

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The aged Queen Louise of Denmark died at Copenhagen.

American and Spanish commissioners met and breakfasted together in Paris Thursday.

In Colorado, forest and prairie fires have done tremendous damage in Routt county, along the Roaring Fork river, and down in the San Juan region.

In addition to the troops already ordered to go to Cuba not later than October 20, there will follow four more divisions, three of infantry and one of cavalry.

Secretary Alger has returned to Washington, after his inspection of the army camps. He says the troops did not take care of themselves, which accounts for their present condition.

A man has been arrested at Orsova charged with complicity in a plot to assassinate the king of Roumania. The police received timely warning and the attempt was frustrated.

Striking union coalminers and imported negroes engaged in a pitched battle in the main street of Pana, Ill. Several hundred shots were fired. No one was wounded in the ranks of the union men.

An uprising has occurred on the coast of Jamaica, and the Maroons have seized rich properties belonging to English planters.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Panama, Colombia, says: It may be stated with entire confidence that Colombia has not defied Italy by declining to pay the Cerrell claim.

In Wisconsin it is estimated that 500,000,000 pine trees have been destroyed by fires.

Spanish forces are preparing to leave Cuba. Marching orders have been given at several points.

An authentic report received at San Francisco, says the seal herds of the northern waters are being rapidly exterminated.

It is reliably reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the island of Crete, has been presented to the sultan.

Advices from Van, Turkey, say fighting occurred at Alahoghd between Turks and a number of Armenians from Russia. About 50 Armenians were killed.

A Quebec special says that Skagway or Dyea are to be placed under British administration, and that Canada will be allowed access to the Yukon by way of Lynn canal under the treaty now being perfected at Quebec.

It is estimated that the total hop crop of Washington this season will be between 27,700 and 30,000 bales. A considerable portion of the crop has been already contracted for on a basis of 10 and 11 cents per pound.

The story of the loss of the fishing schooner Bella has reached Seattle. The captain of the vessel was washed overboard and drowned. A member of the crew was also washed overboard, but rescued. The wreck has been located by the Farallon.

Fires, supposed to have originated from forest fires, burned half of Cumberland, Wis., causing a property loss estimated at \$225,000. About 25 families are homeless. Five children are reported burned to death.

The steamship Gaelic has arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, bringing the congressional commission from the latter place. In speaking of the work of the commission Senator Colton said: "We have done as much as was possible in the time at our disposal, and we have covered the ground thoroughly. When we meet in Washington we will go to work at once on a report."

Rev. K. Fullerton, who has been appointed United States consul at Nagasaki, Japan, is a Methodist missionary. The American India company has been formed in New York with a capital stock of \$18,000,000. Its object is to develop the resources of Cuba and Porto Rico.

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LATER NEWS.

A report from General Otis to the department states that the total number of deaths among the troops at the Philippines in three months was 87.

The state department has issued a circular instructing the United States consulates to half-mast their flags in memory of the late Ambassador Bayard.

A warrant is out for the arrest of United States Senator Quay. Himself and son and other prominent Pennsylvanians are charged with having used state moneys from the People's bank to speculate in stocks.

Thirty miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn., four prominent men were assassinated by John Hollingsworth and several of his friends, who fired upon them from ambush.

General Fitzhugh Lee's corps will go to Cuba this month. The general health of his command is excellent. The camp at Jacksonville, Fla., is well watered and in splendid sanitary condition.

The steamer Fastnet has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway with half a million in dust, and with news that a million more was on the wharf when the Fastnet left.

Captain Dreyfus, whether guilty or innocent, has certainly caused a veritable cyclone of passion to be let loose, and Paris was in a turmoil all Sunday.

Secretary Long, upon advice received at the state department, which show the existence of threatening conditions in China, has ordered Dewey to send two warships immediately from Manila to a point as near the Chinese capital as possible for a warship to approach.

Bertha Beilstein killed her mother in Pittsburg, Pa., and later put several bullets into her own body, from the effects of which she cannot recover.

German exports to America are said to be decreasing.

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PUT OUT OF THE WAY

Death of the Emperor of China Confirmed.

VICTIM OF FRIGHTFUL TORTURE

It Is Officially Announced as a Suicide—Anti-English Feeling Is Spreading.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: The announcement of the death of the emperor is confirmed. The reports as to the means employed in his taking off differ. One story has it that he died of poison, and another that death was caused by strangulation, while a third states that he was subjected to frightful torture, a red-hot iron being thrust through his bowels.

Another dispatch from Shanghai says: Telegrams furnished by the fatal, or local governor, to a Chinese paper allege that the emperor committed suicide September 21, after signing a decree which placed the dowager empress at the head of affairs in China. This, it is added, is understood to mean that the emperor has also been announced semi-officially. All the English-speaking secretaries and the principal members of the Chinese foreign office, it is further announced, have been banished.

The British foreign office today received a dispatch from her majesty's minister at Peking saying Mr. Mortimer, a member of the British legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady, was invited and attacked by a mob, which stoned him and covered him with mud. Later in the day, the dispatch adds, some American missionaries were similarly attacked, as was the Chinese secretary of the United States legation. The latter's ribs were broken.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, reports that there is a dangerous feeling abroad.

Execution of Alleged Conspirators. Washington, Oct. 4.—Minister Conger has cabled the following to the state department: "Peking.—Six alleged conspirators were executed by order of the emperor yesterday. Kang, the leading reformer and adviser of the emperor, escaped, in a British vessel. Order and quiet prevail here. Trouble is feared at interior points."

DISORDERS IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The Dreyfus demonstration organized by M. Pressence, one of the leaders of the agitation, for this afternoon, was prevented by the closing of the Salle Wagram. M. Pressence and his friends tried to force an entrance, and an uproar resulted. The police then intervened and arrested M. Pressence, M. Vaugin, editor of the Aurora, and Deputy Mory, amid shouts and counter-shouts of "Vive revision!" "Vive armet!" "Vive Zola!" and "A bas les juifs!" and the crowd was dispersed. The persons taken into custody were subsequently released.

Disorders, most of them in the vicinity of the offices of the Libre Parole, occurred during the evening. Many persons were slightly injured, though sticks were the only weapons used. Several arrests were made.

An ugly statement is made by the Petit Republicain to the effect that Colonel Fiequet, the leading reformer and adviser of the emperor, had previously been exercising in the courtyard yard of the jail, when he was seized with symptoms of cerebral congestion, followed by coma. There is no means, however, of verifying the statement.

The disorders have created intense alarm among the foreigners at the hotels, and it is probable that an exodus will occur, the guests fearing grave developments.

The working class, so far, has held aloof, but the leaders of the rival parties are doing their utmost to stir them up, and it is believed that the disorders will be repeated.

Le Matin publishes a dispatch from Cayenne stating that the French cruiser Dubouche is lying off the Saint Islands waiting to bring Dreyfus away.

A SPANISH THREAT.

Troops to Be Sent to the Philippines to Protect the Visayas Islands. Madrid, Oct. 4.—The cabinet has decided to authorize General Rios to grant reforms in the Visayas islands, on the lines demanded by the inhabitants, and to concentrate his forces at Mindanao, as there are only 450 men garrisoning the Visayas.

The Spanish ministers also decided to protest to the government at Washington against the refusal of the Americans to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Visayas, while it is claimed the insurgents are constantly receiving arms and cannon with which to attack other islands, "which the Americans permit without even pretending to intervene."

The Spanish cabinet, it is added, will acquaint its Paris commissioners with these contentions, in order that they may be used in the peace negotiations.

Finally, it is announced that the government will inform the government at Washington that it has decided to send reinforcements to the Visayas, and has ordered several batteries of artillery in Andalusia to get ready to start for the Philippine islands within 24 hours. In addition to this, the cabinet will repeat its protests against the insurgents continuing to hold Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands.

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TORNADO AND FLOOD.

Coasts of Georgia and South Carolina Swept—Property Loss Heavy.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 4.—For 16 hours, from 8 o'clock this morning until 8 o'clock tonight, Savannah has been in the grasp of a West Indian tornado. During the day the wind blew steadily from 50 to 70 miles an hour.

While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts is believed to be heavy.

For miles in every direction around Savannah the towns along the rivers are submerged. Only one fatality has so far been reported—the drowning of a negro while attempting to reach the land from a small island near Thunderbolt—but heavy loss of life is feared on the South Carolina sea islands, where such fearful loss of life occurred during the great tidal wave of 1893.

The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged country and the isolated location of the islands, no news can be had from them until the water subsides.

For eight miles north of Savannah the entire country is a lake, with only the hummocks visible. At noon the water was eight feet above the highest tide. Driven on shore by the northeast storm, it filled up on the islands, swept over banks, and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm, and had not been gathered, and wiping out farm crops. The loss to ricegrowers alone will be from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Of the entire rice crop along the Savannah river, valued at \$250,000, all but about 15 per cent was lost in this and the preceding storm.

The damage to shipping is considerable. The schooner Governor Ames, which was on her way to sea with a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, went ashore in the harbor, but was secured safely.

The wharves at the quarantine station, at the entrance to the river here, were partially carried away.

The telephone, police, light and fire alarm wires are down, and the city is in darkness.

On Hutchinson's island, opposite Savannah, and separating the city from the South Carolina shore, many negro families were rescued by boats from the revenue steamers Tybee and Boutwell.

ANOTHER HORROR SHIP.

Surgeon Protests Against Overcrowding on the Obedan. Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 4.—Surgeon Major Seaman, of the transport Obedan, declares that there will be a repetition of the awful horrors that have characterized the voyage home of the other transports if more sick soldiers are sent on board the vessel for transportation to New York. He says that when the Obedan left Porto Rico many on board were sick, yet the first quartermaster refused to furnish wine for their use, but supplied them with hardtack and canned food, saying that he had no authority to furnish wine. Surgeon Seaman said he would hold him responsible should any deaths occur, and finally succeeded in obtaining suitable food for those who were ill. He asserts that the ship has every man that she can carry, and that if she reaches New York without any deaths occurring, she will be lucky.

Hearing that a number of other sick soldiers were to be sent aboard her, the surgeon-major made a protest, and stated that he was informed by General Lawton that his protest showed lack of discipline, and that an officer had been appointed to see how many additional men the Obedan could carry. Surgeon Seaman says he will cable to Surgeon General Sternberg a protest, disclaiming responsibility for whatever may happen.

Mayor McCleary, of Santiago, is endeavoring to compel the merchants to sell necessaries of life at reasonable rates.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Serious Blow to the Town of Colorado Springs—Eight Blocks Burned. Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 4.—This city had a visitation of fire this afternoon which threatened for four hours to destroy the entire business district. The wind was blowing at the rate of 45 miles an hour from the southwest when the fire started at the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot, at the foot of Cucharis street, at 2:10 P. M., and the flames spread with great rapidity. A strip four blocks long from north to south, and two blocks wide from east to west, has been burned over, but at this hour the conflagration is believed to be under control. The flames are still leaping high over the burnt district, but the wind has died down, and there is no doubt that the fire engines, which have come from Denver and Pueblo in response to appeals for aid, will be able to confine the flames within the present limits.

The Antlers hotel, one of the largest in the West, three lumber yards and two blocks of business houses have been destroyed. In round numbers the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, and insurance at one-half of that amount.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 3.—The meeting of the military commission yesterday was private, and no news was given out regarding what transpired. The American troops now occupy fully two-thirds of the island.

New Steamship Line.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 4.—The Canadian Pacific railway will establish another trans-Pacific line. The steamers Tartar and Athenian, of over 4,500 tons, will run between Vancouver and Vladivostok, the termini of the trans-Canadian and trans-Asian lines, respectively. The Athenian will sail first, leading here and then proceeding to Seattle and Portland, where grain will probably be placed on board for Russia.

OUR PEOPLE'S VOICE

Full Text of the Document Delivered Before the Joint Session of the Oregon Legislature.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 27.—At 2:30 today, in the hall of representatives, in the presence of the members of both houses of the legislature, judges of the supreme court, and other state officers, Governor Lord delivered his message to the special session. Its delivery occupied half an hour, and it was closely listened to. The full text of the document follows:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.—The constitution authorizes the governor, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the legislature assembly by proclamation, and, when assembled, devolves upon him the duty to state to both houses the purposes for which he has convened them. In compliance with this requirement, I shall endeavor briefly to state the reasons which have induced me to summon your body in special session.

We are at a critical period in the history of our country. The next few years will mark an advance or retrograde movement in our national destiny. Not since the war of the rebellion has the statesmanship of our country been confronted with questions of such transcendent importance as those which are now before us.

Our country is now engaged in a victorious contest with Spain. Her resources are being poured into the contest, and the best brains and wisest heads of our country, Cuba and Porto Rico in the West, and the Philippine islands in the East, have been called upon to aid our victorious arms.

Spain is now in the possession of the United States, and the principles of justice and equity which animate the conduct of free governments, Hawaii has gravitated to us, and the law of political justice, and the recognition has become a permanent part of our territory.

All these islands lie within the tropical regions; their climate is mild and healthful, and they are rich in resources, and their population is increasing. They are a constant labor and effort exacted by the rigor of the temperate zones. Their people are of an energetic, brave, and industrious nature, and their social and political advancement of these people, to win their loyalty by providing a government that shall lighten the burden of taxation, add to the wealth of the country by development of its natural resources and the interchange of trade and commerce, protect rights of property, and secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty, is a herculean task, demanding for its proper performance our best thought and our wisest and most capable men.

These islands, or any part of them, considerations of this kind must confront us for determination. We are in legal possession of them, and it is our duty to take them back to Spain? Would not such an act be a crime, and turn the glory of our battles into victory and defeat? Are commercial nations now are fighting for trade, and in their race of cupidity and unbridled ambition China is threatened with perdition. We have a duty to these islands, and we must find an outlet for the surplus products of our fields and forests, our factories and workshops; we must share on equal terms with the other nations the opportunity for trade in the Orient, which our republic and the Philippine islands afford us. Their location is said to be the key to the Orient, and it affords the opportunity to our people to throw away the burden of a debt which would be a calamity. What, then, shall we do with these islands? Shall we retain them as naval stations, or as a permanent part of our territory? And if the latter, what form of government shall be devised for them? Shall it be a protectorate, or a dependency, or what?

These are some of the important questions which will confront our national legislature at its next session, in December, and demonstrate the need of a full representation of the people. Already commissioners to agree upon terms of peace have been appointed by the United States and Spain, and have received their instructions from their respective governments, and the strong probability is that they will close their labors and make their report before the meeting of the United States congress in December.

It is important, then, to our state and the nation, that we should have a senator present to assist in the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties of the senate. If his election is delayed until the regular session, he will not be likely to reach Washington until near the end of the session in February, and his election now will afford him opportunity not only to ascertain the will of his constituency, but to study the situation and acquaint himself with its environment, so as to be ready to render intelligent and faithful service when the session of congress begins in December, and when the country needs his service and the administration his support.

There is another matter incidentally connected with these considerations, which furnishes additional reason for the election of a senator at the present time. I refer to the early construction of the Nicaragua canal. The wonderful voyage of the battle-ship Oregon has demonstrated the necessity of its construction, to protect our coast from depredation and our commerce from spoliation. Its completion ought to be undertaken without further delay; it should be built, owned and operated exclusively by the United States. The canal should be in name and fact an American canal, under American control. No corporation should be allowed to construct it, or supervise its operations. The building, though, of this isthmian waterway, uniting two great oceans, will necessarily affect the interests of all commercial nations, and give rise to many conflicting questions of public policy and international relations which our country cannot ignore, and which will require the wisdom of its best statesmen to solve on principles of justice and equity. But built the canal must be, whatever the responsibility it imposes, to meet the demands of our growing commerce, and to strengthen our coast defenses. The signs of the times, the future development of our boundless resources, the growth of our industrial interests, and commercial enterprises, admonish us of the necessity of its early construction, and of the importance of organizing a naval force adequate to protect our commerce and coast from the depredations of hostile nations, and equal to the task of meeting all questions for which our government stands sponsor among the nations of the earth.

These considerations, gentlemen, are suggested as showing in part the necessity of an extra session, to enable your body to select a senator before the meeting of congress in December, and to afford our state an opportunity to be heard in the deliberations, and to cast its full vote in determining these various important questions, which so largely affect the interests and welfare of our state and the states of the Pacific coast.

The failure of the legislature to organize at its regular session in 1897 left the state without an appropriation of money to meet its current expenses, and in consequence many necessities have been incurred for salaries and audited claims, and many vouchers exist for unadmitted demands that need to be examined, and, if they are found correct, warrants should be drawn for their payment, after which an appropriation should be made of the funds in the state treasury to pay all such outstanding warrants.

The appropriation for such objects ought to receive your attention early in the session, so that you may give full consideration to its various items, and prevent the payment of fraudulent or illegal claims. It would greatly augment the labors of the regular session, to impose upon it the work of examining the accounts and providing appropriations for their payment, in addition to estimating the revenue to meet expenses for the next two years. An appropriation bill is always exposed to more or less dickerings and jobbery, and to have two such bills pending before the regular session would afford too great an opportunity for raising the treasury with swapping jobs, needless appropriations and pillaging contracts. It is better, for better that the regular session shall be relieved of this work, and its time occupied with providing remedial legislation so urgently demanded, and ensuring the laws to advance the happiness of the state and the happiness of its people. I am desirous that the affairs of the present administration be closed, and that the regular session be opened with the clean decks of our splendid ship of state cleared and ready for action when my successor shall take her helm, though I trust that, during his term and under his pilotage, with banner streaming and sails set to catch the favorable breeze, he will afford our people a prosperous voyage.

The business of the supreme court has increased so rapidly that the court is now behind more than two years in the hearing of cases. It is imperative that some relief should be afforded the court, so that a prompt hearing and adjudication of cases may be obtained. To afford such relief two remedies have been suggested: One is to enact a law that shall limit appeals to the supreme court, in civil cases, to those involving title to real estate or matters affecting the public revenue, the construction of the constitution of the state or the United States, or where questions of franchise are raised, or where the amount of the judgment exceeds \$500; the other is to enact a law authorizing the supreme court to appoint such number of associate justices as may be necessary, for a term of four years, to assist the court in hearing and deciding cases. The objection raised to the first law is that every citizen should have the right of appeal, no matter how small the sum involved in litigation, and that its denial would affect largely the poor man, whose legal demands are usually small. The second law suggested would be efficient to remedy the evil complained of, and is preferred by the supreme court. As the relief proposed in some cases now practically amounts to a denial of justice, it is desirable, if a law is to be enacted, that the supreme court docket as early as practicable, or at least begin its sessions at the first of the ensuing year.

The act of congress, approved July 13, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriation to supply deficiencies," etc., contains a provision to the effect that the invitation of the republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the products of manufacture and agriculture of all nations to be held in Paris, commencing the day of April, and closing the 15th day of November, 1904, is accepted, and that the governors of the several states and territories be, and are hereby requested to invite the people of their respective states and territories to make a proper representation of the production of our industry and natural resources of our country, and to take such further action as may be necessary, in order to secure their respective states and territories to exhibit on behalf of the government of the United States, in this beneficial undertaking. In conformity with this provision, and with special reference to the latter portion of it, the secretary of the state, in a letter to the Hon. John Sherman, in a letter to me as governor of the state, dated September 27, 1897, urged the propriety, as well as the necessity, of our exhibiting, so as to secure representations of the natural and industrial resources of our state, "that we should exhibit on behalf of the government of the United States, in this beneficial undertaking. In conformity with this provision, and with special reference to the latter portion of it, the secretary of the state, in a letter to the Hon. John Sherman, in a letter to me as governor of the state, dated September 27, 1897, urged the propriety, as well as the necessity, of our exhibiting, so as to secure representations of the natural and industrial resources of our state, "that we should exhibit on behalf of the government of the United States, in this beneficial undertaking. 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