

# 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 Commercial and Savings bank, of San Jose, Cal., has closed its doors. The depositors, it is said, will be paid in full.

Fire destroyed a block of ten houses in Pittsburg, Pa., rendering ten families homeless, and causing a loss of \$50,000.

The defenses at Esquimalt, B. C., are again being strengthened. Seven new heavy breech-loading guns have just arrived from England.

Four men were killed and one injured by the blowing up of an engine on the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill railroad at Gum Run, Pa.

The collapse of the rear of a frame factory building in Chicago resulted in seriously injuring five persons and nearly 100 others had narrow escapes.

There have been floods in the Alpine districts of the Tyrol and in Bohemia, with avalanches and landslides on the railways. It is feared that many lives have been lost.

A project is on foot in Vancouver, B. C., to hold a championship professional regatta at the time of the meeting of the Northwest Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

In Oakland, Cal., two children, aged 10 and 6, were run down by an electric car and instantly killed. The children were daughters of Frank E. Booth, a commission merchant doing business in San Francisco.

President Cleveland held his first tri-weekly reception to the public at the White House, after a suspension of nearly two years. About 200 persons took advantage of the opportunity to shake hands with the president.

In San Francisco 800 painters went on a strike. They ask for an increase of 50 cents a day, making their wages \$3 instead of \$2.50. The strike was ordered by the Painters' union, and was decided upon some days ago.

The president has pardoned Nathan Blum, convicted in Oregon of smuggling and conspiracy, but whose sentence was suspended, and F. M. Sausbury, convicted in Oregon of misusing penalty envelopes, and fined \$300.

James Duggan, a well-known citizen of Denver and five others have left there for the Alaskan gold fields. The party will number fifty and they will go in a chartered vessel, and carry supplies sufficient for a two years' stay.

Thousands of dollars have been fished from the Chicago city treasury through a clever scheme concocted by three tax sharks, in the controller's office and in the special assessment bureau. The steal was accomplished by forging special assessment tax receipts.

The respectable women who infest Morton street and St. Mary's Place, in San Francisco, are in a state of terror on account of the murder of two of their class within a month. Both women were strangled to death in their rooms, and in both cases the murderers have escaped.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that the merchants of that city have agreed not to sell American products in event of Cleveland approving the Cuban belligerency resolutions. They have also opened a subscription toward a fund, which is to be devoted to the purchase of warships.

John L. Sullivan and Parson Davies are preparing to head a movement to place pugilism on a paying basis again. Sullivan believes sporting men should organize and refuse to cast their ballots for legislators or congressmen who would not agree to let prizefighters go unmolested.

The National Armenian relief committee of New York will send \$10,000 to Constantinople. It is stated by the committee that the distribution of money is being now made among the Armenians, and at the present time the greatest obstacle to the work of relief is lack of funds rather than opposition by the sultan.

Delegates from the various commercial organizations of San Francisco held a conference as to the best means of protecting San Francisco's trade with Eureka and other North Pacific way ports against Portland's competition. A committee was appointed to wait upon the O. R. & N. and North Pacific steamship companies, and ask them to discontinue their service between Portland and Eureka and intermediate points.

Recent advices fully confirm the report of the overthrow of the pro-Japanese government in Corea and the establishment of a distinctly Russian ministry, the members of the late cabinet having, with one exception, been put to death with horrible barbarity, inclusive of cannibalism. The fortunate member of the late government to save his head was the minister of war, who is believed to have come to America in exile.

The plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company, agreed to by all contending interests, has been officially issued. It calls for a foreclosure and a new company to be known as the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company. It preserves the entire system, and

also the control of a block of Oregon Railway & Navigation stock, which is secured by \$13,000,000 collateral trust bonds, the new Short Line Company paying the assessment upon the Navigation stock.

An attempt was made to wreck the Union Pacific, Butte & Salt Lake express one mile from Pocatello, Idaho. When within a short distance of the last switch, Engineer Andrews saw a man throw the switch and run away. The engineer immediately reversed his engine. The train left the track, but fortunately the cars remained upright, and no one was injured. There is a deep fill at this point, and had the train not been promptly stopped, it would have dashed down the steep grade. No motive is known for the deed.

The strike of 12,500 Berlin joiners was ended this week. The workmen have obtained higher pay and shorter hours.

The British colonial office has been asked to sanction a chartered company to exploit Ashantee, but it is unlikely it will consent.

While sitting in his cabin at Elizabethtown, N. J., Jeff Bailey was blown to atoms by the explosion of 85 pounds of giant powder.

To escape arrest for the embezzlement of government funds, Frank Mapes, postmaster of Kansas City, Kan., committed suicide at his residence in that city.

The Anglo-German loan of 100,000,000 taels has been issued at 94, with interest at 5 per cent. The contract stipulates that the customs administration is to remain unchanged.

According to a report on the organized militia of the United States, just prepared by the war department, the United States in case of need, can put 9,467,694 men in the field.

The senate of Cambridge university, London, by a vote of 186 to 171, has rejected the proposition to appoint a committee to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women.

During February, the exports of gold coin and bullion amounted to \$2,183,700, and the imports to \$11,659,089. For the eight months, the exports were \$53,642,992 in excess of the imports.

Two hundred fishermen, belonging to Revel, near St. Petersburg, Russia, with their horses and carts, have been blown out to sea on floating ice. They had only one day's provisions with them.

A disastrous collision between a freight train and a snowplow occurred on the Berkshire division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, near Kent furnace, Milford, Conn. Two men were killed and seven or eight others injured.

A Moscow correspondent of the London News believes it true that the porte has decided upon the expulsion of the British and American missionaries in Asia Minor. "Such a measure would be consonant with the wishes of Russia," the correspondent adds.

At the request of the state department at Washington, the United States embassy at Berlin has formally invited all the German universities to send delegates to the Princeton celebration in October next. Some of them, including the universities of Goettingen, have accepted.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Seneca Falls, N. Y. It was the murder of a highly respectable young girl, Miss Mary Mansel, by Thomas Pelkinton. Immediately after the murder, and with the same weapon with which he committed the murder, he took his own life. The girl received two bullets in the head, and one entered the brain.

One hundred students of Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., participated in an anti-Spanish demonstration. They paraded the college corridors and campus, singing patriotic songs amid cheering, and ended by burning the Spanish flag and hanging General Weyler in effigy.

Lord Dunraven presided at a meeting held in London of the Yacht Racing Association. Before the meeting was called to order the question of the advisability of making a reply to the New York Yacht Club in regard to the expulsion of Dunraven was informally discussed, and it was decided that it would not be good taste to do so. The matter was dropped.

The Pope Manufacturing Company's building, Boston, Mass., was completely gutted by fire, necessitating a general alarm. The loss is between \$350,000 and \$400,000. The block was a five-story structure of brick, profusely ornamented with terra cotta trimmings. Seventeen hundred bicycles and parts were destroyed in the flames.

It is now generally thought that the river and harbor bill will carry about \$12,000,000 for the whole country, though it may fall below that. This is what the chief of engineers of the army says is absolutely necessary to properly carry on the work. Representative Hermann says that, whatever the amount, Oregon and Washington will get their share and perhaps a larger per cent of the whole amount than is ever before.

It is reported that the sugar refineries in the vicinity of New York will probably be shut down. John A. Searles, treasurer, said that some of the refineries might be closed, but that there was no special significance in this. Times were dull and it is said the price may be reduced again. The Cuban controversy in congress is giving the sugar trust some concern, for if the belligerency of the insurgents is recognized the trust may be cut off from receiving supplies from that source for an indefinite period, whereas, if the debate on the resolution is postponed the shipment of sugar from Cuba will continue for a while longer.

## UNDER MARTIAL LAW

### CRISIS IN THE SENATORIAL CONTEST AT FRANKFORT.

Militia Ordered Out by the Governor—Excitement in Kentucky's Capital is at Fever Pitch, and the Streets are Crowded With People.

Frankfort, Ky., March 17.—The riot bell was rung from the fire engine house at 11 o'clock tonight, and at the same moment Governor Bradley ordered out the militia. Ten minutes later, the McCrary Guards, fifty-two strong, Captain Noel Gaines, were in possession of the state house and martial law was proclaimed.

Until today Governor Bradley had persistently refused to call out the militia, though urged to do so by citizens, irrespective of party. The Blackburn leaders, he was informed, had been preparing all day to take forcible possession of the statehouse tomorrow. Threats were made that the senate would arrest the governor tomorrow for usurpation of authority in giving the instructions he gave last night to the sheriff of Franklin county to clear the corridors and cloak rooms.

All trains arriving yesterday brought in reinforcements for the men bent on mischief tomorrow. It was only at the last moment when the presence of these crowds presaged serious danger, that the governor yielded to repeated requests of orderly citizens of both parties and called out the militia.

Sergeant-at-Arms Summers has sworn in Jack Chinn, Jim Williams, Eph Lillard and other desperate men as his deputies.

It is reported to the governor by numerous affidavits that armed men had been collecting in the capital for two or three days, with a view of taking charge of the joint assembly today.

A company from Lexington and the Louisville Legion, 300 strong, will arrive early in the morning. Guards surround the statehouse and permit no one but state officers, senators, representatives and others having a constitutional right to pass.

The excitement in the city is great and the streets are full of people. No little apprehension is felt.

Governor Bradley, in an interview at midnight, said, in explanation of his action, that the presiding officers of both houses had called on him for protection, and that he called on the mayor to give it. He learned afterward that the sheriff and the police had been insufficient, and had done nothing to remove the disturbing element. "Under these circumstances, I felt I could not allow such a state of things to continue, and called out the state guard."

### BUTCHERED BY SPANIARDS.

Reports of More Horrible Massacres From Cuba.

New York, March 17.—Dispatches from Havana, sent via Key West, describe a series of horrible massacres perpetrated by Spanish soldiers.

March 10, in Havana precinct, six small Cuban boys were met on the public road by a detachment of Spanish infantry, who shot and killed them. At Palmas de Pedros the Spaniards shot fifteen noncombatants, among them being a man named Perdomo, a Cuban by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. Ten days ago a detachment of Spanish troops entered the town of Artemisia. The women of the town were violated and many young girls were carried off to the Spanish camp, where they were detained overnight. Two of the girls committed suicide the next day. The old men who protested against the outrages were shot. The correspondent in Havana sends details of the massacre of six persons on the Morales, or Dolores sugar estate, two miles from Boina, and the serious wounding of Dr. Jose Manuel Delgado, an American citizen, by Spanish troops, under command of General Melquizo.

### Another Knave Arden.

Sedalia, Mo., March 17.—Fifteen years ago a man was run over by a Missouri Pacific train a few miles west of this city. The remains were cut into many pieces and strewn along the track. They were picked up and brought here. The dead man, having been patched up by the undertaker, was identified as George Hatfield, of this city, and buried as such. Seven years ago Mrs. Hatfield married W. D. Barnhart, who is now a prosperous coal dealer in this city. Today, George Hatfield arrived here from California, where he has been for the past fifteen years engaged in fruit farming. He had never written home in all the past years, but had prospered and grown wealthy. When he learned his wife had remarried he viewed her from across the street, and seeing that she was happy and comfortably situated, he left his "Anne undisturbed with Philip," and departed in the company of his brother.

### Killed Their Fellow-Soldiers.

Havana, March 17.—A terrible mistake has resulted in the killing of a number of Spanish soldiers by their fellow-Spaniards. The battalion of San Quintin was approaching the town of Cano, seven miles from Havana, to save the buildings of a burning plantation. The town shortly before that had been attacked by insurgents, and the garrison, without hailing the San Quintin battalion, and taking them for insurgents, returned to a second attack and opened upon them with volleys. The San Quintin battalion, on the other hand, mistook the garrison for the insurgents, and charged three times with great determination, taking the town. Before the mistake was discovered the San Quintin battalion had lost twelve soldiers killed and a captain, four lieutenants and twenty-seven soldiers wounded.

## SEVEN MILES A MINUTE.

### The Speed Expected to Be Attained by a Brooklyn Inventor.

New York, March 18.—A local paper says: If the vessel which has been invented by James Gresham, of Brooklyn, proves able to accomplish what its inventor intends it shall, New Yorkers will be able to have breakfast in this city and dinner the same day in London. If the ambition of the inventor of the boat is gratified the famous submarine craft told of in Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" will be nowhere.

The boat invented by Mr. Gresham, when completed, it is claimed, will make the voyage over the ocean in a little more than eight hours, which means the rate of something under 500 miles an hour and seven miles a minute.

Mr. Gresham is a cousin of the late secretary of state, W. Q. Gresham. He is prominent in Brooklyn politics, having been nominated for congress, but being defeated by ex-Mayor Boody. He is a chemist of note, and is well known in business circles, being a manufacturer of paints and oils in this city.

As an inventor he has made a reputation for himself. Some years ago he invented a submarine torpedo-boat to be steered by means of electricity running from shore or from a man-of-war. The Russian government placed itself in communication with him and shortly after purchased the invention. Other inventions have been patented by him, all of them more or less important.

The latest invention of Mr. Gresham is the one in which he has taken the most interest. For months he has been at work upon it and today he has the satisfaction of knowing the model is complete, and that he is in a fair way to astonish the world. The boat is constructed and designed upon a mechanical theory which is as astonishing as it is difficult to explain.

The model has been thoroughly tested in ponds and in a specifically constructed tank. The tests, he says, have been all that could be desired, and in all the boat attained a phenomenal rate of speed. Guided by the electric wires, it went from one end of the tank to the other—a distance of 643 feet—in seven seconds.

When the boat is completed it is safe to say it will be the most wonderful affair of its kind ever put into the water. In talking of his boat recently, Mr. Gresham said if he constructed a vessel 100 feet in length she would be able to carry 100 men. These men, he said, would be carried in an inner shell which would remain absolutely without motion. The cylinder of the outside would revolve with greater rapidity than the screw of an ocean steamship and a spiral flange would drive the vessel forward at an enormous rate of speed.

"It seems almost incredible," said the inventor, "but I would not say that the Atlantic could not be crossed in eight hours."

The boat will go faster under water, Mr. Gresham said, because the entire flange is then submerged. When the boat is under water persons who are in it will be supplied with breathing material by means of liquefied air carried to them by an arrangement which will be included in the patent. Mr. Gresham explained that a model when tested made absolutely no commotion in the water and left no wake. He says his application for a patent in the United States has been accepted.

## A CHOCTAW EXECUTION.

### How a Murderer There Will Pay the Penalty of His Crime.

Guthrie, O. T., March 18.—At the Boggy Creek court, in the Choctaw nation, Charles Homes, a full-blood Indian, was convicted of murder and sentenced to be shot March 27, between 10 and 12 o'clock. On the 2d day of last November Homes went to the house of his wife's son-in-law, Wilson Katiatubi, living in Stringtown, and while he and his wife were in bed asleep crept into the house with an ax and chopped his head open. He then forced his wife to go with him, threatening death. At the first opportunity she made her escape and told what had happened.

According to Choctaw custom, Homes is not in prison, or in custody of officers. He will be allowed to roam about at his own will until the day of the execution. This is an old law of the Choctaws, and only one case of a violation of it is on record. On execution day Homes will be dressed in a black robe and stationed in the court ground. A star two inches across will be placed over his heart as a target and he will stand on his coffin. Twelve Indians stationed thirty paces away will shoot at the target, but only two of the guns will be loaded. Only court attendants are allowed to witness the execution.

### Poison in Their Coffee.

Craig, Mo., March 17.—The family of W. B. Taylor, a wealthy farmer, was mysteriously poisoned here yesterday. The drug is supposed to have been introduced in the coffee, though by whom and for what purpose is a mystery. W. B. Taylor died last night; his three sons, one of their wives and Taylor Criman, a cousin, are dying. It is rumored that a near relative of the family administered the poison. There is much excitement.

### The Mother Country Denounced.

Toronto, March 18.—Circulars are being distributed through the mails by the so-called "Canadian Pacific party," declaring in effect that Great Britain is robbing the Dominion through the medium of the Canadian government. The sending out of such matter through the mails is in direct violation of the law, and government detectives have been set to watch affairs.

## IS NEARING THE END

### AGAIN THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE IS REPORTED SETTLED.

Officials in Washington, However, Deny This, but Admit an Amicable Settlement is Very Probable—The President in High Spirits.

New York, March 16.—A special from Washington says:

A settlement of the Venezuela question has been reached. It will be announced at an early date. Of this satisfactory conclusion of the controversy the president has had knowledge for two days past. Great Britain has acted with the magnanimity which commends her to her severest critics. She concedes so much that there will be little left to arbitrate should arbitration be necessary. It is not improbable that the entire matter may be settled outside of the Venezuela commission by the president and Lord Salisbury.

Under the terms so far as outlined, Great Britain agrees to submit all of the questions in dispute to amicable adjustment. That Venezuela would agree to almost anything suggested by the United States has been known all along. It is surmised that the attitude of some of the influential London papers in pointing out alleged defects in the British bluebook may have had something to do with the change of attitude by Queen Victoria's ministers. The president was in very high spirits last night over the favorable turn in the controversy between the two nations.

Washington, March 16.—It can be stated positively, notwithstanding publication to the contrary, that no settlement has as yet been reached on the Venezuela question, but, according to the best authority, matters are proceeding in such a fashion as to warrant the belief that there will be a satisfactory outcome.

At the present time it cannot be told whether the ultimate settlement of this question will be effected as a result of direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela, initiated through the medium of some mutually friendly power, or as a conclusion of the work of our own Venezuela boundary commission. But in one way or another a peaceful settlement is believed to be entirely probable in the end, though the end still may be far removed.

## THE LUMBER TRUST.

### Price of the Product of the Pacific Coast Advanced.

San Francisco, March 16.—The price of every foot of lumber which is shipped to this port and is manufactured or handled in any business center of the Pacific coast has been advanced. The prices became operative today when the great lumber trust began its existence. As already announced, success has crowned the efforts of the organizers of the Central Lumber Company. Every mill of slightest importance on the coast is included in the combine. The retailers are in a position where resistance is out of the question, even if contemplated. The wholesale dealers and millmen control the situation, and intend to make the lumber business profitable. It is claimed many of the most powerful leaders in the industry have conducted business for years without profit. Domestic and foreign competition have reduced prices to that point where heavy losses could not be avoided. The trust will remedy these evils, and allow members of the corporation to charge what they believe reasonable for the product handled. The organization of the trust after so many failures and apparently unsurmountable difficulties, has caused marked excitement in business circles in this city. It was known that one prominent dealer was blocking the success of the plan. He refused to accept the terms which others had found agreeable, and declined to enter the combination except upon terms which the organizers believed were unfair. The name of this dealer was kept a secret until yesterday, when it became known that he had at last agreed to sign the required contracts. He is P. B. Cornwall, who controls the Bellingham Land & Improvement Company.

## NOT A CHRISTIAN LEFT

### Those Not Killed Became Mussulmans to Save Their Lives.

New York, March 16.—The Armenian Relief Association has received from Constantinople detailed information concerning the recent massacre at Birjick. This town had about 300 Christian houses, or say about 1,000 souls, in the midst of a Mussulman population of about 9,000. January 1 the news of the massacre of several thousand Christians at Ourfa by the soldiers appointed to guard them incited the troops at Birjick to imitate this crime. The assault on the Christian houses commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning and continued until nightfall. Ninety-six men are known to have been killed, or about half the adult Christian men. The others have become Mussulmans to save their lives, so that there is not a single Christian left in Birjick today. The Armenian church has been made into a mosque, and the Protestant church into a madrasa seminary.

## More Rioting in Spain.

Madrid, March 16.—At Corunna, 200 students belonging to the university joined in a parade yesterday, cheered for Spain and burned the American flag. The police succeeded in preventing the rioters from approaching the United States consulate. At Alicante, the mayor and police, while dispersing a similar demonstration, were pelted with stones. Some policemen sustained injuries.

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

### Routine Work of the Fifty-Fourth Session—Senate.

Washington, March 14.—Senators Sherman and Hill were the conspicuous figures in the Cuban debate in the senate today. The New York senator forcibly urged the mercenary character of the pending resolutions, while Sherman upheld them with another graphic arraignment of Spain and Weyler. It was the fourth day of the debate on the conference report and yet there was no evidence of a near approach to a final vote, although Sherman announced that he would press for a vote at the earliest moment. Mitchell introduced a joint resolution in the senate allowing the engineers to use \$20,000 of the unexpended balance for the cascade locks, to be used for making a protection wall. He made a brief talk, asking the committee on commerce to report the resolution as speedily as possible.

Washington, March 16.—The excitement of the Cuban debate gave way to Cockerill today, his elaborate speech on the financial question occupying four hours. There was a spirited reference to Cuba early in the day, when it developed during an explanation by Lodge that the committee on foreign relations had received from Secretary Olney a statement by Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, giving the Spanish view of the case. This brought out animated suggestions from Hoar and Wolcott that the senate be put in possession of this important testimony. Cockerill's speech was an elaborate presentation of the financial question from the silver standpoint, so much so that Hoar stated that it was the ablest silver speech he had ever listened to.

Washington, March 18.—The senate had an hour of spirited Cuban debate today, after the early part of the day had been given to set speeches by Lodge on immigration and Pugh on silver. The Cuban discussion was mainly important in bringing out the full reading of a statement of the Spanish side of the case by Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister. This had been referred to some days ago, but could not be made public. Today, however, Morgan read a letter from Secretary Olney saying the Spanish minister gave his permission for the public use of the statement. It claimed to detail the insurgent methods of guerilla warfare, the burning of one-fifths and the disorganized character of the insurgent bands.

## House.

Washington, March 13.—The house today passed the postoffice appropriation bill, which has been under consideration since last Friday. The feature of the debate today was the attack on the "spy system" in connection with letter carriers. The salaries of special inspectors have been paid under the current law, out of a fund at the disposal of the first assistant postmaster-general. This fund was cut off by the present bill, but provisions were made for the employment of thirty additional regular inspectors under the fourth assistant postmaster-general, increasing the appropriation from \$176,000 to \$212,000. Quigg led the fight against this increase and, after a protracted debate, his amendment to reduce the appropriation to \$176,000 prevailed, 70 to 57.

Washington, March 14.—In the house today, during the morning hour, on motion of Johnson, a resolution was adopted by which the claim of Coleman, Republican, of the second Louisiana district, to the seat of Buck, was decided in favor of the latter. Daniels called up the contested election case of Aldrich-Robbins, from the fourth Alabama district, in which the Republicans recommended the seating of Aldrich. Three hours and a half, he said, were to be allowed on each side for argument. Moody denounced in forcible language what he termed the crimes against honest elections in Alabama. Several others spoke on the subject, but it went over.

Washington, March 16.—Provisions for putting several craft of the navy into condition for service as soon as possible was made today by the house committee on naval affairs. Commodore Hichborne, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs of the navy department, made a request for a special appropriation of \$350,000, to be available for use immediately, explaining that several gunboats and other craft could be put in shape to go into commission, if needed, for comparatively small expenditures, and the department considered it advisable that the work should be done at once. To partly balance the allowances for Commodore Hichborne's bureau, the general appropriation therefor was cut down from \$14,000,000 to \$12,500,000. There are twelve boats which the department will put into condition for service, and for which the appropriation is asked. Some of them are new craft, and others old ones now out of commission.

Washington, March 18.—This was suspension day in the house, and several bills were passed. The most important was the Oklahoma homestead bill, which relieves homesteaders in Oklahoma of the payment of the purchase price of their homesteads. The house also decided, at the request of Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs to consider the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard on Friday. A bill was passed granting to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company the right of way through the Sac and Fox Indian reservations. Bills were passed granting to the First National bank of Sprague, Wash., the right to change its location to Spokane, Wash., and to increase the rank and pay of the judge-advocate of the navy when appointed from the navy.

Hogs should have a dry bed. Wet beds produce sickness.