E D Gilson

Adams County News.

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THE NEWS OF THREE STATES

GENERAL BUSINESS POINTERS.

Columbia River Fishermen Receive Better Prices Than for Several Years—Idaho Stockmen Becoming Apprehensive on the Subject of Grass—Items From All Around.

A carload of goats was shipped into Montesano from Portland the other day, and the animals will be put on a ranch near here to help clear off the land.

A South Bend business house is getting ready to ship 6000 gallons of fresh Washington oysters to Klondike. They will pack them in five-gallon cans and freeze them solid. The oysters will come from Willapa harbor, Oyster bay and Samish.

Public improvements now proposed in Seattle, exclusive of the construction of the Cedar river water system, aggregate in estimated cost almost $200,000.

The action of the board of Stevens county commissioners in raising the saloon license from $300 to $600 is causing considerable comment.

Columbia river fish buyers have become involved in a rate raising contest as a result of which the salmon market on the lower river exhibits decidedly bullish tendencies, and the few fishermen who are at work are receiving better prices for their catches than at any previous time in several years.

Franklin C. Purdy, one of the oldest pioneers of Mason county, who has resided on the Skokomish river nearly half a century, is dead. He had been in failing health for two years. He represented the county in several territorial legislatures, and was one of the charter members of the Union City Masonic lodge, under whose auspices he will be buried Sunday.

The first gun for the defense of Puget sound has arrived at Marrowstone Point, where the United States fortifications are in course of construction. The gun will be placed in position as speedily as possible. The gun is of 10-inch caliber and it is stated that another gun will arrive in 10 days.

The indications are favorable for a lively time in Cowlitz county. The outlook for shingles will put in operation all of the nine shingle mills at Castle Rock, Silver Lake and Ostrander. In fact, all except two or three are already going full time, and by the first of next month these will be in operation too.

Information has been received to the effect that Fort Townsend will be reoccupied by soldiers within the next six weeks. Captain W. W. Robinson, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., has arrived and is engaged inspecting the post and nothing needed repairs. A short time before the post was vacated, three years ago, fire destroyed the large mess hall, and the erection of another will be begun at once.

Lawrence Lyons, an old resident of Vancouver, died at his home in this city the other day. Mr. Lyons was 82 years of age, and went to Clarke county in 1859. He was born in Carey county, Ireland, and came to America in 1849. He enlisted in the artillery service from New York in the same year, and served 10 years, participating in Indian wars in Florida, and later in Oregon. In 1859 he entered the service of the United States in the quartermaster's department at Vancouver barracks and held this position until incapacitated by age, since which time he has lived a retired life.

Hon. Charles Henry Ayer, judge of the superior court of Thurston county, whose death occurred at his home in Olympia, Wednesday night, was born on a farm near the historic town of Saybrook, Conn., April 25, 1862, the third member of the family of five children of Edwin Ayer. His boyhood days were passed on the farm and in the educational institutions of the vicinity, and at the age of 20 he graduated from Saybrook institute The next year he entered the law department of Yale, where he graduated in 1884. In 1885 young Ayer settled in Olympia, where he opened a law office.

Montana.

Two men who set out from Williston, North Dakota, a short time ago, intending to reach the Klondike, gave up the trip at Fort Benton and are now engaged there building a boat in which to float down the Missouri river to a point nearer home.

Charles Koenig, who left Anaconda about two years ago for Mexico, has returned from Vera Cruz. Mr. Koenig has been dealing in horses and cattle, making shipments from Kansas and Texas to the interior of Mexico, and has become so thoroughly adapted to the customs of the southern country that he will return and make Mexico his home. He left the city in company with Chas. King, who has a coffee plantation near Vera Cruz, and who is getting his business in shape to make a lot of money.

At the beginning of March there was a cash balance of $75,081.16 in the county treasury at Helena. During February there was paid into the treasury $41,894.91, and $36,209.02 was paid out. The cash balance on hand at the beginning of February was $69,395.27. The receipts were: Taxes, $7495.82; licenses, $5529; county officers' fees, $1230.69; other sources, $27,639.40; total, $41,894.91. During the month $4000 was transferred from the general fund to the contingent fund and $2000 from the general to the road fnud.

There were 355 arrests made in Butte during February, 199 males and 156 females. Of this number 286 were for violating city ordinances and 59 under the state laws. Convictions obtained in city cases, 245; dismissals and complaints withdrawn, 37; cases pending, 4. Convictions obtained in state cases, 20; dismissals and complaints withdrawn, 28; cases pending, 12. During the month 168 persons have applied at the city jail for lodgings and were accommodated. Number of meals furnished prisoners in the city jail, 882, at 10 cents, $82.20.

There will soon be a change in two of the pulpits of Great Falls, Mont. Dr. F. H. Gwynne has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church to take effect the first of April, and the congregation has voted to accept his resignation. W. H. Roberts, pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian church, has also resigned his pulpit, the resignation to take effect on April 3. This matter has not yet been acted upon by the members of his congregation, but it is expected that a session will be called in a few days to consider the matter. Mr. Roberts, after a residence in Great Falls of five years, has decided to return to his native country, for a time at least, and his congregation will be joined to that of the First Presbyterian church.

Idaho.

Stockmen all over the state are becoming apprehensive on the subject of grass. There was very little snow this winter and it is practically all gone now. The ground froze to a much greater depth than usual, and, although spring has apparently opened up now the grass is not starting and it will be a full month before they can turn their stock out to grass.

The report of the police magistrate of Boise showed the amount of fines collected during February to be $239. Report of tax collector showed that $679.57 had been collected during the month and that $156.94 remains uncollected. The chief of police reported 39 arrests during February. Eight deaths and 10 births, 7 males and 3 females, were also reported, and no contagious diseases were recorded.

John S. Ramey, whose death took place at Salmon City the other day, was born at Cedar Grove, Ky., August 12, 1834, and when 20 years of age left his native state and moved to Illinois, where he taught school for a time. He went to California in 1856, where he was placer mining at Auburn ravine for a while. He came to Idaho in 1862 and located in Florence, where he was express messenger for Wells, Fargo & Co., for a time, running between Lewiston, Warren and the first named town.

Three O. R. & N. surveying parties are in the field between this point and Riparia. The party in all included 33 men, and they were thoroughly equipped for extended field work. They arrived at Riparia direct from Portland. Two of the parties took passage immediately on the stemer, the head party remaining at Riparia. One party was landed at Almota and the other at a point six miles below Lewiston. The engineer in charge of the parties would make no statements regarding their work, but the movement is generally believed here to be a preliminary step in the immediate extension of the O. R. & N. from Riparia to Lewiston.

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

President McKinley Is Said to Have Prepared a Message.

Chicago, March 11.—A special dispatch to the Chronicle from Washington says:

President McKinley has completed the draft of a special message to congress in which he recommends the recognition of Cuban independence. It is his intention to send this message to congress within two weeks.

To support his claim that the time has arrived when the United States should intervene and stop the devastating war in Cuba, the president will submit the correspondence received from consuls in Cuba and Minister Woodford in Madrid.

Recognition Means War.

New Haven, Conn., March 11.—Professor Arthur T. Hadley, in his lecture to his class on political economy at Yale, expressed his views on the present international difficulty between the United States and Spain. Professor Hadley said as to the Maine disaster that no proof of foul play had come to light.

"In the matter of international comity," he continued "recognition of Cuban independence would be equivalent to a declaration of war. It is a principle of international law that so long as Spain has not ceased to wage war in Cuba and so long as the insurgents are not in possession of a well defined territory and preserving order there, the United States is not justified in recognizing Cuban independence.

"We might, by stretching a point, recognize the Cubans as belligerents, as England recognized the confederate states during the civil war. If such a recognition was accorded just now it would probably precipitate war."

Express Companies to Consolidate.

Omaha, Neb., March 15.—The first step to a consolidation of the American and Pacific express companies has been taken.

J. A. Brewster of New York, late head clerk in the accounting department of the American company, has taken charge of the auditing department of the Pacific. President Morsman of the Pacific and President Burt of the N. P., have gone to New York to confer with high officials to bring about still closer relations between the companies.

Eleven Bodies Taken Out.

New York, March 15.—It develops that 11 lives were lost at the Bowery Mission lodging house at No. 105 Bowery, which was destroyed at an early hour this morning. The property loss is $15,000. There were 250 lodgers in the building when the fire started, and so rapidly did the flames spread that many of them were unable to escape.

She Sighted the Bessie K.

Seattle, March 10.—All doubts as to the safety of the overdue schooner Bessie K. have been removed by the arrival of the side-wheel steamer North Pacific from Alaska, Captain Carter reporting that he passed the Bessie K. March 3 at the entrance of Lynn canal, headed for Skaguay. She was in no trouble.

More Gold From Europe.

New York, March 15.—The announcement is made that J. and W. Seligman & Co. have ordered $500,000 additional gold from Europe. Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, will import $500,000 from England. The National City bank of New York, $365,000; Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., $350,000 and Vassler & Co., $100,000.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY

THERE MAY BE ARBITRATORS.

The Forecast of Events According to One of the Washington Correspondents—Divers Are Said to Be of the Opinion That the Maine Was Destroyed by a Torpedo.

St. Paul, March 15.—The Globe's Washington special says:

The president and cabinet know, unofficially, the result of the Maine inquiry. They are prepared to act. They have canvassed the course of events, so far as they can foresee them, and have formulated a policy to meet the emergency. Along its lines the administration expects to move unless it is swept off its feet by a wave of popular dissatisfaction.

The Globe's special correspondent is able to present the forecast of events as viewed by the president and his cabinet. It can be outlined thus:

First—The board of inquiry will report this week that the explosion was external.

Second—The president will immediately, through Minister Woodford, demand from Spain an indemnification of $10,000,000.

Three—Spain is expected to reply expressing her willingness to pay if she is responsible, but maintaing that her own investigation shows that the explosion was internal and purely accidental. She will therefore suggest reference to an international board of arbitration.

Fourth—In such an event the administration would be disposed to comply with the suggestion, unless there is an emeute in Havana or an irresistable demand for war sweeps through congress.

Fifth—If congress acquiesces in the suggestion, the attempt will be made to adjourn the body and leave the whole matter in the president's hands.

Sixth—It is expected that a large majority of congressmen will claim that such a matter of honor can not be arbitrated.

It is further expected that the leaders of both houses, including Senator Davis of Minnesota, will favor arbitration.

The Brazilians Are Ours.

Washington, March 15.—The reported sale to the United States of the Brazilian cruisers Amazonas and Admiral Abrenall now receiving their finishing touches in English shipyards, has been confirmed.

It is said, furthermore, that Spain can not purchase ships either from Chili or the Argentine republic.

To Hoist the Flag.

Washington, March 15.—Orders have been sent to Commodore Howell, commanding the European station, to send a force of men from the San Francisco, to take possession of and hoist the United States flag on the Amazonas, the Brazilian ship that is ready to go into commission at Newcastle. This will prevent any difficulty in case hostilities should break out, as the ship would be under our flag but lying in a friendly harbor.

Significant Questions.

London, March 15.—In the house of commons the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, replying to Michael Davitt, who asked the government whether Great Britain had offered to lend warships to the United States and any European power, said the government had not made such an offer.

In answer to a series of questions which Davitt put, with the view of eliciting whether there were any negotiations for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, or whether Great Britain had offered to mediate in the Cuban crisis, Mr. Curzon said these questions were of such a nature it was inexpedient to reply to them.

Fitzhugh Lee, Jr.

Tampa, Fla., March 15.—Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., son of Consul General Lee, has arrived here on the steamer Olivette from Havana. Although reticent about stating anything of an official nature he made the following statement:

"I have been in Havana but 10 days, having gone there to visit my father on my winter vacation. While there I ascertained a number of facts concerning the present strained situation between Spain and the United States and I am of the opinion that war between the two countries is imminent, notwithstanding the fact that diplomacy will be taxed to its furtherest limit to prevent it. The Maine disaster and the attitude of congress upon the belligerency will be the chief issues. The court of inquiry's report has not been made public, but it is possibly known to the authorities at Washington.

An Open Secret.

Cincinnati, March 15.—A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Portsmouth, Va., says:

The tug Right Arm having been relieved at the scene of the Maine wreck by the tug I. J. Merritt, left Havana last Monday and has reached Norfolk. Captain John Magee, who is in command, would not speak of what his divers had seen and the conclusion he had reached from the reports. The crew were more communicative and every man said it was an open secret among all the divers and officers at Havana that the big magazines were intact and the Maine had been destroyed by a torpedo.

Mediation in Cuba.

London, March 15—The Daily News, commenting on its Washington correspondent's report that President McKinley's intimate friends believe him in favor of waiving all questions of indemnity, providing Spain will accept America's friendly mediation in Cuba, says:

"Such a resolution would be the best for all parties. If Spain is not able to manage her own colonies, they must be managed for her. That and no straining of the Monroe doctrine is the source of American feeling against Spain.

"There will be no disgrace or discredit in accepting the friendly mediation of a power with no ambitions or designs of its own to g[illegible] The present position is a sort of [illegible] Mr. McKinley find a way out of the embroglio he will earn the gratitude of United States, Spain, Cuba and mankind."

AGED BROKER SHOT HIS WIFE.

Andrew Schuller Then Put a Bullet in His Brain.

San Francisco, March 15.—About 5 o'clock Sunday evening Andrew Schuller, a financial broker, fatally shot his wife and committed suicide at his office at No. 420 California street. It is believed that the tragedy was caused by a dispute over business affairs.

Schuller, who is 70 years old, had been separated from his wife, a well-preserved woman of 40, for two years. She had been married before, her former husband, Eugene Olds, who died in 1892, leaving her a valuable estate. She frequently accused Schuller of having diverted the greater portion of this property to his own use and she stated that the object of her visit to his office was to obtain some money he had promised her.

Words arose between them in the office, but it is not known what was said. Suddenly two shots fired in rapid succession were heard and J. C. Bunner, a well known civil engineer occupying an adjoining office, rushed into the hallway just in time to see Schuller, pistol in hand, pursuing his fleeing wife. She fell to the floor and as she lay prostrate the enraged man fired three more shots at her. Schuller then ran back to his office, while Bunner assisted the woman to the street door, where officers were summoned.

WAR CANNOT BE AVERTED.

English Authorities Confidently Expect to Witness a Great Conflict.

New York, March 14.—The Mail and Express today has the following cablegram from London:

"The acute crisis between the United States and Spain is the uppermost topic everywhere in London. No one seems to seriously believe that war can be averted. The great newspapers are making elaborate preparations for correspondents.

"I am told by the admiralty officials that two or three British war vessels with a complete school of naval officers on board, will be detailed to cruise in the vicinity of the Spanish and American fleets so as to be able to take every possible observation. The war between Japan and China was a revelation of the extraordinary powers of modern marine warfare, and it is firmly believed in London that American authorities possess some wonderful new discoveries in the way of engines of destruction.

"The leading newspapers on the continent are, in the main, sympathetic with Americans. The destruction of the Maine, whether by accident or design, seems to have settled that."

A WEALTHY NEW YORK MAN.

Amos A. Eno Left an Estate Valued at $20,000,000.

Hartford, Conn., March 12.—The will of the late Amos A. Eno, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue hotel of New York, has been filed for probate and disposes of an estate valued at $20,000,000.

The public bequests include $50,000 to Amherst college; $7500 to the Simsbury, Conn., Congregational church, and $5000 each to the American Home Missionary Society and the American Sunday School Union. Ten New York charities received $5000 apiece and an eleventh $3000.

The sum of $150,000 is left to the corporation of the chamber of commerce of New York for aid and assistance to such members as be reduced to poverty and for aid to their families, provided that a like sum is raised by the corporation. The remainder of the estate is to be divided among the children and grandchildren.

IS TOO WEAK TO GOVERN.

British Protection Will Be Asked in Founding a New Dynasty.

London, March 14.—The Daily Chronicle attaches importance to the following dispatch from its correspondent at Hong Kong:

"The Manhus are hopeless as a g[illegible]ing dynasty and the imperial court is likely to migrate to Shang-Ti province. The increasing imperial demands upon the provincial governments can not continue and it is possible the result will be a new Chinese dynasty in central China with a capital at Nankin. If British protection is refused to this government, other powers are willing to accord theirs."

For Coast Defense.

Washington, March 12.—Secretary Alger authorized General Flagler, chief of ordnance, to make arrangements at once for procuring a large number of rapid firing guns for sea coast defenses. This action is taken without waiting for the allotment among the various bureaus of the war and navy departments of the $50,000,000 voted for national defense. It is now stated by ordnance officials that directions have been given to the various arsenals and armories controlled by the government to increase their working force to the fullest practicable extent with a view to hurrying the completion of existing projects.

Heavy Fall in Funds.

Madrid, March 12.—Anxiety as to the relations between Spain and the United States, which pervaded financial and commercial circles for several days, culminated Thursday in a heavy fall in funds, all securities of the exterior and interior debts declining 1 per cent. Foreign exchanges have risen in an unprecedented degree, prices on Paris being 35 premium and on London 39 premium. All newspapers call upon the government to stop the panic by a prompt and clear statement as to the real conditions existing in Cuba and also defining international relations.

Experiments are to be made in f[illegible] rail[illegible] Bucks county, Pa

A GLANCE AT THE MINES

PROSPECTS AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Old Klondikers Have Not Yet Started for Alaska—From the Report of the Manager of the Alice Mine—Big Project on the Salmon River in Idaho—Ore Shipments From Nelson.

None of the old Klondikers and Alaska pioneers have started on their return trip. They will begin to leave from about the middle of this month until the middle of April, and will then be in ample time to get into the country and get everything ready for the spring break-up. Many of them are having their outfits prepared now and when they get their "stuff" together it is quite a different equipment to that of the average tenderfoot. The old-timer will take along a good pair of rubber boots and a pair of leather shoes adapted to that climate. But his main footwear is heavy moose hide moccasins with heavy felt insoles and medium weight woolen socks. His underwear will consist of a close woven suit of silk or mixed cotton and silk, to be worn next to the skin. Next to that he will have the best quality of medium weight woolen underwear and over that he will put a heavy suit of woolen or mackinaw; over all he will put a well made suit of asbestos tanned sheep hide trousers impervious to water and wind. This is his cold weather rigging. As spring approaches his apparel will be removed, suit at a time, until he only wears his summer garb. Two outfits of this kind is all he will take.

In the place of blankets for winter use and for use on the trail, they will take fur robes made from the skins of the Arctic fox or wolf. These robes can be purchased at from $50 to $100, and weigh from 18 to 20 pounds and contain more warmth than a dozen heavy blankets. In extremely cold weather, while on the march, it is impossible to keep warm with only blankets. The perspiration passes into the folds and they freeze stiff and no amount of them will keep one warm. In the summer, or when in permanent camp or cabin, they are useful and almost indispensable.

The old-timers do not use sleeping bags, as they say they can't "jack knife" in them, and that is one of the essentials of keeping warm in that country.

The prevalence of cerebro spinal meningitis is due to the extreme cold weather and careless exposure of the body. The body becomes heated and perspires while traveling, and when camp is struck and fire is made the tenderfoot, instead of at once changing his apparel, stands before the fire, his face is heated while his back freezes in the Arctic wind, and his clothes, damp and cold, chill his back and brings on the fateful disease, and in a few hours in many cases the toils and troubles of the sufferer cease forever.

The Alice Mine.

Notwithstanding the low price of silver Manager T. W. Buzzo has been able to make the Alice mine in Butte, Mont., pay dividends. The president of the company, Mr. J. V. Walker, in the annual report issued a few days since, says: The year, considering everything, was a fairly prosperous one for the company. We had to deal with a very low price on silver bullion; the average price at which silver bars sold on the market was .59-194 per fine ounce, being .061437 per fine ounce lower than the average price in 1896. The receipts for the sale of bullion and ore amounted to $559,474.47. I am pleased to state that the company's mines and mills are in good condition. A great deal of work was done in the mines to keep the same in good condition, and the Cornish pump was kept running continuously in order to keep the water down to the 1000-foot level The 60-stamp mill was run throughout the year, except for stoppage for necessary repairs, etc. The hoisting works of the Alice mine, also the Magna Charta and Blue Wing, were kept in operation nearly the entire year. The Magna Charta, Magnolia and Paymaster mines were run only a part of the time. For the information of stock holders I have attached to this report a statement of dividends paid from the commencement, amounting to $1,055,000; also statement showing the discount on silver, amounting to $3,730,787.48, covering the same period. In this connection I would state that the discount on silver for the year 1897 is the largest for any one year in the history of the company. The company has a balance of cash on hand January 1, 1898, of $25,116.17.

A Mammoth Undertaking.

The latest news from the great horseshoe on Salmon river, Idaho, where the Horseshoe Placer Mining company is working, is that they are in 160 feet with their ditch to turn the channel of the river, and the work is progressing to their entire satisfaction. This is a mammoth undertaking, being no less than a proposition to cut 1320 feet through the neck of the horse shoe, turn the river through the cut and mine not only the gravel taken from and along side of the cut, but also the two miles of river bed that the changing of the channel will lay bare. The time was when the river took the direct route, afterward changing to go around the horse shoe, and filling the neck with gold-bearing gravel. So rapid is the stream that the cut will strike the stream 10 feet below its present level, thus furnishing an abundance of fall for mining. The hill across the neck is high, being so steep that only 80 feet was run before the cut became a tunnel, and it will continue to be tunneling until the work is almost completed. The water will be introduced gradually, a flume being put in, and all the available gravel of the neck washed through it. When that is no longer practicable the whole river will be turned through the tunnel—or cut it will then be—and the present bed of the river will be mined. The gravel so far taken from the cut and tunnel has run from 60 to 70 cents per cubic yard, an amount that has gone far towards paying the expenses of the undertaking.

Purchase Price of the Josie.

The dividend which holders of Josie stock have been anticipating from the money paid over on account of the purchase of the property by the British America Corporation will not be paid this month. Possibly there may be a division of the fund next July, but as there was a general understanding that a payment to the stockholders was to be made in March, the people who hold Josie shares may deem it wise not to build up hope again until they have the cash in hand. It was understood, though never definitely stated by the directors, that the purchase price of the Josie mine was $300,000. Governor Mackintosh has been quoted as saying that his corporation had contracted to pay that price. There was a prevailing impression, which was never contradicted until now, that the price was "about 44 cents per share." As the company is stocked for 700,000 shares, this figured up $308,000. A circular has been issued to the stockholders this week over the signature of F. E. Snodgrass, secretay, conveying the information that the mine sold for $261,000. This is the first information of an official nature that has been given to the stockholders since the deal was consummated.

Ore Shipments.

The ore shipments from Nelson, B. C., for the week ending March 5 show a marked increase over the previous week, both in amount and number of shippers. The figures are as follows: Hall mines, matte, 60 tons; Trail smelter, matte, 103 tons; Le Roi mine, ore, 1660 tons; Payne mine, 100 tons; Queen Bess, 101 tons; Kootenay Ore company, 87 tons; Vancouver Mining company, 40 tons; Comstock, 36 tons; Idaho, 60 tons; Black Diamond, 20 tons; Poorman, Rossland, 140 tons; Iron Mask, 80 tons; Fern, 41 tons; Montezuman, 37 tons; Whitewater, 131 tons. Total for the week, 2696 tons; value, $234,750; making the total so far for 1898, 20,815 tons, valued at $2,304,457, an average daily shipment of 325¼ tons, valued at $36,007.14.

The Republic Camp.

Unless all signs fail, not many years will elapse before Republic will rank with Butte and the best camps in the Coeur d'Alenes, is the way it looks to a recent visitor. So far no serious disorder has marred her history. Although lacking thorough organization under the law, the rights of all are respected, and peace and order prevail. The first locations here of mineral claims only date back about two years, since which time the development has been steady and sure, and has resulted in opening one of the most phenomenal mines on earth, the Republic. While the development of the Republic assures to its owners great wealth, owners of other claims have not been idle, and there are a good two score of properties within a short distance which bid fair to equal the Republic when developed to the extent of that property. The first location in the camp was made on February 27, 1896, by Phil Creaser and Tom Ryan. A few days later these men located the Republic, Lone Pine and others. On February 29, 1896, John Welty located the Black Tail. On March 1, 1896, Joe Shuster located the Lost Lode, on the surface of which is the north part of the town of Republic. Other locations followed, until hundreds of claims are staked out in the territory immediately surrounding the town.

The Kellogg Tunnel.

The Kellogg tunnel being run by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating company from near their mill to the mine, is in over 1600 feet. When completed it will be about two miles long. It was thought probable that new ore bodies would be found while the tunnel was being bored, but thus far there has been no sign of ore, although it is getting well under the hill lying between Wardner and the south fork.

NEW ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Changes in Assignments and Designation of Commands.

Washington, March 14.—The war department has promulgated its order creating the departments of the Gulf and of the Lakes and abolishing the departments of the Missouri and of Texas.

The department of the East will embody the states of the Atlantic coast, including North Carolina.

The department of the Lakes will include Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee with headquarters at Chicago.

The department of the Gulf will comprise South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters at Atlanta.

General Brooke will command the department of the Lakes and Brigadier General Graham the department of the Gulf.

The western states included in the department of Dakota have been transferred to the department of the Platte, while, to maintain the present proportions of this department, certain sections have been thrown into the department of Dakota. No change has been made in departments of the Columbia, of California, or of Colorado.

Manilla Destroyed by Fire.

Vancouver, B. C., March 10.—Advices from the Orient brought by the steamship Empress of India tell of the almost complete destruction of Manilla, Philippine islands, by fire. Five million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

The Spanish Navy.

Madrid, March 14.—The Liberal gives the following as the present strength of the Spanish navy:

Protected ships, 17; unprotected, 20; gunboats, 8; torpedo boat destroyers, 14; torpedo boats, 14; transports, 25.

For the Bereaved Families.

Philadelphia, March 14.—Over $6000 was realized for the fund for the wounded survivors and the families of those killed on the battleship Maine by a monster theatrical matinee given at the Academy of Music.

FORTY PERISHED IN FLAME[illegible]

FIRE IN THE BOWERY MISSION[illegible]

In the Dead of Night Many of th[illegible] Inmates Were Awakened to Die[illegible] Gallant Rescues by Firemen Some Jumped From on High.

New York, March 13.—Just before [illegible] o'clock this morning fire was discover[illegible] in the Bowery Mission at No. 105 Bower[illegible] The building, which is a five-story struc[illegible]ure, contained between 175 and 200 lod[illegible]ers, and while the majority of them e[illegible]caped, it is positively known that at lea[illegible] 40 of the men who had gone to sleep the[illegible] for the night lost their lives in the co[illegible]flagration. There were many hairbreadt[illegible] escapes, some of the occupants jumpi[illegible] from upper floors. Several of those wl[illegible] jumped were badly injured, while othe[illegible] escaped without a scratch.

Origin of the Fire.

It is supposed one of the lodgers ac[illegible]dentally set fire to some paper in a clos[illegible] on the third floor. Someone shout[illegible] "Fire!" from a window, and several p[illegible]licemen rushed up the stairs to the resc[illegible] of the occupants. By this time most [illegible] the lodgers had been awakened and we[illegible] rushing about in their night clothes pani[illegible]stricken. An alarm was turned in by [illegible] pedestrian who saw smoke coming fro[illegible] the third floor, when a lodger had throw[illegible] open a window to escape being suffocat[illegible] and was hanging half way out to avo[illegible] inhaling the smoke.

Those Inside Were Helpless.

By this time the men who had gone [illegible] sleep in the mission, and been so sudde[illegible]ly awakened to battle for their lives [illegible] the flames, were in such a condition th[illegible] neither the police nor the firemen cou[illegible]cope with them. They were mad in the[illegible] efforts to escape, and in many instanc[illegible] the firemen had to struggle desperate[illegible] with the lodgers to bring them to t[illegible] street in safety.

Jumped Three Stories.

While the firemen and police were figl[illegible]ing with those in the hallways, a m[illegible] made his appearance at a window on t[illegible] third floor. He threw his feet out on t[illegible]ledge and hung on for a few moments [illegible] the coping. A crowd had gathered in t[illegible] street, and they cried to him to hold [illegible] But the flames came out of the wind[illegible] and so singed his hands that he was forc[illegible] to let go.

A cry of horror went up from the cro[illegible] below. The man, before letting [illegible] threw himself outward, and as he fell t[illegible] crowd separated. He landed just beyo[illegible] the sidewalk. For a moment he seem[illegible] stunned. Then he arose to his feet, f[illegible] himself all over, and hobbled away, d[illegible] appearing in the midst of the crowd.

Firemen Worked Inside.

The firemen worked inside the buildi[illegible] until the heat and smoke forced them [illegible] one by one. The scaling ladders and t[illegible] life nets were then resorted to. Water w[illegible] poured into the building in torrents a[illegible] the flames seemed to increase in fu[illegible] however, and it looked as if the ent[illegible] building would be a wreck. Many of t[illegible] lodgers were carried down on the ladd[illegible] These were almost in every instance r[illegible]cued just as they were about to jump [illegible] the street from the windows on the up[illegible] floor.

Forty Dead Bodies.

At 3 o'clock, when the flames were [illegible]der control, one of the firemen who [illegible] made a tour of the entire building emc[illegible]ed and reported to Chief Bonner that [illegible] had seen at least 40 dead bodies. [illegible] report was that he had discovered t[illegible] bodies on the first floor, five on the [illegible]ond, eight on the third, 12 on the fou[illegible] and 13 on the fifth floor.

ITALY IS SUPPLYING SPAI[illegible]

Arms and Ammunition Being F[illegible]nished Through Traders.

New York, March 11.—A dispatch [illegible] the World from Rome says:

There is feverish activity in the Ital[illegible] government manufactories of arms [illegible] ammunition at Turin, Florence and [illegible]ples, after idleness since the end of [illegible] African campaign. They are runn[illegible] overtime.

The World correspondent learns on [illegible]thority that large orders for munition[illegible] war have been received from Spain [illegible] that the Italian government is willing [illegible] fill them in an indirect way by plac[illegible] new arms in the hands of the Ital[illegible] troops and selling the old ones to in[illegible]mediary traders, who would hand t[illegible] over to the Spanish.

Spain has depended largely on Italy [illegible]terly for arms. There is at this mom[illegible] an order with the Italian branch of [illegible] Armstrongs, which has a foundry [illegible] Naples, to furnish two 12-inch guns [illegible] the Cristobal Colon, which was built [illegible] Genoa. Spain is said to be negotia[illegible] for the purchase of a heavily arm[illegible] cruiser which is nearing completion [illegible] the shipyard at Genoa.

Telescopes and Range Finders

Cleveland, Ohio, March 15.—Warn[illegible] Swazey of this city is filling a large o[illegible] for the government for telescopes t[illegible] used on heavy guns for sighting purp[illegible] They are also at work on a numbe[illegible] range-finders, which will be ready [illegible] shipment to Fort Monroe, where they [illegible] be tested within a few days. The inv[illegible] or of the device has been here se[illegible] weeks superintending the constructi[illegible]

The Otis Steel company of this ci[illegible] also filling a government order for [illegible] plates for cruisers.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, March 15.—The presi[illegible] has sent these nominations to the se[illegible]

Register of the land office, Joh[illegible] West, at Lewiston, Idaho.

Charles M. Sellbreck of Oregon, t[illegible] commissioner in and for the distri[illegible] Alaska.

Postmasters—Oregon: J. J. Mcl[illegible] McMinville.

Washington: Oliver Hall, Colfax.