The Islander.

VOL. 5. NO. 4. FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN CO., WASH., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

SPENT IT LIKE A KING

Is What the Adjutant-General Did With the Money.

UNRESTRAINED EXTRAVAGANCE

The State of Washington Has a Debt Exceeding $100,000 Because of Military Expenditures—An Absolute Lack of Economy.

OLYMPIA, March 7.—The senate committee on appropriations recommended favorably payment of the following deficiency claims:

Unpaid claims Yakima state fair	$ 10,199
Unpaid claims Cheney normal school	7,860
Unpaid claims National Guard	44,000
Interest on above certificates	35,000
Unpaid claims, Washington World's Fair commission	17,500
Unpaid claims, warrants, department records in remains o	2,000
Agricultural college—fuel, electric light, gas on contracts and sundries	4,950
Binding expiring penitentiary books, last biennium	292
Binding expiring penitentiary books, forty-three days	430
Total	$ 22,171

Accompanying the recommendation were reports from the committee on the military and tide lands deficiencies. Regarding the military deficiency the committee said:

"We find the deficiency in the military department over the appropriations made in 1893 to be about $43,000. This is in great part represented by claims against the state as yet unaudited. These claims are as a rule just claims held by individuals in all parts of the state, and upon being audited by the military board, which consists of the governor, state auditor and adjutant-general, should be paid from the military fund. However much we may question the expediency, advisability or necessity of maintaining this large outlay, the fact remains that the parties holding these claims dealt with the state in good faith, expecting to be paid, and we therefore recommend that the above appropriation be made, to be used in taking up such claims only as are approved by the above named military auditing board.

"In an examination into the financial management of the military department the appropriation committee has been overwhelmed by an appalling exhibition of recklessness, extravagance and incapacity on the part of the adjutant-general. He is practically the business head of the military organization. He is a member of the military board, which makes the expenditures, and also a member of the military auditing board, which passes upon these expenditures, so that he can justly be considered the responsible head in the management of our military finances. An examination of the records for the past four years has shown to the committee an utter lack of the ordinary sense, sagacity and common prudence which govern in the financial transactions of to-day, and the unrestrained prodigality and profuseness of expenditure on the part of the head of the military department warrant the belief that a few more years of the present management will put the department so far in arrears that a decade will be required to place it again on an even footing. The committee find that, owing to disorders occurring in territorial days, the legislature saw fit to establish a one-fifth of a mill tax on the assessed valuation of property in the state, to go into what is termed the military fund. The entire receipts from this tax were formerly expended under no restrictions, but upon obtaining statehood it became necessary, because of constitutional provisions, to make a specific appropriation from this fund for the maintenance of the military organization. The limits set by previous legislatures as to the amount of money to be expended seems to have been utterly ignored, and the past two legislatures have found it necessary to meet deficiencies caused by the failure of the adjutant-general to keep within the bounds set by them. The last legislature appropriated $80,000 for the maintenance of the militia for two years—$40,000 for each fiscal year. This was believed to be sufficient to keep the National Guard at a high standard of excellence, provided ordinary care, frugality and common business prudence were exercised by the chief military staff officer in whose hands the affairs of the militia are practically intrusted. We find, however an absolute lack and absence of economy, and no inclination whatever to keep the expenses within the appropriation.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

What Has Long Been a Fiction Is Now Made a Crime.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The assistant attorney-general for the postoffice department has made an important ruling in regard to what are known as "newspaper laws." These so-called laws provide that subscribers to newspapers are liable for the prices thereof unless they give express notices to discontinue; that when they give notice to discontinue without paying arrearages or refuse to take papers from the office, the publisher of a newspaper can have any one arrested for fraud who takes a newspaper and refuses to pay for it, and that is a dangerous trick to allow a subscription account to run on for six months or a year and then tell the postmaster to mark it "refused" or send the editor notice to discontinue the paper. The department has time and again informed persons making inquiries and the public generally that there are no such laws. The ruling just made, however, goes beyond this. It was to the effect that a publisher who makes a demand for payment of the subscription price of his paper through the mails, accompanied by a threat of enforcing such pretended laws in case the demand is not complied with, may be prosecuted for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, provided he knows that such so-called laws have no existence as laws or decisions in the courts.

Coxey and Debs.

MASSILON, O., March 7.—Promptly upon his return from the convention of Populist editors in the West, Carl Browne hired four more office-rooms and the Coxey presidential campaign moves bravely on. The suggestion that a ticket reading Coxey and Debs would be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things meets with favor.

FOUND A SHORTAGE.

Muddled Condition of a Missionary Society's Accounts.

NEW YORK, March 7.—There is a shortage in the accounts of the American Church Missionary Society, and the books of the organization have been found to be in such confusion that the experts are not as yet in a position to make a detailed statement. The statement implicates Rev. William A. Newbold, of Montclair, N. J., and the treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, of New York city. The fact that their accounts were in a muddled condition was discovered about a month ago, and at once a special committee was appointed to investigate the matter. To-day a meeting of the executive committee was held. The special committee presented its report in which it was stated that a shortage had been found. The report itself the committee refused to make public. Bishop Peterkin, of West Virginia, said to-night relative to the action of the executive committee:

"The irregularities are such as warrant the removal of the secretary and treasurer from office. The society's expenditures are between $25,000 and $30,000 a year, and the money is paid out mostly in small sums, making the auditing of the accounts extremely difficult. The society has not been entirely crippled by these irregularities, but they have extended over a period of five or six years. It is impossible to make a detailed statement. I would not like to call it defalcation, but I will say that hereafter the society would like its money handled in a different manner."

A BUREAU WITHOUT A HEAD.

A Tangle in the Affairs of the Immigration Department.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—There is a curious tangle in the affairs of the immigration bureau which cannot be straightened out until the president returns from his trip to North Carolina. By an act passed during the closing hours of congress, and which received the president's approval, the office of superintendent of immigration was abolished, and the position of "commissioner-general of immigration" was created. No provision was made in the bill, which was drafted by the treasury department, to continue in office Mr. Herman Stump, of Maryland, the present efficient superintendent of immigration under the new title given to the duties of his office as "commissioner-general of immigration." The consequence is that the immigration bureau is now without an official head. Mr. Stump continues to exercise general supervision over the work of the office, but the official mail has to be signed by the chief clerk. When the president returns of course it will be entirely competent for him to make a recess appointment designating "Superintendent" Stump as "commissioner-general," and if the senate, when it meets in December, confirms the nomination everything will be all right. In the meantime, and until the president returns and takes action, there is a vacancy at the head of the immigration bureau.

THE CRUISER OLYMPIA.

The Builders Complimented by the Naval Examiners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The Olympia, built by the Union iron works of San Francisco, was accepted by the secretary of the navy on February 21, and on February 28 he forwarded a copy of the report made by the naval board of examiners to the local constructors, and congratulates the department on the excellence of the ship. A copy has just been received by the Union iron works and it reads as follows: "The board congratulates the department on the addition of the Olympia to the navy of the United States, which with its great fighting power, speed and elegant appearance is a credit to the navy and American skill. It is with great pleasure that the board calls the attention of the department to the excellent work done by the Union iron works, their care in all the details of construction and the clean and finished condition of the vessel."

THE GOVERNMENT WON.

A Case Involving Claims for Rebates of Tariff.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Among the decisions handed down to-day in the United States circuit court of appeals was one which was a signal victory for the government, the decision in question being in the case of the United States against E. Rosenwald & Bro., importers. The judgment of the lower court in favor of the importers is reversed, and the collector's classification of Sumatra tobacco, on which the case hinges, is sustained. The case is unusually important, because the refunds claimed by importers of Sumatra tobacco under the tariff of 1883, still unpaid, amount to over $1,000,000. The decision may enable the government to prevent any recovery at all by the importers. In addition it will probably prevent any future similar claims for refunds.

Queer Pulpit Utterances.

BOSTON, March 7.—The Rev. W. H. Smith, of South Acton, one of the leading Universalist ministers, declared that 90 per cent of ministers were looking for new parishes, and were muzzled by circumstances. He said: "I think when a rich man hears that a number of people have been killed in a mine he rejoices. That is the spirit among the rich. Then the rich are over-reaching, taking advantage of the poor in every direction. I believe we shall yet have a war in which every man will carry the most approved gun and go out hunting for rich men as they do for squirrels." He closed by quoting: "The republic is a delusion, freedom a dream and the song of liberty a funeral dirge." The other clergymen have expressed their disapproval of Mr. Smith's remarks.

Chinese General Beheaded by His Men.

LONDON, March 7.—Under date of Tien Tsin, to-day, the Times publishes a dispatch saying that disturbances are increasing. One of the Chinese generals in the Shan Tung province was beheaded by his soldiers for attempting to suppress pillage. Similar troubles are reported at Hunan and Liao Yang, near Moukden, which is probably taken.

RUSSIA HEARD FROM

Belligerent Attitude Toward Japan.

DESPITE HER LOVE OF PEACE

She Will Object, So the Press Says, to Japan Acquiring Chinese Territory or Retaining Corea—A Time for Japan to Pause and Consider.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The Grashdanin says that if Japan should insist on any partition of China or on acquiring Corea, she would assuredly have to reckon with Russia as an armed antagonist.

The Moscow Gazette says: "It is impossible to permit the smallest seizure of Chinese soil by Japan. Corea must be evacuated and further encroachments prevented. If Japan has anything of that nature in view, it is time for her to pause and consider, as in such a case the neutrality of Russia cannot be counted upon despite her love of peace."

WHAT THE STANDARD WILL PRINT.

LONDON, March 6.—The Standard will to-morrow print the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent:

"Men here who know the situation in Eeastern Asia in regard to the negotiations between Japan and China, believe more strongly than ever that China wishes to gain time to come to an understanding with Russia. It is stated that Russia is not disposed to consider favorably the large concessions proposed by a special envoy with a view of obtaining possibly greater favors later on."

CHINESE PEACE COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 6.—A Shanghai dispatch says ex-Minister Foster, counsel for the Chinese commission, will leave for Tien Tsin to-morrow. A Pekin dispatch says Li Hung Chang will leave tomorrow with powers as peace commissioner en route to Japan.

TOLD WHAT JAPAN WILL REQUIRE.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. Kato, the Japanese minister here, has had a long interview with Lord Kimberley, the secretary for foreign affairs, during which he communicated Japan's requirements with reference to China's peace envoys.

A PETITION TO SATOLLI.

Friends of the Murdered Cronin Ask an Investigation.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Croninites are making a strong attempt to drag Monsignore Satolli, and through him the Catholic Church, into the great quarrel which disrupted the Clan-na-Gael throughout the nation and the Irish people of this city. The followers of the murdered doctor are arguing that the difficulties which hang around the death of Cronin and the circumstances that preceded that tragic event have reached too large proportions in Chicago for the Church to keep clear of the controversy any longer. They charge a number of priests in this city with prostituting their sacred office to help the murders of Cronin to escape justice, and even to reap rewards for their crime. The Croninites have prepared and sent to Monsignore Satolli a petition urging the papal ablegate to visit Chicago and investigate in person these charges, which are far too serious to be probed only by hearsay evidence. Thousands of copies of this petition have been printed in the form of a circular and distributed among Catholics, who are believed to side with the Croninites or to be in favor of a just and fair settlement of the whole trouble by the Church itself.

TWO CAPTURED.

They Were Driving a Band of Horses Into Oregon.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., March 6.—Sheriff Ellingsworth and Constable Gibbs overtook and arrested Charles Orr and an accomplice, said to be a butcher, who had stolen and were driving a band of horses from Eureka Flat into Oregon. The stealing had been going on for a long time, but the thieves could not be apprehended. Orr and companion came into town to-day, leaving the band near the city, and when returning to resume the drive were met by Gibbs, who notified Ellingsworth, and the two started and overtook the men about three miles below the city. Ellingsworth covered the men with a gun, and his command to throw up their hands was obeyed. The officers brought both men to the city and locked them in the county jail. Orr is a brother-in-law of the Powell brothers, who operated in the horse business on Eureka Flat for years, but at the request of officers vanished.

THE REBELS AT MUSCAT.

They Occupy the Town and the Sultan's Troops the Fort.

LONDON, March 6.—The Kilwa's passengers from Kurraches state that the rebels at Muscat number 350. They are armed with Martini rifles, and are excellent marksmen and still hold the town. The sultan's troops, 2,500 strong, occupy the forts. The latter are armed with weapons of ancient pattern. Several corpses were lying in the streets of the town, and if anybody tried to remove them he was fired upon. The rebels treat the citizens well. Some British residents occupy a large coal shed belonging to the residency. Others are on board vessels or have fled inland. The house of an English missionary who had gone to the residency was looted. The surgeon of the residency, while in a boat flying the British flag, was fired at. The warships Sphinx and Bramble had arrived.

After Bill Doolan's Gang.

PERRY, O. T., March 6.—News has been received here that Deputy Marshal Will Nix with fifteen or twenty deputies had surrounded the cave in which the Bill Doolan gang was located, and were attempting to blow the gang out with dynamite. A posse went out from here to the marshal's assistance. Rumors are afloat of fights between the outlaws and marshal.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

Plan of Reorganization to Be Made Public This Week.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The conference of the attorneys of the whisky trust ended to-day and Messrs. Bijur and Cadwalader left this afternoon for New York. The matters requiring the attention of the lawyers have been satisfactorily settled. The draft of a plan of reorganization, which the New York counsel brought with them, was accepted, with a few amendments suggested by the Chicago attorney, Levi Mayer. The plan of reorganization will be submitted to the entire committee next Wednesday in New York for its approval. The local members of the conference refuse to give any intimation as to the plan of reorganization, but say that it will be made public Thursday or Friday of this week. Mr. Harrison, one of the accountants, who has been making an examination of the trust's books, is still at work here, and Mr. O'Brien, the other expert, has returned to Peoria. Attorney Mayer, when asked what had been the result of the experts' examination, said:

"I cannot discuss the disclosures made by the examination of the company's books, as to give details would be quite improper at this time. I have no objection to saying that there is at hand the most substantial evidence which places the old managers in an unenviable position. The profligate recklessness, not to say dishonesty, with which certain deals were made are astounding. Contracts, in which some of the officers were financially interested and which needlessly cost the company a vast sum of money, were made with the facility with which a child blows bubbles from a pipe. The old management has been a mosaic of rottenness, whose exposure both justice and the rights of the defrauded stockholders demand."

A NEW FOE TO FIGHT.

Check-Raising Swindlers Said to Have a New Eraser.

OMAHA, March 6.—Startling developments were made in the Union Pacific check-raising swindle today, which are calculated to alarm all corporations paying in checks. The discovery was made that the gang who operated on the Union Pacific have a mode of erasing ink with an acid, which defies the best detectives, and which is guaranteed not to show the slightest presence of acid or other foreign substances. The amount secured by the work of the gang is not known, but it is not as large as at first supposed. The amount is not regarded as of much importance, however, as compared with the new process which is puzzling the company's chemists and detectives. The paper on which the checks are printed has been regarded until now as being absolutely proof against manipulation, but the operations of the expert swindlers shatter the claims of the inventors of the paper that their invention is acid-proof. The checks raised failed to show a single erasure mark, and the amount of the check in figures in the corner, as well as the written amount in the body of the check, was wiped out as completely as if cloth had been used in removing dust from a table-top. What is to be done is the question which is perplexing the minds of the officials at the Union Pacific headquarters to-day.

Fitzsimmons and His Manager.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—Martin Lehmayer, acting as counsel for Charles Glori, to-day secured an injunction against Bob Fitzsimmons and the appointment of a receiver for the Fitzsimmon's show. The company is booked at Kernan's theatre this week. George W. Bife, treasurer of the theatre, was made receiver with instructions to continue the performances, but not to pay Glori or Fitzsimmons any salary. The bill of complaint alleges that the show belongs jointly to Glori and Fitzsimmons and that the latter has ousted the plaintiff from the copartnership. This evening Fitzsimmons stated that he would disband his company next Saturday night, and in that way get rid of Captain Glori. Fitzsimmons was asked if Glori's withdrawal would affect his match with Corbett. He said:

"Not in any way. It is my money that is up with the exception of $750. On account of all my troubles I have been compelled to ask Corbett to grant me a little more time, and he has done so. My money will be forthcoming, and Glori will have nothing to do with it."

Will Revolutionize Iron-Making.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 6.—The invention by George Harley, a foundryman of a process for making malleable iron of excellent quality direct from moulds, has been proved a success at tests made here. Harley claims that his invention will revolutionize iron-making, and this prediction is borne out by the opinion of experts. The discovery is said to surpass in importance that made by Bessemer. A company has been incorporated with $1,000,000 capital. By Harley's process iron is made from an endless furnace with a peculiar method of controlling the admission of air by which a thoroughly molten condition of iron is obtained. It is said that the Bethlehem, Pa., iron men have expressed a willingness to pay $10,000,000 for the invention on proof that it is what it is claimed to be.

Attempt to Tax Indians.

GUTHRIE, O. T. March 6.—The attempt of the authorities of Payne to levy a tax on the Indians who occupy allotments within the county has aroused a troublesome opposition. The red men agreed not to permit any valuation of their belongings to be made last Saturday. This agreement was broken by an Indian, John Amble, and he also gave the assessors information. The other Indians have sworn to kill him by the forms of torture usually applied to traitors among the Indians, and Amble is now under the protection of the whites. This is the first attempt to tax Indians.

May Bring News From the Arctic.

LONDON, March 6.—A letter dated at Kjollefjord, February 24, has reached Hammerfest, Norway, which says that a telegraph inspector at a mountain station between Lebesly and Lanafjord saw a ballon moving in a southward direction. It is believed this may possibly be carrying dispatches from Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer.

THE WORK REVIEWED

That Attempted Rather Than That Accomplished.

LAST OF FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

The Most Notable Feature of the Session Was the Inability of the Two Houses to Agree Upon Important Questions Which Should Have Been Decided.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A review of the work of the last session of the fifty-third congress must necessarily deal more with what was attempted to be done than that which was accomplished, since most of the important business considered has been relegated to the first class. The session has been particularly marked by the inability of the senate and house to agree upon any of the most important problems presented by them.

Congress met December 4 last with one imperative and perennial task, to frame and enact the various appropriation bills. Next in importance was the financial question, for which no definite plan of settlement beyond many free-silver bills and various individual schemes was then in view. Several important bills came over as a heritage from the preceding session. Foremost among those in the house were:

The Nicaragua canal bill, the railroad pooling bill, and the bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads known as the Reilly bill.

The Nicaragua canal project has not been able to secure a hearing in the house. Largely through the enthusiastic efforts of Morgan of Alabama the senate bill was pushed to a vote in that body after protracted debate, and was sent to the house, where the conference committee substituted its own bill, which had been on the calendar throughout the session and which differed in several points from the Morgan bill. The pooling bill was passed by the house early in the session, but the senate refused to consider it by a negative vote of 42 to 24 on the question of consideration. Strong opposition to the Reilly bill was developed in the house, and after a very sharp debate it was recommitted to the committee without instructions.

Several important bills were placed on the calendar of the senate at the beginning of the term, handed down from the long session, when they had been passed by the house. Prominent among them was a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was debated intermittently, but finally sidetracked. Another unsuccessful measure was the anti-option bill. There were also on the senate calendar the four bills the house had sent over to be placed on the free list, sugar, coal, iron and barbed wire, but the attempt to secure consideration of the free sugar bill was negatived by a small majority, and the opposition to the three others was so apparent that they have been allowed to pass into oblivion.

The most interesting chapter of the history of the session is made by the attempt at financial legislation in both houses. These are too well known to require recapitulation. No financial legislation has yet resulted from the host of bills introduced during the session, with more or less weight of authority behind them.

The principal class of legislation accomplished by the short session was that making appropriation for the support of the government. Not a little general legislation was incorporated into the appropriation bills. The bills in the order in which they passed the house were:

For the military academy (West Point), army, pension, fortifications, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, postal, agricultaral, Indian, sundry civil, legislative, executive and judicial, navy and general deficiency.

When the last week of congress began the house had passed all except the general deficiency, and the senate had the last four yet to consider. The pension bill as enacted contained provisions that pensions shall not be paid to non-residents who are not citizens of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service, directing examining surgeons to state the ratings to which they say the applicants are entitled, and fixing the lowest rate of pension at $6 a month. The diplomatic and consular bill increased the salaries of several foreign representatives, and the senate placed in it an amendment authorizing the president to contract for laying a cable between the Hawaiian islands and the United States and to use $500,000 in the work, an amendment which the house refused to accept. The agricultural bill empowered the secretary of agriculture to enforce rules for the inspection of live cattle whose meat is intended for shipment abroad in any form, and regulations to prevent the shipment of condemned carcasses abroad or from one state to another, and fixed heavy penalties for violation of such regulations. Considerable legislation was included in the sundry civil bill, and much more was attempted in the senate by proposed amendments. The completion of several public buildings was provided for in the bill as it passed the house, and sums were added in the senate for new buildings. Another senate amendment provided for the purchase for $150,000 of the site of the Blaine mansion. Provision was also included for the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the department of justice, to be known as the United States penitentiary and maintained for keeping United States prisoners who have heretofore been held in state prisons under contract. The naval bill was notable because of the "new navy" provision for two battleships and six torpedo boats and the increase of the enlisted force by the addition of 1,000 men. The general deficiency bill as reported to the house amounted to $6,159,539. An amendment requested by the secretary of state, to pay Great Britain $425,000 damages for seizures of sealers in Behring sea, was voted down by the house.

The Total Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The total appriations of this congress shows that the aggregate is dangerously near the $500,000,000 mark. The grand total of appropriations, subject to some few changes, is found to be $497,994,604.

HAWAII'S EX-QUEEN.

It Is a Question Whether She Will Be Pardoned or Punished.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Special correspondence from Hawaii says that the president is reported to be wavering between granting the ex-queen her full pardon or letting the sentence stand. It is common talk that Mrs. Dole is interceding for the ex-queen. Indeed, the feeling against the ex-royal lady has decreased so that it is the general nope in the city that she will be pardoned, not because she is not guilty, but on account of her age, ill health, previous misfortunes, and further because she is the only woman mixed up in the affair. Charles B. Wilson, the authorized agent of the ex-queen, says he knows of his own knowledge that not only Honolulu ladies, but men also are making a strong fight for the ex-queen's pardon. Personally he has no doubt that the pardon will be granted. He also says and authorizes the statement that he has advised her not to ask for pardon under any circumstances, but to rely on her letter of abdication solely. The ex-queen has it in her power to do some good among the natives, but it is feared that her natural disposition will prevent her from fully accepting the situation. She may, however, do so, and if she does she will not suffer any hardship at the hands of the government. Her confinement will be at present in the executive building, which was her former palace. She will occupy one of the large and airy rooms formerly used by her and over-looking the fine park surrounding the building.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

Those of the American Board Suspected of Insurgent Designs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—The situation of the missionaries of the American board residing at Amarash is critical. Two of them are British subjects. The governor-general of the province of Alepo declares that he suspects them of insurgent designs, and has ordered their letters opened and sent to Alepo, where they will be examined before delivery. Boxes of food and clothing addressed to them must now be examined by the police of Amarash, despite their already being inspected at Alexandria upon entering the country. The chief of police in Amarash consequently has seized several of such boxes. He also imprisoned the muleteers conveying them. He publicly declared that the missionaries were importing arms and had a large quantity stored, ready for use against the Mohammedans. The bigotry of the ignorant people, already aroused against the Armenians, is now directed against the missionaries. Disaster is possible any moment unless the agitation be checked.

NEBRASKA'S FARMERS.

Five States Will Contribute Seeds for the Drouth-Sufferers.

OMAHA, March 5.—The members of the state relief commission, who went to Chicago and St. Louis to secure seed grain for Nebraska's destitute farmers, returned to-day. The boards of trade in both cities promise to have each county in Missouri and Illinois donate a car of seed. Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana also desire to contribute. It is estimated by Secretary Nason that the five states will contribute not less than 500 cars of seed grain. The commission has made a careful estimate, and it is stated that to plant the land under cultivation in the forty-three drouth-stricken counties would require in the aggregate 5,000,000 bushels. The planting of these lands means, in the event of a crop, the sum of $100,000,000 to the farmers.

Telegraphers Organize.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A number of telegraph operators of this city met at Clarendon hall to-day and organized the American Telegraph Union. There were about 200 operators present. The meeting was called to order by Robert L. Deakers, who made an address advocating government control of the telegraph lines of the country. He was followed by others in the same strain, after which the meeting went into secret session. A committee was then selected from the companies represented at the meeting, viz: The Western Union, Postal Cable Company and the railroad and press wires. This committee after a conference recommended the election of a board of directors composed of nine members, to have general charge of the organizrtion until the national convention should be held. This was agreed to, and the following were elected:

R. L. Deakers, W. O. Eastlake, J. P. Eagen, C. E. Thompson, T. J. Dunn, D. L. Russell, J. J. Whalen, T. J. Cusey and J. S. Newman.

No officers were elected.

The Postoffice Department.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—When Postmaster-General Bissell retires from office he will have nearly cleared up the presidential-postmaster docket. At present there are about thirty offices to be filled before March 4 next. There are now before the senate for confirmation forty-one nominations, and about twenty are so indorsed that there will be no question as to senatorial approval. The principal offices still to be filled are at Cincinnati and Cleveland. About 375 Republican postmasters will hold over until the next congress meets, unless vacancies are caused by deaths or resignations, for during the period extending from March 4, 1891, to the session of congress in the following December this number were appointed.

A Most Complete Tiredness.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Percy G. Chamberlain, a retired captain of the British army, shot and killed himself in his home yesterday. He left a letter addressed "To the coroner or to whomsoever it concerns," in which he said he had no other motive for the act than "a most complete tiredness." He had lived too long, and was very tired. He was unmarried.

The Court Has No Jurisdiction.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The case of Fred G. Hall, the variety actor charged with grand larceny by Charles Beckman, a recent arrival from Victoria, B. C., has been dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Grant's Pass, Or., has 405 boys and 355 girls of school age.

The farmers about Silver Lake, Or., are desirous of establishing a creamery.

The school census in Corvallis, Or., shows 352 females and 316 males; total 668.

An effort is being made to start up the Ocosta, Wash., mill plant that has been idle for a year.

The city council of Seattle has donated $200 to the Salvation army to be used in its labor relief work.

It is proposed to hold an encampment of G. A. R. veterans of Eastern Oregon at Elgin, July 23 and 24.

There are 12,000 sacks of grain in the Monkland district of Sherman county, Or., yet in the farmers' hands.

Four regulars and eight specials are to be dropped from the Spokane police force in the interest of economy.

As soon as the weather is suitable the prisoners in Spokane county, Wash., jail will be set to work on the roads.

The woolen mills at Bandon, Or., are running overtime with orders enough to keep at it all summer. A shortage of wool is threatened.

Many owners of hopyards are putting up the wire system this spring. It costs but little more than poles and lasts for a number of years.

A public wool warehouse and market will be established at Baker City, Or. It will be 60x100 feet, of corrugated iron, on stone foundation.

It is said there is to be a boom in the Althouse mining district this year, and that 150 stamps will be at work in the vicinity of Browntown.

The Heppner, Or., board of trade has appointed a committee to see what can be done to open a road between that city and Parris creek.

A subscription is being taken among the sportsmen of Walla Walla, Wash., for the importation of 400 pairs of bob-white quail to stock that section.

A Tacoma, Wash., firm is making large shipments of eggs to Montana. This is a result of the Eastern blizzards cutting off the supply from that direction.

The business men and farmers of La Center, Amboy, Chelatchie and Yacolt, Wash., are talking of jointly building a good road in that region eighteen miles long.

There is a project on foot to open up a trail and postal route between Grant's Pass and Gold Beach, Or., by way of the junction of Rogue and Illinois rivers. Illahee, Reuben and Leland.

The Salem, Or., postmaster has been directed by the postal department to discharge one carrier from his force. A remonstrance petition is being signed to be forwarded to the postmaster-general.

The telephone system from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene is to be extended to Helena and other Montana points, twenty-five miles of wire being put under ground in crossing the Coeur d'Alenes.

Captain Maltby has sent the Whatcom, Wash., board of trade some samples of Wilson hybrid tobacco raised on his farm at Lynden. This year he and G. L. Ramsdel will raise about ten acres of the Havana variety.

H. B. Williams, Frank Cook et al., have filed articles of incorporation for the American Patriotic Memorial Association of Whatcom, Wash. The object of the association is to furnish gratuitous instruction to the children of soldiers and sailors who served in the war.

The Tacoma, Wash., committee in charge of the army-post matter has decided to report in favor of a half-dozen sites as follows: East Side of American Lake, west side of American Lake, Spanaway Lake, Steilacom site, near Albert Whyte's place, Edison site, near Edison, and Point Defiance.

Olympia people are determined to resent to the utmost the action of Tacoma's newspapers and chamber of commerce in regard to the continuance of work on the capitol, and business men are correspondingly grateful for Seattle's friendliness on what is to Olympia the all-important question.

A compromise has been effected in the affairs of the Aberdeen, Wash., bank, and joint receivers have been appointed by the superior court. In consequence the appeal has been withdrawn, and the receivers are now hard at work endeavoring to straighten out the tangle. The receivers are: J. P. Carson, of Montesano, and Eugene France, of Aberdeen. Both are well-known business men, and depositors can rest satisfied that their interests will be protected in every way possible.

Senator Campbell's bill, which is practically for the relief of the city of Tacoma, Wash., in permitting an extension of the water system, passed the senate, and was immediately transmitted to the house and passed there. Two years ago the city of Tacoma at a special election appropriated $300,000 for the extension of its water system to Pattison springs. These did not have the capacity supposed, and as the money was voted for a special purpose it was impossible to extend the system in any other direction without another vote of the people. The bill is for the purpose of again submitting the matter.

Senator Ide's bill for the relief of the big charter-ridden cities of Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma provides for the amendment of section 10, article 11 of the constitution of the state of Washington, relating to county, city and township organization so as to read as follows: "Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature by general laws shall provide for incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws."