

undoubtedly several whose crops are scarcely sufficient to pay the debts which they owe to some of the mercantile establishments; and to get into financial obligations, work, on the same principle, has to be left behind in a race. It requires an extra endeavor to catch up with the others, who have been steadily going ahead, and in such cases, honesty is undoubtedly the best policy.

In this city are several mercantile establishments. Some of them are sympathetic enough to let men have on credit the necessities they require to keep themselves and their families from suffering from the lack of food and clothing, while others would not trust the most honest man in existence for a pound of oatmeal to save him, or his children, from starvation; yet in spite of this, those unfortunates, who must depend on credits in the stores, very often, when they have anything to buy, do their trading somewhere else than at the establishments they are in debt to, possibly thereby injuring themselves, as the more "cash down" business those establishments can do, the less they would need to charge for what is borrowed from them, and thus veritably being a friend to their enemies, and enemies to their friends.

The greatest curse under which this city groans are three saloons, running in full blast on Main street. For the purpose to check somewhat the dire influence of those baneful institutions, a city ordinance provides that all persons under 21 years of age shall be kept out by the police, except that those minors go there by consent of their parents or guardians; and unreasonable as it may appear, the police are in possession of several special requests of the parents, to allow their sons to frequent the saloons at pleasure, unmolested.

There was a large social gathering here last night for the purpose of making up Christmas presents to the Manila volunteers from this place.

JOHN THORGEIRSON.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 16.—Capt. John Barnson, commander of the United States transport Arizona, arrived here tonight from Manila on leave of absence.

Capt. Barnson left Manila September 24th. He said the general impression among army officers was that when the peace commission concluded its labors the United States troops will have serious trouble with the natives. Admiral Dewey told him that Aguinaldo was not only unreliable, but treacherous.

It is said that Aguinaldo has promised his men that immediately upon the withdrawal of the Spaniards he would declare war against the United States.

He says he will kill off American soldiers faster than the United States government could ship them to the islands.

Capt. Barnson stated that there is a difference of opinion between naval and military men regarding the retention of the Philippines. The naval men strongly favor and the military oppose.

New York, Nov. 16.—Fumes of burning sugar on board the American ship Kenilworth, from Valparaiso, caused the death of three men and nearly that of a fourth, as already reported briefly from Valparaiso. The men who were lost were Captain James D. Baker, who was in command of the ship when she left Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, on May 10th; Arthur W. Piper, chief mate, and an apprentice boy named Henry Hobson, said to be a relative of Lieut. Hobson. The man who was nearly suffocated was George Ernst Thrum, a passenger, making the trip from Hilo to this city.

The Kenilworth is owned by Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Maine. He came to this city and boarded the vessel at Quarantine on her arrival here in order that he might learn the particulars of the fire.

Mate Genereaux says that on July 8th, when the Kenilworth was 2,500 miles from Valparaiso, First Mate Piper saw smoke coming up the first ventilator aft. The men called to Captain Baker and in a moment all hands were piped on deck. The coverings were removed from the hatches and smoke belched forth in great clouds and came so fiercely that it was necessary to replace the coverings. There was a fume with the smoke that was suffocating. There was nothing to be done but keep the hatches closed. At eight bells, Genereaux took charge of the port watch and Captain Baker, Mate Piper and members of the starboard watch went below. The apprentice boy, Hobson, was told that he could turn in. When he went to the cabin, which he usually occupied, it was found half burned and Piper said that he might occupy a divan in his (Piper's) room. Baker's stateroom was in the cabin on the starboard side of the vessel.

Thrum, the passenger, had a stateroom on the port side of the vessel, over the storeroom. Thrum thought it would not be advisable to sleep there while the fire was burning. He asked Captain Baker if he might not occupy the lounge in the captain's sitting room, to which Baker replied that he would be welcome.

Late at night Genereaux started for the captain's sitting room to arouse him, as it was blowing a stiff gale. When he reached the passage leading to the room, Genereaux was almost overcome by the fumes of the burning sugar and had to retreat. The first thing he did then was to open all the doors and port holes. He made a second attempt to get into the room, but had to again retreat. The third time he got as far as the sitting room, where he found Thrum lying on the lounge, unconscious. The captain lay on his back apparently dead. The two men were carried to the deck. In the mates' room Piper was lying in one corner of the apartment. Hobson was found on the divan. These two were taken on deck and placed on the after hatch. For four hours the crew worked to resuscitate the men, but succeeded only in the case of the passenger Thrum. The hatches were battened down and the vessel headed for Valparaiso.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Osage Indians are probably the wealthiest people per capita on earth, are aristocrats and scorn manual labor, according to Gen. Pollock's annual report to the interior department. They own over 800 acres of land for each man, woman and child, each receiving an annuity of over \$200 in cash. As an illustration, if an Indian and his wife have eight children the annual cash income of the family is over \$2,000. Rather leading his white brother in this respect, he prefers the conveniences, luxuries and dissipations of village life to agricultural avocation, he likes to sing and dance and he has plenty of money to support his family in idleness.

Indian Agent Stephens, of the Crow Creeks, reports that a serious nuisance and detriment to progress, to correct which agents would have to co-operate is intertribal visiting, demoralizing to the Indians, encouraging idleness and nomadic habits, abandonment of the crops, reckless distribution of property as presents and neglect of stock. Action to minimize this mischief is urged.

Capt. Cornish of the Uintah and Ouray agency in Utah complains in his report that there never has been any settlement of the claim of the Uncom-

pahgre, White River and Southern Utes on account of the cession of about 8,000,000 acres of land to the United States under a treaty of 1880 in consideration of certain benefits. The treaty required that the land should be subject to cash entry only, and that the proceeds after reimbursement to the United States for sums appropriated and set aside in the Ute act and paying for the lands which might be ceded to the Utes by the United States outside of their reservation at \$1.25 per acre, should be deposited to their credit in the treasury, the interest payable to the Utes annually with the rest of their annuity money. This claim has not been settled and no statement made as to the amount of money collected for this land. The agent says:

"It does not appear that the United States has ceded them any lands outside of their reservation; if the late Uncompahgre reservation is considered to have been so ceded, it has practically again been absorbed by the United States. I believe the government has appointed from this Colorado land a large timber reserve for which it seems to me the Indians are justly entitled to pay. The matter should be carefully investigated."

The denial of the rights of these Indians to hunt in their own reservations in accordance with the Colorado game laws is complained of as an injustice and violation of their treaty rights and the agent recommends securing through Congress some compensation for loss of the right.

Pana, Ills., Nov. 18.—Desultory firing in every section of the city continued throughout the night. The terrorized residents huddled in groups which were guarded by heads of families, heavily armed. Quite a number of families left the city and spent the night in the country with friends.

C. H. Heath, an ex-railroad man whose home is in Flatham, the negro district, was fired upon by the blacks and himself and family were driven to shelter in the country.

The blacks claimed shots were fired at their homes from Heath's yard, a statement which he denies.

Members of troop B were kept on the alert all night, but accomplished little. A colored union miner reported to the police that a white man had been killed in the Flatham district.

Officers Smith and Lee, accompanied by the negro, started for the scene. They were met by Captain Butler, the militia commander, who told the officers it was unsafe for them to enter the Flatham district. Captain Butler refused to send a guard to accompany the officers.

In the Springside district last night, Ed. Jones, a white non-union miner, is reported to have been shot in the back and dangerously wounded. A report reached the city today that seventy-five negroes with Winchesters had lined up in Springside to clear out the whites of that section. Captain Butler at once dispatched troops to the scene.

New York, Nov. 18.—Fire in the Green Point district of Brooklyn today caused a loss of \$100,000. The largest loss is sustained by Jos. Schriver & Co., furniture dealers, \$60,000. The balance of the loss was caused by the destruction of a number of small business places and dwellings.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Conclusive evidence has been found that the man whose naked body was found here suspended in a tree was murdered. It is known that the man, whose actual identity is concealed, was a member of a prominent family of Eaton, Ohio. Parties suspected of the murder have left the state, but are under surveillance, while the necessary papers are being secured.