The Islander.

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TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Events of the Day in a Condensed Form.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Items of Importance From Domestic and Foreign Sources—Cream of the Dispatches.

Irving Fleming committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, at Woodburn, Or.

Bill Nye, the famous humorist, died at his home in Asheviille, N. C., from a paralytic stroke.

Daniel Galencia, residing near Spokane, killed himself by shooting himself through the heart.

The entire family of Jacob Jacodi was asphyxiated in his farmhouse, near Niles Center, Ill., by gas from a coal stove.

The president has signed the bill extending the operation of mineral land laws to the north half of the Colville Indian reservation.

A large amount of spurious coin in the shape of 50-cent and $1 pieces has been found to be in circulation at Wenatchee, Wash.

At a meeting of Irish-Americans held in New York, resolutions were adopted demanding the release of all political prisoners confined in English jails.

E. R. Campbell, ex-clerk of the United States district court, was shot and killed by his son, Robert Campbell, in Nashville, Tenn. Young Campbell has been regarded as mentally unsound.

Seven people were asphyxiated, one fatally hurt by jumping from a window, and five others more or less injured by fire in the residence of James R. Arminger, a prominent jeweler of Baltimore, Md.

At Seney, Mich., four men were killed and seven seriously injured by a steam log-hauler at a lumber camp. The engine became uncontrollable and ran down the road at full speed, catching the men before escape was possible.

Another big gun has reached the Presidio in San Francisco. It was hauled to the top of the ridge back of Fort Point. This is the second 30-ton rifle to be added to the Fort Point battery and completes the trio ordered for this coast several years ago.

A London special says the Natal Times claims to have the best authority for the statement that the South African republic will, on the fifteenth anniversary of the Boer victory over the British under General Colley at Majuba hill, proclaim its independence.

The great tailors' strike, which has been in force several weeks in many cities in Germany, has been ended by the employers granting a 12½ per cent increase of wages. The seamstresses' strike, a movement allied to the tailors' strike, is also on the eve of a settlement.

Arthur C. Newsan, the former British magistrate at Cedros, Trinidad, who was arrested in Brooklyn, July 7, last, charged with having embezzled about £100,000 belonging to the British government, has been acquitted after two trials, and has been set at liberty.

The monitor Monadnock has been formally placed in commission at Mare-island navy yard, San Francisco. The Monadnock was commenced twelve years ago, and has dragged along at intervals. Navy officers say she is now a most powerful battleship and able to hold her own against anything that floats.

State Senator Guy, of New York, has prepared a bill which will be presented to the legislature very soon which authorizes the city to purchase and remove the Edgar Allen Poe cottage. The bill provides for an appropriation of $50,000, which sum, it is estimated, will cover all expenses.

The Chicago Post's Washington special says that on authoirty of a gentleman who enjoys the president's confidence as fully as any one, the statement is made that if congress adjourns without currency legislation along the lines suggested by Mr. Cleveland, he will call a special session and force the issue upon the country as being the one question of paramount importance.

James Fitzgerald was hanged at St. Louis for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Nessens, on the night of November 24, 1893. The rope broke and the victim lay struggling on the ground beneath the gallows. The doctors found Fitzgerald still conscious. Stimulants were given and he revived. A new rope was sent for and an hour later the sick and trembling, but very nervy victim, was again taken to the scaffold. This time there was no hitch.

Under the new postal appropriation bill the secret inspection of letter carriers by special agents will be stopped. The bill provides instead, that there shall be thirty additional postoffice inspectors, who shall be assigned to the free delivery service exclusively. While these men will be nominally under the authority of the fourth assistant postmaster-general, they will be subject to the orders of the first assistant and the superintendent of the free delivery service. They will devote their time exclusively to the inspection of the free-delivery service, and will pursue the same methods pursued by the special agents.

The secretaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the American Baptist Publication Society and the American Baptist Educational Society, acting under the advice and authority of their respective boards, at a meeting held in Philadelphia, unanimously voted that it is impracticable to hold the anniversaries in May in Portland, Or., according to the previous arrangement and announcement. The recent destruction by fire of the Baptist Publication Society building in Philadelphia is given as one reason. An invitation to hold the anniversary at Asbury Park, commencing May 20, has been accepted.

At Ellis island, in New York harbor, the immigration committee of the house will take evidence bearing on the administration of existing immigration laws. The committee will witness the landing of two shiploads of immigrants. A general consultation on the subject of immigration and the classs of immigrants will be held with the government inspectors at Ellis island and with a view to learning more about the workings of the existing laws. It is generally conceded that if any immigration law is passed by the present congress it will be the Lodge bill now pending before the senate, which provides for a strict educational test, in addition to the restriction of present laws.

A man and a boy 20 years old, were lynched by a mob in Wichita, Kan., for bank robbery and murder.

Gold has been discovered in City Creek canyon, within the city limits of Salt Lake City. Assays are reported running as high as $500 in gold and $40 in silver per ton.

Senator Dubois says the silver Republicans of the Northwest will permit no tariff legislation in this congress or any other that does not recognize free silver, and the same issue will be raised in the St. Louis convention.

Five hundred lithographers struck in New York to enforce the recognition of their organization and the abolition of the piecework system. The action of the New York branch is expected to precipitate strikes forthwith in all large cities.

Rolla O. Heikes, of Dayton, O., champion target shot of the world, made another senastional record in an exhibition in Indianapolis. He broke 100 targets, continuous shooting, in 4 minutes and 20 seconds, which makes a new world's record.

A movement of ice in the Mississippi carried away 180 feet of the draw span of the government bridge in Davenport, Ia., which was supported by trestle work, while undergoing repairs. The bridge was a heavy double-decker used by the Rock Island railway.

The withdrawal of Commander and Mrs. Booth from the Salvation Army has created a commotion in the Philadelphia branch of the army. The soldiers are aroused and talk of enlisting in a big secession from European headquarters is heard in every Salvation hall in that city.

In a fit of rage Jacob Dietzel, of Chicago, aged 68, shot his daughter, Mrs. Henry Obner, and then himself, inflicting fatal wounds. He was once in prosperous circumstances, but of late has been dependent upon his children for support, and their frequent complaints, it is said, were the cause of the crime.

It is reported in Constantinople that February 14, the first day of the Ramadan festival, the Turks surrounded the Armenian quarter in Marsovan and ordered the Armenians to accept Islam. Five hundred of them agreed to do so, but 150 recalcitrants were killed. A fresh series of massacres is reported in the Sivas and Kharpoot districts.

The Paris Politique Coloniale publishes an alleged telegram from the French consular agent in Brazil, reporting that conflicts have taken place in the disputed territory of Amapa, between French Guiana and Brazil. It is added the French troops half destroyed Amapa after losing 100 killed and wounded, including four officers.

Clyde Fogle, a member of the junior class in the university of Oregon, has received the second prize offered by the American Institute of Sacred Literature for excellence in New Testament Greek. All the colleges of the world were represented in this competition. Mr. Fogle has received all his instruction in Greek in the University of Oregon. The value of the prize is $50.

Goerge Grant, a pioneer resident of Grass Valley, Cal., 70 years of age, was blown up by giant powder. He was using the powder to blow up some willows and leaned over to see why it did not go off, when he got the full charge in the face. One eye was blown out and the other badly injured, his lip was terribly lacerated and his left arm badly injured. He will probably survive.

Havana advices aver that the Cubans will retaliate on the Spaniards for their slaughter of suspects by using dynamite. A manifesto signed by the Cuban revolutionary party has been found scattered through Havana setting forth that from five to ten of the suspects confined in the Caballas were being shot nightly, and that the Cubans would retaliate by destroying Spanish residences and places of business by dynamite.

United States District Attorney H. V. Johnson has filed a suit in the United States court against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and about 2,000 holding lands under titles obtained from that company, asking for the cancellation of patents to about 10,000 acres, or the payment to the United States of $2,000,000. The land comprises portions of the business section of Denver, Greeley, Fort Collins and Loveland, Colo. It is alleged that the lands in question have been exempted from the original patents as they were already subject to claims under the homestead and pre-emption laws.

A MODEL INSTITUTION

The Washington State Reform School.

TRAINING JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Taste for Agriculture and Horticulture Engendered Into the Minds of Wayward Youths.

Located on an easy elevation, about a mile north of the city of Chehalis, are the beautiful grounds and white buildings of the Washington State Reform School. The establishment of the school grew out of a recommendation made by a grand jury to Judge Hanford, in Seattle, October 10, 1889, urging the necessity for a home for juvenile offenders. L. F. Compton, deceased, of Seattle, will long be remembered for his zeal in behalf of the establishment of the institution.

The school was opened June 10, 1891, and Major Henry Oliver, of Tacoma, was the first superintendent, acting until August, 1891. At this date Professor Thomas P. Westendorf and Mrs. Westendorf took charge of the school and have made it a model institution.

PROF. THOMAS P. WESTENDORF.

There are seven buildings on the grounds for the accommodation of the officers and inmates, and a farm in connection is worked by the boys, who thus become practical farmers. In this line the trustees believe they are conserving the best interests of those under their care by encouraging the development of a taste for agriculture, horticulture, dairying and kindred subjects in the minds of the boys, and at the same time rendering the institution nearer self-sustaining. Through the aid of the boys the forest has given way to symmetrical terraces and lawns and the lands have become fruitful. All the clothing, shoes and stockings worn by the boys are made by themselves, and thus a big bill of expense saved the state. Almost all the minor improvements about the place are done by the boys, who are kept in healthy condition of mind and body by the rotation of exercises in the field, workshops, schoolroom and play ground. Boys are employed in subordinate positions of trust and allowed small salaries in some cases. They are not paid money, but in state warrants, which are held in trust for them until they are discharged, when they start out in the world with some money, and in almost every case make good use of it.

Seven white frame buildings, neatly but plainly furnished, comprise the Reform School group. They are clean, well ventilated and are provided with pure water, steam heat and electric lights. No frowning prison walls are here to constantly remind an inmate that he is regarded as an enemy of society and cannot be trusted out in the free, open air, but all is bright sunshine and pleasant surroundings. The food served at three regular meals daily is plain and wholesome, with as much variety as is practicable. Vegetables and fruit are supplied abundantly in season. The boys' kitchen is in charge of a man cook who has a class of four boys to assist him in preparing food for the officers and boys in his department. At regular intervals during each day the monotony of work and study is broken by a short recess for recreation and relief. Through the summer months the long evenings are spent upon the play ground; during the winter the lamps are lit and pleasant indoor amusement is provided after supper.

All holidays are observed and fully enjoyed. Occasional entertainments of recitation and song are anticipated with pleasure, and the successful participants made heroes of the hour. Much of their work in this line would do credit to an institution of greater pretention than this.

Juvenile offenders are admitted to the institution between the ages of 8 and 16 years, and may be detained until 18, or paroled for good conduct any time at the discretion of the superintendent. The law requires that girls should be under the immediate charge of the matron, and that they be kept entirely separate from the male department of the school. This is a wise and necessary provision, considering the previous character and habits of many who are committed to both departments, yet it materially adds to the cost of maintaining the institution. The use of tobacco is prohibited, and special effort is made to redeem the youth from vicious habits.

At present there are 127 boys and 29 girls in the Reform School, most of whom find better homes there than with their parents. Some of the fruitful causes which send these children to the school are: Death of parents, imprisonment or insanity of parents, intemperance of parents, and unpleasant homes. Lack of parental care and judgment is responsible for the sentence of many bright boys and girls to this institution who, under favorable circumstances, would require no such harsh restraint.

Since the opening of the school in June, 1891, more than 150 boys and girls have been paroled, many of whom have become useful men and women. Not more than a dozen have "gone to the bad." About fifty young girls have been received into the institution, under the direct control of the matron, Mrs. Westendorf. About twenty girls have been paroled, and all of them are leading good lives, some of them married and others being taken into good families. No praise can be too great for the thorough and efficient manner in which Mrs. Westendorf performs the duties of her department.

The first girl paroled is married and has a pleasant farm home in Kansas. She writes bright and thankful letters to Mrs. Westendorf, whom she regards as her mother. Letters are constantly being received from former inmates, breathing gratitude for the care and instruction received, and hope for the future to otherwise darkened lives. There is probably no reform school in the world for which more can be said in the way of praise than that of Washington at the present time. At the school no records are preserved of youthful errors, but the mistakes, misfortunes and early history of inmates are unwritten and pass into oblivion, leaving no skeletons for inhuman ghouls to unearth in later years.

When a boy is first received into the school he is given a complete change of clothing and introduced to the bath house, which is fitted with shower and swimming baths, and then he is allowed to fall into the regular round of duties and recreations, which he does very naturally. He is not bullied or browbeaten, but is kindly talked to and given to understand that he is there for his own good and that he will be treated like a man if he acts like one.

As a rule the boys are not anxious to leave the school, a statement borne out by the fact that only one escape has occurred since the establishment of the institution. It is interesting to note the fact that of the 156 juvenile offenders at the school, sixty were born of American parents. Twenty-eight of the children are native sons and daughters of Washington and the balance come from all quarters of the globe. Fourteen years is the average age of the children committed. Everything possible is done to improve the mental and moral condition of the inmates of the school and to give them the comforts of home surroundings, yet it is not the intention of the management to encourage any boy or girl to become wedded to the institution. The manly and womanly ambition to override their misfortunes and become individual factors in the affairs of the state and nation is always encouraged. While the fact of their commitment is not continuously held up before them as a disgrace, yet they are not allowed to forget that this institution is one of the penal institutions of the state, and attendance here cannot be considered creditable or commendable to either child or parent.

Professor Westendorf and able assistants guard carefully the education of the boys and girls. The school in the boys' department has been conducted, as nearly as possible, like the public graded schools of this state; the same methods for recitation, the same rules for discipline. A number of boys who have come into the school unable to write, and to read only fairly well in the first reader, in less than two years, through their own diligence, have gained a creditable place in the advanced grade.

The boys also have a literary society, where they take great interest in discussions and literary exercises.

The school in the girls' department is conducted with a view to giving each pupil the best possible advantage during the three hours spent in the school room. Two daily sessions are held of three hours each.

Realizing that the great need of this class of girls is a genuine love of, and pride in, "home," they are encouraged to develop any talent that will help them to make home more beautiful and attractive. So occasional lessons are given in drawing and sketching from nature; and where especial aptitude has been shown, extra attention has been given to both art and music. Instruction has been given in both plain and fancy needlework, knitting and various kinds of fancy work, which serve to quiet the restless spirit and the craving for pleasing occupation.

Professor Thomas P. Westendorf, who superintends the Reform School, is a man of middle age and kindly disposition. For twenty-five years he has been engaged in reform work in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Washington. He has wonderful control over the most unruly boy, seeming to conquer with stern kindness. He gives them to understand his authority over them and impresses their minds that the future is not barred to them, but has brighter days in store.

At the school perfect discipline prevails, at the same time there is an air of freedom about the place which rather suggests some splendidly conducted private school than a state institution of restraint. In many Eastern reform schools watch towers are erected and armed guards pace up and down high stone walls to prevent escapes. Here, boys sent to the school as incorrigibles, are made night watchmen and given other positions of trust and responsibility. Regular hours of work, study and recreation, with all the elements of his better and higher nature appealed to and developed, has sent over a hundred boys paroled from this school out on the world, reporting every month by letter to Professor Westendorf, until they reach the age of 18 years. After a sojourn under the eye of Professor Westendorf, the boys go out into the world with new ideas of life and in many cases they are so changed they can hardly be recognized as the same boys.

The board of trustees are: Hon. Henry Drum, of Tacoma; Hon. John Dobson, of Chehalis, and Hon. W. V. Rinehart, of Seattle. It is recorded to their credit that the State Reform School has been conducted creditably and economically. The employment of the older pupils as assistant officers, with small salaries, has made it possible to carry on the work with a comparatively small force of officers and teachers. The pupils so employed are selected from a class of boys and girls whose time is nearly expired, and whose chances for support upon release will depend upon their having a small capital in their own right.

The cost of maintaining the Reform School is about $25,000 per annum. Speaking of the school a member of the recent legislature said: "The money spent by the state in keeping up this institution has, I am satisfied, been saved to the state in making good citizens out of boys who, without such training as they receive, would soon develop into criminals, to say nothing about saving the boys themselves from a life of crime."

Unusual good health prevails at the school, considering the constitutional predisposition to disease which a great many of the inmates inherit. Very few deaths have been reported since the opening of the institution. Dr. T. J. Sullivan, of Chehalis, is the physician in charge of the school.

WASHINGTON STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Dommissioners' Report.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Turkish legation has received from the sultan a copy of the very exhautsive report of the uprisings in Turkey, made after investigation by the special commissioners of the sultan. Numerous outbreaks were included in the investigation, but the report indicates that all of these, without exception, were due to seditious plots by Armenians, who thus incited the violent disapproval of the Turks. Extensive outrages and massacres are alleged to have been committed by Armenians in certain districts of Turkey.

No Cause for Alarm.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 24.—Professor Lenschner, of the university, has just completed his calculations of the orbit of the new comet discovered by Perrine, of the Lick observatory, a few years ago. The stranger in the heavens as only 40,000,000 miles away from the earth yesterday and is now coming toward the earth at the rate of 1,600,000 miles a day. Professor Lenschner says there is no cause for alarm. He has figured it out that the comet will take a new tack on March 1 and sheer off from the earth. The calculations made at the state university are the official figures.

No Intention to Annex Corea.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—It is stated on good authority that Russia does not intend to annex Corea, but considers it a duty to guarantee the independence of Corea.

GOATS OR INSURGENTS

Shots Heard at Night on the Beach Near Moro Castle.

RUMORED EXECUTION OF REBELS

Denied by the Captain-General—Charles Michelson, an American Correspondent, in Prison.

Havana, Feb. 27.—Close to Moro Castle, at the enetrance of this harbor, is a beach termed Playa Chivo (Goat's beach), so called on account of the many goats which browse in its vicinity. It was learned to-day that one night last week a sentry on duty at the castle saw some whitish-looking forms approaching stealthily. The soldier challenged the approaching forms, and receiving no answer, discharged his rifle at them. The shot aroused the garrison of the fort, the guard turned out, and a number of other soldiers opened fire upon the supposed enemy, resulting in the latter disappearing. The next morning an examination was made of the beach, and several goats were found dead about the beach, killed by the rifles of the soldiers, who must have done better shooting than they do when engaged with the insurgents. Considerable amusement was caused by this fact, and the affair was upon the point of being forgotten, when persistent rumors were circulated in this city that a number of insurgents, said to be thirty men, had been executed near Moro castle during the night. The report was denied by the Spanish officials, but it continued to circulate until the captain-general not only felt called upon to make an official denial, but to order an investiagtion. Eventually the matter narrowed down to the following facts:

Some soldiers questioned concerning the cause of the firing, were foolish enough to say they believed a number of insurgents had been on the beach during the night. Instead of executing the thirty insurgents, who had been confined in Moro castle, the captain-general has just liberated all against whom there were no serious charges.

In addition General Weyler has most generously pardoned the mayor of Managua, Senor Cristo, and his brother, who were recently captured by the Spanish after having raised a numreous band of insurgents and joined the forces of the enemy.

The Spanish authorities have detained Charles Michelson, the correspondent of a New York and a San Francisco newspaper, and his assistant, Lorenzo Betancourt, both Americans. They are charged with having disobeyed the orders of the mayor of Mariano, in leaving that place and going into the insurgents' lines at Punta Brava and Guato de Mariano. The United States consul-general, Mr. Ramon O. Williams, has been notified, and the friends of the prisoners are doing everything possible for them.

MISS FLAGLER SENTENCED.

Pleads Guilty to Involuntary Manslaughter.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Miss Elizabeth Flagler, the daughter of General Flagler, chief of ordnance of the United States navy, who last spring shot a colored boy named Green, the son of a treasury department messenger, pleaded guilty of involuntary manslaughter today, and was sentenced to three hours in jail and to pay a fine of $700.

An effort was made to keep the trial from the public, and for that purpose Judge Cox called court half an hour before the usual time. The district attorney said this was one of those unfortunate accidents which does not call for anything but the lightest penalty in the power of the court, and Judge Cox declared the sentence without making any comments.

Miss Flagler was driven to the jail in her father's carriage, and was received by the warden with great courtesy. She passed the three hours in the matron's reception-room, in company with General Flagler and an aunt, and was then driven to her home.

THE RAILROAD WINS.

A Land Suit Decided in Favor of the Northern Pacific.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The Northern Pacific road wins and the general land office has its ruling reversed in a decision rendered today by Secretary Hoke Smith, in the case of the road against J. M Owen and others, involving lands in the Seattle district. The land office decision held for cancellation an indemnity list of the company for the lands on account of pre-emption filings made after the date of such selection and the company forthwith made appeal to the secretary. The list is held to have met the requirements of the department in the matter of the specification of lost lands when filed and the subsequent rearrangement of such losses so as to show a specific loss for each tract selected in nowise avoided the selection or subjected the lands to other disposition. There were accordingly no rights acquired as against the grant by the allowance of the findings of J. M. Owens et al. The land office decision is therefore reversed, the company's list will reman intact and the conflicted filings will be canceled unless after due notice other and sufficient cause is shown to avoid the effect of the company's selection.

More Massacres.

Constantinople, Feb. 27.—Reports have been received here of fresh massacres at Malatia and seven other points in Armenia. The Turkish government asserts the stories are the creations of the imagination of Armenian agitaors

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Condensed Record of the Doings of the Nation's Lawmakers—Senate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate committee on public lands decided to favorably report the house bill extending the time within which suits may be brought by the government to annul unauthorized grants of public lands. The decision of the committee was preceded by a hearing of representatives of the various localities interested in the proposed legislation. There was a proposition before the committee to include Mexican land grants in the extension, but White appeared in opposition to this, contending that the Mexican grant question should be settled as soon as possible, in the interest of all concerned, and the amendment was not made.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The public interest in the Cuban question was shown today by the crowds that came to the senate galleries in anticipation of a continuance of the Cuban debate. The diplomatic gallery showed the largest represenation since the session opened, the ministers of Brazil, Chili, Hawaii and several other countries being present Morgan of Alabama occupied almost the entire day in a narrative and historical speech. He spoke three hours, and had not conlcuded when the senate adjourned. A significant vote on the resolution for an investigation of the recent bond issue was taken during the day. Lodge's resolution for an investigation came up and Peffer offered an amendment for a special committee and a more comprehensive inquiry. Lodge sought to have the amendment laid on the table, but his motion was defeated, 16 to 34. Final action was not secured as Hill carried the debate beyond 2 o'clock. The bill pensioning the widow of the late Secretary Gresham at $100 monthly was passed.

Washingto,n, Feb. 27.—After the senate had disposed of much routine business, Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, immediately followed with a distinct surprise in the form of a resolution to take up the tariff bill. Morrill began with a brief statement as to the complications in the tariff bill. He said it had been apparent for many months that there was a deficiency in the revenues. During every month since the present tariff bill went into effect, there had been a deficiency. "How was it before?" asked Cockrell. Morrill went on to state that the deficiency up to this time reached $20,000,000. If we went on at the same rate, the deficency would be $30,000,000 for the year. It was certainly manifest that congress should do something to relieve the treasury and assist in the renewal of business. Therefore, he moved that the senate proceed to consideration of the tariff bill. The roll-call was taken and the motion was defeated, 22 to 33. It was not unexpected in view of the vote taken some days ago.

House.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate amendments to the military academy appropriation bill were concurred in by the house today. The senate bill to amend section 5,294 of the revised statutes, relative to the power of the secretary of the treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties or forfeitures, was passed; also the senate bill relating to final proof on timber culture entries. Representative Colson introduced a resolution to investigate the action of Secretary Carlisle in refusing to accept the bid of William Graves for $4,500,000 at 115.3391.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The house today in committee of the whole, after a very interesting debate, by a vote of 93 to 64, decided that none of the appropriations in the Indian appropriation bill for Indian schools should go to the sectarian schools. The only sectarian schools to which money now goes are Roman Catholic in denomination, and the fight today was led by Linton, a Michigan Republican, who is the most pronounced and openly avowed A. P. A. member on the floor. In last year's bill the appropriation was cut down 28 per cent, with the understanding that it should be reduced 20 per cent each year until it ceased, at the end of five years. The committee on Indian affairs this year resolved that this appropriation be reduced 20 per cent, but Linton moved an amendment that no portion of this appropriation should go to sectarain schools.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The house today passed the Indian appropriation bill, the sixth of the thirteen general appropriation bills, and sent it to the senate. The house also passed without debate the Dingley bill, authorizing the secreatry of the treasury to take and kill the Alaskan seal herds, if a modus vivendi cannot be concluded before the opening of the present season for the protection of the seals, pending negotiations for permanent protection to the herds with the countries interested. The Van Horne-Tarsney contested election case, from the fifth Missouri district, occupied the remainder of the afternoon session.

Suit Against the Central Pacific.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The United States district attorney received telegraphic orders from Washington today to commence suit against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, without delay, to recover 9,366 acres of land in Butte, Sutter, Tehama, Yuba and Shasta counties, valued at the present time at nearly $1,000,000. The land which the government seeks to recover is partly mineral land, and the remainder agricultural, making it necessary to bring separate suits. The claim of the government to a portion of the land it seeks to recover is based on the allegation that it was erroneously patented to the Oregon & California Railway Company, a predecessor of the Central Pacific.