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NO. 10.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA

Towns Along Brass River Destroyed by British.

THOUSANDS OF NATIVES KILLED

Advised from Rear-Admiral Bedford Bay Lieutenant Taylor of the Royal Navy and Two Men Were Killed and Five Wounded.

LONDON, February 27.—Advice from Rear-Admiral Bedford, in command of Cape of Good Hope and West African stations, who has been co-operating with the land forces in the British expedition on Brass river on the Guinea coast, confirms the report of severe fighting in that locality. The admiral adds that Lieutenant Taylor, of the royal navy, and two men were killed and five men were wounded.

The British advanced up Brass river February 13, captured several rebel strongholds and destroyed a number of war canoes. Many of the natives were killed and the main body of rebels retreated into the interior. The following day the British advanced further inland, and after sharp fighting captured and burned the native town of Nimbi.

The natives, who lost heavily fled from Nimbi to Bakassa followed by the British, who shelled the last named town, but did not proceed further inland. Sir Claude M. Macdonald, who personally directed the operations, sent an ultimatum to the rebels that unless they surrendered and gave up the prisoners captured at Bakassa a month ago further attack would be made on them.

A later dispatch from Admiral Bedford says the British expedition consisted of the gunboats *Widgeon* and *Thrush*, two steamers belonging to the Niger protectorate, and the flagship *St. George*.

On February 21 the rebels in twenty-five war canoes attacked the British force at Sacrific Island, but the fire of the natives was ineffective, and three of the war canoes were sunk, after which the rest fled. The following day the intricate channels of the river were buoyed and the creek reconnoitered.

"At daybreak February 23," continues Admiral Bedford's dispatch, "we commenced the attack, and after an obstinate defense of a position naturally difficult to land was gallantly effected and Nimbi completely burned. The force was withdrawn the evening following, after the residences of Kin Koko and the houses of the other chiefs had been destroyed."

An additional dispatch received from Admiral Bedford this evening says that Fishtown, another town on Brass river, was destroyed by the British expeditionary force to-day. The admiral adds: "The Brass chiefs and people implicated in the attack upon Akassa have now been punished, and no further operations are contemplated."

SLAY MANY THOUSAND TRIBESMEN.

ROME, February 27.—The Tribuna says to-day: "The recent expedition which King Menelik sent against the Galla tribes in South Abyssinia slew 70,000 tribesmen and captured 15,000."

A dispatch received from Menehah this evening says that King Menelik's expedition to South Abyssinia killed 7,000 tribesmen, or one-tenth of the number given by the Tribuna.

ONE MORE EXPOSURE.

A Sensation Among the Spiritualists of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—The Spiritualists of this city are in an uproar over the exposure as a fraud of one of their most brilliant mediums. Even the leading Spiritualists admit her materializations were of the rankest sort. The most unpleasant exposure, and one that is likely to result in a damage suit and a criminal suit is this: The medium's name is Mrs. Nellie Ulrich. A Mrs. Weaver, of Portsmouth, had a wayward daughter who insisted on being in this city. She desired her to come home, and Mrs. Ulrich agreed to locate the girl and exert a charm that would cause her to return to her mother. Considerable money was spent, and the medium sent letters telling of progress. An accidental discovery by the mother led her to investigate, and she learned that her daughter had not been in this city, and was in another city, 400 miles away, and dangerously ill. Mrs. Ulrich says a spirit deceived her.

A HAREM IN OHIO.

Every Woman Welcomes but She Must be a Wife.

GALLIPOLIS, O., February 27.—A rival of the sultan of Turkey has just been discovered in East Gallipolis. He has been living here for two years with his wife and another woman, who acts in that capacity, the happiest relations existing between the three. Another of his adopted wives came over from West Virginia recently and came in on good terms, and then he had three. A few days ago another woman came there for refuge, and then he had four. Everything went on swimmingly, between taking in washing and getting help from the township trustees and the "pound" parties, until the other night, when a 14-year-old girl appeared at the harem and sought shelter. It was given, she being very comely, and the man of the house having a big heart. When she learned the rules of the institution, that every newcomer had to become his wife, she objected and fled. The neighbors are greatly incensed, and are talking of hickory switches, duckings, tar and feathers, etc.

Governor Hughes to Be Removed.

PHOENIX, Ariz., February 27.—It is reported this evening that the removal of Governor Hughes has been decided upon at Washington, and that A. V. Quinn, of Phoenix, has been decided upon for the place. Mr. Quinn was formerly a resident of Wyoming. He is a strong Democrat, and for several terms served his party in the Wyoming legislature.

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLT.

Comment It Has Called Out From an English Journal.

LONDON, February 27.—In a leader on the revolution in Hawaii the Telegraph this morning says:

"The spectacle is one to astound and scandalize the civilized world. President Harrison opened into the hands of the sugar planters, and Mr. Cleveland did not dare wash his hands of the baseness and brutality wrought by his fellow president at Honolulu. American warships have played cat and mouse with the islands, and are dodging about just enough to give the filibusters chances to escape. If things come to the worst, then, because justice was nobody's, and Liliuokalani was not rich and powerful enough to command friendship, England and America have allowed this flagrant crime to be committed in open daylight. It is everybody's interest, except the declining race of the islanders, to hush the matter up and allow speculators to erect a spurious government and stain the American flag by taking upon it this bastard republic. We do not suppose that any power will protest, unless it be Japan when she has learned by the spectacle as a lesson for Christian morality, and is a bitter lesson of what feeble races may expect when the interests of civilized powers come in collision."

THE CASE OF CAMARINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—P. G. Camarines, a well-known planter of Hawaii and a brother of D. D. Camarines, of this city, is in the list of those to be deported by the island government. He will arrive here on the next steamer from Honolulu. About a month ago his brother wrote him from this city and inclosed in his letter a note to Robert Wilcox, the rebel leader, from his brother-in-law, A. Sabroso. The authorities opened the letter, and finding the note, ordered Camarines to leave the islands.

LEFT THE EXPRESS CAR.

Would-Be Train Robbers Found Nothing to Rob.

TUCSON, Ariz., February 27.—When the westbound overland reached Stein's Pass to-night, soon after 6 o'clock, two masked men appeared on the station platform armed with six-shooters. One of them entered the engine cab and covered the fireman and engineer, while the other commanded a brakeman to cut off the car next to the engine and water line, about 24 feet from the engine, and as soon as this was done the engineer was ordered to proceed. When they had gone three miles they stopped. The bandits carried a sack full of what appeared to be dynamite. They placed beside the roadbed when the engine stopped and then discovered that they had left the express car behind. The bandits indulged in considerable strong language and then, mounting horses that were fastened to a tree nearby, they rode to the south. The engine and car returned to the rest of the train. The passengers, as is always the case, were scared nearly to death, but they crawled under the seats and remained there until assured that the danger was over. Southern Pacific Detective Breckenridge left here to-night for the scene. He is of the opinion that the attempted robbery was not committed by the two men who held up the train, but by some one else. He says the holdup was the work of very green hands.

THE NEW CUP DEFENDER.

Particulars of the Yacht Expected to Sustain the Vigilant's Laurels.

BRISTOL, R. I., February 27.—The latest information from the Herreshoff works is so positive in its character as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the type, general dimensions and construction of the new cup defender. She is an out and out keel boat, an improved Colonia, and will be of Tobin bronze construction—Tobin bronze plates on a steel frame. She will be 89 feet on the water line, about 24 feet beam and something over 17 feet draft, or four feet longer on the water line than the Colonia, about the same beam and with over two feet more draft. Her lead keel will be about 30 feet long on the top, 5 feet 6 inches in depth in the center and will taper away gradually to point below the water line. The keel will be 2 feet across at the top and slightly fluted at the bottom. The Colonia was about 130 feet over all. The new boat will be considerably less, by reason of the shortening of the forward overhang, and the making of a stem whose contour above the water is very much like that of the Valkyrie II, the challenger of the cup of 1893.

A PANIC AVERTED.

Too Realistic a Fire Scene at a Philadelphia Theater.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—A panic was narrowly averted at the Chestnut street opera house to-night at the presentation of "The War of Wealth." At the conclusion of the third act a quantity of cotton was set on fire upon the stage to represent the burning of a mill, and the column of fire that shot up from the stage and the volume of applause made the scene too realistic to please to the spectators. To add to the uneasiness of the audience the asbestos curtains of the house were sent down, and someone in the audience shouted "fire," and a wild run was made for the doors. Some of the cool heads in the audience, however, shouted out that the fire was a part of the performance, and the panic-stricken throng was quieted. During the panic three women fainted, and one was carried in an insensible condition from the house.

The Press-Times Company.

SEATTLE, February 27.—The Seattle Press-Times Company filed articles of incorporation to-day with a capital stock of \$30,000. James H. Woolery, Frank A. Twichell and H. B. Jeffries are the incorporators.

Distress in England.

LONDON, February 27.—In the hearing by the house of commons of the relief committee Mr. Hardie, M. P., said the distress was so widespread that a separate loan of £5,000,000 would be necessary to tide over the needs of the unemployed.

AFTER THE SESSION

Oregon Penitentiary Stove Foundry Question.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY VIEW

In the Closing Hours of the Legislature the Matter Was Fully Discussed and the Message of Governor Lord on the Subject Acted Upon.

SALEM, February 26.—Among the acts of the legislature's closing hours was the submission of the majority and minority reports on the stove-foundry question. There was very little difference in the two reports except that Senator Cogswell's minority report went into the subject more fully. It was as follows:

"The undersigned, a member of your committee appointed under senate resolution No. 10, to consider a report upon the following extracts from the message of Governor Lord—

"It is never wise for a state to buy an enterprise which prudent men are anxious to get rid of. There is an impression among some of our people that the purchase of the foundry plant and its operation with convict labor has not been productive of profit or advantage to the state. The idea is that 'an elephant' was unloaded upon the state. I trust there is no foundation for such impression, but that facts will disclose that the foundry has been successfully and profitably operated, furnishing regular employment for convicts and making the penitentiary in a great measure a self-sustaining institution. It is your duty to ascertain what is the true state of the case. . . .begs leave to submit the following report:

"The foundry at the penitentiary has been in operation during the past twenty months with satisfactory results, and after a careful examination of the plant, stock, books and the methods employed by Superintendent E. B. Fleming, who has been acting under the supervision of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, both of whom I find that the institution has been well managed, and while it has not been made as profitable as when operated under the contract system on account of the general business depression, it has given employment to a large number of state prisoners, and is the principal purpose for which it is maintained by the state.

"The plant is in excellent condition, and is worth more than when the state purchased it, as there have been added thereto over \$7,000 in new patterns, machinery and improvements, and the value of the plant is estimated at \$100,000.

"After a careful examination of the report of the board of managers in connection with an investigation of the state treasury, both of whom I find that said report is correct with the exception of the method used in computing the value of manufactured goods on hand in exhibit B, as the inventory of manufactured goods on hand should be at the actual cost and not the computed selling value.

"The stock on hand at actual cost shows as follows:

Saves and ranges, 44,166 lbs., at 3 cents	\$1,325 00
Raw wool, 3,888 lbs., at 1 cent	38 88
Hollow ware, 25,368 lbs., at 1 cent	253 68
Miscellaneous castings, 182,300 lbs., at 1 cent	1,823 00
Steel	5,400 00
Miscellaneous castings, 1,000 lbs., at 1 cent	10 00
Pig iron	619 50
Fuel, coke and wood	90 07
Cost of manufactured goods and stock on hand	\$4,717 45
The total value amounting to	\$2,005 25

"The total cost of materials and supplies being \$39,000, the gross profit is \$27,317.92; deducting the amount expended for labor, salaries, etc., \$14,860.61, gives net profits at cost, \$12,457.31.

"It is a well-known fact that during the past two years but very few manufacturing enterprises have succeeded with much profit, while many have succumbed to the general depression.

"That the foundry has not only been self-supporting, but has a cash balance of \$4,888.15 and outstanding accounts receivable of \$12,004.15 speaks well for the management and shows it to be a profitable institution for the state.

"As to whether the state paid more for the plant than should have been paid I am not sufficiently advised to give an opinion.

"If such was the case, the fault lies with the law which compelled the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer to purchase this identical plant, and as they had no discretion in the matter, but were obliged to make the purchase whether it was offered for a reasonable price or not, the wonder is that the owners did not compel them to pay the entire sum of \$65,000 which was appropriated."

COLLEGE KIDNAPING.

A Bold Affair Which Failed to Break Up a Rival Society's Social.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., February 26.—J. E. Rhinehart, Frank Twineman, Walter Bunn and young Shamel, the university freshmen who were kidnaped by a number of Greek-letter fraternity men, have been rescued or voluntarily brought back to their friends. The kidnaping has caused more excitement than anything which has occurred here for years. The manner in which the men were seized, blindfolded, tied hand and foot, thrown into a carriage, driven five miles out into the country and held captive in an empty farm house for nearly fifteen hours makes a highly interesting story. The freshmen's social last night, which the kidnaping was intended to have broken up, was, however, a success.

A Cure for Insanity.

LONDON, February 26.—The Daily Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says Professor Wagner, of the Vienna University, expounded a cure for insanity to the medical society yesterday. He injects Koch's tuberculin, causing a fever, after which the insanity is diminished. He repeated the treatment a few times, each injection lessening the insanity until eventually it vanished.

THE LAST FROM CHINA.

Howie, the Captured American, Will Be Severely Treated.

LONDON, February 26.—The Central News agency's correspondent in Tokio says the naval reports from Wei Hai Wei mention eleven foreigners, who were captured with the island forts surrendered by the Chinese. Ten of them swore to take no further part in the present war. George Howie, the American who came to the East with a scheme to blow up Japanese vessels with submarine infernal machines, has been detained aboard the Japanese flagship, pending the arrival of the fleet. The Japanese made a reservation as to Howie in the articles of capitulation. They are inclined to treat him severely, for he was let go on parole after his arrest aboard the city of Sydney yet lost no time in breaking his word and placing his services at the disposal of the Chinese.

SOMEWHAT LENGTHY DOCUMENT

The Features of the Bill That Has Been Introduced in Washington's Legislature by Senator Lesh of Yakima and Klickitat.

OLYMPIA, February 23.—A bill which is likely to attract the attention and consume considerable time of the legislature was introduced to-day in the senate by Senator Lesh, of Yakima and Klickitat. It is a bill to provide for the selection, survey, management, lease and disposition of the state's granted tide, oyster and other lands, harbor areas, and for the confirmation and completion of the several grants to the state by the United States and creating a board of state land commissioners. The general effect of the proposed law is to concentrate the administration of the state's lands in the board of state land commissioners, and it is looked upon as an administrative measure intended to correct the many irregularities and recommendations as presented in his message.

The framework of the bill, and in general its provisions, are taken from the present law, but there are such amplifications and modifications as experience or needs have shown to be necessary. The bill covers the entire state, and has 102 sections, and covers the greater part of the old law into about thirty typewritten pages additional. Among the principal new features are these:

The abolition of the county boards of tide-land appraisers, except where they are now engaged in platting and appraising first-class lands, to-wit: in Pierce, King, Cowlitz and Pacific; the abolition of the seven state land agents or cruisers, who now receive 10 cents an acre to select granted land, and the appointment of one at a salary of \$1,200 per year; the abolition of the seven assistant land agents, who now receive 50 cents to contest land cases, who are now paid \$5,000 and the imposition of their work upon the new board. Ample provision is made for the prosecution of timber thieves and other trespassers on state lands.

The law put under the control of the board are classified as granted lands including school, university and other educational grants, grants for other than educational purposes and lien and indemnity lands; tide-lands including all lands over which the tide ebbs and flows from the line of ordinary high tide to the line of mean low tide, except at harbor-line cities, where the tide lands are made to include the lands between the high tide and the inner harbor line; shore lands including lands below the line of ordinary high water on the shores of navigable rivers and lakes, and also including lands reclaimed by lowering the waters of such rivers and lakes; oyster lands, harbor lines and areas, arid lands not provided for by another body, and all other lands including lands escheated to the state or acquired by deed of gift or sale. All the foregoing classes of lands are defined as "granted lands," and the two terms are deemed to be synonymous. Besides this it is made the duty of the board to supervise all officers who have anything to do with the care or disposal of state lands, and excepting as otherwise provided, to institute and prosecute all actions in connection with the administration of the laws. Provision is made for the selection of ten townships of unsurveyed land under the provision of the sundry civil act of congress of last year, which gives the state an opportunity to select land in any township of the state to be repaid by the United States government. Permission is granted to sell timber apart from the land, provided the timber is appraised at least \$10 per acre, and fallen timber, natural hay or gravel may also be sold to the highest bidder after advertisement. All school land contracts shall be declared forfeited after two years' delinquency, but the purchaser may be reinstated if he pays up all delinquency within thirty days after receipt of notice of forfeiture.

The word "improvements" used in referring to grants of public lands, such as fencing, ditching, draining, houses, barns, shelters, wells, slashing, clearing, breaking down within three years. Improvements, when referring to tide and shore lands, or harbor areas, is defined as structures erected, and filled and planted, and all other improvements for business, trade or commerce or residence prior to March 26, 1890, including such a reasonable amount of land as is usually required for the ordinary uses of the business, trade or commerce carried on in connection with the land acquired by the state, and provided that ordinary capped piles shall not be considered improvements. Provision is made for the certification of the non-mineral character of school land, which, if enacted, will prevent mineral claims being filed on school lands.

Rights of way are granted to counties and cities over public lands, provided that timber on such right of way shall be paid for and an official sworn plat be filed. The lands of the first-class are to be surveyed and appraised by the board, with a proviso that where local boards are now at work on first-class lands it is to extend from Seattle to Grays harbor—they shall complete their work forthwith. Appeals from the appraisement to the superior court are allowed to any person. Any person may institute a contest on the grounds of fraud or a conflicting right. In case preferred rights are not exercised, six days from the filing of the plat the surveyed and platted tide lands may be sold at public auction.

The survey and appraisal of submerged and other lands, which lie between the inner harbor line and the line of high tide, wherever omitted by local boards, is provided for. Lands of the second class are to be sold at \$5 per acre uniformly, unless three persons protest by affidavit that the value of the lands is more; such lands are to be surveyed by the applicant at his own expense. Third-class tide lands are to be sold at a minimum rate of 25 cents per lineal foot of the government meander line, with the same exception as to increased value as is provided for second-class lands. Elaborate provision is made for lease of harbor areas. Leases are to be

THE INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

Personnel of the Team of the London Athletic Club.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The recent correspondence relating to the coming international athletic games between selected teams representing the New York and the London Athletic Clubs was made public to-day by secretary Gulick, of the local organization. The Englishmen agree to September 21 as the date for the contest, as already briefly told by cable, and give the personnel of their party, together with explanations and suggestions. The foreign team will probably be composed of the following gentlemen, with others:

C. A. Bradley, C. B. Fry, G. Shaw, R. Downer, F. C. Bredin, W. E. Lutjens, E. S. Horan, R. Williams, W. J. M. Barry and S. Ovenden.

Bradley, although already a duly elected member of the London Athletic Club, has but recently joined, and has done so, it is said, expressly for this competition. All the events are to be governed by the customs, rules and practice prevailing in this country, and Mr. Holman, secretary of the London Athletic Club, is assured that nothing prohibitive will be attempted.

THE DEATH OF DOUGLASS.

Just What Action Was Taken by the Legislature of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 26.—There is a wide misunderstanding over a so-called Douglass adjournment by the general assembly of North Carolina, and in connection with it there have been statements which do not present the matter accurately. The actual facts are as follows:

The day after the death of Frederick Douglass a colored representative named Crews offered a resolution providing that the house adjourn at 12 noon as a mark of respect to Mr. Douglass. Mr. Craport, a Populist, offered an amendment to make the adjournment which was the regular hour for adjournment. Speaker Waiser ruled the amendment and resolution both out of order, saying that the house would not adjourn until the business of the day was disposed of. He then suggested that a motion might be made to make the adjournment, which would be as a mark of respect. A standing vote on a motion to this effect was taken and carried. The senate branch of the legislature took no notice whatever of the death of Douglass.

OUTSIDE HELP NEEDED.

Results of an Inquiry Among the Miners of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—The committee investigating under the direction of Governor McKinley for the unemployed in the Hocking valley and other Ohio coal regions will report to the governor this week and also to the commercial bodies that its members represent in different cities. The committee found much suffering and destitution existing and has concluded that outside help is absolutely necessary until the mines open and enable the miners to become self-supporting. The Cincinnati chamber of commerce will resume its efforts for relief. At Buckingham the miners during the last year have had eighty-six days' work. The mines shut down last September and have not run since.

Russia's Trans-Siberian Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—O. W. Asseninsky and Count Kiasicky, chief and assistant, chief representative of the department of construction of the trans-Siberian railway, were among the passengers who arrived from the Orient on the Gelic last night. They are on their way to St. Petersburg, where they are to report on progress being made in the construction of the government's railroad, which is to extend from Vladivostok to Khabarov in Siberia. They say about 700 miles of road is now finished, and they expect to have the entire line in operation within two years.

For Assaulting a British Cadet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 26.—Savfet Bey and two accomplices, who were charged with assaulting a British cadet recently, have been found guilty and sentenced each to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor.

STATE GRANTED LAND

Selection, Survey, Management and Disposition.

SOMEWHAT LENGTHY DOCUMENT

The Features of the Bill That Has Been Introduced in Washington's Legislature by Senator Lesh of Yakima and Klickitat.

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HE'S GENERAL BEEBE NOW.

Governor Lord Honors the Popular First Regiment Colonel.

SALEM, Or., February 23.—Governor Lord yesterday notified the senate that he had yesterday notified Colonel Charles F. Beebe, of the First regiment, to the brigadier-generalship of the Oregon state militia. The senate promptly confirmed the appointment, and official notification will doubtless be sent to Colonel Beebe to-day. Numerous congratulatory telegrams were dispatched to Colonel Beebe yesterday, and the uniform expression in militia circles is one of pleasure at the appointment.

Without apparent effort beyond careful and competent attention to the duties of his position and his innate natural courage Colonel Beebe has made himself very popular among all who have been brought in contact with him. He is generally regarded as having been the principal factor in the development of the First regiment to its present excellent high condition of efficiency. Since his election as colonel in 1887, he has devoted his energies to the unification of the battalion, and the creation of a regiment out of what had previously been practically but an association of different companies. He had a difficult task before him, but one which his zeal, long experience and intimate knowledge of military affairs eminently fitted him to perform. It is presumed that Colonel Beebe's duties as brigadier-general will begin as soon as his commission is made out and forwarded to him. It has been said the appointment cannot take effect until the expiration of the term of General Carson, and that the law provides that the brigadier-general's term shall cover four years, and that the office can only be declared vacant as the result of the resignation or impeachment of the incumbent. It is presumed, however, that Governor Lord would not move in the matter without being fully informed as to the law and the extent of his authority.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

One by Squire of Washington and Another by Mitchell of Oregon.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Several proposed amendments to the pending appropriation bills were introduced in the senate, without much prospect of passage. Squire gave notice of an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000 for an investigation of the commercial and gold resources of Alaska. Perkins of California gave notice of an amendment to the naval bill appropriating \$150,000 toward the construction of a drydock at the Mare Island navy yard, the limit of cost being \$700,000. Mitchell of Oregon gave notice of an amendment to the same bill, which provides that any officer while within the retiring age of 62 years, who has been transferred from the active to the retired list for disability possibly curable, shall be subject to examination at the navy department's discretion as to ability to resume the duties of his existing commission, and if found thus able, and there being no other necessity for his continuance as a supernumerary officer, he shall be ordered back to the active list, according to his existing commission when the next vacancy occurs.

NAMED FOR OFFICE.

List of Appointments Made by Governor Lord.

SALEM, February 23.—Governor Lord made the following appointments to-day:

Regents of the state agricultural college—W. E. Yates, of Corvallis; H. B. Miller, of Grant's Pass; Benton Killin, of Portland. Regents of the state university—A. Bush, of Salem; S. P. Sturges, of Pendleton; S. H. Friendly, of Eugene. Regents of Monmouth normal school—Benjamin Schofield, A. Noltner and O. F. Paxton, of Portland. Regent Weston state normal school—W. G. Lyon, of Helix. Brigadier-general Oregon National Guard—Charles F. Beebe, of Portland. Trustees Oregon Soldiers' Home—S. H. Ormsby, of Argenta; B. A. Alley, of Florence; William Gallo-way, of McMinnville; John P. Robertson, of Salem; Henry Rust, of Baker City.

Newspaper Men as Blackmailers.

PARIS, February 23.—The trial has been concluded of representatives of the press of this city charged with blackmail and sentences were pronounced to-day. M. Decler, of the Nineteenth Century, was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs; M. Girard, manager of the Nineteenth Century, and M. Hefler to two years in prison and 1,000 francs fine each. M. Camille Dreyfus, a former member of the chamber of deputies and lately political director of the Nation, one year in prison and 500 francs fine. M. Edouard Postalis, formerly director of the Nineteenth Century, to five years' imprisonment and 5,000 francs fine. The arrest and conviction of these men grew out of the unearthing of a gigantic scheme of levying blackmail upon the managers of all casinos and gambling clubs in France.

An Unconfirmed Rumor.

ASTORIA, February 23.—An unconfirmed rumor comes from