

# AN AWFUL TRAGEDY

## A Fond du Lac Indian Murders Three Others.

### HE WAS CAPTURED SOON AFTER

**Was Crazy With Liquor—Attempted to Eface His Crime By Setting Fire to the House.**

Duluth, Nov. 29.—Word has reached here of a shocking Indian murder that took place on the Fond du Lac reservation, 40 miles north of here. A Chipewya half-breed named John Anamsin, left the reservation several days ago and went to the town of Cloquet. Late Tuesday he returned, crazed with liquor, and in a fit of drunken rage attacked his wife who was about to give birth to a child. He dragged the woman from her bed and threw her on the floor, where he beat and kicked her into a state of unconsciousness. The brutal treatment caused premature labor, and while actually receiving the blows from her husband the woman gave birth to the child.

About the time Anamsin had finished his work another Indian named Peterson happened to be passing the house, and hearing a noise he broke into the room and attempted to protect the prostrate woman. Anamsin seized a club and turned his attention to Peterson, who made an effort to get out, but before he could do so it is said Anamsin knocked him down and literally pounded his head into a pulp.

He then took the body and threw it into a creek near by, and returning to the house saturated the floor of the room in which his wife and child lay with kerosene and applied the match. Then, with the evident intention of covering up the act, he closed and locked the door and left the house.

A number of neighboring Indians by this time became aware that something was wrong, and breaking into the house got the woman and child out, but the rescuers barely escaped with their lives. Both Mrs. Anamsin and the child died half an hour later.

A squad of Indian police started after Anamsin, and caught him about daybreak on the Cloquet road. He showed considerable fight and informed the police that they could not have him alive, thereupon one of the police fired at him, inflicting a slight wound. He was taken back to the reservation and locked up.

### SAYS DURRANT IS INNOCENT.

**Blancher's Widow Talks of the Emmanuel Church Horror.**

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 29.—The widow of Arthur Forbes, alias J. E. Blancher, who was arrested at Meridian, Tex., charged with having murdered Mrs. Langfelt in San Francisco, and who committed suicide in the Bosque county jail, has been located in this city. The woman goes by the name of Ada Taylor.

She says that she married Arthur Forbes at Little Rock, Ark., in 1892, and that they taught in the public schools in Bosque county in 1896. They had some trouble, during which Forbes shot her three times. About that time Arthur Forbes, alias Blancher, was arrested, charged with murdering Mrs. Langfelt, and he was lodged in jail, where he subsequently committed suicide by taking morphine.

Mrs. Forbes says there is no doubt as to Forbes being the murderer of the San Francisco woman. He often told her he was well acquainted with Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, having been introduced to them by Durrant; that he often referred to the murders in such a manner that she was convinced that he knew of them.

Mrs. Taylor says that one of her trunks is still in San Francisco, where it was used in evidence during Durrant's trial. She today wired Durrant as follows:

"Have courage; I believe you to be an innocent man; if I can help to prove your innocence command me."

### Sailed With a Pirate.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—A story from Honolulu has caused anxiety among the friends of 16 young men who recently sailed from this port on the schooner Sophia Sutherland in search of treasure on the Solomon islands.

The trading master of the little craft, now presumably cruising in the South, is Captain Sorenson, who, according to ex-Consul Churchill, of Apia, Samoa, has a black record as a pirate and despoiler of the natives of the islands in the Central Pacific.

When the Sutherland reached Apia she was subjected to a searching inquiry, and Sorenson was identified as the man who had led a similar expedition from Melbourne on the schooner Albert, which he soon transformed into a regular pirate. In 1884 he was captured by the British man-of-war Dart, and sent to prison for 10 years. Since then he has not been heard from, but now he is in virtual command of a company of Californians who put faith in his stories of the fabulous wealth of the Solomon islands.

Switzerland is the land of universities.

### London, Nov. 29.—A letter received here from Georgetown, British Guiana, announces that Great Britain's legal experts have unearthed in the colonial archives there a series of voluminous containing memorandum giving the running history of the Dutch settlement of Guiana from the middle to near the close of the 17th century, fully confirming the British boundary claims. It is claimed the discovery clears the question, and will greatly facilitate the work of the arbitrators.

## APPALLING DISASTER.

**Tornado in the Philippines Swept Thousands to Death.**

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The typhoon which swept over the Philippine islands, October 6, caused one of the worst disasters reported from the southern ocean in many years, if not in the history of that section of the world. Thousands of lives were lost, including many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling.

Telegraphic advices concerning the calamity have been very meager. The difficulty of getting news from the islands is great at any time, and, owing to the remoteness of some provinces visited by the hurricane, full details of the storm did not reach Hong Kong until November 1.

The steamer Gaelic, from the Orient, today brought letters and papers which contain accounts of the ravages of the tidal wave and wind. Whole towns were swept or blown away. Fully 500 Europeans were killed, and it is estimated that 6,000 natives perished.

The storm first struck the islands at the Bay of Santa Paula, in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island.

On the 13th, a hurricane reached Leyte, and struck the capital, Tacloban, with great fury.

In less than half an hour the town was a mass of ruins. The natives were panic-stricken. Four hundred of them were buried beneath the debris of wrecked buildings, and 120 corpses of Europeans were recovered from the ruins when the native authorities instituted a search for the dead.

Reports from the southern coast were received which claimed that a score of small trading vessels and two Sydney traders were blown ashore and their crews drowned.

The sea swept inland nearly a mile, destroying property valued at several million dollars, and causing wholesale deaths among the natives.

## VICTIM OF CANNIBALS.

**Fate of Two Washingtonians in Congo Free State.**

Washington, Nov. 30.—A startling and horrible story of the killing of two Washingtonians and the mutilation of the bodies by natives of the Congo Free State has just been received here in a letter to Leo Harman, of this city. The men were members of a party which, during November and December, 1894, went from this city to enlist in the Belgian army, for service in the Congo. The party included Lindsay Burke, Frank Batchelor, Barry R. Andrews, Harry Sparta and Mr. Mellin, who was at one time a noncommissioned officer of the United States army. All except Thornton and Mellin were members of the National Guard of this district.

The information received is that Mr. Burke and a party of 50 natives, who were sent out in December, 1896, to dislodge a band of natives who revolted, were ambushed and killed. An Arab, who was with the command, but was some distance off at the time of the ambush, states that Burke was dead before the natives reached him, and that the most hideous looking little men he ever saw walked up and cut Burke's head off with one blow of a knife. The chief then began to slice pieces of his legs and arms and to distribute them among his followers. There were so many of the natives that the pieces were very small, and before they had concluded, there was a light to see who would get the remainder. The natives then left, one carrying off Burke's arm.

Windeye, a New Yorker, who had command of another detachment of soldiers sent out on the same errand, arrived a few hours after the natives left. Windeye gathered up the remains of Burke and buried them. When he learned the strength of the rebels, he hurried back to Michau and notified the commandant of the post. The other Washingtonian who lost his life was killed March 1, when the troops, under the command of Baron Dhanis, revolted near Kabanbarre, and assassinated a number of officers of their regiment, among them being Mellin. The body of Mellin was battered beyond recognition. His heart was cut out and burned.

The situation is said to be precarious, and a relief expedition has been sent to the rescue. Mr. Gage, another American, is very sick at Vangine.

## Will Accept Aid From America.

Washington, Nov. 30.—In consequence of the widespread destitution among the people who have been concentrated at certain points in Cuba, the governor-general of the island has informed Consul-General Lee that United States citizens who desire to send supplies to the poor and needy in Cuba should send them to the Catholic bishops at the nearest point of collection, and these prelates would in turn consign whatever might be sent to the bishops of the island at Havana and Santiago de Cuba for distribution.

## Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 30.—The explosion of a boiler at the Gold Lake mines, East Halifax, caused the death of the manager of the mine, Daniel Phail, and James Hennessey and John McIsaac, their bodies being terribly torn by flying wreckage of the boiler. Hennessey and McIsaac were testing the boiler.

## Smallpox in Mexico.

Denver, Nov. 30.—A special to the News from Santa Fe, N. M., says: A visitor from San Marchal states that an epidemic of smallpox exists among the Mexican residents there. The matter has been kept very quiet and the attention of the territorial board of health has not yet been called.

Eighteen persons live in a one-room shanty, 16x24 feet, in the town of Woodstock Vt., not far from the Bridgewater line.

To every 192 persons in the United States there is a telephone.

## M'KINLEY IN GOLD.

**A Statue to Be Exhibited at the Paris Exposition.**

New York, Nov. 29.—Ada Rehan in silver is to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. The added fame which the actress acquired by posing for the Montana statue of solid silver exhibited at the world's fair is to be approached if not eclipsed by the president of the United States who will furnish the figure for a life-sized statue of solid gold.

This will be the most costly lump of precious metal the people of the modern world have ever seen. So says F. D. Higby, of Chicago, who has been retained by Western millionaires to furnish such a statue for exhibition at the Paris exposition in 1900. Mr. Higby was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington to get the consent of President McKinley to pose for the figure.

As Mr. Higby took a prominent part in the headquarters management of the late campaign, and has asked for no office he is confident of success in this mission.

"You know," said Mr. Higby "that I designed and built the Montana statue at the world's fair for which Miss Rehan posed. I suppose it was because of my experience that I have been retained to build this statue, which with the base will contain bullion to the value of \$1,050,000.

"While it will be designed primarily to first exhibit the statue at Paris in 1900, the directors of the pan-American exposition to be held in Cayuga island, in the Niagara river, in 1899, are anxious to have it completed in time to exhibit there first. It is likely that this arrangement will be made.

"I cannot say yet who the capitalists are who are back of this project, but there are a half dozen of them, and everything is ready to begin work on the statue as soon as a design is completed."

## OREGON LINEN MILLS.

**Reported That Flax Will Be Made Up Into Wares at Salem.**

Salem, Or., Nov. 29.—There are prospects that the "Scotch Mills," in Salem, which have long stood idle, will be converted into an important manufacturing plant. It is understood that Mr. T. B. Wilcox, who owns a controlling interest in the mills, has submitted a proposition to Dr. Deimel, the importer of linen goods, whereby a linen manufacturing establishment is to be located here, and Mr. Wilcox is to be one of the stockholders. The details of the negotiations, pending between Mr. Wilcox and Dr. Deimel, have not been given out, but assurance is given that the prospects for the establishment of a large linen manufacturing plant here are very bright.

Mrs. Lord received a letter from Dr. Deimel last night, stating that he sailed for Germany Tuesday. He further says:

"I have now more offers for shares in our present company than I am able to accept, and if \$500,000 or even \$1,000,000 should be required to organize a company for the spinning of yarn and the weaving of linen, including linen mesh, it can be had, on the showing that you can grow and will grow flax of a quality equal to the best, and that your people desire the locating of our industry there by offering us such advantages as you mention in your letter."

## Legislation for Alaska.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The president in his message will recommend speedy legislation to insure the best possible government for Alaska. He will point out the difficulties which the people living there are under, and will urge that something be done to protect the property of the government. He will allude to the fact that the government is losing large sums because there is no way of protecting timber from indiscriminate use. A better system of permits for the cutting and inspection of timber, not only for the mineral states of the West, but also for Alaska, has been presented to the president, and he will endeavor to have legislation speedily enacted for the better protection of the forests.

## Nearing a Settlement.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Hawaiian Minister Francis M. Hatch, who has just arrived in this city on his return from Honolulu, expressed the opinion today that the trouble between Japan and Hawaii has been smoothed over, and can be settled now without difficulty. The Japanese government seems to be disposed to have the matter settled in as amicable a spirit as possible.

## Canada's Reply.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—A reply has been prepared by the Dominion government and forwarded to Washington in respect to the negotiations which are going on between those countries. The government will not say what the reply is until it reaches Mr. Foster, at Washington, but it is understood that it is a refusal to stop pelagic sealing for one year.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The Luetgert case will be called for a second trial tomorrow morning, in Judge Horton's court. The state will announce its readiness to go on with the trial at once, but it is very probable that Attorney Phalen, for the defense, will ask for a continuance or a change of venue.

## A Four-Handed Fight.

Mandeville, La., Nov. 2.—From Bayou Lacombe, a small settlement 11 miles east of here, news has been received of a desperate fight between Arthur and Edward Jolie, on one side, and Laurence and Edward Cousin, on the other, in which all concerned were killed. Shotguns and pistols were the weapons used. A long-standing family feud led to the fight.

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## NORTHWEST BREVITIES

### Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

### ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

**From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States —Washington.**

Willamette valley fall-sown grain is looking fine.

Several Oregon towns report "not a vacant house."

The late storm was the severest known in many years in Clatsop county.

Last week five carloads of wheat and five carloads of wood were shipped from Sheridan, in Yamhill county.

A Medford man has sold 10 carloads of Ben Davis apples to a New York firm for 75 cents a box, f. o. b.

A Buck Hollow rancher raised \$300 worth of silver-skin onions on one acre of land in Sherman county this year, and sold the crop for cash.

The run of steelhead salmon in Coos bay has commenced. Quite a number were brought from Coos river to Marshfield last week, and were sold for 50 cents each.

Three steamers now ply between Yaquina and San Francisco, the President, Truckee and Scotia. The latter carries only stone, while the others carry all kinds of freight.

The financial condition of Grant county shows some improvement. Treasurer Hazeltine has funds on hand for the redemption of outstanding warrants bearing date of registration prior to January 24, 1891.

State Treasurer Metchan's account with the several counties of the state shows that Baker, Benton, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Grant, Jackson, Klamath, Lincoln, Umatilla and Wallowa have paid their taxes and interest in full for 1896.

A Grant county paper says more wheat has been threshed in the surrounding country this year than ever before, and that enough of it will be ground into flour to supply Grant county with flour until next season. Usually it has been necessary to bring in flour.

The apple crop on Burnt river is reported to be three times that of last year and of good quality. The price, also, shows a very material advance over last year's. Last season's yield brought 40 cents a box, which this year has advanced to 75 cents, nearly double.

Both dwelling and business houses are needed in Vale, Malheur county, says the Advocate. Every available room in town is occupied, and the great demand for more is increasing daily. Little three and four room cottages that can be built at a cost not to exceed \$200 each will bring from \$5 to \$8 a month rent.

Samples of Eastern oysters that were planted in Yaquina bay have been on exhibition in Newport. The oysters have increased very much in size, and have improved much in flavor, oyster experts say, but whether or not spawn discovered on mussel shells and other objects near them is the product of the foreign or native oyster cannot yet be determined. Samples were sent East two weeks ago for settling this point, but no report has yet been received.

## Washington.

There is a good demand for logs on Gray's harbor.

The lumber shipments from Washington in October by rail were 750 cars.

The shingle shipments from Washington in October were 1,866 cars, or 298,560,000 shingles, notwithstanding the car shortage and drop in prices.

A Gray's harbor fisherman says that the falling-off of the catch in silverside salmon there this season is fully 50 per cent. The pack of the cannery at Aberdeen is only 10,000 cases, against 21,000 last year. The new hatchery on the Chehalis river will, it is expected, check this diminution in supply and restore the industry.

Washington has a law against alien ownership of land in that state. A Scotch company is desirous of building a beet-sugar factory near Spokane, and this law stands in the way. There is a case in the supreme court of Washington at the present time which will determine whether the law is constitutional or not, or whether aliens can own land in the state or not.

By the breaking of a sheer boom at Stanwood, in Snohomish county, the other day, between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of logs went out into the Sound, and that of this amount probably 500,000 feet will go out to sea through Deception pass. The boom company expects to be able to save all except those carried out to sea by the tides.

The state auditor has had printed in pamphlet form the opinions of the attorney-general relative to revenue and taxation. These pamphlets will be forwarded to the different county treasurers throughout the state. So many inquiries were received by the state auditor relative to the construction of the revenue law that this step was deemed advisable.

The famous Ruby creek, over which there was so much excitement 15 years ago, promises to furnish the state with another rich district. A resident of Burlington was in Mount Vernon last week and brought with him and sold to the bank a little over \$1,000 in coarse gold taken out of placer claims on Canyon creek, a branch of Ruby creek.

W. A. Woodin and others, who were contemplating building a shingle mill in Fairhaven, have changed their minds, and will put up a salmon cannery with a capacity of 20,000 cases.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.

The event of the week in the Chicago wheat market was a jump of 4c in one day in the price of December options. The sentimental figure of \$1 was reached for a moment. The bulk of the wheat in Chicago is in the hands of a powerful clique, who are in a position just now to dictate to the short sellers of December. These people keep on declaring there is to be no corner, but a squeeze is almost certain.

The outcome of the May price depends altogether on the world's statistical position. Europe would not be taking 6,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour from America in one week if there did not exist extraordinary necessity for it. But no one knows how long this demand will keep up or whether the price fairly discounts the situation. A good illustration of how little can be decided with exactness about so vast a question as the wheat supply is the conflict of two respectable authorities in the mere interpretation of an official Russian crop report. The Corn Trade News declares it shows a shortage of 102,000,000 bushels, compared with last year, while Beerboom makes the shortage only 1,000,000 bushels. The profession of crop statistics is like theology. It is so big a field as to permit of all sorts of differences and to enable each teacher to pose before those immediately around him as the only really authoritative one.

Nothing would affect the sentiment at Chicago quicker than a falling off in Northwestern receipts. But on this comparatively simple problem there is no unanimity. Pillsbury a fortnight ago predicted confidently that the car lots at Minneapolis and Duluth by November 20 would be down to small figures, with not over 20 per cent of the crop left in the hands of the farmers. There has all through November been perfect weather for marketing; but the authorities at Minneapolis are now predicting another two weeks of free movement. The weather is to count a great deal on the price between this and December 10th. It will make easy or difficult the continued movement of wheat between Duluth and Chicago; it will keep open or close up navigation between Chicago and Buffalo, and will influence, too, the movement from the spring wheat farmer into Duluth and Minneapolis.

## Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76@77c; Valley and Bluestem, 78@79c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$4.25; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 32@33c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—22½@25c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 30@40c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5@6; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 9@10c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental. Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cental. Hops—8@14c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound. Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

## Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30@32c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4@5c; salmon, 8@4c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50c@1.25 per box; peaches, 75@80c; prunes, 35@40c; pears, 75c@1 per box.

## San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 11@12c per pound. Hops—10@14c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@22; California bran, \$17.50@18.00 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$1.40@1.60 per cental. Eggs—Store, 18@26c; ranch, 40@41c; Eastern, 17@24; duck, 25c per dozen. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12½c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound.

## THE AMERICAN NAVY.

**Its Present Condition Summed Up by Secretary Long.**

Washington, Nov. 29.—The report of the secretary of the navy was made public today. It shows that the present effective fighting force of the navy consists of four battle-ships of the first class, two battle-ships of the second class, two armored cruisers, sixteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double-turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch-boat, one transport steamer and five torpedo-boats. There are under construction five battle-ships of the first class, sixteen torpedo-boats and one submarine boat.

There are 64 other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving and naval-reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors, and some unserviceable craft.

There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than 20 subsidized steamers, which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and 1 to an armament of main and second batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need.

These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels.

The country is congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities, the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world.

Five additional battle-ships are under construction, which should be completed by the end of the year 1899. One gunboat and 17 torpedo-boats are also under construction.

The first cost of the gunboats was about \$250,000 each. That of the cruisers nearly \$2,000,000 each.

Bids for the torpedo-boats were from 18 firms, covering a variety of designs. The contracts of these 30-knot boats were awarded to the lowest bidders, as follows:

To Harlan & Hollingsworth, one 340-ton boat, at \$236,000; to Gas Engine & Power Company and Charles L. Seabury Co., consolidated, one 235-ton boat, at \$210,000; to Wolff & Zwicker iron works, one 247.5-ton boat, at \$214,500.

It is of interest to note the naval programmes of the principal foreign powers which show the great activity prevailing among them in the matter of naval construction.

## NITROGLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

**Nearly Wrecked an Entire Town in Indiana.**

Andersonville, Ind., Nov. 29.—Chesterfield, Ind., was almost wiped off the map at an early hour this morning by an explosion of 80 quarts of nitro-glycerine in an oil field half a mile from town. James Gol's house, about 300 rods distant, was torn to pieces. The explosion tore a hole in the ground down to the water line. A three-ton engine was torn to fragments, and every animal in the neighborhood was killed instantly.

The little town of Chesterfield is a mass of ruins. Every house was moved from its foundation, and windows were shattered, doors smashed in, every light put out and the plastering shaken from the walls. Several people were shaken out of bed.

At Dalesville, two miles away, and at Yorktown, five miles distant, the damage was almost as great. Many people were injured, and it is miraculous that many were not killed. The shock was felt 15 miles away. The damage cannot be estimated.

## Will Hasten Durrant's Execution.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Acting Attorney-General Carter has received word from Attorney-General Fitzgerald that he will advise Warden Hale to carry out the execution of Durrant, regardless of any legal proceedings that may be instituted by Durrant's attorneys, after the present legal quibble has been decided. Durrant will be sentenced as soon as the controversy now pending is settled, after which the attorney-general of the state believes no legal step can accomplish further delay in the proposed execution of the prisoner.

## Marshal Blanco's Assurance.

Madrid Nov. 29.—Marshal Blanco has cabled to the cabinet an assurance that he will be the arbitrator in connection with the customs tariff, and that the interests of the peninsula shall not suffer thereby. An excellent effect has been produced in official circles by the publication this morning, in the official gazette, of the two decrees extending to the Antilles the universal suffrage law of 1890, and applying also the laws inscribed in the first chapter of the Spanish constitution.

There is a white sparrow in Lafayette, Ind.

## The Concord Returns From Alaska.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The gunboat Concord arrived from Alaska today. She will go to the navy-yard for an overhauling, after which she will be sent to China to take the place of the Yorktown on that station.

## Maxim's New Gun Tested.

Portsmouth, Nov. 29.—Hiram Maxim's new quick-firing gun was tried here today with remarkable results. With 25 pounds of cordite it showed an effective range of 16,000 yards.