storm of November 18 did immense damage, scores of buildings being blown down, and many persons being injured.

December 3, Jack Griffiths, of Cobar, who held the world's record, and Professor Bax, of New Zealand, engaged in a club-swinging contest for the world's championship at Newcastle. Two-pound clubs were used, and, according to the conditions, the evolutions per minute were to be counted. After both had swung the clubs for 40 hours continuously, the match was declared a draw.

Percy Cavill, upon his return to Sydney with the mile and five-mile championships of the world to his credit, was accorded a reception by the swimming association. McKun, a New Zealand amateur, recently ran half a mile in one minute 59 seconds. November 20, H. Craemer established a new world's record for the mile walk at Auckland. His time was 6 minutes, 27 3-5 seconds.

CAUGHT BY A CAVE-IN. Five Men Entombed in a Tunnel Near Anaconda.

Anaconda, Mont., Jan. 17.—At an early hour this morning the discovery was made that five men were entombed in a tunnel which the Anaconda Copper Mining Company is constructing for water-fluming purposes under a bluff about half a mile beyond the city limits. A large quantity of powder, which had been carried into the tunnel for the use of the night shift, was exploded by some means now unknown, wrecking the face of the tunnel, which is about 180 feet long, and resulting in a slide of earth, which closed the tunnel completely at a distance of about 40 feet from its entrance. From the moment of the discovery of the accident, diligent effort has been made to reach the miners, concerning whose fate the deepest anxiety has been felt. At 10 o'clock tonight, those engaged in the rescue work felt sure that the noise of the "miner's signal" reached them from within the tunnel.

It was proposed to drive a three-inch pipe through the mass of earth that had filled the tunnel. This plan was followed and a 20-foot length was successfully driven. A second section was attached, and, to the joy of the anxious spectators, it penetrated the mass of earth.

Immediately, at 11 o'clock, communication was established with the imprisoned men. Four of them were reported alive and well and one dead.

The work of reaching them is going on vigorously. The men through the improvised speaking tube, reported that they suffered neither thirst nor hunger, but they wanted candles. It is not learned how the explosion occurred.

New Canadian Mining Laws. Washington, Jan. 17.—In a few days the treasury department will make known the details of the arrangements recently concluded with Canadian Minister of Interior Sifton respecting the transportation of goldseekers and freight to the Klondike. It is learned that the Canadian government is about to issue new customs and mining regulations for that region.

Ordered to Egypt. London, Jan. 17.—The morning papers announce that the first battalion of grenadiers, now at Gibraltar, has been ordered to get in readiness for service in Egypt. The other line battalions are under similar orders. There is evidence of preparations for an important campaign.

A Filibuster Captured. Havana, Jan. 17.—The Spanish gunboat Algalia has captured off the coast of Cuba, near Manzanillo, a fishing smack from Jamaica having on board a cargo of war material, medicines and clothing.

President of the French Senate. Paris, Jan. 17.—M. Loubet was re-elected president of the senate today. M. Scheurer-Kestner was defeated for re-election to the vice-presidency.

No Danger of Starvation. Seattle, Jan. 17.—The report of Major Rucker, who was sent to Dyea recently for the purpose of reconnoitering the ground preparatory to starting the government relief expedition and to interview persons returning from Dawson on the need of relief, has been received here and forwarded to Brigadier-General Merriam at Vancouver barracks. While the exact tenor of the report is not known, it is stated that it discourages any unnecessary expenditure of energy and money in carrying out the proposed expedition.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

Henry Savage Laynor Tortured by Thibet ns.

ATTEMPTED TO REACH CAPITAL

He and Native Companions Crippled and Disabled for Life by Fan-ishment Inflicted.

London, Jan. 17.—The Daily Chronicle, in a description of the experiences in Thibet of Henry Savage Laynor, the artist, who narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Thibetans when endeavoring last autumn to reach Lassa, the capital of Thibet, says:

"His valuable diary and notes, including interesting photographs, was only interrupted when Mr. Laynor himself was under torture. One of these represents the scene of torture of a native companion, tied naked to a tree and slashed and bruised by a circle of hideous beings dancing around, jeering at and taunting their victim. Another photograph, taken after the rescue, shows two unrecognizable men, all the hair burned off their heads, the skin lacerated and seamed with burns, and in place of their eyes two ghastly slits."

"Mr. Laynor lost one eye. The Thibetans repeatedly held white-hot irons so close to the eyes of their captives as without touching them to shrivel and wither them. Mr. Laynor was rescued when nearly dead, after being three days without food or water, by a party including Mr. Wilson, Mr. Larkin and Kasak Singh Pat, nephew of the rajawar of Askote, who had heard from the natives that a white man was doomed to be beheaded in the interior of Thibet. Mr. Laynor had almost lost his reason. After three hours' attention he regained sufficient consciousness to say what he had concealed his camera. They had a photograph taken of the savages covering in terror of the avenging whites."

"It is not probable that Mr. Laynor will ever be well enough to return."

FORT SMITH STORM. The List of Dead Numbers Forty-Three—About Seventy Injured.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 17.—The latest official death list shows a total of 43 lives lost in the tornado which swept through Fort Smith Tuesday night. Not less than 70 others are injured, a large number of them seriously, and several are expected to die.

The work of removing the bodies from the ruined buildings progressed today. Five new names were added to the list of the dead. Two bodies were dug from the ruins of the Smith block, from which 11 had previously been taken.

The full extent of the storm may be comprehended from the fact that 35 miles northeast of the city a quantity of tin roofing from Garrison avenue buildings was found. A woman was taken from the ruins of the Burgess hotel today, and was identified as Mrs. Ida Innis, of Elm Spring, Ark. Her brother is missing, and it is believed his body is still buried in the ruins. Business in the devastated districts, where the buildings were only partially damaged, was resumed today. Ladies of the city are at work distributing food and clothing to the needy. The relief committee composed of prominent business men, finds difficulty in housing the sufferers. One hundred and fifty buildings were demolished, and will have to be rebuilt to accommodate the people. Orton and Wright, two of the dead, were Indian territory farmers, and had just stepped into the Smith building for shelter.

Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Little Rock and other cities wired readiness to lend aid if necessary. The number of dead will not exceed 50.

Vanderbilts in Possession. New York, Jan. 17.—The control of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company having been obtained by the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific, the Vanderbilts are now in virtual possession of a through transcontinental line. The New York Central is the first road in the combination from this point. At Buffalo it connects with the Lake Shore for Chicago, from which point the chain is carried on to Omaha by the Chicago & North-western, and from there the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the O. R. & N. Co. lets the line to Portland. All these roads are Vanderbilt roads, and the total mileage is 13,420.

Negotiations Successful. San Francisco, Jan. 17.—A cablegram from London announces the success of the mission of Willard E. Greene, who recently left for Europe in the interest of the beet-sugar syndicate which has been negotiating for lands in the Sacramento valley. Satisfactory arrangements have been made to secure the proper persons to cultivate the beets. Contracts have been signed by which 150,000 acres of land near Chico, Marysville and Red Bluff have been secured, and the work of rearing these immense sugar factories will be started at once. The syndicate has a capital of \$15,000,000.

New York, Jan. 17.—The World says: E. N. Whittion, a banker, received word yesterday that Professor A. J. Keeler, F. C. Kingsley and Thomas Field, all of this vicinity, had lost their lives in Arizona while in quest of treasure. The supposition is that the adventurers, who had secured treasure in gold and precious stones, were murdered by a roving band of Navajo Indians. Mr. Whittion says he will at once send an agent to Arizona to get all the particulars of the affair.

Tax Riot in India. Bombay, Jan. 17.—There has been a tax riot at Borlavi, near Narvad, district of Gujarat. A collector was seriously injured and five Sepoys were killed. Three hundred Sepoy troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance from Ahmedabad.

Outbreak in Beloochistan. Calcutta, Jan. 17.—News has been received from Metramul, in Beloochistan, of an outbreak against a British surveying party there numbering 200. A number of the native guards were killed or wounded.

DEATH IN A TORNADO.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 14.—Nearly 50 human lives and upward of \$1,000,000 worth of property were destroyed by a terrific tornado which burst upon this city a few minutes past 11 o'clock last night. The storm struck near the national cemetery and tore its way through the entire city, leaving its path reeking with death and desolation. Men, women and children sleeping in their homes were, without a moment's warning, awakened to meet death in the fearful storm, while others who escaped the fury of the wind met a far worse fate a few minutes later in the flames which soon engulfed many of the wrecked buildings. The list of deaths, as far as can be ascertained, is as follows:

James Mincer, prominent young merchant; Harry Rutledge, negro; Mary Timmerman; two unknown men from Burgess hotel; Jose Griswold, tailor; John Martin, of Madison county; J. B. Riley, of Madison county; George Carter, fireman at the Grand opera-house; James Smith, jr.; Mr. Gray, wife and son; Atlas Jones, Frank LeFevre, Etta Kie; Mrs. Milt Burgess, proprietor of Burgess hotel; two unknown men, died at St. John's hospital; J. M. Foutz, farmer; two LeFevre boys, Milt Knapton, sr., Mrs. Milt Knapton, Joe Lucas, negro; Ed Perrell, a butcher, and his two little children, Irene and Roy; Frank Richardson, restaurant-keeper; John Adams, carpenter; Mrs. Charles Mauer; Ritter, gardener; Mrs. William Lamson, Louis Senecal, Mrs. Holden, John Badt, farmer; Mrs. Maggie Sheehan's infant; D. Woehl, butcher; James Smith, clerk; Mrs. Jones.

The scene after the first crash of the storm was terrible. Business blocks, handsome hotels and humble cottages were razed to the ground and scattered in shapeless masses. Several of the wrecks caught fire, and the inflammable timbers burned furiously. The city was crowded with rural visitors, many of whom were sleeping at boarding-houses, unregistered. For this reason the number of victims who perished may never be definitely known.

The storm struck the city near the national cemetery, and swept its way through the heart of the town. Leaving Fort Smith, it bounded by Van Buren, and continued down the river, demolishing everything in its path. News from outside points is not yet at hand, but rumors of much damage as far south as Alma have reached here, it being reported that a number of persons were killed near that place.

In Fort Smith the tornado struck Garrison avenue at the corner of Ninth street and made a clean sweep from there to the Texas corner. Many store buildings were demolished and the stocks of goods ruined. Sixteen business houses on the street were badly wrecked.

The upper floor of the block on the corner of Garrison and Towson avenues is used as a flat. The ruins caught fire from the night lamp. Seven bodies were taken from these ruins, two of them so badly burned that they could scarcely be identified.

Burgess hotel, a three-story brick, on Towson avenue, was demolished. There have been eight bodies already taken from the ruins. Rescue parties are still at work at both places, and expect to find several more bodies.

The federal court is in session, and that brought a great many farmers here, who crowded the cheaper boarding-houses and wagon yards.

The National house, a two-story frame, went down in the wreckage with 15 inmates, but all escaped without serious injury.

George Carter's house was one of the first struck, and it was turned completely over, and is now supported on the roof. A half pane of glass was driven through Carter's body, almost severing his head from the trunk.

The beautiful national cemetery is a wreck. The huge trees are uprooted, the lodge demolished and the walls torn down.

Fort Smith's \$50,000 high school building, the finest one of its kind in the southwest, was badly wrecked, but was one of the few buildings on which there was no damage.

The tornado destroyed two historic buildings. Judge Parker's residence is badly wrecked and the old Redter mansion, where Allen Pike passed his days, is a pile of ashes, the ruins having caught fire from a lamp.

The First Baptist church and the Central Methodist church were razed to the ground, are now only a scattered pile of kindling wood. The church of the Immaculate Conception and Brownson Memorial church lost their spires, and sustained other damage.

Argued for Hawaii. Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Chandler, of the committee on naval affairs, today secured the passage of the resolution asking the secretary of the navy to furnish a list of native members of the navy corps, together with those at sea, on shore duty and on waiting orders. At 12:15 the senate went into executive session. Davis continued and completed his speech on the Hawaiian question, and was followed by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, in opposition.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house today passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying \$1,741,843. One of the items, authorizing a further expenditure of \$20,000 for the Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill., for which \$150,000 was appropriated in the sundry civil bill, was used by DeArmond as a basis for a bitter personal attack against Senator Cannon, whose home is at Danville.

Sailed for China. New York, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Lima, Peru, announces the departure of the French cruiser Duguay Trouin for Chinese waters.

Telegraph Business With Mexico. New York, Jan. 14.—A contract for a long term has been executed and confirmed by the Mexican congress between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Mexican Telegraph Company, for the exclusive interchange of telegraphic business with Mexico.

Hanna Is Elected. Columbus, O., Jan. 14.—Marcus A. Hanna was elected today to represent Ohio in the senate for seven years and two months. Including both the short and long term, Hanna's time as senator will expire in March, 1902.

AMERICANS IN CUBA

Senate Becoming Alarmed for Their Safety.

INFORMATION IS ASKED FOR

Caffrey Speaks Against the Immigration Bill—House Considers Agricultural Bill.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Cannon of Utah, today presented the following resolution to the senate, and it was adopted:

"Resolved, That the president is requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the senate at his earliest convenience a statement showing what measures are in force by this government in the island of Cuba and in the waters contiguous thereto to protect the lives, liberty and property of American citizens now dwelling in Cuba."

Among the other measures reported to the senate today was the pension appropriation bill. It was placed on the calendar.

At the close of the morning session, the immigration bill, the unfinished business, was taken up, and Caffrey of Louisiana was recognized for a speech in opposition to the measure. Caffrey said:

"The pending bill is as mild a form of antagonism to immigration as conditions will permit. The educational test is of no very stringent character so far as the test is concerned. It is, however, the beginning of a new departure. From the foundation of the government we have invited the hardy, adventurous people of the Caucasian family to our hospitable shores. The grand transformation of this continent from the wigwam of the savage and the lair of the wild beast to the myriads of homes of a happy, industrious people, has been the work of white immigrants; yet we are about to smite the hand that has uplifted us; to give a sting to gratitude."

"Many whose ancestors are foreign born are now clamoring for restricted immigration. It is just and proper to hold this continent against the Mongolians. The exclusion of Chinese is justified by a wise policy and by the principle of retaliation. Their doors have been closed to the world, but their arrogance and selfishness are not the role for wise nations to play in the world's grand theater."

"Not to admit to this country Irishmen, Swedes or Italians who cannot read or write is Chinese, not American. No danger to our institutions has ever arisen from admitting immigrants who cannot read and write. This government is the outgrowth of the labor of countless immigrants, who will be dishonored by the pending bill. He who is vigorous in body, sound in mind, honest and industrious is a good citizen. No immigrant, not a pauper or insane, diseased or criminal should be turned away from our shores."

At the conclusion of Senator Caffrey's speech the senate at 12:30 P. M., on motion of Chairman Davis, of the foreign relations committee, went into executive session.

Senator Frye made a most spirited speech in support of the Hawaiian treaty, urging upon the senate the importance of accepting the islands while opportunity offered, and denouncing as folly any refusal to embrace the opportunity.

In the House. Washington, Jan. 15.—The house today entered upon the consideration of the agricultural bill. The bill carries \$3,392,492 being \$135,500 in excess of the amount for the current year. Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, chairman of the agricultural committee, explained that the increases were due to a constantly growing demand for inspections of meat and meat products for export.

Under the latitude allowed for debate, Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, submitted an extended argument in favor of the establishment of the postal savings bank system.

Representative DeArmond, Democrat, of Missouri, sarcastically commented on Hanna's election and the telegrams of congratulations sent him.

Mahoney, Republican, of New York, replied to DeArmond. He recalled what he termed the victory of Democratic bosses in the Chicago convention in 1892, when they forced the renomination of Cleveland over the protests of the state of New York. The result was that he had been repudiated by his party, and had gone out of power unhonored and unused.

Cannon, Republican, of Illinois, also expressed gratification that the majority and political decency had triumphed in Ohio. Here the incident closed.

Explosion on the Marblehead. Washington, Jan. 17.—Commander McCall, of the United States ship Marblehead, reported to the navy department from Fort Tampa that while at small arms target practice yesterday four men from the Marblehead were injured by an explosion, two very seriously. The injured were removed to a marine hospital near by. No details as to the cause of the explosion are given.

News of Andree. Stockholm, Jan. 17.—Professor Nordenskjold, the arctic explorer, has informed the Swedish academy of sciences that the foreign office has received intelligence that several persons worthy of credence saw Professor Andree's balloon early in August in British Columbia, seven miles north of Queneselle lake, in the District of Cariboo.

The professor regards the news as being of sufficient importance to call for a closer investigation.

Infantry Gun Contest. Washington, Jan. 17.—The war department has published the record of the small-arms firing of the various regiments of the army during the past season, showing that troop E, Second cavalry, made the highest average score, with the increment allowed for the carbine. The Nevada trophy is awarded to that troop, and it will be sent to the commanding officer of that troop, at Fort Wingate.

A lady in Hiram, Me., has cucumber pickles which have been in her possession for more than 40 years.

IMPROVING WILLAPA HARBOR.

Captain Taylor Says It Can Be Done at Small Expense.

A Washington correspondent says: In his report recommending the improvement of Willapa river and Mailboat slough, Captain Taylor, of the corps of engineers, says:

"Willapa river empties into the Pacific ocean through Willapa harbor about 25 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia river. The entrance to Willapa harbor from the ocean has for many years maintained a depth of over 18 feet at mean low water, and at the present time has a depth of about 21 feet at mean lower low water."

"The mouth of the Willapa river is considered to be in the harbor about 12 miles in a direct line from the ocean bar. From the ocean bar to this point the depths are ample for any class of vessels, ranging from 27 feet to as much as 70 feet at mean lower low water. Near its mouth the Willapa river is joined by the North river, which flows in a course nearly at right angles to that of the Willapa. Just above the junction of these two streams is a bar having a ruling depth of water over it of about 16 feet at mean lower low water. The bottom of the river at this bar is lumpy, and the material forming it appears to be fine, hard sand and silt. The bar separates the deep water of Willapa harbor from the deep water of that part of Willapa river below Mailboat slough, which is a small cut-off channel, leaving the Willapa river the principle city on this harbor, and joining it again about 1 1/2 miles below the city. Immediately above the lower end or mouth of Mailboat slough is another bar, having a controlling depth of about 14 1/2 feet at mean lower low water. These two bars have existed with about the same depths which they have today since the earliest recorded surveys of this harbor were made, except that the upper bar has scooped away from two to three feet since 1893, when the government began the construction of a dike closing the upper end of Mailboat slough."

"The principal business of Willapa harbor are the lumber business and the fish and oyster business. Located at South Bend are three sawmills, whose combined aggregate daily capacity is about 150,000 feet. It is reported that two of these mills are to be rebuilt with largely increased capacities."

"The lumber is mostly shipped to San Francisco in small schooners, as deep-draft vessels are denied charter for cargo from this harbor on account of the two bars above mentioned. It is claimed that, were these two bars removed, the mills located on this harbor would be able to compete with mills of Puget sound, Columbia river and other deep-water Pacific coast ports in the foreign lumber trade. Whether the lumber business of this harbor would be so extended or not may be questioned, but there can be no question but that the present trade would be materially benefited, as the vessels which now carry the lumber experience delays on account of these bars. One flood tide is required for loaded vessels to cross the two bars. Before the harbor throat (distant about 19 miles from South Bend) is reached, the tide is ebbing. As insurance companies prohibit vessel towing to sea on an ebb tide, they are forced to lie at anchor in a rather poor roadstead, called North cove, for about 24 hours. During the winter southwest storms frequently spring up, and vessels may be barboord from one day to a week after leaving South Bend."

"I am of the opinion that the most advantageous and economical method of improving these bars is to dredge a channel through them to a depth of 20 feet at mean lower low water. Near the lower shoal mud flats, which are covered at a two-foot stage of tide, extend about 1 1/2 miles to the north and about one mile to the south. At high tide this forms a wide expanse of water, and for this reason the channel through the lower shoal should not be less than 300 feet wide. The channel through the upper shoal may be reduced to 100 feet in width. The waters of the Willapa river carry but little sediment in suspension, its course is short, and for 12 miles above South Bend it is a tidal stream. For these reasons it is believed that a dredged channel would be fairly permanent."

The estimated cost of this improvement is as follows: Dredging at lower shoal, 250,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$50,000; dredging at upper shoal, 100,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents, \$20,000; engineering, contingencies, etc., \$7,000; total, \$77,000.

Northwest Notes. Antoine Maxine, a half-breed got into an altercation with John Emanuel, an Indian, at a dance at Little Mission, and fatally stabbed him with a butcher knife.

The state board of audit and control has rescinded the rule which it adopted of taking from the old soldiers who are inmates of the State Soldiers' Home 25 per cent of their pensions.

Sherman county farmers have not sown as much ground to grain this fall as is customary, owing to the fact that they were kept busy harvesting untill late, and since harvest has devoted their time principally to getting their grain to market, leaving but little time to devote to seeding. What grain was sown early in the fall looks well.

The action of the state board of equalization in raising the Jackson county assessment 50 per cent on stocks of merchandise has caused a storm of criticism and protest in that county. Merchants are trying to arrange a meeting, to be composed of one representative of each firm, to take action in the matter. It is proposed that the representatives shall select three of their number to take immediate legal action to prevent the county clerk from entering the 50 per cent additional assessment.

The French-Flagstaff Mining Company has determined to adopt the use of cyanide, which is necessary to treat the ores from the deep levels of the mine. The company also intends to put in dry crushing rolls, instead of the 10 stamps additional, as projected, and will suspend mill operations for a month or two, to admit of grading required by the new installation of machinery. Meanwhile drifting will be pushed actively north and south from the main shaft at the 600-foot level.

Lewis county tax collections for the month of November were over \$37,000.

RIOTING IN HAVANA

White Squadron in Readiness to Go to Cuba.

LEE CALLED FOR ASSISTANCE

Americans, It is Said, Sought Refuge in the Consulate—Orders to the Marine.

Havana, Jan. 14.—At 10 o'clock this morning about 100 army officers, incensed by the violent attacks made by some of the local papers upon the general-in-chief and the principal officers of the Spanish army in Cuba, went to the printing office of the daily journals, La Discusion and El Reconcentrado, and began smashing the windows and destroying the printing outfit, as well as cuffing the employes. A mob of thousands followed, shouting "Long Live Spain!" "Long live the army!" "Long live the volunteers!"

The appearance at the office of La Discusion of General Garriche, acting military commander at Havana, and General Solano, chief of staff, prevented more serious outrages.

The gendarmes dispersed the rioters. Order was finally established. Central Park had been transformed into a military camp.

General Blanco will deal most energetically with the instigators of the outbreak.

Tonight the police are guarding the printing offices.

Americans in Danger. New York, Jan. 14.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: Within 48 hours on present indications, intervention in Cuba will have been forced on the administration. It will be found unprepared. The rioting in Havana was much fiercer than the censored press reports indicate.

General Lee got at the cable early and reported the situation as serious, and that the mob was "getting even with the Americans" and "downing the United States," as much as it was striking at the autonomist policy and the reconcentrados.

American citizens had to seek refuge in the consulate.

General Lee's prompt military instincts told him that the consulate might be in greater danger than any other place in Havana, but Blanco at once threw a heavy cordon of Spanish regulars, with artillery, around the whole square, and adjoining streets were also held. This alarming information came too late.