

with appropriate ceremonies. When the late James Lick died he left an estate of several million dollars, which by his will was to be expended in various public improvements and institutions. Among the institutions bearing his name are the great observatory on Mount Hamilton, the Lick Free Baths, the Lick School of Mechanical Arts, which is soon to be opened; the Academy of Sciences building and the Pioneer building.

One hundred thousand dollars was set aside for a monument descriptive of California, to be erected in front of the city hall. This monument has just been completed, and was unveiled this morning. The ceremonies were held in Old Fellows' hall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Secretary Hoke Smith has submitted to the President his report of the interior department's work for the fiscal year.

The secretary says:

The work of the Indian bureau becomes more interesting as it is better understood. Its task is that of developing a people no longer savage, but still far from civilized, into beings fit for American citizenship and capable of self-support. How can this be accomplished in the most practical manner? What steps will lead the most certainly in that direction?

There are two means chiefly relied upon—education and allotments of land in severalty.

I do not question the advisability of allotting land to Indians in severalty, but I do most seriously question the propriety of this course before the Indians have progressed sufficiently to utilize the land when taken. The allotments should be made to the Indians in severalty for the good of the Indians, for the advancement of the Indians, not for the purpose of obtaining land connected with the Indian reservation to satisfy the insatiable desire of border men, who obtain it frequently, not for homes, but for speculation.

I urge a treatment of Indian land based solely upon the purpose of realizing from it of its owners the highest possible value. What is best for the Indians—to keep their land or to sell it? If the members of a tribe have reached a state sufficiently civilized to be able to progress still further by selling a portion of their land, then sales should be made; but the land should not be purchased from the Indians at the best bargain the United States can make.

I recommend that the general allotment act be so amended as to insure to any Indian who shall settle upon and improve a particular tract, under the direction of his agent, the permanent ownership of such tract by giving him a preference right to select it when allotments are made.

In the management of the Indian schools a definite plan for the Indian, when school is finished, must always be in view, if practical results are expected from his education. The two lines of work open for Indians can be classified as being upon the reservation and in the cities and towns away from the reservation. Education should be practically directed with a view to the probable future of the Indian. If he is to remain away from his former home and to enter the struggle of life

in our cities and towns, as any other citizen, then his education should be as broad and as liberal as possible. But if he is to return to the reservation, to the place of his birth, and to commence his active life in the development of the resources of the reservation, then his education should be directed especially with a view to the life he will lead upon the reservation and to the possibilities of the reservation itself.

At several agencies the school accommodations of all kinds are only 50 per cent or less of the school population.

Saloons established along the boundary line of the Blackfoot reservation and on the strip of land segregated from the Uintah reserve are demoralizing the Indians of those agencies and the attempt is being made to break them up. Navajos obtain liquor freely in towns of New Mexico, and it is almost impossible to prevent such sales there since a New Mexican jury will not convict a whisky seller on Indian testimony, but the request has been made that a special agent of the department of justice take up the matter.

Twenty-nine million acres of land, in round numbers, are embraced in the lists of selections made by the railroad and wagon road companies, awaiting examination and settlement at the close of the fiscal year.

The report includes the annual reports of territorial governors and reports of bureaus which have already been made public.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 29.—Investigation proves conclusively that last night's great landslide was caused by neither tidal wave nor earthquake. Puget sound has very steep shores. Just outside the Northern Pacific docks the bank slopes into deep water at an angle of 45 degrees. Fifty feet from the dock the water is 150 to 200 feet deep.

At great expense the railroad has put in solid docks of made land, supported on the water side by a rock wall, built against piling driven into the mud. This was not strong enough to bear the immense pressure, and when the high bank further up had been made slippery and loose by recent rains, the outer edge of the dock began to slide, and finally gave way, precipitating into deep water one of the most valuable portions of the water front. The submerged strip is 1800 feet long and 200 in width.

Two persons were killed, Emma Stubbs, the fifteen-year-old step-daughter of H. H. Alger, a boathouse proprietor, and John Hansen, the night watchman, who was carried down with the engine house containing the boiler and pumps, which furnished the power with which the bluff side was being washed down by hydraulic process, and the balance of the wharves filled in beneath.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—The Transmississippi Congress ended today with light attendance, a large proportion of delegates having left for their home last night or this morning.

President Cannon announced the order of business would be the naming of vice presidents and members of the executive committee. The following selections were announced, leaving the

list to be filled later by communication with the officers of the congress:

Minnesota—Vice president, Flaudrau, St. Paul; executive committee, D. M. Gilmore, E. C. Gridley.

California—Vice president, William Johnson; executive committee, A. E. Castle, G. W. Parsons.

Oklahoma—Vice president, C. G. Jones; executive committee, S. Clark, C. A. Smetzer.

Kansas—Vice president, L. D. Lewelling; executive committee, W. R. Savage, W. H. Toothaker.

Washington—Vice president, Eugene Semple; executive committee, W. C. Jones, A. L. Black.

Arkansas—Vice president, ———; executive committee, J. A. Teller, Geo. Seigel.

New Mexico—Vice president, L. B. Prince; executive committee, T. J. Helm, L. B. Prince.

Idaho—Vice president, George M. Parsons; executive committee, Walter Hoge, F. A. Fenn.

Iowa—Vice president, E. B. Tucker; executive committee, Lou Bryson, S. D. Cook.

Indian Territory—Vice president, D. M. Haley; executive committee, Gibson Morton, W. H. Haley.

Utah—Vice president, C. C. Goodwin; executive committee, L. W. Shurtliff, W. H. Cuimer.

Oregon—Vice president, C. C. Franke; executive committee, Ernest Dosh, M. D. Butterfield.

Alaska—Vice president, James Sheakley; executive committee, James Bugby.

Colorado—Vice president, A. C. Fisk; executive committee, I. L. Robinson, I. N. Stevens.

Nebraska—Vice president, R. W. Richardson; executive committee, W. J. Bryan, Judge Bradley of Omaha.

Arizona—Vice president, W. J. Cheyney; executive committee, Theodore Comstock.

Montana—Vice president, Governor John E. Richards; executive committee, T. G. Morrill, W. A. Clark.

A motion was adopted empowering the executive committee as appointed here to fill vacancies.

There was a contest over the place of the next meeting between Portland, Oregon, Boise City, Idaho, Topeka, Kansas, Omaha, Nebraska, and Dubuque, Iowa. On the second ballot Boise City was withdrawn and Omaha selected by 92 to 87, over Portland. The convention then took the noon recess.

The reading of the remainder of the report of the committee on resolutions was begun and the following expressions were adopted as the sense of the congress:

Endorsing the recommendations of the recent convention at San Francisco, urging appropriations for dams in certain rivers in that state as being of benefit to hydraulic mining and navigation.

It was also recommended that the original resolutions be extended to other states where similar conditions exist; recommending to the southern states the production of ramie as a means of diversifying the crops of that section; favoring action by Congress extending the provisions of the Carey and land act to the territories; urging Congress to pass acts enabling the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona into the union as states.

Favoring the allotment of the five civilized tribes and the creation of state or territorial government with complete court jurisdiction or union of all