# The Islander.

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## SHOT DOWN LIKE RATS

### Negroes Massacreed on the New Orleans Levee.

### FIRED ON BY WHITE LABORERS

**The Trouble Has Been Brewing For Some Time and Was Caused by the Blacks Taking the Places of the White Screwmen.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The thick fog early this morning was the veil behind which desperate white levee laborers gathered, and which they penetrated with Winchester rifles all aimed at the colored non-union workmen on the ships loading at the docks. The attack was made at points several miles apart, just before the arrival of the police, and as a result there are half a dozen corpses and a dozen or so wounded men.

The police saw the attack, but no arrests were made, they claiming they were too few to cope with the unexpected outbreak. The day before the massacree all was quiet, and the governor saw no grounds for interference; but today the business men are denouncing both the executive and peace officers; the militia is ready to move; an appeal to the federal government has virtually been made, and even the foreign consuls have decided to join in the move for peace at any price.

The causes which led to the trouble have been of long standing, and grew out of the attempt of ship agents and others interested to reduce rates. The white screwmen claim that the colored men, who were given a share of the work under an agreement, made secret cuts and violated the agreement in order to obtain more work and gradually crowd the white men off.

The white association then severed ties with the blacks and refused to work with them, or for men who employed them. The white longshoremen joined the screwmen in this. Since then the steamship lines have been gradually going over to the negroes. Lately, the white screwmen quit work on the lines still loyal to them, stating they would not work until the whole affair was straightened out. Several more lines then took on negro laborers from necessity.

The white union finally determined to retaliate upon the stevedores, by offering to reduce rates and deal with the ships direct. Ships in haste accepted the offer, but the agents stood by the stevedores. The latter offered to pay more than the screwmen asked, but the screwmen refused to deal with them. The agents offered to pay the screwmen their wages and place the stevedores over them as superintendents, but this the screwmen declined. Then the stevedores began importing colored screwmen from Galveston, and the whites, growing desperate, broke loose in riots.

The smoke and fog combined made the scene almost as dark as night. The negroes were on board the ship, and had just raised the tarpaulin of hatch number 2 when the attack was made. They were taken completely by surprise, and their cries were pitiful. Many sought refuge aboard the ship, while some ran down the wharf and made their escape. It is impossible to estimate the number of shots fired, but it is said that there were about 200.

After the bloody work the men hurried off as fast as they had come. The white men came in a body, moving along the levee up town unmolested. After their departure a large number of policemen made their appearance on the scene and cleared the wharf of the large crowd which had gathered.

Mayor Fitzpatrick had hurried to the scene as fast as possible, and was very much disappointed when told that there were no arrests made. The negroes fired upon were in the employ of Stevedore Geddes, of the Harrison line of steamers. It is said that the reason there was not a sufficient force of police on hand when the trouble occurred was that the hour to begin work was 7:30 o'clock and the police had received orders to report at that time.

### INDEMNITY LANDS.

**Secretary Smith Decides in Favor of the Northern Pacific.**

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Smith has rendered an important opinion in a decision affecting the right of railroad companies to select indemnity lands. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company made application to select 21,142 acres of land in the Yakima land district, as indemnity for losses in the Coeur d'Alene reservation, Idaho. This application was denied; first, because the selection was not arranged tract for tract; second, because the right of the company to make good in one state the losses in another is questioned, and the question is also raised as to the right of the company to select indemnity lands occupied as Indian reservations. The company asked for a review and the secretary goes into the matter at considerable length. He holds that the grant to the Northern Pacific was not confined to the state limits, and that selections for indemnity can be made in any state for losses in another, but with the reservation that indemnity must be selected as near the losses as possible. The commissioner is directed to ascertain whether lands are to be obtained nearer Coeur d'Alene than Yakima. He also holds that the losses for an Indian reservation are subject to indemnity. In the matter of selection, tract for tract, the company claims the reservation lands lost had not been surveyed, so such selections could be made in the same way; but the secretary thinks sufficient surveys have been made on the reservation to enable such a selection. The secretary quotes opinions by Attorney-General Garland and Secretary Vilas in support of his findings.

**New English Battleships.**

LONDON, March 14.—In the house today Civil Lord of the Admiralty Robertson said: "Since the beginning of 1894 seven battleships have been started in the course of construction in England, one in France and none in Russia.

### FIRED FROM AMBUSH.

**Colorado Miners Avenge a Saloon Man's Death.**

PUEBLO, Colo., March 14.—A special from Walsenburg, a small town fifty-six miles south of Pueblo, says: A mob in ambush at 7:30 this evening fired on a wagon containing nine Italians who are charged with fatally beating A. J. Hixon, a saloon-keeper at Rouse, a mining camp six miles from Walsenburg, Sunday last. Four of the Italians and the wagon-driver were killed. The prisoners who had been lodged in the Walsenburg jail were taken to the coroner's inquest at Rouse this afternoon. At the conclusion of the session the prisoners were loaded into a wagon and started back to jail. At Bear creek, a region where there is much underbrush, half a mile from Walsenburg, the crack of a score of rifles, presumably in the hands of miners, rang out. Four of the prisoners whose names cannot be learned on account of the excitement, were instantly killed. Joe Welby, a young American boy, was driving the wagon and was also killed. The officers returned the fire, which lasted for several minutes. The most intense excitement reigns.

Walsenburg and Rouse are both off the main line of the railroad, and attempts to secure further details have failed, because the telegraph offices are not open at night.

The work of the mob was done to avenge a peuliarly brutal crime. At 7 o'clock Monday morning two men en route to work at Rouse discovered A. J. Hixon, proprietor of a saloon, in a dying condition about an eighth of a mile from his place of business. Hixon had been struck on the back of the head with a blunt weapon and was unconscious. He expired within an hour.

Some days ago T. J. Brewer, pit boss of the Rouse mine, imported a trained bloodhound, which was promptly summoned. The animal rushed away on the trail, and within ten minutes seized a table leg in the rear of a saloon half a mile distant. Upon examination blood was found on this leg. The dog then proceeded to the saloon door, and two men, Lorenzo Danino and Jobatto Antonio, were discovered therein, exhibiting considerable anxiety to get away. Two more men, Pete Rosotta and Frank Anrico, were arrested in a cabin near by. Admissions of knowledge of the murder were secured from two of them on their arrest, and later they divulged the names of seven others, who were with them, and charged Lorenzo Danino with the murder. Two of the parties had started south. The officers were quickly in the saddle, and all of them were under arrest by 4 P. M. Threats of lynching Danino were indulged in during the day, and quite a number of men were scattered along the route to Walsenburg, but it was thought there was scarcely a possibility violence would be attempted.

Hixon was rather popular with the American miners, and general indignation prevails. He was an Arkansan, late of Texas, and was 36 or 38 years of age. He was supposed to have returned from Walsenburg on horseback about 10 P. M., and to have been attacked unawares. The incentive of the murder is a problem, as Hixon was not of an aggresssive or quarrelsome disposition.

### PERILS OF THE SEA.

**Particulars of the Loss of the Bark Sarah S. Ridgeway.**

VICTORIA, B. C., March 14.—The steamer Miowera brings the following story: Survivors of the wreck of the American bark Sarah S. Ridgeway, 836 tons, belonging to Philadelphia, bound from Newcastle to Singapore with coal, reached Bundabeerg February 10. They comprise Captain N. Spjorgren, his wife, officers and crew, numbering eleven. The vessel made a splendid run until January 25, when she encountered a terrible cyclone, lasting four days without cessation. Three of the crew were washed away and drowned. The wind defied all the efforts of the men on deck. Men lashed to the wheel worked splendidly until forced by falling masts to abandon their post. On the 29th the wind abated, when the bark went ashore on Belona shoals, in 21:59 south, 435 miles northeast of Burnet heads. The master stood by until February 5, when finding that the erection of jury masts or effecting repairs would be impossible, he and the crew took to the boats with provisions and water. In this way they arrived at Bundabeerg in an utterly destitute condition. Albert Restols, a seaman, is suffering from a broken leg, the mast having fallen on him. He was conveyed to a hospital, and is now in a precarious state. The bark was uninsured, and was only abandoned when aid had become valueless. The names of those drowned are Albert Scruter and Harry Bailer, seamen, and Charles Olsten, carpenter.

### TERMS OF PEACE.

**A Statement of What Is Said to Be Agreed Upon.**

WASHINGTON, March 14.—As a result of the negotiations between Minister Dun in Japan and Minister Denby in China, the terms of the peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are now known with little short of exactness. As understood in official circles they are as follows:

First—The treaty between Japan and China has ceased to exist by reason of war, but on the renewal of peace the new treaty will give Japan extra territorial jurisdiction in China, but the latter country will surrender the extra territorial jurisdiction she formerly held in Japan.

Second—There will be no extension of Japanese territory on the mainland of Asia, but the island of Formosa, a Chinese possession lying off the coast, will be permanently ceded to Japan.

Third—The Japanese will, by treaty, be granted the right to continue the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei, the two great naval stations leading to the gulf of Pe Chi Li, for a term of years.

Fourth—The claim of China that Corea is a dependency of hers shall be forever relinquished, and Corea shall henceforth be independent.

Fifth—The cash indemnity to be paid by China will not exceed $250,000,000 in gold.

## TO HANG BY THE NECK

### Sentence Passed Upon Hayward at Minneapolis.

### TIME FIXED AT THREE MONTHS

**The Condemned Man Is Reconciled to the Inevitable and Now Fully Expects to Hang, Still Protesting His Innocence.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 13.—Harry T. Hayward came into court to-day in the same leisurely, calm manner that has characterized his demeanor throughout the trial, and surveyed the crowd coolly while his handcuffs were being removed. Judge Smith agreed to examine the grounds urged for a new trial by March 28. He said he had no doubt whatever that the verdict was a just and righteous one, and while he did not believe in capital punishment, it was his painful duty to pass sentence in accordance with the law.

"The sentence of this court," he continued, "is that you be taken hence to the county jail, and there confined until after a period of three months' time, and that you then be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until dead."

Harry listened calmly and sat down without the slightest show of feeling. As he left the courtroom for the jail, "Hang him!" "Take him to the gallows!" "Yah-h-h murder!" and similar cries greeted him. There was no attempt at violence though. All that had been well looked after, and there would have been prompt action in case anything of the kind had been attempted. A moment later Harry Hayward was again in his cell with the death watch doing duty at the door. Hayward accepts the inevitable and expects to be hanged. He said to-day:

"Hanging is not the worst, by a good deal. It is nothing compared to the stigma that a hanged man leaves behind him. I am innocent, but I have been convicted. That tells the story so far as I am concerned now. I shall be hanged beyond a doubt in my own mind, but I shall go to the scaffold as I went to-day to my sentence. I have no faith in the result of a new trial. The evidence as put in by the state is too strong against me. Oh, no, it's all over but the final ceremony. I fully expect to be hanged."

"Have you no hope at all in your mind?"

"Well, there is the shadow of a chance, but it is scarcely more than a shadow. The perpetrators of this crime concealed their tracks well, and I have but one hope that the truth will come out. If Blixt is sentenced to death he will confess to the truth and exonerate me. Of this I feel that it is but the vaguest possibility. He might not do it, but I think he would. Oh, no, I have no confession to make other than that I am tired of this reviling and parading. I expect no new trial; hope nothing from it if I get one, and expect to be executed according to law. Good afternoon."

### OPPOSES THE BONDS.

**The Issue of $17,000,000 Is Contested in San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The amicable suit to determine the validity of the Market-street bonds has been complicated by the attitude of George H. Whittell, one of the stockholders, who opposes the consolidation of street railways, for the extension of which the $17,000,000 bonds were issued. Whittell's attorney charged that the suit was not genuine, and that the railroad company and the bondholders were in collusion with I. W. Hellman, president of the Nevada bank, and other capitalists, who agreed to take a million dollars' worth of the bonds if the supreme court approves of the recent consolidation. Hellman explained his amicable suit by affirming that the margin of profit in purchasing corporate bonds is small, and that attacks made by genuine stockholders, who think they have a genuine grievance, are not frequent; but that often such attack is made by professional stockholders, who purchase a few shares merely for the sake of taking advantage of some flaw or defect which accident or inadvertence has caused to exist in the proceedings for the authorization and issuance of the bonds; that litigation over such attacks, if it occurs, usually eats up whatever margin of profit there would otherwise be in the investment. So, as a measure of ordinary business prudence, the suit was brought to determine positively the liability of the stockholders issuing the bonds. The insertion of the value of the Central Railroad company stock was the point on which the stockholders divided, Whittell wishing it placed at $500,000. Attorney Robert Y. Hayne, in an affidavit filed with the supreme court, says:

"George Whittell admitted that his shares of stock in the Central Railroad Company were only worth $1,000, but agreed, if he were paid $10,000 for them, he would make no further opposition to the proceedings. After upbraiding him for such conduct I left the room."

The bondmakers and bondtakers then tried to drop Whittell from the case as intervenor, but he brought suit on his own account, and is now wedged among those who are trying to settle the matter in a friendly fashion. The stockholders who have objected to the consolidation will thus have a representation through him.

**The Unknown Kentucky Plague.**

ASHLAND, Ky., March 13.—Latest reports from Floyd county, brought by a local traveling salesman just returned, are not at all encouraging for the early suppression of the strange malady that is raging in the Mud river country. It has become so violent the physicians of the surrounding towns refuse to visit the victims. The deathroll has exceeded fifty already, and the disease is on the increase. The disease, instead of being smallpox resembles cholera, except that it chokes the victim to death, beginning in the stomach and rising to the throat. In almost every case it has been fatal, the victims seldom living three days after the attack.

### ANOTHER WINGED BOAT.

**A Welch Seaman Who Thinks He Has Solved Aerial Navigation.**

NEW YORK, March 13.—Johann Alfred Jonasson, a seaman, about 25 years old, displayed behind barred doors in George Hansen's boarding house, No. 17 Hamilton street, yesterday, a flying machine which he claims will solve the problem of aerial navigation. Jonasson got his idea while bound on the British ship Celtahaum from Cardiff, Wales, to Cape Town, South Africa, when watching a a flock of sea gulls. He had finished the rough outlines of an aerial ship when he reached England again. He made an effort to launch his scheme there, but was laughed at by all. He came to this country eighteen months ago, but discouraged by the ridicule heaped upon him even by his own countrymen, he finally shipped for the West Indies. Returning last week he began work on his model behind locked doors and labored daily to complete his flying machine. The model is shaped like a boat and is 6¼ feet long. The frame and top are covered with canvas. In the top in front of the seat of the navigator are two skylights by which he can see. In the bow there is a wheel with a shaft to a stern and bow propeller. The operator with the right hand revolves the propellers, while with the left he works a wheel which makes the wings move like those of a bird. The wings are to be 16 feet long, with rounded ends. The rudder is made of canvas, is 10 feet long and shaped like the tail of a bird. It is 8 feet wide at the outer end.

Jonasson says he will shortly make an ascension from a prominent place in this city. Several captains have asked him to use their ship decks for the purpose. The inventor has great confidence in his idea.

### MANY WERE STARVING.

**The Supplies Sent to Newfoundland Were Badly Needed.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 13.—The goods for the relief of the suffering poor of St. John's, which were brought here by the steamer Grand Lake from Boston a few days ago, have all been landed and stored free of cost, and were being distributed to-day. The opinion of the committee in charge of the distribution is that the quality of the goods was never excelled in St. John's. The amounts for distribution in other places are being carried to their destination by the railroad company free of cost. The number of destitute families in St. John's is increasing daily, and the reports from outposts are to the effect that the people in many localities are in utter destitution. A dispatch from a small settlement on the southwest coast signed by the parish priest was received here to-day, stating that forty families were starving there and there was nothing to give them. The dispatch also asked that assistance be sent them immediately. This same condition exists in nearly all the eastern districts. About 2,800 families in St. John's and its suburbs are in distress and are being assisted by the relief committee as much as possible. At a meeting of the clerical relief committee held to-day resolutions of thanks to the good people of Boston and of New England were unanimously adopted for their haste in replying to the appeal for assistance from this place with such a magnificent donation of food which was so badly needed.

### MADE A SENSATION.

**The French Navy Must Be Much Increased.**

LONDON, March 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says that M. Lockroy made a vigorous attack in the chamber of deputies to-day upon the administration of the French navy, comparing the English and French navies much to the detriment of the French fleet. The chamber evidenced its distrust of the admiralty and its sympathy with the speaker. The Post correspondent says Lockroy made a sensation in parliamentary circles, and that doubtless the government will be compelled to add to the naval programme, owing to the feeling that Russia's friendship cannot be retained unless the combined fleets be equal to the English navy.

**The Oregon's Side Armor Tested.**

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The navy department has accepted 315 tons of Harveyized nickel steel armor, nearly half of the side armor for the battleship Oregon, made by the Carnegie Steel Company, as the result of a trial of an 18-inch plate at Indian head to-day. The plate received two shots from a 12-inch gun. The first was sent at a velocity of 1,046 feet per second and smashed to pieces on the face of the plate, which was scaled a little at the point of contact but was not cracked. The second shot had a velocity of 1,926 feet. This penetrated nine inches and then broke up, but it cracked the plate from top to bottom. The plate, however, was pronounced to be of good quality.

**An Old Game Successfully Played.**

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 13.—A number of young men have been buncoed by an old swindle. They answered an advertisement offering a position at $20 a week, with the proviso that they deposit $100 cash as guarantee of good faith. They were to go to work this morning for the "Morgan & Miller Pacific Real Estate Company," which opened offices here a week ago. To-day members of the firm cannot be found, having departed after fleecing several victims.

**Insurance Compact a Monopoly.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The Continental insurance case was resumed in Judge Morrow's court this morning. Mr. Delmar, for the prosecution, made his final arguments. He touched upon the scope of purpose of the underwriters. He declared that the intent of this board was to obtain a monopoly of the insurance business of this coast, and when this was done rates of insurance would be fixed regardless of the wishes of the people. It was the sole object of this company to drive from the field all competition.

**The Czar to Be Crowned.**

VIENNA, March 13.—It is reported here that the coronation of the czar will take place in Moscow in the latter half of May.

## WHAT IT HAS DONE

### The Work of the Late Dockery Commission.

### A SAVING TO THE GOVERNMENT

**Actual Annual Reductions in Government Expenditures Over a Half Million Dollars, and Will Continue So for a Number of Years.**

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A review of the work done by the Dockery joint commission of congress, created for the purpose of inquiring into and examining the status of the law governing the executive departments, has been printed. The greater number of the recommendations of the commission so far have been put into practical operation, and have been from time to time made public. The review shows that the entire cost of the commission aggregated $41,245, while the actual annual reductions in government expenditures made as a result of its work amount to $607,591. The review continues:

"The reduction is not for the time being only, but will continue through each of the coming years. The members of the commission, however, feel that the expedition of public business and added security to the government in its methods of accounting under the new systems inaugurated would have fully justified its existence, even if there had been no diminution in expenses."

A census of the departments held at the direction of the commission discloses the fact that in the executive government and its establishments at the national capital there are employed 17,999 persons, and of this number 11,667 are employed in the eight executive departments, and 5,637 by the department of labor, the civil service commission and the fish commission, which are under the civil service law; 8,207 are of the class subject to competitive examination preliminary to appointment, and 3,243 of them entered the service after such examination, and of the whole number employed 5,165 have from one to nine relatives each in the government service at Washington.

The commission also reported a concurrent resolution, which provided for the enrolling of congressional acts by printing, which received the approval of both houses. The commission says its value from the standpoint of both accuracy and economy is illustrated by the fact that not a single error has occurred under the system up to this time. Much space is given to a recital of the benefits which the review asserts have been accomplished as a result of the commission's work, and subsequently incorporated in a bill approved by the president July 31, 1894. The estimated annual saving resulting from this reform is put at $237,430. The recommendations made by the commission and not acted on relate among other things to the reorganization of the office of supervising architect, contested land cases, repeal of the land-contest act, transfer of duties of receivers of land offices, public surveys, abolition of the office of solicitor of internal revenue, bonds of government officials, checking of money orders, abolition of naval officers at all ports and the establishment of a substitute therefor in New York, and writing official letters. These reforms, the commission estimates, would effect an annual saving of $449,929.

### ORGANIZED LABOR.

**Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association's Officers Elected.**

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, of which Charles Booty was elected president at the last meeting, met this evening with 400 present. The new constitution was adopted. The most important feature is the omission of anything which may be construed as countenancing strikes. The remaining officers were provided for to-night by the election of J. J. Carroll, treasurer; H. H. Rumbold, chairman of the board of directors; John Reston and William Burns, of Chicago, members of the board of directors.

Corresponding Secretary Cusick lives in Chicago, in which city headquarters of the order are located.

THE STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 12.—At a largely attended meeting of the striking shoeworkers to-day a motion to declare the strike off was carried. All operatives who have been on strike against the contract system are free to return to work to-morrow, and those whose places are not already taken by non-union employes will probably be taken back on the same condition existing previous to the strike.

AFTER TWO MONTHS' IDLENESS.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 12.—The Bethlehem Iron Company to-day notified 1,000 steelworkers to report to-morrow, when operations in the steel works will resume after two months' idleness. Work will begin on a 1,000-ton order of rails for a Georgia railroad.

**New Mining Contrivance.**

GOLDENDALE, Wash., March 12.—Albert Baker, a young mechanic of Goldendale, has recently invented a placer mining machine. It is built with wheels within the tubular connection from the wire sieves to the quicksilver amalgam. It requires about six miner's inches of water to run it to such an extent that it will require the steady effort of three good shovelers to supply the feedhead. When the machine has been set in position it has the appearance of an old-time fan mill. Scores of eager spectators, many old coast miners, within the past week, have viewed the machine working in the black sands on the Little Klickitat, at a point within a stone's throw of Goldendale.

**Hydraulic Mining in California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—News that the California debris commission has been refused an appropriation sufficient to enable it to continue its work for much longer than four or five months has caused a big influx of petitions for the resumption of hydraulic mining in various northern counties, and the commissioners have plenty of work on hand. The 18th instant eight applications to resume hydraulic mining will be heard.

### FIGHTING IN PANAMA.

**Revolutionary Forces Repulsed by Federal Troops.**

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Herald's Panama special cable says: Advices were received here late last night of the landing of an armed expedition and desperate battle at Bocas del Toro. The rebel expedition came from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and was led by the notorious Mexican revolutionary inciter, Catarina Garza. He had with him as lieutenants Pereira Castro, Sifonor More and others. An attack was made on the quartel at 4 o'clock in the morning and the fighting was continued until 6 o'clock. It is reported Garza was killed by Lieutenant Lopez, who in turn was killed by the rebels. The reports received here indicate that many were killed on both sides. Reinforcements were sent from Panama at midnight on an express train. They left the train at Colon and there embarked on a steamer and were hurried to Bocas del Toro. It is also reported that fifty men were landed at Bocas del Toro from the United States cruiser Atlanta. Governor Arango has issued a decree declaring the department of Panama in a state of siege. The functions of the civil courts have been suspended.

The steamer Premier, which arrived at Colon from Cartagena yesterday, brought many political prisoners, who have been lodged in jail. A further consignment of arms and ammunition has been received from New York.

NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following cable was received by Secretary Herbert today, dated at Colon:

"A slight engagement has taken place resulting in the defeat of the revolutionary forces. The Atlanta has landed a force to protect American interests at or near the neighborhood of Borcas del Toro, Colombia."

RUMOR UNFOUNDED.

MANAGUA, March 12.—Officials of the British legation state there is absolutely no truth in reports in the firing on an American vessel by a British ship.

### MEXICO THREATENED.

**Another Ancient Volcano Reported in Eruption.**

CORDOBA, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 12.—The peak of Orizaba, an ancient volcano, is in a state of eruption. The signs of disturbance began to manifest themselves last Sunday night, and have increased in force constantly since. The volcano is now vomiting poisonous gases, and thick volumes of smoke are emitted from a hundred apertures in its wreat maw. The earth for a hundred miles around is shaken perceptibly with subterranean vibrations. Great alarm is manifested in the cities of Cordoba, Orizaba, Kalapa and the dozens of small villages scattered within the scope of the strange and interesting phenomenon. The shocks as yet have not been of a serious nature, and no damage from them has been reported. The rim of the crater glows like fire, and the thick gases rolling down the mountain sides have set aflame the grass and vegetation clothing the sides to the summit, which adds to the density of the smoke and the grandeur of the spectacle.

For the public safety the governor of the state will soon name a commission of scientists to make all the investigation into the eruption possible, and to make recommendations looking to the protection of inhabitants of neighboring villages. The present eruption is in the heart of the best improved land in Mexico. The coffee plantations are not yet thought to be in danger, nor will they be unless a heavy fall of ashes occurs, which is not considered probable. Masses are being said in all the churches of the locality to ward off the impending danger.

### EFFECT OF FEE'S DECISION.

**An Unsatisfactory State of Affairs Existing at Pendleton.**

PENDLETON, Or., March 12.—Umatilla county had an addition to its citizenship of 1,000 Indians Saturday, when Judge Fee rendered his decision. The effect, no doubt, if sustained by the higher courts, is to remove all restrictions from them excepting in handling their lands, which were allotted under conditions. The Indian chiefs who were under arrest for resisting a United States officer, were immediately released and a council called at Young Chief's camp, fifteen miles above the agency, of all Indians, to consider matters. Near the agency Captain Richard camped with troop D, of the Fourth cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, accourted for heavy services. Agent Harper says:

"I called the troops because Judge Fee's decision removes all my authority over the Indians. No power now exists to prevent the Indians becoming intoxicated and endangering the lives of all on the reservation. They are now free to follow their natural inclinations and drift back to savagery."

A radical change in the relation of Indians to the people of this county renders some people timid. There are expressions of fear that dire results will follow. The Indian agent under the new regime can merely rent the Indians' land to the whites. The Indian court is done away with. Indian policemen have been discharged and the state courts have complete and sole jurisdiction.

**A Clever Forger Caught.**

DULUTH, Minn., March 12.—Detectives arrested a man to-day who is said to be one of the cleverest forgers in the country. His name is variously given as Arthur F. Hudson, J. S. Dodge, Frederick L. Raymond and William L. Adams. The man's operation's are said to have extended from Washington, D. C., where he was in jail for a time, to San Francisco, and he has visited St. Joseph, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Milwaukee and other places in his career.

**The Lexow Indictments.**

NEW YORK, March 12.—The World says this morning that District Attorney Fellows is authority for the statement that the oyer and terminer grand jury will report to Justice Ingraham this morning and file fifty or sixty indictments, which, it is understood, will deal with the police department only and the returns of the Lexow committee's investigations.

## 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.**

Ashland's schools cost $800 a year.

Nehalem, Or., is to have a church built by popular subscription.

The spring run of salmon has begun jumping already in Rogue river.

Spokane county, Wash., issued $24,063 in warrants during February.

Fall wheat is reported in excellent condition in the vicinity of Walla Walla, Wash.

Walla Walla's council has voted to resume the use of the electric light system recently discontinued.

The steamer Alcatras is unloading fifty tons of track iron at Marshfield, Or., for the Coos bay railroad.

Whatcom, Wash., reduced its debt $8,000 in January and February. Its city warrants now bring 95 cents.

The state university students are collecting the native flowering plants of Oregon and putting them out in the campus.

The Japanese government has been asked for an appropriation of a sum equaling $18,000 for the establisment of a consulate at Tacoma.

The new game law of Oregon is received with much favor in the mountain districts of Linn county, especially the feature prohibiting the use of hounds, and the prospect of relief is grateful.

The New Whatcom, Wash., Commercial Club has begun to stir itself to secure the proposed military post for Bellingham bay. Tacoma and Seattle have been actively at work for several weeks.

Mining in the Swauk, Wash., district will begin much earlier this season than usual. It is feared that the water supply will be short, and the miners will make every moment of the time count as long as it lasts.

A "bonus company," intent upon securing railroad connection for the town, has been formed at Port Townsend, Wash. Officers have been chosen, and the prospect for securing a bonus adequate to the needs is considered excellent.

The case of the Oregon National bank of Portland against J. D. Gardner, of Seattle, and others is on trial before Judge Parker in the superior court at Tacoma. It is on a $4,500 note and comes up on a change of venue from Judge Osborn's court, Seattle.

It cost a little over $14,000 to run the city of Spokane, Wash., during the month of February aside from the money expended on the new waterworks. Salaries of course formed the principal item, but amounted to less than usual—not quite $10,000. For this month the salary list should be still lighter owing to the reduction of the police force.

It is reported at Everett, Wash., that Mr. Rockefeller and President Hill, of the Great Northern, are likely to unite their forces in a strong combination at Everett under which the Pacific steel barge works will build four large steamers for the Pacific coast business of the Great Northern. While this would be equivalent to a money bonus of $1,500,000 for Mr. Hill, it would mean great prosperity for the barge works and the distribution of a large amount of money.

The Tacoma Clearing-House Association has petitioned the chamber of commerce to use its influence with merchants and business men, to the end that they accept British Columbia coin at par, in conformity with the action of associated banks agreeing to do likewise. The petition points out that British Columbia buys annually on this side of the line $3,000,000 worth of products, and says the merchants should join with banks in encouraging this trade.

C. B. Wright, the Philadelphia millionaire, has offered Joshua Pierce $5,000 to secure him an option on the water and light plants he sold Tacoma, Wash., two years ago for nearly $2,000,000. Some of the citizens have thought the price paid him was too much, and as a result a $1,000,000 damage suit against Mr. Wright is now pending in the superior court. His offer has been referred to the city authorities. The option asked is to give him sixty days in which to purchase the plant for the price he received.

The surveys for that portion of the Columbia & Red Mountain railroad in Washington are now nearly completed. The road was recently incorporated to build an extension of the Spokane Falls & Northern into the mines in the southern part or British Columbia. D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad, has for a year or two been endeavoring to secure a charter for a road. He has now gone to Ottawa and expects to have no difficulty in securing a Canadian charter from the Dominion government. The portion of the road located in Washington will be about eight miles long, the line beginning at Northport, on the Columbia river, the present northern terminus of the Spokane Falls & Northern. This part of the road will be built during the coming season. No contracts have yet been given out. The line in British Columbia will make the total length of the road about twenty miles.

Since it was first known that the deaf mute school was to be moved five miles out of Salem, Or., objections have been vigorously urged by many friends of the institution, and notwithstanding a farm has been purchased and buildings erected at a total cost of $26,000 the deaf mutes may not be moved to the new building. Since their visit to the reform school Superintendent Irwin and Secretary Kincaid have expressed themselves as doubtful of the propriety of having the mutes so far from the city. It is said the new building can be used as a girls' department of the reformatory, being only one half mile away, or, as suggested by Mr. Irwin, it could be converted into an institute for the feeble-minded, thus relieving the large number now crowded into the insane asylum. The deaf mutes and blind schools are now located near together, and the superintendent thinks it would be a matter of economy to keep them where they are and reduce the number of state employes by combining the management of the two.