

# THE BIG STRIKE IS ON

Four Thousand World's Fair Workmen Walk Out.

EVERYTHING IS QUIET SO FAR. The Greatest Struggle Will Probably Begin Tomorrow—Trying to Prevent Men Working.

Chicago, April 13.—At the most critical time possible for the world's fair the big exposition today encountered its first great strike. One thousand union men in the various building trades quit work, with the prospect that 4,000 more might join them before night. The men contend some of the exposition officials have recently shown a disposition, now that the fair is nearly completed, to deny point blank anything asked, and that this has notably been the case in the carpenter troubles, which have been pending sometime. On behalf of the exposition officials it was claimed that the workmen were taking advantage of the last few days of the hurry in the completion of the work to squeeze the exposition management and to violate the agreement hitherto made by insisting that only union men be employed on the grounds. Pickets were placed at all the entrance gates early to warn union men that a strike was on, and to labor with the non-union men to join them. They labored assiduously, and nearly all the union men obeyed the order to strike. By 1 p. m. fully 4,000 men were out, including probably over a dozen trades. To make matters worse, at this juncture one-third of the employees of the installation department, 300 in number, knocked off. They were teamsters. They have been getting \$1.50 per day and demanded \$2, which was refused, and they quit. President Higginbotham thinks the places of the strikers will be quickly filled, and that little delay will result. The latest estimates are that 5,000 men struck.

### Peru Makes Reparation.

Washington, April 10.—The Peruvian government has taken the initial steps toward complying with the demands of the United States that reparation be made for the outrage committed on one of its consular agencies in Peru. It was not until this morning that the name of the place attacked, which was omitted in the first dispatch from Minister Hicks notifying Secretary Gresham of the affair, was made known to the state department. The information was contained in a cablegram from Minister Hicks. It stated the consular agency attacked is at Mollendo, Peru, and in answer to a demand for satisfaction made by this government, Peru immediately removed the sub-prefect of the department in which Mollendo is situated; also promised to provide suitable reparation, and, furthermore, that the government expressed regrets for the occurrence. This information is entirely satisfactory to the United States. The name of the consular agent at Mollendo, omitted from the dispatches received from Minister Hicks, is William E. Griffith. He was appointed from Pennsylvania, March 30th, 1893.

No news has been received by Secretary Gresham concerning the reported outrage against the United States consulate in Bolivia.

### Oregon Pacific.

New York, April 10.—The Wall Street Journal's St. Paul special says: "The receiver of the Oregon Pacific states that the company will meet the March pay roll, paying the employees out of the earnings of the road, the first time in three years. The road is practically out of bankruptcy and on a paying basis. The stockholders, who one month ago were discouraged and disheartened by heavy loss, are now enthusiastic."

### Arrested for Child Murder.

Lawrence, S. D., April 10.—W. T. Jennings, pastor of the African Presbyterian church, and ex-principal of the negro graded school here, has been arrested, charged with the murder of his illegitimate child. His wife, Marcella Jennings, a young negress named Clara Bullock, and her father, Eliza Bullock, were also arrested for complicity in the alleged crime. Clara Bullock, a pupil in Jennings' school, disappeared recently, and it was suspected she had given birth to a child at Jennings' home. As a consequence of these reports, Jennings was obliged to resign as principal of the public school. His home was searched and the Bullock girl was found there. She admitted the birth of the child, and said she had given it to her father. Yesterday the home was searched again and the bones of the child found in the fireplace.

The men who went out at Chicago yesterday morning went back to work again today, at the same rate of wages and the same number of hours as before. The strikers gained nothing, as the authorities have settled the point that they will not discriminate against non-union men.

Minister Lincoln will sail for the United States April 23d. Secretary White will be in charge of the legation till Bayard arrives.

### MARY ELLEN LEASE.

A Kansas Woman Whose Name is a Household Word.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is one of the phenomenal developments of the great west and of modern political unrest and demagoguery. Like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, she suddenly sprang full-armed from Kansas soil



MRS. MARY ELLEN LEASE.

three years ago. An obscure farmer's wife she suddenly blazed forth and astonished the country with her grasp of political issues, her aggressiveness and bitter political invectives in the campaign of 1890 in her state. She is skillful in tactics and resources and can hold her own against old leaders and campaigners. She was a prominent factor in defeating Ingalls for reelection to the United States senate, and when, after his defeat, she glided in it, his characteristic and biting sarcasm uttered to a friend with "Tell her that men's enmity ends with the battle; only women and savages scalp the dead." Mrs. Lease was a member of the national convention at Omaha which nominated Weaver and temporarily scattered the Greenback column there with a telling shot. Mr. Tannenberg read a telegram stating that if Greenback was unanimously nominated he would not decline. Mrs. Lease was quick on her feet and said she had a message authorizing her to say that if Benjamin Harrison was nominated unanimously he would not decline. After Weaver's nomination she accompanied him in his campaign south and spoke there, abating none of her vigor of attack and scathing denunciation of old parties. Mrs. Lease is a member of the Wichita (Kan.) bar.

### THE BRITISH EXHIBIT.

Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of Her Majesty's Commission.

The exhibit of Great Britain at the Columbian exposition will be the largest it has ever made at an international fair. Besides the exhibit in its special building, there are promised excellent contributions to the department and classified exhibits. Sir Henry Trueman Wood, secretary of the royal British commission, who is now in Chicago, announces that many of the articles for



SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD.

exhibition are now on the way, and gives assurances that the entire exhibit under his care will be in place by May 1.

Sir Henry Trueman Wood is one of the most experienced and efficient men connected with the world's fair. His first work in this field was in connection with the health and invention exhibitions which were held respectively in 1884 and 1885. When the British government refused official recognition to the Paris exposition in 1889, Sir Henry, as secretary of the Society of Arts, accomplished such admirable results in surmounting the difficulties in the way of exhibit that he was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor, and a knight by his sovereign. The work of supervising the British exhibit during the absence of the secretary of the commission was in the hands of Col. George E. Grover, who died suddenly in Chicago recently.

### FACTS IN ASTRONOMY.

The nearest fixed star is 21,000,000,000 miles from the earth.

The moon is without water, and destitute of an atmosphere.

Some of the stars move with a velocity of fifty miles a second.

The fixed stars are so numerous each may have its own planetary system.

There are twenty stars of the first magnitude and seventy of the second.

The fixed star nearest in distance is 68,969,098.096 miles from the earth.

To the naked eye 2,000 stars are visible; the best telescopes show 1,500,000.

The fixed stars are of all colors, violet, blue, green and red predominating.

The planets Venus and Mars most nearly resemble the earth in climatic conditions.

There are stars whose diameter is greater than that of our whole solar system.

The tail of a comet is believed to be matter similar to that contained in the nebulae.

The strongest telescopes bring the moon to an apparent distance of one hundred miles.

The sun's volume is 1,472,124 times that of the earth, and 600 times greater than all the planets.

An effort is being made by Carlyle Harris' lawyer to save him from electrocution. The governor of New York has not yet given his decision.

# A CHANCE FOR A ROW

Report That Japan Has Seized the Pellew Islands.

THEY ARE CLAIMED BY SPAIN

The Affair May Lead to Grave International Difficulties as the Islands are Valuable.

MADRID, April 11.—Much excitement is caused here by a dispatch to the effect that Japan has seized the Pellew Islands. This group of islands is in the North Pacific, and is claimed to belong to Spain. They are 450 miles east of the Philippine islands, at the western extremity of the Caroline archipelago. The islands are claimed by the Spaniards by right of discovery. The governor of the Philippine islands has sent a cable dispatch asking for reinforcements, whether with the object of attacking the Japanese or not is not stated. The Pellew islands have about 10,000 inhabitants, and are very fertile. Their situation is between the Philippine islands and the Caroline islands, both Spanish colonies. This is regarded as a sign that Japan intends to encroach on the Spanish possessions in the Pacific. The affair may lead to grave difficulties between the powers.

### Bellinger Appointed.

The nomination of Hon. Charles B. Bellinger as United States district judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Matthew P. Deady, was sent to the senate by the president yesterday. The Telegram thus comments upon his qualifications: "Judge Bellinger, during his occupancy of the bench, was noted for his courtesy, industry and aptness, as well as for learning and firmness. Policy had little, if anything, to do with his decisions, his conclusions being reached by critical analysis presented with legal and logical force. His experience as judge served to increase his powers of advocacy, and largely adds to his equipments as a lawyer. In advocacy before the court he is nearly always severely logical, though when his case demands it, no one is better able than himself to substitute plausibility for logic to make the 'worse appear the better reason.' In his jury appeals his own intellectuality causes him to address the head rather than the heart, and hence his success in jury trials is greater with an intelligent than an ignorant panel. His wit is well known, and often has his antagonist at the bar winced under his incisiveness. His mind is noted for alertness; in all his actions moral sense is predominant; he is a reader, student and thinker; he possesses unusual powers as a writer, and has talents in general that would make him conspicuous and bring him success in any station.

### The Choctaw Troubles.

Washington, April 11.—Secretary Hoke Smith has received the following telegram from Agent Bennett at Muskogee, I. T.: "Am reliably advised that both factions of the Choctaws are being strongly reinforced. The presence of the military alone will prevent a conflict. Troops should be sent to Antlers as quickly as possible. Will go there when advised the troops have started. A telegram just received from Atoka says 100 men are going to the location of the trouble if the government does not interfere."

As requests have already been made to the department to send troops, no further action will be taken.

### A Spiritual Siren.

At Spokane the name of the Amazon who commands the Salvation Army is "Captain Bennett." Not only is she a champion of the church militant, but she is a breaker of men's hearts, as well. She is, in fact, as irresistible as Chloroform, and her personal charms are as terrible to men as her spiritual powers are formidable to the princes of darkness. There has been a some slanting her at Spokane. One E. W. Hoskins began to attend the Salvation Army meetings. He straightway fell "desperately in love," as he says in a letter to the newspapers, with "Captain Bennett." But, "while he talked of love, she labored to induce him to come to Jesus." He persisted in his suit till a talk arose about it and the story got into the newspapers. Then the Salvation Army's defenders rushed to her support, in letters to the press, and he replied in self-justification, saying that he had lavished upon her all the wealth of his manly love and she had promised to marry him, but had proved false; and when he became convinced that it was her custom to break men's hearts in this way he had resolved to expose her. "It was not right," he thought, "for a woman who proposed to bring souls to Christ to have a new lover in every town she visited and leave so many broken hearts behind her." But, he adds, "I shall never forget the many happy hours I spent at her home, or the long walks we so often took, even though I know she played with my heart for her own amusement." It seems to us that our legislators have too long refused the protection necessary to men like Mr.

Hoskins. These benevolent saints, who scarcely hide the hills of snow, which their frozen bosoms bear, and promise sweetly with lips forsworn—that punishment is fit for them!—Oregonian.

# TOSSED BY THE STORM

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri were visited by a terrible cyclone last week. The storm prostrated the wires in every direction and little definite news is obtainable. In Kansas the storm covered three tiers of counties on the east, nearly all suffering more or less. Parker was almost totally demolished. Many houses were demolished and scores badly wrecked. The loss of life is believed to have been great. Warren suffered severely in wrecked houses, without loss of life. In the adjacent country it is reported great havoc was created. In Brown county, in the north-eastern part of the state, it is said several towns were damaged and many lives lost. There was much damage in Missouri also. At Marvree many houses were blown down, and it is believed a number were injured and a few killed. The damage to crops in both states is very great.

### A Severe Storm.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—Thunder and lightning, hail and wind combined last evening to form the severest storm this city has had for years. It began about 8:15 p. m. and lasted nearly an hour, coming from the southwest. The worst effects of the storm are now apparent on the telegraphic service. The steamer D. H. Pike, lying at its wharf at the foot of Locust street, with no steam on and five men on board, was blown adrift, and no trace can be had of her. It is feared she has sunk with all on board. The harbor boat City of St. Louis, with a small crew aboard, was also blown from the same wharf. Two wharf boats anchored near by met with a similar fate, but it is believed there were no persons on board. Hailstones demolished a large amount of glass all over the city.

### Struck Several States.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—A tornado swept over the southwestern portion of Kokomo at 4 o'clock this morning, demolishing the machinery and boiler-rooms of the American straw board mills. Robert Douglas was killed. The financial loss is \$30,000.

### Several People Killed.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., April 12.—A destructive cyclone visited the country northeast of Stansbury. Almost every building in its path was destroyed. Several people were killed, among them Mrs. Ward and husband. John Shelton was fatally hurt. An unknown woman was also killed.

### At Other Places.

HIAWATHA, Kan., April 12.—It is reported Willis and Powhatan, villages of 500 inhabitants each, south of here, were totally destroyed by a cyclone last night. The cyclone was followed by hail, which damaged fruit.

LEXINGTON, Mo., April 12.—A tornado near Mayville tore up everything in a path 200 yards wide and five miles long. A dozen houses were demolished, two Walker children being killed and many others seriously hurt. The wife of Mr. Luke and her brother, were killed. Luke was injured.

ALBANY, Tex., April 12.—Whole farms, orchards and crops of small grain are completely ruined, and granaries, barns and wind mills destroyed. Many cattle were killed.

GARNEY, Kan., April 12.—Two houses were demolished. The town of Parker is said to have been blown out of existence.

PAGE CITY, Mo., April 12.—A terrible tornado struck this city last evening, tearing and twisting houses, and creating widespread ruin. William Walker and his two children were killed. Many others were injured.

CHICAGO, O., April 12.—A terrific pile swept over here early this morning. The wind was 75 miles an hour.

### An Uprising in Corea.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Gresham has received a cable from a diplomatic officer at Seoul, Corea, saying that a general uprising of the natives against the Christians, including a number of citizens of the United States, was about to take place. Gresham laid the dispatch before the secretary of the navy, who ordered Admiral Harmony, commanding the Asiatic squadron at Hong Kong, to send a vessel to the scene.

The Southern California world's fair exhibit was wrecked this side of Albuquerque Wednesday night.

Phillip Geyer, a German who made an ineffectual attempt to kill his stepdaughter, Pauline Friedrichs, January 25d, was arraigned in the criminal court at Portland yesterday morning under indictment for assault with intent to kill, and created great astonishment by entering a plea of guilty. He was promptly sentenced by Judge Munly to 18 months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

### Political Riots in Peru.

New York, April 12.—A special cable dispatch says: Grave political troubles are reported from all parts of Peru. The most serious disorder so far reported occurred at the towns of Cuzco and Chilo. An armed body of men, headed by General Rivera and a man named Guerr, attacked the governor's palace. "Viva Porok" was their cry. The attack upon the palace began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the siege lasted until 2 o'clock on the following day. While one portion of the mob held the palace, another body besieged the governor's palace, and many volleys were fired at the official's residence. Rosalo Pilla, one of the defenders of the house, was killed. Just as the mob was about to batter down the doors of the palace, while their leader was shouting "Kill the governor," the troops who had been sent for appeared. The soldier-charged upon the rioters. Rivera, the real leader, was killed. With the loss of their leader, the rioters became disheartened. They ceased firing and fled in all directions, but they carefully retained all their arms, which will no doubt be used on another occasion. Besides the leader, Rivera, three other rioters and a child were killed. More than 20 persons were wounded during the fight. An incident similar to this, less bloody in its results, occurred in Lima a few nights ago. While a band was playing on the plaza in front of the president's palace, a crowd gathered. Some one raised the cry, "Viva Porok," which was cheered by nearly all the persons in the crowd. The guards around the palace were about to fire, when the crowd fled.

### ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Three persons died of cholera yesterday in Lorient, France.

Two Oregon men filed applications at the treasury department yesterday: Hymen Abrams, of Portland, to be collector of customs, and M. J. Clobessy, of the same city, to be collector of internal revenue.

Richardson has been bound over under \$5,000 bonds, on a charge of train wrecking. It is thought it will be a difficult matter to find a jury that would convict him, owing to the difficulty of securing evidence.

Richardson, the professional train saver, is in hard luck. He has been identified as the man who "detected" Chinese smuggling opium in Astoria, and now an effort is being made to convict him of participation in the Lake Umbagog disaster.

Forest fires in Ohio have been the worst in twenty years, owing to a drought and high winds. On the West Virginia side the fire spread from the burning of Clinton to the hills, and burned miles of fences and hundreds of acres of woods.

Dr. Haffkin has written from India to Ruesian papers that he has conquered cholera by his inoculation method. He says he has inoculated hundreds of persons with positive results, and proposes to give his method to the world on his return from India.

A spark from an engine ignited gas in a coal pit near Pontypriid, England, caused a frightful explosion and entombed 300 miners. Rescuers were driven back without being able to bring up more than five of the dead. There

were 70 men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main dip, led by a miner who knew the road. They had a terrible struggle to get out, forcing their way through fire and smoke. The men who saved themselves were too confused and frightened to observe the positions of their fellow workmen.

### EUROPE'S ARMIES.

Over Three Million Men Kept on a War Footing.

Capt. Molard, professor in the French military college of St. Cyr, has published a pamphlet in which he shows, in a brief but striking way, the development of the armies of Europe during the latter part of this century. He shows in the following table the numerical strength of all the principal powers in 1869, the year before the great Franco-German war in 1870, and



GEN. BISMARCK.

(Military Governor of Paris)

his forecast for 1900, should the new military act come into force in Germany, and be followed, as it undoubtedly will be, by similar acts on the part of neighboring powers:

	1869	1890	1900	REMARKS
France	1,200,000	1,500,000	2,200,000	1
Germany	1,200,000	1,875,000	2,500,000	2
Russia	1,500,000	2,443,000	4,000,000	3
Austria and Hungary	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4
Italy	375,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5
England	250,000	250,000	500,000	6
Spain	400,000	250,000	500,000	7
Portugal	225,000	200,000	250,000	8
Lesser powers, and contingents in all	600,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	9
Grand total	6,000,000	11,523,000	22,453,000	

The coming century, then, according to the captain, will be ushered in under an escort of 22,500,000 bayonets. Taken roughly, the figures reach for 1869, about 7,000,000; 1893, about 12,500,000; 1900, about 22,500,000; in other words, in twenty years Europe has doubled her armed strength; in thirty years from 1870 she will have trebled it. Capt. Molard says: "In 1870 the war budget of Europe reached three milliards of francs, or \$720,000,000 sterling; in 1892 it almost touched five milliards, or \$200,000,000 sterling. In 1870 Europe kept up on war footing rather more than 2,000,000 men; in 1893 she keeps up nearly 3,500,000."

Senator Hoar has objected to an adjournment of the senate, which was sustained, in order to secure action on the Boach investigation.

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Fresh salmon at W. A. Kirby's.

J. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Commissioner. C. B. MCKINSTRY, Notary Public.

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