

# OREGON COURIER

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## 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.

The rates of exchange in Brazil have fallen lower than was ever known before. Grave fears are entertained that a commercial crisis will result.

The French chamber of deputies has adopted the project for a new submarine telegraph line between France, the United States and the Antilles.

The massacre of thirteen Armenian families is reported from the district of Moosh. Five Armenians are said to have been killed at Kirohehir, in the Angora district.

Superior Judge Murphy, of San Francisco, has granted another stay of execution in the Durrant case until March 12. The bill of exceptions is not ready for settlement.

Three hundred tons of side armor for the battleship Sebastopol were shipped by the Bethlehem, Pa., iron works to Russia. This is part of the first order for armor the company has received from Russia.

A great ice gorge has been formed on the New York Central & Hudson River tracks between Hudson and Albany. The road is covered with ice, in some places ten feet high and the tracks and telegraph poles for a distance of 700 feet are washed out.

The steamer Clyde was burned to the water's edge at Point Grey, just outside the harbor of Vancouver, B. C. Captain Woodworth and the crew had a narrow escape. The steamer was valued at \$2,000, and insured for \$1,300 in the Western Insurance Company.

Secretary Lamont has issued an order locating the military post at Magnolia Bluff, near Seattle. While this settles the location, much remains to be done before the site can be established. Seattle must give a perfect title to the site, and then an appropriation from congress must be obtained.

With the subsidence of the waters which overwhelmed a great part of New England, figures of losses sustained in the section will be considerably more than \$2,000,000. This does not include the wages to laboring men and women through suspension of manufacturing and other industries. Six lives have been lost.

Miss Edith M. Day, the young woman who, in the spring of 1894, made a trip by railroad around the United States and through Mexico without touching her foot to the ground, died in San Francisco. The scheme for the trip was devised by railroad men of Portland to offset the attention given to Miss Nellie Bly's trip around the world.

One hundred and fifty five-tael cans of opium were washed ashore at the logging camp of Edward Latour, near Utsalady, Wash. The opium is valued at \$5,000, and is supposed to have been part of the cargo of a small smuggling sloop which left Victoria last week. The sloop, it is supposed, was wrecked during the severe gale of last week and the men drowned.

A dispatch from Kobe says the king of Corea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul. Internal uprisings continue. It is rumored that Japan is making advances to Russia with a view of arranging dual control in Corea. It is believed the Marquis Yamagata, while in attendance upon the czar's coronation, will negotiate a treaty of alliance.

Although the officials at Cramp's shipyards in Philadelphia say they have received no special orders to rush the three warships, the Massachusetts, the Brooklyn and the Iowa, to completion, because of the pending trouble with Spain, there is, nevertheless, an air of activity about the yard which contrasts strongly with the recent dullness there.

The United States supreme court has decided the Stanford case in favor of Mrs. Stanford. The title of the case is the United States vs. Jane L. Stanford, executrix of Leland Stanford, deceased. It involves the individual liability of stockholders in the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the debt due the United States on bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific under the California constitution.

Shipping circles of the world are greatly interested in the voyage of the British ship *Auspices*, bound from Santa Rosalie, Mexico, to England with a valuable cargo of copper ore. More than eight months have passed since she left port, and since then nothing has been heard of the ship. The underwriters are considering the advisability of paying the insurance on the cargo and vessel, amounting to \$450,000.

A Johannesburg dispatch says when President Kruger visits England it is stated he will stipulate as conditions of granting to Uitlanders the franchise, the abrogation of the convention of 1884, and the substitution of a treaty of commerce and amity, recognizing Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa, and the inclusion of Swaziland in the Transvaal; the guarantee of the independence of the Transvaal; that a pre-emptive right to Kosi bay and Delagoa bay be accorded the Transvaal.

Matt McGuire and Jacob Hhake,

miners, were instantly killed by an explosion of powder in their cabin near Sheridan, Mont.

The date for the execution of H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer, has been fixed by Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania for Thursday, May 7.

A terrible conflagration raged for twenty-four hours at Asperen, South Holland. Several churches, the post-office and fifty buildings were destroyed.

The bicycle squad has proved satisfactory beyond anticipation, and when spring comes all New York's asphalt streets will be patrolled by policemen on wheels.

President Cleveland has approved the bill granting the right of way to the Columbia & Red Mountain Railroad Company through the Colville reservation, Washington.

In London the young radicals have broken out in revolt against the policy of the leaders of their party. The dual leadership between Lord Roseberry and Sir William Vernon Harcourt is the source of dispute.

Minister Taylor has refused the resignations of Spaniards acting as United States consuls when they were written in Spanish, on the ground that that language is not the official language of the United States.

The French historical society has placed a tablet on the house which Benjamin Franklin occupied in 1776, at Passy, France. Two members of the society eulogized Franklin, referring to his career as a scientist.

Undergraduates of Princeton college burned in effigy the king of Spain in a demonstration in which several hundred took part. The flag of Spain was dragged through the main street, and later was torn to pieces in the center of the campus.

Letters written by Mayor Satro, of San Francisco, to congressmen anent the funding bill, have been seized by the postoffice authorities. Their objection is that the envelopes bear the inscription, "Huntington would not steal a redhot stove."

The charge d'affaires of the United States embassy in Berlin, J. B. Jackson, has had several meetings recently with the authorities in regard to the insurance matter, and they have promised to expedite a re-examination in the case of the American companies.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has been consulting with the war department concerning an emergency appropriation for the Cascade locks, to make the locks secure so they can be early opened for navigation. He will introduce a joint resolution for such amount as the war department recommends, so that it may be immediately adopted.

Admiral Richard W. Meade, in a lecture on "The Caribbean Sea," said that in case of trouble between the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, the first shot fired in anger will sound the death knell of the British empire. Discussing the Cuban question, he said that Cuba should bear the same relation to Spain that Canada bears to the British empire.

Actors Will Long and John West fought a duel after the close of a performance at Marion, Ind. Long was fatally wounded. The men are members of the "O'Houligan's Masquerade" Company, and after a rough-and-tumble fight in West's dressing room, secured pistols and met on the stage. In the volley which followed Long received two bullets. West was unhurt.

Supreme Chancellor Ritchie, of the Knights of Pythias has issued a proclamation that the supreme lodge will meet in Cleveland, O., August 25, and saying that, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railroads, the encampment of the military branch of the order may be held there. The centennial of Cleveland is to be commemorated in August, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to secure the camp vacated by the Ohio National Guard for the Knights of Pythias.

John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer under bail at Johannesburg, awaiting trial on a charge of treason, has cabled Secretary Olney as follows: "Please record my appreciation of Consul Mancon's efforts in my behalf. He has shown wisdom and good judgment, rendering me a great service. I am well treated by the government. The preliminary trial will begin soon. I have no fear of the ultimate result, as I am innocent of attempting to overthrow the government, although participating in the revolutionary movement."

A letter from San Carlos, A. T., states that Inspector McCormick, of the interior department, is now practically done with his task of securing by treaty, from the Apaches of the White Mountain reservation, segregation of the noted Deer Creek coal fields. The Indians have agreed to have an area of land cut off the reservation covering all the Deer creek coal fields, and any other land on which a coal formation can be traced. The Indians will receive the proceeds of sale of coal lands as collected under the existing laws.

J. R. Bartlett, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, confirms the report that negotiations are in progress for a fusion of the Panama and Nicaragua companies. The scheme, however, has not yet secured the consideration of their respective boards. The consolidation of interests is regarded with great favor in banking circles in Europe, and, it is understood in America as tending to remove the rivalry between the interests, and the governments are also believed to be friendly to the proposed combination. It is believed that an Anglo-French-American syndicate for canal-building is being formed, but the details are withheld.

—A popular loan, as some people understand it, is one that does not have to be paid back.

## THE PLAN OF MORGAN

### REORGANIZATION OF THE PACIFIC ROADS.

One Through Line to the Coast—Government Obligations to Be Refunded or Otherwise the Government Will Control the Bonds.

Washington, March 11.—Morgan introduced in the senate a long document in the shape of a resolution embodying his ideas of a plan for the reorganization of the Pacific roads. It instructs the committee on Pacific roads to report the bill introduced by Morgan, giving jurisdiction to the court of appeals for the District of Columbia in cases brought by the United States government liens on railroads. The resolution also instructs the committee to report a bill, either as an original bill or an amendment, containing provisions for refunding the outstanding government Pacific road bonds held by bonafide owners who are not indebted to the United States, and also the first mortgage bonds, the refunding bonds to run for thirty years at the option of the government and subject, after ten years, to be called in and paid by the United States to bear interest at 3 per cent. The refunded bonds are to be held by the United States treasurer and to be exchangeable for old bonds. They are to be secured as the present bonds are. A sinking fund is provided by the companies at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, to pay the interest of the bonds if not paid by the railroad companies.

Direction is also given for taking possession of the roads by the government under the provisions of the act of 1896. In that event the United States is to operate the roads as its property, the present board of directors in each road to be superseded by others consisting of nine citizens, to be appointed by the president. No person now an officer, or stockholder, of the roads or any railroad or transportation or telegraph company, or a member of congress, or any official of the government is to be appointed on these boards. The board of directors is to manage the Central Pacific and Union Pacific and branch roads as one line and have power to fix rates. No dividends are to be paid on unregistered stock and the stock is all to be reduced to correspond with the value of the property. The functions of present officers of the road are suspended and the books, papers, contracts, deeds, etc., are to be turned over to the new board of directors on penalty of fine and imprisonment for refusal to turn them over.

The document closes with a declaration that the government is possessed, in its own right, of all the property of the Pacific roads; that it holds it as the means and instrumentality of national government, and of interstate and internal commerce; that it is necessary the roads should be consolidated as one through line; that the government will preserve the property as far as is consistent with justice for the payment of all lawful debts, and when the roads are freed from debt will permit the owners of stock to share in the ownership, according to the value of their property.

### A MANIAC AND HIS GUN.

Eight Men Shot, One of Whom Is Dead, and Another Is Dying.

Brookville, Ont., March 11.—A maniac who alighted from the 11:45 train today shot eight men. Peter Moore is dead, and Chief of Police Rose is fatally injured. The maniac himself was shot through the body, and is in jail. His name is said to be Lapointe.

About noon Lapointe came on the street carrying a shotgun. The first person he met was Peter Moore, an old man. Lapointe deliberately shot Moore dead. Chief of Police Rose ran in the direction of the report and Lapointe shot him in the breast and head. An old man named Dickson, standing near, received a charge in the neck from the other barrel. Lapointe had a pocket full of cartridges, and began shooting right and left at random. Policeman Linsey got behind a door in a grocery store, and partly opening it, had just taken aim when Lapointe fired, the bullet taking effect in Linsey's head and neck. A young man fired at Lapointe from a window, wounding him. He fired into the window, after which he fell exhausted. He was then captured. Linsey is badly wounded, but may recover. The others wounded, but not seriously, are Robert Boyle, Fred Stagg, George Stagg, Robert McCormack Thomas Devereux.

### THE CASCADE RESERVE.

Protest Against Its Opening by the Forestry Association.

Washington, March 10.—The executive committee of the American Forestry Association has just forwarded a letter to the secretary of the interior protesting against the contemplated opening of the Cascade range forest reservation in Oregon. This reserve contains 4,492,800 acres, and is situated on the crest of the high Cascades. The letter states that there are no agricultural lands in the reservation; that the lumber interests are not in need of its timber supplies; that the miners are not affected and that the only interest prompting the movement are the shepherds whose flocks not only destroy existing forest growth, but prevent any new growth. The need of legislation is urged to empower the people to provide a protective service and to make rules and regulations, under which mining, lumbering, grazing or any other occupation and use of the reservations might take place.

—More than ever before now, Spaniards will win victories by cable.

## NOTED FOR ECCENTRICITY.

Woman in Boots and a Slouch Hat Plays the Role of Highwayman.

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 11.—Miss Lulu Hoffman, an eccentric woman living in the suburbs of this place, was arrested last night just after she had robbed M. McDaniel, a gentleman from Ohio, who is spending the winter here. McDaniel was proceeding to the Clarendon hotel at 11 o'clock. As he passed a large live oak he was felled by a blow from a sabbag. The robber rifled his pockets of \$300 and a gold watch, and also took a diamond ring from his finger. As the robber was making off McDaniel regained his senses and shouted for help. Policeman Irwin heard the shouts and chased the robber. Brought to bay, the robber drew a pistol, but was disarmed after a struggle. Irwin led his prisoner into the light, but was surprised to find he had captured Lulu Hoffman. The woman was dressed much like a man, wearing boots and a slouch hat, and greatly resembled the highwaymen of fiction. Last week three other guests were held up and robbed at the point of the pistol. The Hoffman woman confessed she did it. She restored all the valuables secured by playing highwayman, and will probably not be prosecuted. She is noted for eccentricity.

### KILLED IN A LANDSLIDE.

Two Persons Buried in a Ravine on Portland Heights.

Portland, Or., March 10.—A frightful calamity, caused by a landslide, overtook the family of Donald S. McDonald, a bridge carpenter, early yesterday morning, in a ravine of Portland heights, and in the twinkling of an eye the home of the McDonalds was swept out of existence, hardly a vestige of the house remaining, while two of the inmates were crushed to death, and the remaining members of the family narrowly escaped with their lives.

The dead are: Daniel Campbell, age 42, and Isabel McDonald, age 18. The direct cause of the disaster was a landslide. Hundreds of tons of earth swept down a ravine, and with irresistible force struck the dwelling, and, hardly before one could realize what had occurred, an unsightly mass of mud, rocks, brush and trees marked the place where but a minute previous was the home of a happy family. The ruin wrought presented an awful spectacle, made all the more horrible by the fact that somewhere in the mud-hidden ruins were the bodies of two persons whose lives had been crushed out. There were willing hearts and eager hands engaged in the work of recovering the buried bodies, but it was not until five hours of hard, laborious work that both remains had been found and conveyed to the morgue. There were five people in the house at the time of the accident, the father, mother and little 5-year-old child escaping unhurt.

### FOUND IN A BARREL.

Another Murder Mystery for the Chicago Police to Unravel.

Chicago, March 10.—Carefully concealed in a barrel and covered with a mass of old rags and cotton, the dead bodies of a gray-haired man and a newborn babe were found in an alley in Hyde Park today. This forenoon the office of the Hyde Park morgue was rung up on the telephone and a woman, who declined to give her name or address, asked if the body of a man had been found in Hyde Park. The office attendant replied in the negative, and then questioned the woman, but his efforts failed to obtain any information of a decided character, although she told the clerk she was looking for a man who was missing. She was finally prevailed upon to give his description, which she did in minute detail. She astonished the morgue attendant by saying that he would certainly learn more of the case.

Four hours later the barrel with its ghastly contents was discovered in the rear of 1429 Indiana avenue. The body of the man tallied in almost every respect with the description furnished by the mysterious woman over the telephone. The police unhesitatingly connected her with the case. In the barrel was also the body of a boy not over three days old.

J. A. Nourse, residing in Prairie avenue, while emptying a pan of ashes in the alley, discovered a barrel, which aroused his curiosity. Breaking open the head of the barrel he was horrified upon seeing the naked body of an old man inside. It was entirely nude and was frightfully mutilated. Covering the corpse was a thick layer of cotton. After the body was lifted from the barrel the body of the baby was found. It was nude save a thin flannel shirt, and there were marks on the head apparently made with a blunt instrument. The man was apparently between 65 and 70 years of age.

### Steam Is Displaced.

Chicago, March 9.—Compressed air as a power has displaced steam in three departments of the Pullman Palace Car Company's works, and the results have so far been satisfactory to the officials, and it is probable that the new force will be used in all the great shops of the corporation. The change is radical and marks a revolution in the manufacturing system of the great Pullman plant. The argument advanced at Pullman in favor of a change from steam to compressed air was, in short, a great saving of labor, economy, ability to transmit power long distances without loss of force, simplicity, safety and convenience. With the air system it is claimed the speed of the machinery in use may be graded, something impossible when a belt is used.

### Considered Ridiculous in Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—Spain's attitude toward the United States in connection with the Cuban question is regarded here as ridiculous.

## BRITISH BLUE BOOK

### ENGLAND'S CLAIM IN THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

Refused to Pay Indemnity—Venezuela Maintains the Uruan Incident Is Identical With the Boundary Dispute With England.

London, March 9.—The British blue-book on the Venezuela boundary dispute was laid on the table of the house of commons today. Following is a summary of the position of Great Britain, as published in the work referred to:

First—Long prior to and at the time of the treaty of Munster, in 1646, the Dutch founded settlements in various parts of British Guiana, particularly on the coast.

Second—The only Spanish settlement prior to them was Santo Home de Guayana.

Third—During the whole period from 1648 to 1796 the Dutch had uninterrupted possession of the entire coast line and the river Corantyn to Barima. She restored all the valuables secured by playing highwayman, and will probably not be prosecuted. She is noted for eccentricity.

Fourth—During the same period they had explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers and made many settlements in adjacent districts.

Fifth—Prior to 1728 there was no settlement of Spaniards, except Santo Home de Guayana.

Sixth—Between 1724 and 1796 Capuchin missions were established southward of the Orinoco and gradually extended eastward toward Dutch territory, the farthest point obtained by the Spaniards being Tommeremo, founded about 1788.

Seventh—Before 1796 the Dutch had settled far up the Cuyunoka. A Dutch post was established near the Uruan, and the Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Cuyuni.

Eighth—Except for the settlement of Santo Home de Guayana and their missions the Spaniards exercised no authority in the territory now in dispute.

Ninth—Great Britain, on becoming possessor of the colony, succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch.

Tenth—After 1796 Great Britain extended her settlements and exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all the rights whereby nations usually indicate a claim to territory.

Eleventh—Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after the latter declared her independence, at any time had dominion over the territory in question.

Twelfth—Great Britain, while maintaining her just rights, has consistently shown a desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela in regard to the boundary.

Thirteenth—The claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the Essequibo is based on contentions in no wise supported by facts, and cannot be justified on any reasonable ground.

The foregoing thus establishes Great Britain in her strict right to be entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of the Essequibo, Cuyuni, Uruan, Pomeroon, Waini and Barima. The bluebook contains nine maps.

### NO ABATEMENT AS YET.

The Excitement Throughout Italy as Great as Ever.

Rome, March 9.—The excitement throughout Italy caused by the defeat of General Baratieri recently by the Abyssinians, with loss of from 5,000 to 10,000 men killed and wounded, according to generally credited reports, shows little signs of abatement. It is true, however, that the disturbance caused by the news of the great disaster and the consequent display of indignation against the government has been greatly increased by the calling out of the army reserves of the class of 1872, which calls 80,000 additional men into active service. The great majority of these reserves are married men, whose families will be thus deprived of their chief or only support for an indefinite period. Thus, at Milan and other places, serious rioting has occurred when the reserves were preparing to obey orders, and in many cases they have been prevented by force. Women and children lead the trouble. Railroad cars have been demolished, rails torn up and telegraph wires cut, and the police have been beaten and stoned into helplessness. The soldiers have been attacked, bayonets have been freely used, and men and women, frenzied with wrath, have thrown themselves on the naked steel of the troops.

Large numbers of arrests have been made, the troops everywhere are either confined to barracks, or occupying the streets, and night has been turned into day by torchlight processions, indignation meetings, riotous demonstrations in public squares and in front of many of the government buildings. This is a summary of what has occurred in a greater or lesser degree at Milan, Florence, Turin, Como, Terrena, Beluna, Lodi, Verona, Parma, Bergamo, Naples, Brescia, Venice, Pazzara, Palermo, Cremona, Catania and almost any other town mentionable.

### The International Conference.

London, March 9.—The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, answering a question in the house of commons on behalf of the government, said he did not believe anything would be gained by Great Britain taking the initiative in promising a monetary conference.

### Large Italian Loan Expected.

London, March 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it has the best of reasons to believe that Italy, in a few days, will raise a loan of many millions of pounds sterling.

—The Empress of Russia owns an ermine mantle which is valued at \$50,000. It is a present from her subjects living in the province of Kherson.

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Routine Work of the Fifty-Fourth Session—Senate.

Washington, March 7.—For a long time today it looked as if the Cuban question would be finally disposed of in the senate by agreeing to the conference report accepting the house resolutions. At the conclusion of Mitchell's elaborate argument of the Dupont case, Sherman presented the report of the conferees and asked for immediate action. Chandler, who had not been before heard on Cuba, declared himself in favor of not only recognizing but of maintaining the independence of Cuba, even if it resulted in war with Spain. On account of the late hour no action was taken.

Washington, March 9.—The senate committee on public lands practically decided today to report back the Arizona school land bill, recently vetoed by the president, with the recommendation that it be passed over the veto. Delegate Murphy of Arizona, addressed the committee in favor of the bill. The report would have been ordered today but for the fact that the committee desired to secure certain information from the interior department before finally passing upon the bill.

Washington, March 11.—When the Cuban question was laid aside in the senate today, Turpie was recognized for an argument against the claim of Dupont to a seat in the senate from Delaware. The senator had not concluded when, at 4:35, the senate held a brief executive session, and soon thereafter adjourned. Fry introduced a bill for the establishment of a department of the government to be known as the department of commerce and manufactures, the head of which is to be a member of the president's cabinet. The senate committee on public lands decided not to recommend the passage of the Arizona land bill over the veto of the president, but to recommend a new bill.

### House.

Washington, March 7.—After Hartman had made a very bitter attack upon the president in the house today, a bill was passed, on the motion of Grosvenor, to make the national military parks national fields for the maneuvers of the regular army and militia of the states, under the regulations prescribed by the secretary of war. The house then resumed the consideration of the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system in the case of United States attorneys and marshals. After the committee rose, without completing the consideration of the bill, a bill was passed appropriating \$96,000 for the reconstruction of the Rock Island, Ill., bridge.

Washington, March 9.—The house today passed the legislative appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for a week. Most of the time, however, was consumed in the consideration of an amendment to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals. This amendment was perfected and adopted. The house then entered upon the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The largest of the regular supply bills, which carries \$91,943,757. A bill was passed to abolish the cash payment of pensions, the purpose of which was to protect old veterans who squandered or were swindled of out pensions on quarterly payments.

Washington, March 11.—District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of the day in the house. Among the bills passed was one to decrease the cost of gas from \$1.50 to \$1 a thousand. This was the outcome of a long fight against the gas company. The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was continued, but no important amendments were adopted. The speaker announced the appointment of Hendricks to the banking and currency committee. A bill was passed to authorize the secretary of the treasury to pay S. W. Peale, of Arkansas, \$50,000 for services to the old settlers against Cherokee Indians. A bill was also passed to change the times for holding court in the northern district of California.

### CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.

Anxiety Is Felt for Pacific Steamship Company's Steamer.

San Francisco, March 10.—The Pacific Steamship Company's City of Rio Janeiro, which left here for the Orient, heavily laden, February 6, should have arrived at Yokohama the 23d ult., but no word has been heard of her. The agents declare they have received information of no sort regarding the steamer's welfare or whereabouts since she glided out of the bay, February 6. The New York office of the company has been wired incessantly by the local agents, but the reply comes regularly and monotonously that as yet nothing has reached them by cable concerning the vessel. The Rio Janeiro left here with 156 people on board, all told. Of these four were cabin passengers, and there were in the steerage ten Europeans, fifteen Japanese and twenty-two Chinese. The crew consisted of thirty whites and eighty Chinese.

### Failed to Feed His Horses.

Modest, Cal., March 11.—This afternoon Sheriff Pavis swore out a complaint against "White Hat" McCarty and his son, charging them with willfully and feloniously failing to provide necessary sustenance for the starving horses at Cantie's ranch, this county. The sheriff will leave for San Francisco tomorrow to make the arrests. McCarty has been notified many times of the condition of his horses and last Thursday District Attorney Fullketh wrote McCarty, threatening him with arrest if some relief were not immediately given. The letter was not answered.