

OREGON COURIER

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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.

Thomas Howes Hinckley, an artist of wide fame, died in Boston.

Chicago clothing-cutters and trimmers have ordered a strike, and 20,000 are thrown out of work.

The secretary of the interior has approved a list of eighty acres of land selected in Oregon City land district, Oregon, by the Oregon & California railroad, under its grant.

John L. Waller, confined in a French prison, has been granted a pardon by President Faure, due to the representations made by the United States government in the prisoner's behalf.

The Elcott Square building strike in Buffalo, N. Y., is ended, and a thousand or more workmen have returned to work. The differences between the superintendent and the men have been amicably settled.

Dr. A. T. Perkins, of Chicago, has patented a process of keeping fruits, meats and perishable products during transportation by the use of sterilized air. His patents extend to the antipodes.

A factory for the making of remedies similar in nature to the proprietary medicines now on the market is to be started by Chicago retail druggists. A majority of the city pharmacists are interested, and they hope to drive the patent medicine makers from the field.

Hope is about abandoned for the barkentine Discovery, owned by Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco. The vessel is now out twenty-eight days from Port Gamble, loaded with lumber. She was commanded by Captain Christensen. There were twelve men in her, and there is scarcely any chance of them turning up alive.

As far as can be learned ex-President Harrison has not confided to his friends the day and hour of his wedding, but it is believed it will occur Wednesday of the next week following Easter, which closes the Lenten season, and until after which, he said in acknowledging the engagement, the marriage would not be solemnized.

At a masked ball in Lisbon fire broke out and a panic followed. Men, women and children jumped from the windows, seriously injuring themselves. Friends of the revelers rushed into the burning building to aid in the work of rescue, and many of them were caught by the flames. Thus far forty-four bodies have been taken out.

According to advices received at Port Townsend from Alaska by the steamer City of Topeka, the Bank of Juneau has failed, owing depositors about \$15,000. There are no assets. J. N. Harrison, the bank's cashier and manager, just before the steamer sailed, was arrested for larceny by embezzlement of \$400. The cashier and his brother operated the bank as a joint copartnership.

Baron Blanc, of Rome, Italy, minister of foreign affairs, authorizes the announcement that President Cleveland, having decided to accept the position of arbitrator to settle the questions in dispute between Italy and Brazil, a protocol has been signed, referring to his arbitration all claims that are not amicably settled by the two countries within two months.

Robert Laughlin, of Augusta, Ky., who reported his house burned by murderers, who attacked him with knives, and whose wife and niece were burned in the building, has confessed that he was the murderer. The general theory is that he first assaulted his niece, and then killed her and his wife to hide his crime. He denies this, and says he could not tell what put it in his mind to brain them with a poker while they were asleep.

Charles Christy, of Waverly, Kan., a young lawyer, has just arrived from Cuba, where he was a prisoner. He, with about 400 others, were captured in one battle near Havana. All but he and fifteen other Americans were lined up and shot. The American consul saved them. Christy is a member of one of the pioneer families of Coffey county. He is an enthusiastic Cuban patriot, and claims they have everything on the island except Havana, and that that will soon fall. He also says that since the new Spanish general has taken command no prisoners are taken.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at Vienderdorf, South Africa, and the poor quarter of the town has been blown to pieces. Hundreds of houses are in ruin, and the havoc wrought is fearful. The windows of every house in Johannesburg were broken by the explosion. The dynamite that caused the catastrophe filled eight trucks and made a hole thirty feet deep. Forty dead, nearly all of them horribly mutilated, were taken from the ruins, and the search is not yet completed. Two hundred of the most severely injured were admitted to the hospital, where several died.

A deal is said to have been made between the Southern Pacific and the Seaboard Air Line, whereby all the traffic which can possibly be diverted to the former's Sunset route will be delivered by the latter at New Orleans. This deal is considered to be a direct blow at the Southern Pacific's direct

connections at Ogden. Its object is said to be to divert as much traffic as possible from the Central Pacific road, the Southern Pacific having entered upon a deliberate and systematic policy of impoverishing that part of its system, with the view of frightening the United States to settle its claims against that road on the easiest terms.

Irving Flemming committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, at Woodburn, Or.

The entire family of Jacob Jacodi was asphyxiated in his farmhouse, near Niles Center, Ill., by gas from a coal stove.

Bill Nye, the famous humorist, died at his home in Asheville, N. C., from a paralytic stroke.

Daniel Galencia, residing near Spokane, killed himself by shooting himself through the heart.

A large amount of spurious coin in the shape of 50-cent and \$1 pieces has been found to be in circulation at Wenatchee, Wash.

The president has signed the bill extending the operation of the mineral land laws to the north half of the Colville Indian reservation.

At a meeting of Irish-Americans held in New York, resolutions were adopted demanding the release of all political prisoners confined in English jails.

E. R. Campbell, ex-clerk of the United States district court, was shot and killed by his son, Robert Campbell, in Nashville, Tenn. Young Campbell has been regarded as mentally unsound.

Seven people were asphyxiated, one fatally hurt by jumping from a window, and five others more or less injured by fire in the residence of James R. Arminger, a prominent jeweler of Baltimore, Md.

At Seney Mich., four men were killed and seven seriously injured by a steam log-hauler at a lumber camp. The engine became uncontrollable and ran down the road at full speed, catching the men before escape was possible.

Another big gun has reached the Presidio in San Francisco. It was hauled to the top of the ridge back of Fort Point. This is the second 30-ton rifle to be added to the Fort Point battery and completes the trio ordered for this coast several years ago.

A London special says the Natal Times claims to have the best authority for the statement that the South African republic will, on the fifteenth anniversary of the Boer victory over the British under General Colley at Mafuba hill, proclaim its independence.

The great tailors' strike, which has been in force several weeks in many cities of Germany, has been ended by the employers granting a 12 1/2 per cent increase of wages. The seamstresses' strike, a movement allied to the tailors' strike, is also on the eve of a settlement.

Arthur C. Newsam, the former British magistrate at Cedros, Trinidad, who was arrested in Brooklyn, July 7, last, charged with having embezzled about £100,000 belonging to the British government, has been acquitted after two trials, and has been set at liberty.

State Senator Guy, of New York, has prepared a bill which will be presented to the legislature very soon which authorizes the city to purchase and remove the Edgar Allen Poe cottage. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$50,000, which sum, it is estimated, will cover all expenses.

The Chicago Post's Washington special says that on authority of a gentleman who enjoys the personal confidence of the president as fully as any one, the statement is made that if congress adjourns without currency legislation along the lines suggested by Mr. Cleveland, he will call a special session and force the issue upon the country as being the one question of paramount importance.

James Fitzgerald was hanged at St. Louis for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Nessens, on the night of November 24, 1893. The rope broke and the victim lay struggling on the ground beneath the gallows. The doctors found Fitzgerald still conscious. Stimulants were given and he revived. A new rope was sent for and an hour later the sick and trembling, but very nervous victim, was again taken to the scaffold. This time there was no hitch.

Under the new postal appropriation bill the secret inspection of letter carriers by special agents will be stopped. The bill provides instead, that there shall be thirty additional postoffice inspectors, who shall be assigned to the free delivery service exclusively. While these men will be nominally under the authority of the fourth assistant postmaster-general, they will be subject to the orders of the first assistant and the superintendent of the free-delivery service. They will devote their time exclusively to the inspection of the free-delivery service, and will pursue the same methods pursued by the special agents.

At Ellis island, in New York harbor, the immigration committee of the house will take evidence bearing on the administration of existing immigration laws. The committee will witness the landing of two shiploads of immigrants. A general consultation on the subject of immigration and the class of immigrants will be held with the government inspectors at Ellis island with a view to learning more about the workings of the existing laws. It is generally conceded that if any immigration law is passed by the present congress it will be the Lodge bill now pending before the senate, which provides for a strict educational test, in addition to the restriction of present laws.

TO PROTECT SALMON

HAS GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION OVER THE COLUMBIA?

If It Is So Decided, Congress Will Be Asked to Pass a Law for the Preservation of the Fish—To Prevent Indiscriminate Killing.

Washington, Feb. 25.—It was a source of disappointment to the Oregon delegation that no action was taken by the legislatures of Oregon and Washington looking to the preservation of the salmon of the Columbia river. The attempt was made while Senator Mitchell was endeavoring to get an appropriation for the fish commission to carry out its plans of increasing the fish product of the river and its tributaries. The commission refused to have anything to do with the matter until some method was devised to protect the fish and prevent their indiscriminate killing, which, the commission declares, meant their ultimate destruction. Senator Mitchell believes the general government can take jurisdiction of the Columbia and take steps to prevent the destruction of the salmon industry of that stream. He has had referred to the judiciary committee the resolution he introduced on the subject, so that the committee may decide that the general government has jurisdiction. If so, then Senator Mitchell intends to introduce a bill to cover the case, and in accordance with the wishes of the people of Oregon and Washington on this important subject. The text of the resolution introduced by Senator Mitchell is as follows:

"Whereas, The salmon fishing industry of the Columbia river is one of vast magnitude, the pack of last year amounting to 655,410 cases, of the aggregate value of \$3,342,928, giving employment to 1,574 operatives and 3,775 fishermen, and investment to more than \$3,000,000; and

"Whereas, It is evident from past experience elsewhere that the fish in said river will become extinct unless properly protected and artificially hatched; and

"Whereas, From the fact that said Columbia river is partly within the jurisdiction of the state of Oregon and partly within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington, and therefore, not wholly subject to the legislative control of either state, it becomes of the utmost importance that whatever legislation is necessary looking to the protection and promotion of this great industry should be enacted by the congress of the United States, provided jurisdiction over the subject exists in congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be, and it is, hereby instructed to investigate and report to the senate at the earliest practicable date whether or not the congress of the United States has jurisdiction to legislate concerning the protection and promotion of the salmon fisheries of the Columbia river

AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

Horrible Fate of Three Deserters in a West Virginia Coal Mine.

Colliers, W. Va., Feb. 25.—People are much excited over a recent find, which, it is claimed, clears up a mystery of thirty-two years' standing. The remains of four human bodies have been discovered in an abandoned coal mine east of here. David Snyder has explored the old mine, which has not been worked since the '60s, and discovered the human bodies. One of the skeletons was sitting upright against a log. Beside this skeleton was found a flask that contained notes explaining the mysterious disappearance of John Ewing, Ben Ayers, Tom Ackleson and Joe Obney thirty-two years ago. The notes were written in pencil, but are well preserved. They read as follows:

"November 2, 1863—Should this ever reach the outside world, let it be known that we (giving names) are prisoners here owing to the caving-in of the mine. We are deserters and were in hiding here when the mine caved in. Food and water are all gone. We are doomed, as no one outside is aware of our whereabouts. This is about the eighth day of our imprisonment."

"November 4—John Ewing and Tom Ackleson have just killed Ben Ayers and are eating him. I have already eaten my bootleg. The water in the mine is terrible. Our oil is getting scarce and the air is becoming foul. I only know the day of the month by my watch."

"November 6—Ewing has just killed Ackleson. Cut off one of his feet and is eating it and dancing around and flourishing his dirk-knife like a maniac."

"November 7—I am now alone with the dead. I had to kill Ewing in self-defense. I have just eaten my other bootleg. I am sleepy. Good-by. I enclose this note in this flask to preserve it if possible, so that if it is ever found our sad fate will be known. (Signed) Joseph Obney."

Several of the old residents hereabouts remember these men. It was generally believed they had been killed in battle. As no relative of the deceased men could be found their remains were given in charge of Andy Lister for interment.

To Mine for Siberian Gold.

Vladivostok, Feb. 26.—The newspapers announce the arrival here of agents of an Anglo-American company with a capital of \$5,000,000 to work the alluvial gold deposits of Eastern Siberia. They intend to purchase abandoned claims, hoping to extract gold by improved machinery and processes.

—Dentistry was practiced in Egypt at least 2,000 years before Christ.

SILVER TAKES A JUMP.

Highest Price It Has Reached in Many Months.

New York, Feb. 26.—Silver bullion sold at the highest price today that it has reached in many months. There was an apparently good demand, which advanced the rate to 70 cents. The rise was sharp, and in sympathy with an upward movement in London. Zimmerman & Forsyth and Handy & Harman, bullion dealers, and Edward Bush, of the Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company, declared that they did not know of any definite cause for the improvement. They did not agree that the advance was due to speculation, or that it would be sustained.

The facts are that silver sold as low as 69c, and the price ranged about 60c for six months. There was, by reason of adverse legislation, material curtailment of production.

Shrewd people, who knew the commercial value of silver, began cautiously buying and accumulating bullion. A large amount has been absorbed for export, a legitimate Continental demand having prevailed for a long time. The supply has also been reduced by the demand for manufacturing purposes.

For ten months the price was fluctuating about 60c, and during the past three weeks and until yesterday 69c was the quotation. The advance has taken so long as to escape general attention. Simultaneously with the advance came decided improvement in mining stocks, which is regarded as significant of a revival of interest in silver mines and brighter prospects. Seventy-five cent silver means much to the great industry and would undoubtedly produce another silver boom.

Exchange on India has been keeping pace with the strong tone of the silver market, and in London yesterday was at the top notch. At the same time production has not kept pace with the demand, the miners having turned their attention to gold-digging.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Filibustering Party Arrested by Revenue Officers.

New York, Feb. 26.—The iron steamer Bermuda, flying the British flag, was boarded and seized by revenue officers off Liberty island, late last night. The Bermuda has been under watch of Spanish spies for some time. They had reason to believe she had been bought by the Cuban revolutionists, and was fitting out as a filibuster. She has been anchored off Liberty island since last Saturday, and yesterday there was evidence that she was preparing for sea.

At 11 P. M., just after a large party of Cubans had gone aboard, the revenue cutter Hudson steamed alongside, and the boarding party arrested all on the Bermuda. At midnight the revenue cutter Chandler started down the bay to catch a lighter loaded with ammunition and to look for another party of Cubans who had started to board the Bermuda.

The Bermuda, an English-built steamer, was recently purchased by a firm suspected of being in league with the revolutionary party. Last Saturday she was taken to the coal docks at Port Liberty and there coaled up. She went from there to the Liberty island anchorage. When the tug ran alongside the marshals and Pinkerton men swarmed aboard. No resistance was offered by the frightened crew and Cubans who had just come aboard. Every man was seized. Among the captives was General Garcia's son, and several other prominent Cubans.

Four bags of gold were seized by the marshals, and a quantity of ammunition.

Pardon for Mrs. Maybrick.

New York, Feb. 26.—A local paper says: It is announced by cable that Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is in prison in England, serving a life sentence for poisoning her husband, is about to be liberated. An official announcement to this effect, it is said, will be made this week. Ever since the conviction of Mrs. Maybrick, in 1889, great pressure has been brought to bear upon the home secretary to influence him to commute her sentence. She was sentenced to death first, but the decision was reversed and she was sent to the working prison for life. Her friends have been unceasing in their efforts to secure her release ever since, and in the until now apparently hopeless effort made by them, Americans have been foremost.

Not Officers for the Government.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—Deputy United States marshals and federal clerks, generally, are not officers for the government. Such was the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals today in the suit of John M. McDonald against the United States to recover \$1,237 due as compensation for services rendered to the United States as clerk of the district attorney for Montana. In the lower court McDonald's petition was allowed, and his salary ordered paid to him. The government appealed, however, with the result that the lower court was reversed.

The secretaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the American Baptist Publication Society and the American Baptist Educational Society, acting under the advice and authority of their respective boards, at a meeting held in Philadelphia, unanimously voted that it is impracticable to hold the anniversaries in May in Portland, Or., according to the previous arrangement and announcement. The recent destruction by fire of the Baptist Publication Society building in Philadelphia is given as one reason. An invitation to hold the anniversary at Asbury Park, commencing May 30, has been accepted.

—Several rich strikes have recently been made on the Yellow creek, in the Black Hills country.

LIMITATION OF DEBT

FIXED BY SUPREME COURT FOR WASHINGTON'S COUNTIES.

Cash. Taxes for the Current Year and Those Delinquent May Be Reckoned as Assets—Warrant Indebtedness Validated.

Olympia, Feb. 24.—The supreme court today reversed judgment in the case of the state on the relation of W. E. Barton, respondent, vs. the Auditor and Treasurer of Thurston county. The relator in this case contracted certain water works for the county, and to pay him therefor the commissioners assigned to him a portion of the delinquent taxes of 1894, which he agreed to receive. The proceeding was brought to compel the county officers to give effect to the order in pursuance of this agreement. The material points here involved are:

Can the cash assets of the county be deducted from the outstanding indebtedness for the purpose of determining its amount within the meaning of the constitutional provision upon the subject? Can the amount of the taxroll for the current year and the amount unpaid upon these of prior years be treated as a part of such cash assets? The first has been already affirmatively decided, and replying to the second question the supreme court says:

"From the decisions to the effect that taxes for the current year can be treated as a part of the cash assets of a municipality, it follows as a logical conclusion that under our system for assessment and collection of taxes not only those of the current year, but those unpaid assessed for prior years should be treated as a part of such cash assets, and we feel compelled to hold that unpaid taxes constitute a part of the cash assets of the county until the lien of the tax has been merged in a sale of the property."

The result of this decision is to validate the warrant indebtedness of Thurston county to the amount of \$95,000, and will probably take up the certificates of indebtedness issued prior to January, 1896. Further, it will validate the warrant indebtedness of Pierce county and serve a like purpose in a number of counties of the state.

WALLA WALLA WHEAT RATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides They Are Too High.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The interstate commerce commission has announced a decision in favor of the complainants in the cases of Milton Evans and H. D. May, against the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and its receiver and others. The cases involved reasonableness of wheat rates from Walla Walla and Dayton, Wash., to Portland.

The main rulings are: Prior leave of court which has appointed the receiver of railroad company is not necessary to entitle a shipper to complain against such receiver in proceedings before the commission, nor is such leave necessary to give the commission jurisdiction. The wheat rates to Portland, 33 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, from Walla Walla and 23 1/2 cents from Dayton, when the complaints were filed, were unjust and unreasonable; a reduced wheat rate of 2 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, put in force from both shipping points since the cases were instituted is still above a reasonable and just charge for service rendered; the rate on wheat in carloads from Walla Walla to Portland should not exceed 19 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, or \$3.90 per ton, and the rate for the somewhat longer distance from Dayton to Portland should not exceed 20 cents per 100 pounds, or \$4 per ton. The complainants' claim for a money reparation is denied.

PORTLAND TO EUREKA.

Efforts of the Chamber of Commerce to Establish a Regular Line.

Eureka, Cal., Feb. 24.—Great interest is manifested here over the proposition made by the Portland Chamber of Commerce to establish a regular line of steamers between that place and Eureka. Martin Wallace, of the Portland Flouring Mill Company, has been sent here as a representative of the Portland chamber.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company has now a small steamer, the South Coast, on the route, and as soon as the merchants here are willing to guarantee a larger freight and passenger traffic a much larger and better steamer will be put on. This company has a road from Portland to Umatilla Junction, where a connection is made with the Great Northern for Spokane and the East.

From Umatilla Junction its line extends to Huntington, where it meets the Union Pacific. The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company then can offer to the people of this section the choice of two connecting routes to the East. If any arrangements can be made so that the same through rates enjoyed by the Washington shingle and lumber men can be secured by the Eureka manufacturers it will not be long before redwood shingles, doors and window sashes will be laid down in Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo and other Eastern markets, to compete with the pine industry, which now controls these markets.

For many years San Francisco has monopolized the entire trade of this country. Lately, however, the merchants here have secured some of their wares from Portland, and now a considerable trade is in a fair way to be established between the two places. Next to securing an Eastern railroad direct, this is considered by the business men as the best proposition the people of this district can expect.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Routine Work of the Fifty-Fourth Session—Senate.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Cuban question came before the senate today for definite and final action, and it is expected that votes will be taken at an early day on the several pending propositions—requesting Spain to recognize the belligerency of Cuba, and requesting a recognition of Cuban independence. The first thing of importance in the senate today was the reading of a resolution from the secretary of treasury as to coin and other money in circulation, which was ordered printed for the use of the senate. The senate then spent some time in discussing the question of official procedure. Squire reported favorably a bill requiring that marine engineers be American citizens. Minor bills blocked the way for some time, but Call finally had the Cuban resolutions called up, and they took up the time until adjournment.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate committee on public lands decided to favorably report the house bill extending the time which suits may be brought by the government to annul unauthorized grants of public lands. The committee made several verbal amendments to the bill, and also added canal lands to those which are included in the bill. The decision of the committee was preceded by a hearing of representatives of the various localities interested in the proposed legislation. There was a proposition before the committee to include Mexican land grants in the extension, but White appeared in opposition to this, contending that the Mexican grant question should be settled as soon as possible, in the interest of all concerned, and the amendment was not made.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The public interest in the Cuban question was shown today by the crowds that came to the senate galleries in anticipation of a continuance of the Cuban debate. The diplomatic gallery showed the largest representation since the session opened, the ministers of Brazil, Chili, Hawaii and several other countries being present. Morgan of Alabama occupied almost the entire day in a narrative and historical speech. He spoke three hours, and had not concluded when the senate adjourned. A significant vote on the resolution for an investigation of the recent bond issues was taken during the day. Lodge's resolution for an investigation came up and Peffer offered an amendment for a special committee, and a more comprehensive inquiry. Lodge sought to have the amendment laid on the table, but his motion was defeated, 16 to 34. Final action was not secured as Hill carried the debate beyond 2 o'clock. The bill pensioning the widow of the late Secretary Gresham at \$100 monthly was passed.

House.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The house today devoted itself strictly to business. The army appropriation bill carrying \$23,275,902, was passed; the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted, and the bill to extend for five years the time in which the government can bring suits to annul patents to public lands under railroad and wagon-road grants was passed. An amendment was adopted limiting the application of the act to "railroad and wagon-road grants." The following proviso was also added to the bill: "That no suit shall be brought, nor shall recovery be had for lands which were patented in lieu of other lands covered by grants which were lost or relinquished by the grantee in consequence of the failure of the government to withdraw the same from sale or entry." The substitute for the bill offered by McRae, to repeal outright the limitations of the act of 1891, was defeated.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate amendments to the military appropriation bill were concurred in by the house today. The senate bill to amend section 5,294 of the revised statutes, relative to the power of the secretary of the treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties or forfeitures, was passed; also the senate bill relating to final proof on timber culture entries. Representative Colson introduced a resolution to investigate the action of Secretary Carlisle in refusing to accept the bid of William Graves for \$4,500,000 at 115.3391.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The house today in committee of the whole, after a very interesting debate, by a vote of 93 to 64, decided that none of the appropriations in the Indian appropriation bill for Indian schools should go to the sectarian schools. The only sectarian schools to which money now goes are Roman Catholic in denomination, and the fight today was led by Linton, a Michigan Republican, who is the most pronounced and openly avowed A. P. A. member on the floor. In last year's appropriation bill the amount was cut down 28 per cent, with the understanding that it should be reduced 20 per cent each year until it ceased, at the end of five years. The committee on Indian affairs this year resolved that this appropriation be reduced 20 per cent, but Linton moved an amendment that no portion of this appropriation should go to sectarian schools.

Despite the bad roads travel has already commenced to the Nez Perce reservation and it is estimated that 1,500 white settlers will be on their claims before June. The new city of Nez Perce is already the scene of active business operations. A new stage and mail line will be in operation by April 1 from this place, which will give direct communication with the terminus of the Spokane & Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Members of the Irish parliamentary party have elected Dillon as the new chairman to succeed Justin McCarthy.