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NEWS OF THE WEEK

From all Parts of the New and Old World.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING ITEMS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Current Week.

A terrible railroad accident has occurred in Warsaw. While a passenger train was stationary at the terminus, a heavy freight train ran into it, owing to the error of a pointsman. Eleven persons were killed and 22 others were seriously injured.

The receipts of the customs so far this fiscal year undoubtedly will fall considerably short of estimates made by the managers of the new tariff bill during its pendency in congress. At that time it was estimated that the customs would yield about $180,000,000 during the first year. The indications are now said to be that the receipts from this source will not aggregate more than $165,000,000.

A plate of armor, representing a lot of 500 tons for the turrets of the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, was tested at the Indian Head proving grounds Tuesday. For testing purposes, two eight-inch shells, one a Carpenter projectile and the other a Wheeler sterling, were fired at the plate, one at a high and the other at a low velocity. Neither penetrated nor cracked the plate, but both partially welded themselves into it.

Word comes of a wreck on the Santa Fee near Williams, Ariz., in which three men lost their lives and much valuable property was destroyed. After the first section of freight train No. 33 had pulled out of Williams the air that controls the brakes gave out and the train dashed down the steep grade with rapidity increasing velocity. The hand brakes were unavailing to check the speed, and when a point about 10 miles west was reached the train left the track. Two engines were coupled to the train, which was a very heavy one. Engineers Newton and Watrous and Fireman Berry were pinned under their respective engines and lost their lives, it is said, by being burned to death.

The celebration in honor of Oregon's martyred missionary, Dr. Marcus Whitman, was begun in Walla Walla, Wash., Monday. Large crowds were in attendance. The opening address was made by Rev. L. H. Hallock. A monument is to be erected over the grave of Dr. Whitman.

Senator Lodge, of the committee on foreign relations, was at the state department early in the week. He would say nothing about the Cuban situation except that the committee had accomplished a great deal. The first business would be to confirm the annexation of Hawaii, which would be done by ratifying the treaty, or by legislation.

Asphyxiation caused the death of three men in the Grand Trunk railway tunnel at Port Huron, Mich. The train which was being hauled through to the Canadian side, broke in two. The engine backed down to get the detached portion of the train, but for hours nothing was heard of the crew. Finally a searching party found the dead bodies, and also rescued two brakemen, in an unconscious condition. Three members of the searching party were also overcome, but were rescued by another party. The tunnel gas arises from the hard coal used by the locomotives.

Colonel Domville, M. P., who went north in the interest of the Klondike-Yukon Stewart Company, of London, says his company will build a wagon road through White pass, placing steel bridges over the canyons. Work is to commence immediately, and the road is to be ready by February. They will build steamers to run from Lake Bennett to White Horse rapids, around which they will have a tramway. From the end of this trawmay they will have steamers to run direct to Dawson. These steamers, he says, will be ready when the river opens. The wagon road through White pass is to be followed immediately by a railway.

One of the bills that will be pushed in the coming session of congress is that introduced by Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, which provides for changing the time when congress shall meet. It is a very sensible bill, and ought to be passed. The first session of congress after an election would be in the January following the election in November. This session could last as long as would be necessary. The congress elected in November could legislate before another election was on hand. The second session could meet in December previous to the coming congressional election, and the congress would expire before the election took place. As the matter now stands the first session of congress is given over to politics by representatives who wish to be re-elected. The short session is often a discredited and defeated congress and oftentimes enacts very bad legislation because it will not be called to account before the people. Possibly, Mr. Shafroth's bill will get a hearing, though such reforms as this move very slowly.

Emperor William opened the session of the German reichstag in person for the first time since 1894. The ceremony took place in White hall, in the royal castle. His majesty read the speech from the throne.

The steamer San Blas has arrived in San Francisco from Panama and way ports. She brings the news that the Salvador coffee crop for this season will be one-third larger than ever before, and will do much toward making up the loss occasioned by the revolution.

M'KINLEY TO CONGRESS.

Summary of the President's Annual Message Submitted Monday.

President McKinley's message, which was presented to congress Monday, after extending greeting to the 55th congress, and speaking of the conditions which have contributed to our prosperity as a nation, deals with important national questions to be considered by the present session. A summary of the topics discussed in the message, and the president's recommendations concerning them, follows:

The currency—The president points out that the evil of our currency system is the great cost to the government of keeping all of the forms of our money at a parity; that we have $800,000,000 of currency that the government is pledged to redeem in gold, but its receipts are not required to be paid in gold, and hence the only means at command of the government for obtaining gold is by borrowing it, which accounts for the increase of the bonded debt during Cleveland's administration of $262,315,400 to secure money to keep the gold reserve at $100,000,000. Should the present policy of raising gold by bond issues be continued, it is recommended that the secretary of the treasury be given authority to sell bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and for long or short periods. He recommends that when a United States note is presented at the treasury and redeemed in gold, it shall not again be put in circulation except for gold. In his opinion, it is of great importance that the government should not be required to provide the gold needed for exchange or export. It is pointed out that the existing system is fraught with great danger. He indorses the plan recently outlined by Secretary Gage for reforming the currency, and further asks that notes of national banks be restricted to issues of $10 and upward, and that national banks with a minimum capital of $25,000 be allowed to be organized, and all national banks be allowed to issue notes equal to the face value of their bonds deposited to secure such circulation.

Cuba—The question of the Cuban war and our relations with Spain and the insurgents occupies the greatest space of any question considered. The president shows that in the revolution beginning in 1868 the United States, through President Grant, endeavored to put an end to bloodshed in Cuba, but its efforts were unsuccessful. At that time the question of granting belligerent rights to the insurgents was considered, as now, but was not favored by Grant, and McKinley takes a decided stand against it now, believing that it is unwise, but says he will take the step whenever right and duty demand it. It is due to Spain, in view of our friendly relations, that she begin in time to prove that she can and will achieve the pacification of the island and introduce reforms to which the present Spanish ministry is committed.

Hawaii—Reference is made to the treaty with the Hawaiian islands, laid before congress last June, which has been ratified by the Hawaiian republic, and now awaits action by the United States senate. Its adoption would complete annexation of the islands to this country, and the message says that "every consideration of dignity and honor requires it."

Nicaragua canal—In regard to this matter, of such importance to our country, he states that the commission appointed last July to continue the surveys and examinations into the proper route, feasibility and cost of the canal is now at work; that he will transmit to congress the report of the commission when it is prepared, together with his own recommendations as to action.

Bimetallic commission—On April 14, 1897, the monetary commission to promote an agreement for international bimetallism was appointed, consisting of E. O. Wolcott, A. E. Stevenson and C. J. Payne. The president says that, while they have not been able to accomplish their mission, he hopes their work may ultimately bring about an international agreement securing recognition to both gold and silver as money, on a basis which will bring injury to nobody.

Reciprocity—He believes that some grievances in trade relations may be removed or alleviated by reciprocity, and that the volume of our business may be enlarged.

Merchant marine—The president contends that our merchant marine should be enlarged and improved so we would receive our full share of the commerce of the sea, and says that the government should by every proper means foster and encourage carriers under our flag.

Seals—At the international conference at Washington in October and November on the sealing question, the president says, an agreement was reached on important points which makes it probable that the governments interested will adopt measures without delay for preservation of the seals.

Arbitration—He pledges his encouragement to arbitration treaties which shall avoid the horrors of war, provided they do not imperil our interests or our honor.

Paris exposition—A special commissioner from this country to secure space and an exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900 has reported that he has secured increased space for American exhibits representative of the industries and resources of our country.

The navy—The president speaks with much gratification of five battle-ships of the first class, 16 torpedo-boats and a submarine boat now under construction, and says that the recent increase of the navy was needed and has received public approval. He recommends that three or four drydocks be constructed on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock on the gulf.

Alaska—The needs of Alaska receive attention in the message. It gives in outline the laws applicable to the territory; approves the establishment of the military post to give protection to persons and property; asks congress to establish a flexible system of government adjustible to the future's needs; and brings to the attention of the national legislature the reported probable shortage of food.

Indians—The president believes that new laws and regulations for the government of the Indians are imperative. The area of Indian territory is 25,554,546 acres, much of it being fertile land. Numbers of whites have settled in the territory, and by present laws are deprived of the right of citizenship and schooling for their children. A commission is now investigating the matter and treating with the Indians. He believes, with the secretary of the interior, that the government should resume ownership of the land now belonging to Indians.

Quarantine—The president concurs with the secretary of the treasury in recommending amendments to our quarantine laws, with the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagious diseases within our borders.

Other questions considered are the sales of bond-aided railroads, congressional library, and the civil service. He considers there is room for improvement in the latter.

In conclusion, President McKinley states that, though he has omitted many important references to matters with which congress will deal at this session, he refers members to departmental reports, in which they are given extended attention.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The United States steamer Alert is being prepared for a trip to the terminus of the Nicaragua canal, where she will be at the disposal of the United States commission now investigating the proposed route of the canal, to report on its feasibility and probable cost of construction. The Alert will sail as soon as she is fitted for sea.

BRINK OF A CIVIL WAR

Austria and Hungary Apparently Drifting Apart.

CZECHS PROPOSE TRIPLE EMPIRE

Factions Drawing Up for a Great Struggle—Can the Emperor Bring Order Out of Chaos?

London, Dec. 7.—International questions have been temporarily overshadowed by the gravity of the situation in Austria, where things are as gloomy as imaginable. In addition to the imminence of a civil war, the next few hours may possibly witness a revolution in the relations between Austria and Hungary, which might mean the reconstruction of the map of Europe. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the factions are drawing up like contending armies. The Germans have appealed to their compatriots on both sides of the frontier, and have apparently prepared to run all risks to keep the hated Czechs in subjection. The Czechs make no secret of the fact that their final aim is to abolish the dual empire, and to make it a triple empire by placing Bohemia on an equal footing with Austria and Hungary. To grant these demands would set Hungary on fire and destroy the foundation of the present imperial system. It looks as though the employment of force is the only solution of the question, but against which faction will it be used?

The question of the provisional ausglich bill (or agreement to prolong for a year, instead of 10 years, the compact between Austria and Hungary, pending arrangements for a longer compact), is, if possible, more grave than the threatened civil war. The Hungarian diet has given Baron von Gautsche von Frankenthurn, the Austrian premier, till Monday next in which to state whether he can reasonably expect the ausglich bill to pass, and, failing a decisive answer, Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, will introduce Monday a bill whereby Hungary will act independently as regards the duties to be levied, continuance of commercial relations with Austria and the charter of the Austro-Hungarian bank. This compact between the two portions of the dual state may be maintained temporarily. Hungary will establish her claim to the right of independently disposing of these questions.

It is easy to see that victory will only whet the Hungarian appetite, and that it will be a short step to the dissolution of Austria, which, in turn, will hurl Europe into a furnace of terrible possibilities.

Apparently the only hope of escape is that the personal ascendancy of the old emperor will once again enable him to solve an apparently impossible situation. Failing in this, the reichsrath will be dissolved and a reign of absolutism will begin in Austria, and, technically, Hungary will have resumed her independence, the first step toward a federation, as distinguished from a dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Rioting in Bohemia.

Prague, Dec. 7.—At Taber last night Czechs attacked the houses of Hebrews and broke the windows of a synagogue. Several rioters were arrested. The local force of gendarmes were called upon to assist in restoring order. A mob of over 1,000 persons at Brannau last evening attacked the houses of Czechs, and in spite of the efforts of the gendarmes smashed the windows and did other damage. Quiet was not restored until midnight. In Prague the military patrol was fired upon, but none of the patrol was wounded.

THE GREAT TYPHOON.

Further Particulars of the Disaster in the Philippines.

Seattle, Dec. 7.—The steamer Kagoshima Maru arrived here today, 16 days from Yokohama, bringing Oriental advices up to November 19. The following additional particulars have been received of the terrible typhoon which swept over the Philippine islands October 6, devastating the province of Leyte, Manilla, and causing the death of several hundred persons.

About 250 Europeans are reported to have perished, and the number of native victims is put at from 400 to 500. The typhoon seems to have done its worst damage at Tacloban, the capital of Leyte, where the whole town was converted into a mass of ruins. The bodies of 120 Europeans were recovered. The government house, treasury, barracks, etc., were destroyed. The coast is strewn with the wreckage of vessels torn to pieces by the hurricane. It was reported that the town of Hemoni, 6,000 inhabitants, had disappeared.

Assaulted With a Ball Bat.

Junction City, Kan., Dec. 7.—Corporal Fennell, battery B, Fourth artillery, at Fort Riley, died last night. Fennell was one of the two victims whom Private Leach, of the same battery, some days ago, endeavored to kill with a ball bat, attacking them while they slept. Fennell's skull was broken. Private Riley had his jaw fractured, but will recover. The tragedy is the outcome of a drunken quarrel.

Dark Palouse Crime.

Palouse, Wash., Dec. 7.—An unknown man was found dead yesterday on the track of the Northern Pacific, one mile south. The body was mangled beyond recognition. The man was 5 feet 8 inches, dressed in a blue checked suit, suck coat and brown overcoat. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the man came to his death by having his throat cut, but whether by his own hand or the hand of another they could not say.

DR. WYMAN'S REPORT.

Danger of the Importation of Asiatic Cholera.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage. It shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the total number of patients treated at hospitals and the dispensaries connected with the service was 54,477. Although the total number of patients treated was 678 in excess of those treated during the previous fiscal year, the expenditures were $538,536, which is $21,000 less than the previous year. The number of immigrants inspected by officers of the service at the various ports aggregated 232,327. The surgeon-general says:

"The necessity of legislation to secure proper shelter for deck crews on Western waters, to which my attention was called in the last report, was met by the act of congress requiring every steamboat upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries to furnish a place for the crew with protection from the weather. This subject is one that has long engaged the attention of the marine hospital surgeons, who have made frequent reports thereon, and this action of congress will be productive of much relief, although the act does not take effect until June 30, 1898. To meet the growing demands for the service, new regulations have been prepared, and will shortly be issued."

The surgeon-general invites attention to the excellent work by officers of the corps during the recent visitation of yellow fever in the South. Officers were assigned to infected districts, and, although a number of them were not immune to yellow fever, nevertheless they responded with alacrity and performed their duties with judgment and efficiency. Three officers contracted yellow fever and one lost his life by accident in the line of duty.

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDED.

Three Persons Killed and a Score Injured Near Detroit.

Detroit, Dec. 7.—Two suburban cars, carrying some 20 passengers, and both running at a speed of 25 miles an hour, collided on the Detroit & Oakland electric railroad, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Three men were instantly killed and a score of persons injured, several of them seriously. The dead are:

John Savage, superintendent of the road; Charles M. Whitehead, motorman; John Kelly, of Detroit, book agent. A dozen others were more or less seriously injured.

The exact cause of the accident is not yet known. According to the schedule, a car leaves Detroit and Pontiac every hour, and there are three sidings along the road. Today the cars were behind time. The one bound southward for Detroit had passed an outbound car at a switch two miles from Pontiac, the crew apparently being ignorant of the fact that another outbound car was approaching them less than two miles away. The weather was foggy and the rails slippery from sleet. The collision occurred near a gravel pit half way between Pontiac and Birminghay, at the foot of two steep grades, down which the cars ran at full speed. The cars were driven half through each other, and were crushed to pieces.

Had it not been for the stout construction of the cars, both of which were new, it is doubtful whether any of the occupants would have escaped alive. As it was, nearly all of the 14 passengers in the southbound car suffered some injury. Some of the injured were taken to farmers' houses, others were brought to city hospitals.

The Matter Arranged.

Washington, Dec. 7.—It was officially announced at the White House today, on the return of the president to Washington, that Governor John Griggs, of New Jersey, has been tendered and has accepted the office of attorney-general of the United States, which will be vacated by the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be associate justice of the United States supreme court. It has not yet been settled when Governor Griggs shall assume his new office, but it is probable that the date will be about the beginning of the new year.

Will Give Spain a Trial.

New York, Dec. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says that congress will concur with the wishes of President McKinley and give a trial to Spain's new scheme of autonomy. The Herald poll of the senate and house shows the following results:

Senators against action, 42; senators who favor, but do not expect action, 24; senators for immediate action, 9; senators noncommittal or not seen, 14; representatives against action, 178; representatives for action, 159; representatives noncommittal or not seen, 18.

Burned to the Water Line.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The steamer George W. Morley, of Cleveland, was burned to the water's edge on the beach at Evanston tonight. Her crew of 18 men got ashore without trouble. The Morley was bound from Milwaukee to Chicago without cargo, and when off Evanston a lamp exploded in the engine-room. Before the pumps could be started the fire was beyond control, and the boat was beached, the crew wading ashore. The Morley was a wooden steamer, and was valued at $35,000.

Ardmore, I. T., Dec. 7.—At the close of the performance of "Sam'l of Posen" by the Curtis company tonight, Nellie H. Fillmore, the cashier, disappeared with the evening's receipts. Later she was arrested and released on bond. Miss Fillmore claims that Curtis owed her, and that she took this means of paying herself.

The convicts with a good record in the Kansas state penitentiary now wear suits of cadet gray instead of striped suits.

GENERAL PANDO SHOT

Spaniards Discredit It in the Absense of Proofs.

SPANISH DEFEAT AT MATANZAS

Santa Clara the Reported Scene of Pando's Last Fight—Smallpox in San Domingo.

New York, Dec. 6.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: A report that General Pando, who was placed in charge of military operations in Cuba by General Blanco, has been killed in an engagement with insurgents in Santa Clara province, has just reached Havana. This has caused the utmost excitement in palace and social circles, and every effort is being made to get news from General Pando's force to verify the startling news.

No details of the killing of the commander have been received, but the statement is that he was shot in a battle with insurgents while on the march from Sagua la Grande to the southern coast of Santa Clara, where he was to take a ship for Manzanillo.

Officers at the palace declare that the story must be thoroughly confirmed before they will believe it.

General Pando's plan was to march right through the heart of the territory where General Gomez' forces are said to have control. Simultaneously with the report of Pando's death comes news of a battle near Matanzas in which the Spanish forces were driven from the field. This engagement was bitterly fought, and it is asserted that the losses of the Spaniards was very heavy.

The same report says the Cubans will not allow any cane grinding, and also that the Spanish towns do not favor grinding, because they hold the zones of cultivation and grow tobacco with cheap labor, which they would lose if the reconcentrados return to work on the estates.

A letter received by a local paper from a correspondent in the East gives news of big fighting last week near Bayamo between the rebel Chief Rabi and General Linares. General Rabi had only 500 men when General Linares had two columns. No details of the fight are at hand, but the Spanish loss is said to have been heavy, one column being nearly destroyed.

A force of 1,000 Spaniards, with artillery, have forced the rebels into the hills of Pinar del Rio. They must remain there or come out and fight, a thing the Spanish commanders think they are not likely to do. Small bands are still moving about with great caution.

Reports of the condition and movements of rebels in the east are most conflicting. It is said that Gomez is coming west with 40,000 men, but it is also said that Gomez is still at the camp where he has been for the last 10 months, and is being attended by Dr. Candea, staff surgeon.

Smallpox in San Domingo.

Havana, Dec. 6.—The deplorable condition of the country grows more and more apparent. Refugees and reconcentrados are growing more and more miserable. According to reports from San Domingo smallpox is making terrible ravages among the concentrados. Since April last more than 4,000 have died in the city alone, to say nothing of the suburban towns, which are likewise affected.

The local authorities take no steps whatever to check the mortality. The streets of the city are thronged with famine stricken wretches, who succumb to disease under perhaps some lonely porch, and sometimes fall dead in the gutter, where they remain.

DUE TO THE KLONDIKE RUSH.

Big War in Passenger Rates to Arrive Soon.

Milwaukee, Dec. 2.—The war in passenger rates between Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is likely to continue, and railroad men look for the liveliest kind of cutting in rates further west, owing to the big rush to the Klondike. A well-known railroad man said today that since the rate dropped to $7, reductions in fares will likely result as far west as Portland. The nominal rate is $49.70 second-class on the St. Paul road, and $59.70 first-class. With $7 from Chicago to St. Paul as a basis, the fare will probably be changed to $47 second-class and $57 first-class. He added that this was merely a preliminary for the establishment of an entirely new schedule of rates to the West January 1, which will be much lower. All the roads are preparing to make special rates to the points nearest the Klondike region, and each road is after all there is in it.

Outlaws Were Frustrated.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says: "Advices were received here this morning of an attempt to hold up and rob a passenger train on the Mexican National railroad near Monterey, Mexico, by nine masked and well-armed Mexicans. The passengers made resistance, and the outlaws were unsuccessful. They are being pursued by soldiers, and if captured will be shot.

Killed Her Babies.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—Anna Niggle, the young wife of S. Niggle, a picture frame dealer, living at 738 Jackson street, tonight killed her two babies, one aged 3 years, and one aged 6 months, by smothering them with illuminating gas. The woman attempted to committ suicide in the same manner, and the returning husband found his children dead and his wife in an unconscious condition. She may recover.

OREGON STATE NEWS.

Brief Review of the Week Throughout the State.

Salem has at last a chamber of commerce organized and in working order.

The government improvement work at Bandon has stopped, the appropriation having been fully expended.

An old-fashioned freight train arrived in Lakeview from the south last week. It consisted of 10 wagons and 32 horses.

The entrance to Coos bay harbor is marked by a new whistling buoy—placed there by the lighthouse tender Manzanita last week.

During the recent heavy storms the oyster beds at Willapa harbor were buried in drifting sands until at least half the crop will be lost.

The Baker-Canyon Telephone Company now has the long-distance line between Baker City and the Grant county town in working order.

Lyons' broomhandle factory, in Coos county, shipped 40,000 of its best product to San Francisco last week. A portion of the consignment will be forwarded to Australia.

Captain Berry, the aged lighthouse keeper at Port Angeles, died in the Sisters' hospital at Port Townsend Sunday. He has been keeper of the light at Angeles for the past 30 years.

The farmers who supply the Coquille creamery received 26½ cents a pound for butter fat, delivered during October. Two thousand dollars was distributed among those who supplied the creamery.

A Polk county farmer has been experimenting with tobacco culture, and has been so successful that cigars made with tobacco grown by him are said to be as good as the average cigar smoked in Oregon.

It is said that the next grand jury in Curry county will not meet until September next. If this is the case, it is apt to be a long time before the Van Pelts will have to answer the charge of killing A. Coolidge.

A drove of about 125 nice trim young mules, which had been bought in Lake county, were secured at the low average price of $15 per head. They will be taken to Huntington and then shipped to the Eastern market.

Joe Siver, who is making a tour of the United States from New York and return on a bicycle, was fined $10 in Harrisburg for riding on the sidewalk. He was allowed to go on condition of his leaving the city at once.

The checks for the second dividend declared by the controller of the currency in favor of the creditors of The Dalles National bank have been received by Receiver Wilson, and are ready for delivery to the owners.

The Albany iron works is a very busy place these days. The company shipped out 10 tons of machinery last Friday, including a quartz mill manufactured for Southern Oregon mines, and machinery for the state pumping station at Salem.

One hundred and forty-four bales of hops, aggregating over 27,000 pounds, belonging to five growers in the vicinity of Laurel, were sold Monday for 18 cents per pound. Tuesday 43 bales, aggregating over 8,500 pounds, were sold to J. M. Russell & Co., for 11¼ cents per pound.

The grain acreage in Jackson county for the coming year will in all likelihood suprass in extent any year in the history of Rogue river valley, and if conditions prove favorable, the greatest number of bushels of grain in the history of the county will be harvested in 1898. This, says the Tidings, is the opinion of well-informed persons.

During the last few months a Crook county firm has purchased 16,000 head of sheep, and are now handling about 22,000 head. They are all in their winter range, and each flock is within convenient distance of big stacks of hay, more than sufficient to carry them through the hardest winter. The sheep are all reported to be in fine condition and thriving.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Albert celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in Salem Monday. They were married at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1837. Mr. Albert is 82 years old, and Mrs. Albert 81. A reception was held at their home and a large number of friends paid respects to the venerable couple. The guests included seven children, besides grandchildren and great grandchildren.

The controversy between two quarrelsome members of the Vernonia church was submitted to a jury, or committee, of church members. One of the members was expelled. The other was censured and reduced from full membership to six months probation. It was ruled by the committee that no one in the Nehalem valley is entitled to church membership unless he is imbued with love and righteousness.

The Eastern Oregon Sheep Association of Baker City offers a reward of $1,000 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of wilfully injuring the sheep or property of any member of the association. And a further reward of $250 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of robbing sheep camps the property of the members of the association.

Messrs. Rice, Flint & Co. have struck a vein in their Black Republican tunnel, in Michael creek mining district in Southern Oregon, showing very promising ore containing gold and copper. No assays from this lowest level has been made. The third tunnel is in 210 feet, and will be pushed some 50 feet further to crosscut this and another parallel vein further in. Promising ledges are being uncovered in the district. A number of placers are running light.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

German Schools In Prague Attacked by Rioters.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED

Incendiary Fires Started in All Parts of the City—Ten Thousand Soldiers Now on the Scene.

Prague, Bohemia, Dec. 6.—A proclamation establishing martial law was made in all parts of the city and suburbs today. Detachments of soldiers, headed by an officer and a police commissioner, marched from point to point. After tatoo on the drums the commissioner read aloud the imperial decree ordering a military government. By evening order had been restored, which has not been broken since. Throughout the early morning anarchy reigned. The window smashing and looting was varied with constant fights between the rioters and troops and police. The shops of the principal German jewelers were plundered. The rioters drank their fill in German wine cellars and then let the contents of the caskets run out.

Incendiary fires were started in many directions, and the fire brigade was kept galloping from one end of the city to the other for hours.

When the firemen arrived at the scene of a fire, the mob would drive them back.

In some cases the rioters wrecked the railroad engines. During the day special trains were employed carrying reinforcements to the scene. There are now 10,000 soldiers here, fully equipped for a long campaign.

Official returns for the 24 hours preceding show that four persons were killed and 150 dangerously wounded. Three hundred and fifty received lesser injuries. Twenty shops were burned out. The authorities are not confident of the continuance of order, the appetite of the mob having been whetted by successful plundering which has been directed in a systematic way by the leaders of secret societies. Some Jews saved their premises by placing crucifixes between lighted candles in their shop windows.

An Exciting Day.

Prague, Bohemia, Dec. 6. — This afternoon a mob attacked the German schools. The infantry fired four volleys. One report says 25 persons were killed and scores were wounded. The city is in a panic and many are fleeing. Nearly 3,000 reinforcements left Vienna for this city tonight.

CHARLES YERKES' SCHEME.

Proposes to Turn the Chicago River Into a Boulevard.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Twenty miles of docks on the lake front and the transformation of the Chicago river into a boulevard by covering it with a culvert from end to end is what Charles T. Yerkes proposes for Chicago.

The street-car magnate appeared before the city council today and vigorously opposed the proposed deepening of the river and the lowering of the tunnels. He urged that the city should grant the land front it owns between Randolph street and Park row to a corporation with $50,000,000 cash to build 20 docks, each a mile long, which at the end of 50 years will revert to the city at the bare cost of construction.

"Build them of stone," said he, "and Chicago will have the finest docks in the world, not excepting those at Liverpool."

Mr. Yerkes frankly declared it to be his opinion that money spent to beautify the lake front is merely thrown away. If his lake front harbor plan was carried out, he suggested that the river be covered with culverts and made into a boulevard, extending from the mouth to the ends of the North and South branches, making, the speaker said, the most magnificent boulevard in the world.

BURNED TO DEATH

The Sad Fate of a Child Near North Yakima.

North Yakima, Wash., Dec. 6.—The home of State Senator Lesh, a few miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Lesh's 1½-year-old child was burned to death. The child's nurse had a very narrow escape. The fire originated in an air-tight stove in the nursery. Mr. Lesh's wife died 15 months ago in giving birth to twin girls, one of whom died three months ago, the other being the victim of last night's fire. The remains of the little one were recovered today, and the funeral will be held Saturday.

Senator Lesh started home today from Washington, where he has been for several weeks in consultation with Gardner Hubbard, president of the Moxee Company, for which Lesh is local manager.

The dwelling burned was the property of the Moxee Company, and cost $11,000. The contents were insured for $1,500 in two companies, but one policy for $1,000 expired a few days ago.

Horseless carriages have been introduced in the fire department of Paris.

Life-Savers Drowned.

Margate, England, Dec. 6.—A volunteer lifeboat casized this morning off Naylad rock. Of 14 men comprising her crew, 10 were drowned. When the accident occurred, the lifeboat was on her way to the rescue of the crew of the Persian Empire. Later in the day the Persian Empire was taken in tow for London. The Carlisle City, with which steamer the Persian Empire had been in collision, proceeded on her voyage.