

OREGON COURIER

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY, OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

EPITOME OF THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WORLD.

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form—A large amount of information in a small space.

John Tyler, eldest son of President Tyler, died in Washington, aged 76.

As a result of a family row in Jefferson, Ia., two men were killed, two wounded and a woman badly beaten.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is being considered by the administration as the possible successor to Theodore Runyon, an ambassador to Germany.

A railroad bridge near Sausalito, Cal., collapsed from the weight of a locomotive, resulting in the death of the engineer and serious injury to the fireman.

It is reported that Germany has ordered twelve torpedo-destroyers from a London shipbuilder. The new vessels are to have a speed of thirty knots an hour.

General Joseph H. Porter died at the Grand Union hotel, New York. The immediate cause of his death was complications from a gunshot wound in the lungs, received during the war.

The rolling mills of the Illinois Steel Company, located at South Chicago, which were shut down December 31, have resumed, giving work to 6,000 men, who have been idle since the shutdown.

A physician of Rio de Janeiro declares that he has found a cure which is almost certain in its effects for yellow fever. The physician's new remedy consists of the internal use of doses of the extract of eucalyptus.

A dispatch to the New York World from Caracas, says: Anti-English meetings are again being held. The women of Venezuela form branches of society for the defense of national territory, and will boycott all English household goods.

Colonel Crofton has been requested to retire by Secretary Lamont. The colonel refuses to comply, and relies on the influence of his nephew, Dupont of Delaware, who claims an election as United States senator, to retain for him his position in the army.

The Berlin Tageblatt says: "It will be the duty of continental diplomacy to convince America that England's motives in the Armenian question are political, and not humane, and thus dissuade the United States from cooperating with England."

A dispatch to the London Pall Mall Gazette from Cairo, Egypt, says a serious revolution has occurred at Khartoum, growing out of differences between the mahdi and the tribes belonging to the interior of Sudan. The mahdi is practically overthrown.

William Gambold, a railroad brakeman, has begun a suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$25,000 damages for malicious prosecution. The suit is the outgrowth of the American Railway Union strike of 1894, and is brought as a test case.

Pinkerton detectives have arrested Express Agent George Krout, of Colorado Springs, Colo., on a charge of being implicated in the theft of \$35,000 from Wells-Fargo Company several months ago. Krout claims to be innocent, saying he had been robbed by highwaymen.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Arrangements point to a conclusion between Russia, Great Britain, France and Italy for a final settlement of the Armenian question. These include Russia's occupation and administration of Anatolia, and the purchase of Cyprus by Russia.

A private bill will be introduced at the approaching session of the legislature for the purpose of incorporating a company to build a railway from Pennington to Cascade City. The proposed line will run from Okanogan lake to Midway, thence to the North Fork of Kettle river and to Grand Forks, thence east to Cascade City.

The unexpected order for Commander Ballington Booth's recall to England from America, has occasioned so much disquietude and murmuring among the rank and file of the Salvation Army in this country that General William Booth, father of Ballington and commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army forces throughout the world, who is now in Australia, has decided to visit the United States next spring.

The treasury department is exceedingly anxious that a large proportion of the gold offered in payment of the new bonds shall be obtained in Europe, and for the purpose of encouraging imports, it is intimated that the bidder who offers foreign gold, or who demonstrates that he has gold on the way at the time the bids are opened, will be given preference in the awards, other things being equal, over others who offer domestic gold.

The first signs of the Dominion government's intention to carry out its promises towards the protection of the country, in the event of trouble with any other nation, are seen in the estimates of the coming year, which have been presented to parliament by the Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of finance. The total estimate for the ensuing year is \$41,230,681, about the same as last. In the expenses for the maintenance of the militia, however, there is an increase of \$72,716 over last.

The second opinion in the Eastern Oregon branch asylum case has been

handed down by the supreme court. This time the injunction is dissolved and the complaint dismissed, leaving the constitutional question still unsettled. The opinion was written by Judge Wolverton and concurred in by the other two members. In its ruling, the court admits that the question is one of grave importance, but does not consider the case within its jurisdiction to determine upon constitutional grounds.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the consolidated first mortgage bonds of the Kansas Pacific railway, held in New York, at which \$6,500,000 in bonds was represented, it was voted unanimously to accept the terms offered by the Union Pacific reorganization committee. The action taken binds all the bonds deposited with the reorganization committee, amounting to \$10,400,000, out of a total outstanding of \$11,000,000 to the Union Pacific reorganization plan.

C. W. Smith, of San Francisco, has been named as a new receiver for the Atlantic & Pacific railroad.

The Coliseum in Chicago has been selected as the place for holding the national Democratic convention.

Three members of the last Ohio legislature have been indicted for bribery. The names are not made public yet.

March 25 the German reichstag will celebrate in an elaborate manner the signing of the preliminary peace of 1871.

The Liberty bell, which has been on exhibition at the Atlanta exposition, has been returned to Philadelphia. Its arrival there was announced by a salute of forty-five guns.

Cashier George Barnard of the For Stanwix National bank, Rome, N. Y., on being told that the bank examiner was coming to look over the affairs of his bank, immediately went to a room and hung himself.

Charles Asimus, who murdered James Greenwood September 21 last, died on the gallows at Kalama, Wash. His last words were: "I must die; I am all right; the sheriff he good man; one bad man, I, must die. I'm all right."

The American board has received word from Erzerum, Turkey, that through the relief money which is sent, bread is given daily to about 1,500 persons in that city alone. But applicants for relief are nearly twice that number.

Whittaker Wright, an Australian yachtsman, has offered a \$500 cup, to be sailed for during the Riviera season, and with the object of bringing about a meeting between such big yachts as Britannia, Satanita, Ailla and possibly an American yacht.

The Japanese legation in Washington has received an important telegram from the foreign office of Japan with a direction to make it public, by the terms of which the rich island of Formosa, which Japan acquired from China, will be opened up to trade and commerce.

In view of the report circulating in the United States that William K. Vanderbilt is shortly to announce his engagement to Miss Amy Bend, Vanity Fair, published in London, this week asserts that William K. Vanderbilt will shortly announce his engagement to an English duchess.

The Blue Jay, Silver Bow and Gray Rock mines, of the Butte & Boston group, in Butte, Mont., have closed down, and over 800 men are thrown out of employment. The pumps have not been withdrawn from the mines, which shows that the shutdown is only temporary.

The London Observer says: "We have good authority leading us to express the belief that Germany recently invited Russia and other powers to cooperate in a plan hostile to England's continued occupation of Egypt. According to our information and belief this proposition was declined by Russia."

Emperor William is firmly determined to carry out the project of doubling the size of the German navy. A high German official says that he has had repeated conversations with the emperor on this subject during the past three weeks, and he asserted that during the coming summer the plan for the reorganization of the navy will be drawn up.

Lloyd Montgomery, the self-confessed murderer of his father, mother and Daniel B. McKercher, has paid the penalty of his crime by death on the gallows. The prisoner exhibited considerable pluck, considering his youth, and did not flinch upon the scaffold. The execution took place, as required by law, in an inclosure in the jailyard at Albany, Or. An hour before Montgomery went upon the scaffold, he wrote out and signed the following statement: "I did it. I am guilty. O, God, have mercy on me. Take me as I am, I am a poor sinner. I am sorry for what I have done. God, do have mercy on my poor soul; for my sake, do, and forgive all my sins, each and every one of them, and forgive those who sin against me. Oh, God, help the precious souls to see the way of life for my sake. Do help them and guide them through this life."

A dispatch to the London Standard from Madrid says: The papers here protest energetically against the United States senate committee's attitude on the Cuban question. They declare that the insurgents have fulfilled none of the requisites by international law or usage for the recognition of belligerency. The government organs, with a view of pacifying the public irritation, point out that President Cleveland, his ministers and the federal authorities so far have preserved a perfectly correct and friendly attitude toward Spain, contrasting strongly with the popular sympathy and assistance the insurgents have obtained from the American people.

THE AMERICAN NAVY

A COAST-DEFENSE FLEET TO BE COMMISSIONED AT ONCE.

The Navy to Be Placed on a Complete War Footing as Far as Possible in Time of Peace—All Ships to Be Put in Active Service.

New York, Feb. 5.—The World says: Naval officers on duty in this city and Brooklyn declare that it is the intention of the government to place the navy on a complete war footing as far as possible in time of peace, and demonstrate what the United States can do in the way of commissioning, not a flying squadron, for which the United States has no need at this time, but a coast-defense fleet to guard our shores, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Commodore Montgomery Sicard, commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard, received orders last night to have the new monitor Terror ready to go into commission March 1. The ship has been under construction for years, and it will tax the capacity of the yard to finish her in time. The orders are, however, imperative.

The coast defense squadron, which the government is about to place in commission, will be composed of:

The new ram Katadin, now at Brooklyn navy-yard; the double-turreted monitor Terror, also at this station; the double-turreted monitor Miantonomah, which is to be pulled out of the mud at League island navy-yard near Philadelphia, and recommissioned, and the new monitor Monadnock, sister ship of the Terror, nearing completion at the Mare island navy-yard.

All the ships are to be put in active service and furnished with officers and crews within the next three weeks. The other ships of this ironclad squadron already in commission are to be the first-class battleship Indiana, the second-class battleship Maine, now at Hampton Roads, and the double-turreted monitor Amphitrite, now at Key West.

THEY CHEERED THE CUBANS.

For This Women and Children Were Ruthlessly Slain.

Key West, Feb. 5.—Some time ago when the insurgents entered Sabanilla, the Spanish official report stated that they were driven out by the garrison, and that "unfortunately three women were killed by stray bullets." The truth of what happened there has just been learned, and it shows the Spaniards are acting as barbarians in Cuba as the Kurds in Armenia.

Sabanilla, which is an important town in Matanzas province, was entered by 400 insurgents under Garcia. The Spanish regulars retreated to the barracks and made no resistance. The Spanish volunteers, however, retreated to the church and fired on the insurgents. The latter returned the fire, killing five volunteers. The volunteers then ceased firing.

The inhabitants received the insurgents cheerfully, and many poor people who had eaten nothing but cane, were fed by Garcia, who made the merchants open their stores and told the people to take food. Thirty stores were looted of provisions, and one storekeeper was shot for resistance. The insurgents then retired. As soon as they were gone the Spanish volunteers came out of the barracks and opened fire on the people in the streets. Forty-six were killed, of whom thirty were women and children. Their only offense was in cheering the insurgents and taking food to save themselves from starvation. After shooting these people, the volunteers took ten Cubans who had surrendered on promise of amnesty, and shot them in cold blood.

Two thousand men, women and children have reached Matanzas from Sabanilla. They fled, fearing further massacres by the Spanish volunteers. These are facts vouched for by Mayor Juan Galvez, of Sabanilla, who is in Havana to ask General Martin to punish the volunteers.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Entente Between Them Reason for No American Demonstration.

London, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the St. James's Gazette from Washington says the correspondent of that paper has the highest authority for announcing that an entente between Russia and Turkey is known at the state department, and it has had a most important effect in modifying the plan the administration had prepared to compel Turkey to pay an indemnity for damage done American property in Armenia. The correspondent says in spite of denials, he knows a naval demonstration was intended. Secretary Olney entered into communication with Russia and Great Britain, asking if they would oppose the action of the United States against Turkey. Great Britain's reply, he says, was favorable, but Russia informed Olney that she preferred there should be no naval demonstration, as Russia was negotiating to bring about the restoration of order in Turkey. Cautaneze, the Russian minister to the United States, is said to have informed Olney that Turkey would pay any indemnity required.

Under the Nose of the Police.

Los Angeles, Feb. 4.—Burglars broke into the Boston Optical Company's store, on Second street, last night and secured \$2,000 worth of goods. The place is directly opposite the police station.

Noted Chemist Burned to Death.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—Dr. Alfred Kennedy, at one time a distinguished chemist and an authority on medicine and botanical matters, was burned to death tonight in his office.

THE COLORADO LYNCHINGS.

Made the Subject of Message From the President to Congress.

Washington, Feb. 5.—President Cleveland today sent to congress the following message:

"In my last annual message allusion was made to the lawless killing of certain Italian laborers in the state of Colorado, and it was added that the dependent families of some of these unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provisions for their needs. It now appears that in addition to three of those laborers, who were treacherously killed, two others, who escaped death by flight, incurred pitiable disabilities through exposure and privation. Without discussing the question of the liability of the United States for these results, either by reason of treaty obligations or under the general rules of international law, I venture to urge upon congress the propriety of making from the public treasury a prompt and reasonable pecuniary provision for those injured and for the families of those who were killed."

THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

Memorial to Congress on the Necessity of Fostering It.

Astoria, Or., Feb. 4.—A copy of a memorial to congress on the necessity of fostering the salmon fishing industry by the establishment of a permanent hatchery, has been sent to each of our congressional representatives. The memorial sets forth the importance and need of fish protection, stating that the salmon will become extinct unless artificially hatched and proper steps taken for preservation. The magnitude of the industry is shown by statistics, giving last year's spring and fall pack as follows:

Spring pack, 510,376 cases; fall, 127,084 cases, representing in all a value of \$3,342,928. It is also stated that there were shipped in a fresh state salmon valued at \$133,564.

The memorial goes on to say:

"If the Columbia river was entirely within the boundaries of the state of Oregon, or subject to its sole control, the state could take ample provision for the preservation of the fish supply; but the Columbia is a common boundary to Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and many of its tributaries extend to the body of each state. There is at present a conflict between the statutes of the bordering states. Any appropriation by one state for propagation could not be expended for the exclusive benefit of its own citizens and a joint appropriation is almost impossible. This fish is largely consumed throughout the United States, and all are interested in preserving an abundant supply of wholesome and economical food. The duties collected by the government upon the tin-plate used in this industry approximate \$60,000 annually, aside from what is collected on the twine imported and used in the fishing gear. A small portion of this duty expended in propagation would keep up the supply. It, therefore, seems to your memorialist that it is a proper subject for the national government to take hold of energetically and without delay."

A copy of the memorial, together with a circular letter, calling attention to the value of the salmon-fishing industry from a railroad standpoint, was also sent to the presidents of the various transcontinental railroads, asking for their co-operation.

MOTORMAN LOST CONTROL.

An Accident on the New Suro Electric Line in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Twenty people were more or less injured today by an accident on the new Suro electric road, running to the Cliff house. A car, loaded with about seventy-five people, was bound in from the beach, and, while descending a steep hill, at the bottom of which was a steep grade, the motorman lost control of the car, and it plunged down at a high rate of speed. The car jumped the track, and plunged about fifty feet through the sand. Those of the passengers who were outside all jumped, and they were the ones most injured. Broken legs and ankles, bruises and wounded scalps were numerous, about twenty suffering injury in some way. Simon Koshland, a wealthy wool-dealer, had his left leg shattered. None of the passengers were fatally hurt, and the wounded were quickly removed to their homes.

A Philadelphia Blast.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—Chestnut street was visited early this morning by one of the fiercest fires this city has known for years. The big seven-story building of Charles H. Hazletine and the adjoining five-story structure of the Baptist Publication Society and the American Baptist Historical Society were destroyed. The buildings damaged by fire and water and falling walls were the four-story dry goods house of Homer, Lebonitlier & Co., a dwelling-house and the Hotel Lafayette at Broad and Sansom streets. The two Baptist societies lost large and valuable collections of paintings, books and curios. The detailed losses have not as yet been made up, but a conservative estimate places the aggregate at close to \$2,000,000. It is thought that this is almost fully covered by insurance.

Five Tramps Fatally Injured.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Feb. 4.—Last night's freight train, east-bound, on the Big Four was derailed on the bridge by a broken wheel. The bridge broke down and the cars fell thirty feet. Five tramps were fatally injured. The property damage is \$20,000.

—The barkeeper's good moral character has never yet made whisky a good moral drink, says the Voice.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the Senate and House—Condensed Record of the Doings of the National Lawmakers—Senate.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senators were late in arriving at the senate chamber today. Hale reported back the urgent deficiency appropriation bill and gave notice that he would ask to take it up Monday. Morrill called up the bill for the payment to the widow of the late Samuel F. Miller, justice of the supreme court, of a sum equal to the balance of his salary for the year in which he died. Morrill explained that the justice had left only a house, encumbered by a \$10,000 mortgage, and that the widow's circumstances were such as to make the appropriation desirable. The bill was passed. The resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to execute the law relative to seed distribution was then taken up, and George spoke in defense of the course of the secretary. Gallinger and Allen supported the resolution. The resolution gave way at 2 o'clock to the silver bond bill, and Call continued his speech begun yesterday. Mitchell of Oregon followed in support of the silver question substitute, consuming the rest of the day.

Washington, Feb. 3.—When the senate convened today the silver bond bill had the immediate right of way. Villas addressed the senate in opposition to the bill, which, he said, deserved its fate of being strangled by silver, and, in denunciation of the mine-owners of the Rockies, who he declared, were responsible for the agitation in favor of free coinage. The senate committee on privileges and elections decided to report in favor of seating Dupont, Rep., as senator from Delaware. The committee divided on strict party lines, being five to four against. Republican senators in caucus today decided to make an attempt to complete the reorganization of the senate, and to meet next Friday for the purpose.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The long contest over the silver bond bill is at an end in the senate, that body having passed the free-silver coinage substitute for the house bond bill by the decisive vote of 42 to 35—a majority of seven for free silver. This result was reached at 3 o'clock today, after three hours of caustic debate and sharp parliamentary fencing. The bill provides: "That from and after the passage of this act, the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars at the weight of 412½ grains, Troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of the law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury, certificates may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law."

House.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The attendance in the house was slim today. Wadsworth from the committee on agriculture, reported the agricultural appropriation bill. On motion of Doolittle, a resolution was adopted requesting the president at his earliest convenience, to transmit to congress the report of the board of engineers on the Nicaragua canal. The bill to amend the dependent pensions act of 1890, so that in considering widows' claims seven years of unexpected absence should be deemed sufficient proof of the death of the soldier, was passed. A bill was passed for the reorganization of the customs collection district of Alaska, by which the secretary of the treasury should have discretionary power to designate such places as subports of entry in the interests of revenue and commerce.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The house today confined itself to routine business. Most of the session was devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The committee on ways and means adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the tariff discrimination against American products and the effect of the repeal of reciprocity laws. The resolution was introduced by Tawney. Experts to make the investigation are provided for. Representative Maguire, of California, addressed the house committee on Pacific railroads in opposition to the funding bill. There was much discussion as to whether the government holds prior title to the other interests. Chairman Powers appointed Messrs. Arnold of Pennsylvania, Watson of Ohio, and Bell of Texas, a committee to investigate the question of the priority of the lien.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Attendance in the house today was small. Powers asked unanimous consent for consideration of a senate bill to pay the widow of the late Justice Samuel F. Miller \$7,419, the balance of his salary for the year in which he died. Loud objected and the bill was referred. Bills were passed to grant to the St. Louis & Oklahoma City railroad right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma territories; to amend the act granting to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad right to build a branch road to Fort Smith. A resolution reported by Taft from the committee on foreign affairs was adopted, calling on the president, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the house all correspondence between this government and Germany relative to the exclusion of insurance companies of the United States from transacting business

in Germany. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Columbia appropriation bill.

THE ISLAND DEVASTATED.

Poverty, Famine and Widespread Suffering Will Surely Prevail.

Washington.—Special.—Representative Money, of Mississippi, the senator-elect from that state, has recently received advices from Cuba which are of considerable importance and interest. According to statements of Mrf Money's informant, the devastation of the island has been carried to such an extent that poverty, famine and widespread suffering will surely prevail in the near future, unless by some means hostilities are brought to a close. The writer says the crops of this season have been practically destroyed throughout most of the island. The canemills are stopped, bridges burned, roads torn up and business almost entirely killed. In the province of Santa Clara, where 235,000 sacks of sugar were ground last season, no wheels have been turning this season, for to start a mill is to give a signal to the insurgents to blow it up.

The inevitable result of the continuance of the war, says the writer, will be a famine throughout the farming districts of Cuba. The United States being the nearest power, the neighbor of the island, and having always responded to calls from suffering countries, will naturally be looked to to furnish assistance and relief.

Mr. Money is a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, and has taken pains to secure the most reliable correspondence from responsible parties in Cuba. The tenor of his correspondence is that Spain will never be able to conquer the revolutionists, and the continuance of the war will involve more loss of life and the impoverishment of both Spain and Cuba.

A recent letter says the rainy season will begin in about three months, and the poorly fed and unacclimated youths who compose most of the Spanish army may be expected to die like sheep. The Spanish troops will be unable to pursue any military operations then, for there are few roads, and the forests and even the canefields are impassable to people unused to the country.

The letter says many Spanish residents of the islands and all the Cubans support the insurgents. The Spaniards desire some form of autonomy and the Cubans want absolute independence or annexation to the United States. Most of the holders of large properties are said to be in favor of annexation, because they believe the greater protection to property would be secured under control of the United States.

Cubans Buy Another Steamer.

New York, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Baltimore says: "It has just been learned that another steamer has been bought here, presumably for the Cuban patriotic party, to be fitted for a filibustering expedition. The new acquisition is the Luce Brothers, a fishing steamer of the same type as the Hawkins, the Vessey and the Mascotte, but somewhat smaller than any of them."

Reading Collieries Shut Down.

Shamokin, Pa., Feb. 4.—Fifteen thousand men and boys in the Western coal fields were told today not to report for duty until further notice, for the Reading collieries have been shut down for an indefinite period. It was stated tonight by a prominent official that three-quarters time would be the order when work is resumed.

The Case Mysterious.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Martin Lynn, his wife and two infant children, and his sister, were found poisoned in their cottage today. Miss Lynn is dead, Mrs. Lynn cannot recover, and Mr. Lynn's recovery is doubtful. The children are out of danger. The case is mysterious.

Boilermakers and Machinists Out.

Eagle Pass, Tex., Feb. 4.—Three hundred and fifty boiler-makers and machinists of the Mexican International Company are out on a strike. They demand a 25 per cent increase in wages, and the reinstatement of several men. Negotiations are in progress.

Tired of Oklahoma.

South McAlester, I. T., Feb. 4.—The Osages, considered to be the wealthiest tribe of Indians on earth, have passed a bill through their council, asking for separation from Oklahoma, and to be annexed to the Indian territory.

The forthcoming monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures for January will show that aggregate receipts will be approximately \$29,237,670; expenditures, \$22,696,480, leaving a deficit for the month of about \$3,459,160, and for the seven months of the present fiscal year of about \$13,813,875. Receipts from the customs during the present month will amount to about \$16,380,796; from internal revenue, \$11,041,401; from miscellaneous sources, about \$1,815,473. This is a decrease of about \$1,000,000 in receipts from the customs as compared with January, 1895, and an increase of about \$2,000,000 in receipts from the internal revenue.

Up to this time the Venezuela commission recently appointed by the president has not received notice from either the British or Venezuelan government of an intention to avail itself of the invitation extended to appear before the commission through representatives. Nothing is determined as yet, as to sending an agent to Europe to collect evidence there for the consideration of the commission. It is said this work could not be intelligently undertaken until the mass of matter already before the commission has been thoroughly digested and the knowledge acquired of just what gaps remain to be filled from European archives.