

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.

A man and a boy 20 years old, were lynchd by a mob in Wichita, Kan., for bank robbery and murder recently committed in that town.

Gold has been discovered in City Creek canyon, within the city limits of Salt Lake City. Assays are reported running as high as \$500 in gold and \$40 in silver per ton.

Five hundred lithographers struck in New York to enforce the recognition of their organization and the abolition of the piecework system. The action of the New York branch is expected to precipitate strikes forthwith in all large cities.

Senator Dubois says the silver Republicans of the Northwest will permit no tariff legislation in this congress or any other that does not recognize free silver, and the same issue will be raised in the St. Louis convention.

Holla O. Heikes, of Dayton, O., champion target shot of the world, has made another sensational record. In an exhibition at Indianapolis he broke 100 targets, continuous shooting, in 4 minutes and 20 seconds, which makes a new world's record.

The withdrawal of Commander and Mrs. Booth from the Salvation Army has created a commotion in the Philadelphia branch of the army. The soldiers are aroused and talk of enlisting in a big secession from European headquarters is heard in every Salvation hall in that city.

In a fit of rage Jacob Dietzel, of Chicago, aged 68, shot his daughter, Mrs. Henry Obner, and then himself, inflicting fatal wounds. He was once in prosperous circumstances, but of late has been dependent upon his children for support, and their frequent complaints, it is said, were the cause of the crime.

It is reported in Constantinople that, February 14, the first day of the Ramadan festival, the Turks surrounded the Armenian quarters in Marsovan and ordered the Armenians to accept Islam. Five hundred of them agreed to do so, but 150 recalcitrants were killed. A fresh series of massacres is reported in the Sivas and Kharpoot districts.

The Paris Politique Coloniale publishes an alleged telegram from the French consular agent in Brazil, reporting that conflicts have taken place in the disputed territory of Amapa, between French Guiana and Brazil. It is added that the French troops had destroyed Amapa after losing 100 killed and wounded, including four officers.

George Grant, a pioneer resident of Grass Valley, Cal., 70 years of age, was blown up by giant powder. He was using the powder to blow up some willows and leaned over to see why it did not go off, when he got the full charge in the face. One eye was blown out and the other badly injured, his lip terribly lacerated and his left arm badly injured. He will probably survive.

Henry Cottrell, of Edinburgh, Ind., died after several weeks illness, of softening of the brain, due to excessive cigarette smoking. A post-mortem examination was held, and a peculiar condition was discovered. The pericardial sack was enlarged until it held about a gallon of water, and the heart was abnormally contracted. A fatty growth had also formed, and both the lungs and spleen were enlarged and weakened by the disease.

Havana advices aver that the Cubans will retaliate on the Spaniards for their slaughter of suspects by using dynamite. A manifesto signed by the Cuban revolutionary party has been found scattered through Havana setting forth that from five to ten of the suspects confined in the Caballas were being shot nightly, and that the Cubans would retaliate by destroying Spanish residences and places of business by dynamite.

The passenger steamer Queen collided with the British ship Strathdon in San Francisco while steaming up the harbor on her arrival from Portland. The vessels were not together more than two minutes, but in that time between \$20,000 and \$30,000 were sacrificed in damages. The Strathdon was lying at anchor in the stream, and her heavy steel bowsprit swept the upper decks of the steamer before the Queen could be backed away. The Queen had on board 140 passengers. Only two persons were hurt, and their injuries amounted to mere scratches.

United States District Attorney H. V. Johnson has filed a suit in the United States court against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and about 2,000 holding lands under titles obtained from that company, asking for the cancellation of patents to about 10,000 acres, or the payment to the United States of \$2,000,000. The land comprises portions of the business section of Denver, Greeley, Fort Collins and Loveland, Colorado. It is alleged that the lands in question have been

exempted from the original patents as they were already subject to claims under the homestead and pre-emption laws.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, one of the oldest and most extensive transportation systems in the United States, has gone into the hands of receivers.

Ballington Booth has announced his plans for an independent American Salvation Army, of which he and his wife will be leaders. He states that he will not oppose the former organization.

General Lewis Merrill died in Philadelphia, aged 65. He was one of the noted officers of the war, and was retired from active service on a surgeon's certificate of disability in 1886, after several years of frontier duty.

Two little girls lost their lives and two men were injured in a fire which partly destroyed the big double tenement at 158 Prospect street, Brooklyn. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss will not reach more than \$2,500.

The British and French negotiations at Paris on the Niger question have been temporarily suspended. The French representatives accused the British of trying to acquire control of territory within the French sphere, and there the matter ends for the present.

As a train on the Ferris & Cliff House railway in San Francisco was on its way to the beach, a tunnel near the ocean terminus caved in. No one was seriously injured in the debris. Several passengers were bruised, and the road was impassable for some time.

The Very Rev. Father Bergmeyer, father superior of the Franciscan mission, in Santa Barbara, Cal., was fatally shot by a man who had been employed at the mission for over a year. Three shots entered the priest's body, and one in the head. His recovery is impossible.

The British troops which formed part of the Ashantee expedition returned to London in a dilapidated, though not battered condition. They were enthusiastically cheered as they marched through the city from the docks where they landed to their barracks in the west part of London.

At Rome, Ga., a desperate street fight occurred between V. T. Sanford and Policeman Mulky. Mulky is dead and ex-Sheriff Matthews critically wounded. Several stray shots took effect in innocent spectators, one a young lady. The altercation began because Mulky clubbed a friend of Sanford.

Governor Clark of Arkansas, having refused to further interfere in the case of Prewitt Turner, the negro who was respited several weeks ago, was hanged at Little Rock. Turner was convicted of killing a young man named Hawkins, in Crawford county. He claimed that he did the killing in self-defense.

The supreme court of Washington has decided that a county treasurer is liable personally or on his bond for money deposited in a bank which afterwards becomes insolvent, in a case wherein there is no charge of negligence against the officer and in which the county failed to supply a safe depository.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has reopened the rate war between Portland and San Francisco. The cut is a radical one, putting equipment back to where they were during the early days of December, namely, \$10 for first-class passage, including berth in the Pullman sleeper, and \$3 for second-class in the tourist sleeper.

The conference between President J. Edward Simmons, of the Panama Railway Company and C. P. Huntington, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, regarding the recent friction between the two companies, is said to have resulted in the adjustment of all differences. It is understood that entirely harmonious relations have been restored.

For February the receipts from customs shows a falling off of \$2,474,403, and the internal revenue receipts a decrease of \$234,649. As the expenditures during the month, however, were exceptionally light, a small surplus is shown. The total deficit for the present fiscal year amounted to \$18,558,537, and it is the opinion of treasury officials that the deficit July 1, next, will not exceed this amount.

St. James' Gazette, in commenting upon the recent dismissal of Lord Dunsraven from the New York Yacht Club, said: "The New York Yacht Club very properly expelled Lord Dunsraven, and we now only regret that the credit of British sportsmanship was ever identified with a man who can behave so badly. His charges were improbable, and his refusal to accept the decision of the committee was a sheer piece of childish obstinacy."

Governor Lord, of Oregon, has been notified that land claimed by the state, under the swamp land grant of 1868, which afterwards passed by grant of the state to the United States Military Wagon Road Company, in 1866, has been rejected by the commissioner of the general land office, at Washington. Attorney-General Idleman has the matter under advisement, and will likely appeal on behalf of the state to the secretary of the interior, Hoke Smith.

In Chicago W. H. Pearson, known as one of the youngest expert telegraph operators in the West, held a long conversation with Manager Stonier, of the Hyde Park morgue, in which he practically made all arrangements for having his body embalmed. He then told him he was going to commit suicide. He went to the home of his cousin, and locking all the doors, adjusted a gas tube to a burner, turned on the gas, swallowed five grains of morphine, lay down on his bed and, putting the other end of the tube in his mouth, quickly ended his life.

UNCLE SAM AND SPAIN

IT NOW SEEMS THAT A WAR BETWEEN THEM IS INEVITABLE.

The United States Senate by a Decisive Vote Recognizes the Belligerency of the Cubans—The News in Spain—American Consulate Attacked.

Washington, March 2.—By the overwhelming vote of 64 to 6 the senate today adopted a concurrent resolution favorable to Cuban belligerency and independence. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that, in the opinion of congress, a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and, that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

"Resolved, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

When the result was announced, the densely packed galleries broke into loud and continued applause, which the vice-president checked, with difficulty.

The main feature of the debate was the speech of Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. As a rule, the veteran senator from Ohio, speaks with conservatism; so it was the more surprising when he arraigned Spain and her governor-general, Weyler, in the most scathing language.

Sherman read specific instances in which Weyler was pictured as stripping young girls held as captives and compelling them to dance before the Spanish soldiers.

ATTACK ON THE CONSULATE

Violent Demonstration Against the United States in Barcelona.

Barcelona, Spain, March 3.—The fever of indignation and hate against the United States, which seems to have taken possession of the heart of all Spain over the action of the United States senate in recognizing the provisional government of Cuba as belligerents, and in calling upon President Cleveland to use his good offices with Spain to secure the independence of Cuba, culminated in violent scenes here today, and an attack upon the United States consulate.

The trouble did not arise out of the spontaneous formation of the mob which did the violence, but was the outcome of a public meeting, which had been influenced by fervid speeches. The public demonstration to protest against the United States senate's action was organized by the political leaders, including Republicans and men of all shades of political sentiment.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the meeting had assembled, and there were 15,000 people present, all in a state of high patriotic enthusiasm and ripe for any manifestation of the emotions which possessed them. They were addressed by the orators provided for the occasion, and the purpose of the meeting explained as one of protest against the recognition of the Cuban government as a belligerent power by the United States senate. The spirit of the crowd took fire, and they set out for the United States consulate. The leaders who had originated the meeting seem to have realized the serious consequences which might follow upon a demonstration that took this direction, and they made every effort to dissuade the mob from its purpose; but their utmost efforts were of no avail, and the crowd set off for the United States consulate.

The authorities of the city had by this time taken alarm, and a force of police was sent to the consulate. The excited crowd was not intimidated by this show of force from gathering before the consulate and shouting: "Long live Spain," and "Down with the Yankees."

These verbal missiles did not long satisfy the aroused passions of the mob, and in a short time stones began flying from the crowd, which broke a number of windows in the United States consulate. The force of police waited for no further manifestation, but charged the crowd under the orders of their officers and roughly dispersed them, wounding several. So far as learned there were no fatal results.

Being driven away from the United States consulate, the crowd marched off to the newspaper offices. There they listened to more fervid oratory, and worked themselves up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic spirit. The military club in the city was also a center of excitement, and there, also, were glowing speeches indulged in in honor of the army, which were eagerly listened to and greeted with loud cheers.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Substituted for Those of the Senate and Passed by a Large Majority.

Washington, March 4.—Cuba libra had a field day in the house. Despite the war talk from Spain, the struggling patriots in Cuba were eulogized and sympathized in two hours' debate, and the rules were then suspended and the resolutions by the house foreign affairs committee were adopted as a substitute for those of the senate by an overwhelming majority, 263 to 17. An analysis of the vote shows that 188 Republicans, 70 Democrats and 5 Populists voted for the resolutions, and 9 Republicans and 8 Democrats against them. The debate which preceded their

adoption was animated and breathed a spirit of liberty. At times it was exceedingly dramatic, especially when forebodings of war were uttered, but there was no stemming the strong tide. The setting of the scene was brilliant. The galleries were black with people attracted by the prospect of the stirring event. In the reserved gallery were many prominent personages. Even the diplomatic gallery, which is usually empty, was thronged with the representatives of foreign countries. On the floor the attendance was the largest of the session. A number of senators came over from the other end of the capitol to watch the proceedings. The enthusiasm of members and spectators ran riot several times, and the opponents of the resolutions cut but a sorry figure when they attempted a counter demonstration. Owing to the brief time allotted for debate, members were fortunate in securing two or three minutes to present their views.

INDIGNATION IN SPAIN.

Feeling Against This Country Increased by Cable Dispatches.

Madrid, March 4.—Cable dispatches from the United States are increasing the feeling of indignation aroused among the masses when it became known the United States senate favored the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The newspapers here confirm the report that the Spanish naval squadron, consisting of four cruisers and a dispatch boat, is to be sent to Cuba without delay. In addition, the Spanish naval officers and marines are to be attached to Spanish mail boats, which are to be armed and equipped as auxiliary cruisers.

The greatest activity is being displayed in the government navy yards, and every precaution possible is being made by the naval and military forces for the most serious eventualities.

The Imparcial today declares that the utterances of the United States senate consist of an "unqualified and unreasoning provocation," adding:

"If the desire for war were in response to a fault committed by Spain, the senators would have accomplished their duty, but no provocation has been given to the United States, and the Americans judge rashly of the results of a Spanish-American war. The distasteful language of the senate ought not to surprise any one. United States senators are accustomed to exchange gross insults without crossing swords or exchanging balls. These are the cowardly who are seeking war, and one awaits death with more coolness with a good conscience than with pockets filled with dollars."

In conclusion, the Imparcial counsels the Spaniards to reserve their strength and energies for an opportune moment.

A demonstration against the United States was attempted during the day by some students, but it was quickly dispelled by the police. In Barcelona mounted gendarmes have been kept busy patrolling the city and dispersing gatherings of persons plotting to wreak their wrath upon the representative of the United States government in that city, and renewed attempts were made during the day to do violence to the consulate. Crowds were repeatedly charged by the police and dispersed.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW

It Prevents a Celestial Returning to Give Evidence in Court.

Washington, March 2.—A case which presents a somewhat complicated state of affairs has been referred to the treasury department for determination. The record shows that several years ago a Chinaman named Chung Lung Fat came to this country and opened a laundry in the city of Boston. He was successful and frugal and in time accumulated approximately \$15,000. Joe Tye, another Chinese and a merchant, it is alleged, stole \$14,500 of his countryman's money and sailed to China. Fat followed him, but before he could be apprehended Tye returned and was arrested and jailed. The question brought to the attention of the treasury department is whether, being a laborer, Fat, under the exclusion laws, can return to the country and give testimony against Tye, without which it is said he cannot be convicted of the larceny. Judge Reeve, the solicitor of the treasury, in rendering his decision, states that under the law he must hold that Fat is debarred from landing, even for so laudable a purpose as giving evidence against a criminal, who, it is alleged, has robbed him of the results of many years' hard labor. Tye will be released.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Unfavorable Influence of Changeable Weather.

New York.—Bradstreet's trade review says: Changeable, and at times unseasonable, weather has continued to unfavorably influence the distribution of general merchandise. Jobbers at large Western centers do not anticipate a heavy spring trade, as the outlook is for retailers carrying over larger stocks than was expected. The price movement of leading staples is more favorable. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States this week showed a marked falling-off, not only from the total a week ago, which was 3,184,000 bushels, but as compared with corresponding totals for concluding weeks in February in four preceding years. One year ago the week's exports amounted to 2,689,000 bushels, and two years ago it was 2,972,000; in 1893 it was 3,251,000, and in 1892 it was 2,908,000. The falling off in the total number of business failures throughout the United States a week ago is continued, the total being 271, compared with 276 last week and 234 in the corresponding week of 1893.

THE RATE ON WHEAT

SUBJECT CONSIDERED BY RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Same Schedule From Umatilla Points to Portland as From Walla Walla to Portland—This Means a Reduction of Thirty-five Cents Per Ton.

Salem, March 4.—The board of railroad commissioners considered the decision of the interstate commerce commission, recently rendered in the case of Evans vs. McNeill, receiver of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. This is the outcome of a complaint made by the petitioner (Evans) that the rate on wheat between Walla Walla and Portland then obtaining, \$4.70 per ton, was excessive, and that it should be reduced to 1 cent per mile, or \$2.45 per ton from Walla Walla to Portland. The present rate is \$4.25 per ton. The decision of the interstate commerce commission is that a reasonable compensation to the carrier for the service is 19 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, or \$3.90 per ton, a reduction of 35 cents per ton from present rates.

There is only a half a cent difference between the figures that body has ordered into effect between Walla Walla and Portland and the figures the state board ordered into effect from Umatilla county points. The work required, the fuel consumed, and the distance hauled from points in Umatilla county and from Walla Walla are practically the same, and there is no reason why the same rates should not prevail. As soon as the information was received that the interstate commerce commission had concluded that the rate from Walla Walla to Portland should not exceed 19 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, the board called on the general freight agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and informed him that it expected the same rates to apply to Umatilla county points, on the main line from Echo and Gibbon and intermediate points, and on the Spokane branch, or Washington division, from Saxe and Spofford and intermediate points. The premises were admitted by Mr. Campbell, and the same rates will apply. This means a reduction of 35 cents per ton; individually small, but on an average Umatilla crop, it means a saving to the producers of at least \$10,000 on shipments over the O. R. & N. Co.'s lines, and as the Washington & Columbia River Railroad Company must meet the cut, it will be as much more for that road, or a total of more than \$20,000 per year.

WEYLER'S PROCLAMATION.

Fifteen Days to Surrender or Then to Be Declared Bandits.

Havana, March 2.—Following is the synopsis of an important and long-anticipated proclamation of Captain-General Weyler to the insurgents:

The captain-general proclaims that he will allow the rebels in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana fifteen days from the date of the proclamation to surrender. Those who do so will not be subjected to molestation, but the small bands of insurgents in these provinces which do not surrender within the given period will at the expiration of that period be treated as bandits.

A detachment of civil guards, reinforced by the civil guards of the province of Santiago de Cuba and the province of Puerto Principe, have orders to form lists, at their respective towns, of all persons who have joined the rebels, and their property will be confiscated. The property of those who openly aided the rebels in their raids will also be confiscated. The towns in the western part of the island are authorized to organize corps of guerrillas and all office-holders' leave of absence will be relieved if after eight days from the date of the proclamation they have not returned to their posts.

Petroleum and other inflammable articles, after the date of the proclamation, can no longer be sold in small, ungarrisoned towns.

Americans to Be Well Treated.

Washington, March 2.—United States Consul Agent Manyon, at Johannesburg, has made a report by cable to Secretary Olney that the Transvaal government shows every disposition to treat the prisoners leniently, and has cordial and friendly feelings toward the official representatives of the United States. Hammond and the other American prisoners are now in Johannesburg awaiting legal proceedings.

Pearl Bryan Said to Be Alive.

Huntington, W. Va., March 2.—Attorney Clay, of Wayne county, W. Va., who has been retained to defend Scott Jackson, alleged to be implicated in the Cincinnati murder mystery, makes the startling statement that Pearl Bryan is alive and will be produced at the right time. He has three witnesses who will divulge the secret and expose the mystery in a few days.

All Danger Passed.

Boston, March 2.—At the session of the Boston Scientific Society, John Ritonie, jr., stated that the new comet passed its nearest point to the sun January 3; two weeks before it was discovered, and that it is now moving away from both the earth and sun and rapidly losing light, and about next week it will be only half as big as it was last week.

Twenty thousand pounds of hops were sent from Tacoma to Vancouver, B. C., to be shipped to Australia by a Canadian-Australian steamship. This is the second shipment to Australia from Tacoma of last year's crop.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Routine Work of the Fifty-Fourth Session—Senate.

Washington, March 2.—In the senate today Allen withdrew his resolution for the appointment of Mr. Lloyd as a senate official after a discussion as to adding a Populist official to the rolls. During the debate on the Cuban resolutions, the floor was yielded for the adoption of a conference report on the pension appropriation bill relating to the anchorage and movements of vessels in St. Mary's river. Mitchell of Oregon, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, gave notice that on Friday next he would call up the Dupont contested election case, involving the seat from Delaware.

Washington, March 3.—The senate committee on naval affairs had Assistant Patent Examiner Stauffer on the stand in connection with the inquiry concerning the armor-plate contracts today. He produced the records of the patent office to show the action of that office on the Harvey application for patents. The committee has succeeded in ascertaining among other things in its recent inquiries that four-fifths of the stock of the Harvey company is owned abroad, and that the company receives a royalty of two cents a pound on all the Harveyized steel used in European countries. These facts are accepted as an explanation of the low rates at which foreign contracts are let.

Washington, March 4.—The bill passed by the senate today for increase of the navy attracted considerable attention, in view of the tension over Spanish-Cuban affairs. The bill as passed authorizes the addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy, the enlisting to be for not more than two years and the chartering of transport ships in case of emergency. The bill passed under the five-minute rule and by unanimous vote. Another bill of general interest passed which established a retired list for the revenue service, similar to the retirement system of the army and navy. Most of the day was given to the senate calendar and many minor bills were passed.

House.

Washington, March 2.—There was an enthusiastic demonstration in the house today, when Secretary Cox, of the senate, shortly before 4 o'clock, appeared and announced the passage by the upper branch of congress of the Cuban resolutions, but the matter did not come up in any other form during the day. After encountering the unexpected opposition of Boutelle yesterday, the house leaders concluded to postpone taking up the resolutions until the legislative bill was disposed of. The whole day was passed in the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, and considerable progress was made. An agreement was reached whereby the bill to change the compensation of United States attorneys and marshals from the fee to the salary system is to be offered as an amendment to the bill.

Washington, March 3.—The first presidential veto of this session of congress was overridden by the house today by a vote of 200 to 88, 122 more than the requisite constitutional two-thirds. All the Republicans and thirty-one Democrats voted for the bill, while the votes to sustain the president were all cast by Democrats. The bill authorizes the governor and local authorities of Arizona to lease the school lands of the territory for educational purposes. The president's objection to the bill was that it did not give the secretary of the interior power to disapprove the leases, and did not throw proper safeguards about the timber on the lands.

Washington, March 4.—In the house, under suspension of the rules, a bill was passed to grant the Arkansas & Northwestern railroad a right of way through the Indian territory, and a bill to retire Lieutenant-Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., one of the officers injured in the Samouy wreck, as commander, was defeated, 68 to 85. The senate joint resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to purchase and distribute the seeds authorized by the current law, was adopted. After the Cuban resolutions were adopted the house went into committee of the whole, and resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The bill to abolish the fee system was offered as an amendment to the bill, but without action the committee rose, and at 4:55 P. M. the house adjourned.

THEIR LAST REPORT.

Accounting Rendered by the Discharged Northern Pacific Receivers.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 2.—Henry C. Payne, Thomas F. Oakes and Henry C. Rouse today filed their reports in the United States court as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for October, November, December and January and up to February 20. All that the gentlemen have to do is to file their final accounts and to settle the matter of salaries in order to procure the discharge of their bondsmen. The report dates from the time of the appointment of Receivers Bigelow and McHenry. Messrs. Payne, Oakes and Rouse remained as receivers for the property in New York until their discharge last week, and up to which date their report is made. As receivers of the New York property, however, the gentlemen had very little to attend to, simply reporting as to the ticket sales in that district, the receipts of traffic charges and the payments of interest and in the bond transactions. The report shows that the receivers had on hand the afternoon of February 20, \$1,339,823, together with the books of the company. Before the bondsmen are discharged the matter of the amount of salaries will have to be passed upon. The receivers have each taken \$15,000 per annum. It is stated that the Northern Pacific Company will protest against the allowance of this amount.