

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.

Portland, Or., experienced a single earthquake shock of brief duration.

Two massive boilers of the Planter's oil mill in Greenville, Miss., exploded, wrecking the mill property and causing the death of five men.

It is asserted that the Transvaal government is about to offer England the assistance of the burgher forces to crush the Matabele uprising.

Ten persons were burned to death in a fire at 86 Union square, Brooklyn. The building was a four-story tenement-house, occupied by Italians.

The garment workers of Baltimore, who have been on strike for five weeks, have returned to work where they could get their places. Over 6,000 persons have been out.

Frederick A. Humphrey, said to be the oldest Freemason in the United States, died in Janesville, Wis., aged 95. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity for 74 years.

The Missouri supreme court has affirmed the sentence of the Taylor brothers, convicted of having murdered the Meek family, near Milan. Execution was set for April 30.

The president has appointed B. F. Franklin, a former member of the house, as governor of Arizona. The term of the present governor does not expire until April 1, 1897.

A train on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was held up and robbed by masked men three miles from Lebanon, Mo. Express company officials say they secured but \$1,277.

Mrs. Dore Berthel, a leading contralto of Louisville, Ky., one of the best-known vocalists of the South, has been stricken blind, and the probabilities are that her affliction will be permanent.

In Prague, strikers attacked the weavers who had resumed work, and a serious conflict took place. Finally the police were compelled to charge with drawn swords and several persons were wounded.

A New York Herald dispatch from Rome says the negus Menelek has ordered the massacre of a number of prisoners and sick patients who have fallen into the hands of his forces during the present campaign in Abyssinia.

Judge Hanford has granted an order for the sale of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad, the sale to be made in Seattle on or after May 16 next. The bondholders, under the reorganization plan, will be bidders for the property.

Hereafter the Northern Pacific will run two transcontinental trains instead of one. The time between St. Paul and Portland will be shortened eight hours by putting on a fast mail train. The time eastbound will be shortened six hours.

Senator Davis, of the judiciary committee has reported favorably the bill making it unlawful to shoot or throw any missile into any railroad locomotive or car, or to shoot at any person therein. The bill has particular application to the Indian territory.

A special to the Herald from Madrid says a violent attack upon Senator Sherman was published in the Imparcial, which called him a former slave-trader, and asserted that he wants the Cuban rebellion to succeed in order to re-establish slavery in Cuba.

The Chicago board of election commissioners has declared that 45,000 of the 870,000 voters registered for the coming spring election are fraudulent. The commissioners discovered wholesale registration frauds in nearly every ward. They say the number of names stricken from the lists is greater than the total vote cast in Montana, North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Nevada.

Secretary Morton has let a contract for 10,125,000 packets of vegetable seeds, to be distributed under the recent act of congress, to D. Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia. The price is \$70,000. The seeds are to be delivered ready for mailing. The contract for a million packets of flower seeds was let to L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn., at half a cent a package.

A move has developed in Nebraska to contest the right of the government to regulate the liquor traffic of the forts in this state. At every post the "canteen," operated by privates, is conducted without state or county interference. At Fort Robinson county authorities issued warrants against the canteen owners, for selling liquor without a license, and writs to confiscate the wet property. The military authorities refused to permit the sheriff to serve his warrants and that official has appealed to the secretary of war.

The Chinese government has decided to enter the postal union.

H. E. Topping, a furniture dealer of Astoria, committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

T. Simon Sam, formerly minister of war for Hayti, has been elected president to succeed General Hippolyte, deceased.

The schooner J. B. Leeds is long overdue at Gray's harbor from Guay-

mas, Mexico, and great anxiety is felt for her safety.

A foreign dispatch says: It is believed the derbies lost 5,000 dead, wounded and prisoners in the engagement at Mount Moeran on April 2, with the Italian native battalion commanded by Colonel Steveni from Casala.

The money order transactions throughout the United States during the last quarter of 1895, beat all previous records in volume. The accounts have just been audited and show the receipts to have been aggregated \$15,575,971.

Fire broke out in the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company's plant, at Quinsigmond, Mass., resulting in a loss of from \$150,000 to \$185,000, fully insured. Two hundred men will be out of work until the building is rebuilt.

The Genesee river is higher than in twenty years. It is over its banks in the southern part of Rochester and has washed away part of the Erie tracks. The houses are surrounded by water and the occupants have had to desert their homes.

Arthur Bradley and Richard Ingraham, two factory hands employed in Haverhill, Mass., engaged in a prize-fight, and as a result the latter was killed by a blow on the jaw. The fight was to be a friendly one to settle the title as to who was the better man.

Letters received from Rainy river, on the Canadian boundary, report the death in Rainy river of the entire party who accompanied Colonel A. F. Naff, United States special agent. They were on the way to investigate a report of timber stealing by Canadians, and were ascending the river in sleighs. They broke through the ice and all but Colonel Naff were lost.

A novel measure, aimed at high theater hats, was enacted into law by the Ohio legislature. It provides that any manager permitting any person to wear a hat or other headgear in a theater obstructing the view, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined \$10.

William Kemper and John Limpke, of Otis, Ind., engaged in a friendly contest for boxing supremacy in a saloon at that place. After a few passes, Kemper struck Limpke in the abdomen. The injured man fell unconscious, and remained so until he expired soon after.

It has been announced that a chair of the Russian language will be established at Harvard next year. Professor Leo Weiner, of the University of Minnesota, a native of Poland, and a well-known scholar of the Slavonic tongues, has been appointed to the chair for five years.

A special report to La Prensa states that the situation among the Santa Fe colonists in Buenos Ayres is desperate. They are without means and almost without food. The commercial firms are in terrible straits. The national congress will attempt to succor the people until the next harvest.

A dispatch from Bucharest to the London Times says: The papers here announce the conclusion of a military convention between Russia and Bulgaria under which, in the event of war, Bulgaria will cede to Russia ports on the Black sea, and would concentrate an army at Shumla.

Edward Davids, a prominent farmer of Fox Lake, Wis., was shot and instantly killed by Julius Zilke, a farm-hand working for him. Davids had interfered to prevent Zilke from striking a young man in a quarrel, and Zilke waited for Davids to come home, when he shot him in the presence of Davids' wife.

John Selman, the victor of no less than twenty fatal shooting affrays in Texas, the exterminator of "bad" men, and the slayer of the notorious John Wesley Hardin, was shot and killed by United States Deputy Marshal George Scarborough. The men had a quarrel over a game of cards, which resulted in the shooting.

At a meeting of the bond holders of the Northern Pacific railroad held in Berlin, it was unanimously resolved to accept the reorganization plan. The Northern Pacific plan of reorganization has been adopted by two meetings, one of third mortgage bondholders, representing \$4,971,000 out of \$7,845,000, and one of second mortgage bondholders, representing \$3,844,000 out of \$6,448,000.

There has been considerable rivalry between the masters of the sailing vessels plying in the coal trade between San Francisco and Nantimo for the past year, and some very fast passages have been made, several of them inside of twenty days. The Wilna, Captain Slater, arrived at San Francisco, making the round trip in sixteen days and four hours, which is by far the best time on record.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, held in San Francisco, Rudolph Spreckles submitted an interesting report. It showed there is every promise that the world's product of sugar this year will be 1,000,000 tons short of the supply of several years past, which explained why sugar is selling for 4 1/2 cents a pound against 3 cents last year. The estimated profits of the company on this year's yield is upward of \$500,000.

Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, has cabled to the government the details of the massacre of white men in Inyati, in Matabeleland, including Messrs. Handley, Cass and Buford. Assistant Commissioner Graham was murdered by the Matabeles at Inyati March 27. A general attack upon the whites followed, and they were entirely outnumbered and almost overwhelmed, being unable to make any effective stand against the rush of the native warriors.

The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN

IMPORTANT ALLIANCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORMED.

Hearing on the Cuban Question—Spain Can Depend on the Support of England in Her Conflict With the Insurgents in Cuba.

New York, April 7.—A World dispatch from London says: "The positive statement came to your correspondent from a leading financier of this city that England has concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain. His final message was: 'Within ten days Europe will be startled with the official announcement of this fact.'"

Continuing, the World correspondent says: "I give this statement with the reserve which its importance warrants, pointing out only that the sensitive money interests of the city are often better informed on such matters than is any part of the community except the highest in authority, and that my informant is now and for many years has been associated with the leading financial enterprises, conspicuously in the international ones of London bankers. His name, if I could mention it, would be recognized as very authoritative by every New York banker. Such a treaty would have a vastly important bearing upon the continental situation. It would have a commensurately important bearing upon the Cuban question in the United States."

"I quoted to my informant the statements in the New York papers reaching me yesterday that the Washington government had received a semi-official intimation from the British ministry that England would approve of the recognition by the United States of Cuban belligerency."

"His reply was that exactly the contrary is the case; that, in the first place, the Salisbury ministry is disposed to do everything it can with safety and reason to check the pretensions of the American government to interfere in their West Indian or South American affairs, particularly in the West Indies, where Great Britain herself has large interests; and that, secondly, Spain, by this treaty, has made important concessions to England, in return for the more or less active support of Spain in her conflict with the Cuban rebels."

"I can furnish no further details of this alleged treaty than that, according to my informant, it will include giving to Great Britain the right to harbor and refit her fleets in the Mediterranean ports of Spain. The harbor of Gortárgena is one of the finest on the Mediterranean, and will shelter the entire British navy."

ARE ALL OF ONE MIND.

South and Central American States Favor Diaz' Plan.

City of Mexico, April 7.—El Universal tonight publishes telegrams from all over Central and South America regarding President Diaz' utterances on the Monroe doctrine in his recent message to congress.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, praises the statesmanlike tone of the message, and in Salvador the government is inclined to favor an alliance of all American nations in support of the Monroe doctrine as expanded by President Diaz.

Honduras newspapers advocate a Latin-American confederation in support of the doctrine of no European interference, but excluding the United States and Canada.

Nicaragua is disposed to adopt President Diaz' ideas.

Costa Rica's sentiment favors the plan, but there is apprehension that Mexico is ambitious of consolidating her power and taking under her protectorate all of Central America.

President Crespo in his congratulations to President Diaz, declares that Venezuela sustains the plan of a Latin-American union in defense of territorial integrity.

The president of Chile says that if the plan did not conceal the hidden purpose of the United States, and was not aimed at any particular nation, it was worthy of commendation. Chile would be glad to send delegates to a conference, but would prefer that the United States have no representation therein.

The government continues to receive by telegraph communications on the bold stand taken by Diaz in support of the amplified Monroe doctrine, and making it international law in the new world.

One Hundred Whites Murdered.

London, April 7.—A Times dispatch from Cape Town says it is known that 100 whites have been killed in the Matabele uprising and feared that the number will reach 200. A private telegram from Bulawayo says they have plenty of arms, ammunitions and provisions for three months. The Johannesburgers are equipping a force from Bulawayo, but it is stated the feeling in Rhodesia is to decline Johannesburg's assistance. The wires are interrupted and there is no news from Hon. Cecil Rhodes. A Pretoria dispatch says: Colonel Rhodes has offered increased bail if he might be allowed to go to Bulawayo, but permission was refused. The British government has intimated to President Kruger that the uneasiness will probably last until he decides about going to England.

Struck a Rich Pocket.

San Francisco, April 7.—The great strike made in a gold mine in California for years is reported to have been made in the Rawhide mine in Tuolumne county recently. The samples assay from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a ton. It is said that the ore in sight contains \$600,000.

A BOLD PLOT.

Plan to Kidnap Cornelius Vanderbilt in California.

San Francisco, April 8.—George E. Gard, late chief of the Southern Pacific Company's detective service, came up from Los Angeles last night and gave publicity to one of the most remarkable stories of an anarchist plot that was probably ever heard in San Francisco. The plot, according to Mr. Gard, was nothing less than a conspiracy to hold up the Vanderbilt special train and abduct Cornelius Vanderbilt, and it has transpired that the officials of the Southern Pacific, who were informed of the matter through Mr. Gard before the Vanderbilt party reached El Paso, have been taking all possible precautions to prevent the carrying out of the plot.

"Shortly before the Vanderbilt party reached El Paso," said Mr. Gard, in speaking of the affair at the Palace hotel, "I received a letter which detailed in some degree the plans of a gang of extremists for making money out of the kidnaping of Cornelius Vanderbilt. As to my informant, I do not think it necessary to say any more than that he is in San Francisco. The letter was written from here, and the men who were working out the plot, so I was given to understand, were making San Francisco their base of operations. The letter went on to say that the men had been conspiring for some time, but had not been able to agree on any plan for making a haul until the announcement appeared in the papers that Vanderbilt and Depew were on their way to California. They immediately picked out Vanderbilt for a shining mark and proceeded to lay plans for a hold-up."

"My informant was one of the gang, and in his letter to me he said that he would continue to act in the role of conspirator, and keep me informed of their movements and any further developments in their plans."

"The letter was the most startling epistle I ever received, and I was convinced of its genuineness, for I knew the person that wrote it, as well as his history and associations."

MORE PILES PULLED.

Trampman Forced by Threats to Use His Own Pile-driver.

Astoria, April 8.—Sunday, thirty fishing-boats, loaded with fishermen, their wives and a brass band, sailed down the bay to celebrate Easter. They ended up the excursion by forcing a trampman to use his own pile-driver to pull up about 150 piles of Desdemona sands, near New Astoria. The man's name is Pettitwick, and he is a hard-working family man. He was given the choice of being strung up or removing the piles, but without waiting the fishermen got in and helped pull the piles. A large number of new piles were also loosened and floated down the river to the sea. During the performance, the band played "America."

It is stated on good authority that the Scandinavian Fishermen's Packing Association has offered to pay the men 5 cents if the men will guarantee to fish for no one else at less than 5 cents.

Overwhelmed by Office-Seekers.

Seattle, April 8.—Mayor Black's resignation, so soon after taking office, created much excitement here tonight. In his resignation he requested that William D. Wood be elected by the council to succeed him, and this has just been done by a vote of 11 to 2.

There is already talk about the A. P. A. influence having something to do with Mayor Black's determination to quit public life, but the real reason is known to be that his health would not stand the strain he was put under by seekers after office. Mr. Black was unacquainted with politics, and he was elected as a business man on the Republican ticket, to give a business administration. When he took office the rush of people for places overwhelmed him, and he says in his resignation that he would rather be succeeded by a good man immediately than to hold on longer and split the term of office. Judge Wood is a prominent and well-known citizen, a Republican, and well versed in public affairs.

A Georgia Tragedy.

Tolboton, Ga., April 8.—Miss Sallie Emma Owen was shot and instantly killed last night in the parlor of J. H. McCoy's residence, by W. L. Ryder, a dentist. A. Bersons, a candidate for congress, was standing beside Miss Owen. He was shot at, but received only a flesh wound. It is presumed Miss Owen refused to marry Ryder. Miss Owen was a graduate of the Wesleyan female college, and belonged to one of the wealthiest families and most aristocratic set in Georgia. Ryder was captured a few miles from town. He had made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by cutting his throat.

Three Miners Killed.

Ward, Colo., April 8.—A terrible explosion occurred about noon today in the Giles mine, about one and one-quarter miles from this city in which three men were instantly killed and two others badly hurt. When the men went to work this afternoon, they took about fifty pounds of giant powder down in the mine with them, and shortly after they reached the bottom of the shaft and went to work the powder in some unknown way exploded. This is the fourth fatal explosion in the Giles mine. Not much damage was done to the mine.

Mill Boiler Exploded.

Ridgetown, Ontario, April 8.—At Watson Bros' mill today a terrible boiler explosion tore the building to fragments. The bodies of two men have been taken from the ruins. It is believed other are buried there. One man was fatally and several seriously injured.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

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

Washington, April 4.—In the senate today the house bill was passed granting the Atchison & Nebraska and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways the right-of-way through the Sac and Fox Indian reservations, in Kansas and Nebraska. Pettigrew reported the Indian appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would ask to take it up next week. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. Walcott offered an amendment to regulate the salaries of postmasters of substations in cities. The senator spoke in favor of the policy of the postoffice department in establishing metropolitan centers, with many minor offices surrounding them, as in Chicago and Boston. Gorman opposed the amendment. It was a step toward doing away with the small fourth-class postoffices, and making them branches of the city postoffices. Debate on the bill continued until 5:30 when the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

Washington, April 6.—The senate committee on judiciary today decided upon a favorable report upon the voluntary bankruptcy bill. The bill will be reported to the senate on Monday, the 13th. As agreed upon by the committee, it provides that any debtor owing \$200 or more may make a voluntary assignment, before any competent authority, of all his property, except that exempt under the law, for the benefit of his creditors equally. He is required to file a full list of all his property, exempt or unexempt, and of his creditors. It allows preferences only to debts due to the United States, to any state or territory, to servants or laborers for service performed within one year, and to liens or incumbrances on homesteads to the extent of \$1,000.

Washington, April 8.—The senate spent the entire day on the postoffice bill and did not complete it. The bill served to bring out some sharp criticisms by Gorman on the administration of the postoffice department, and by Allen on alleged irregularities resulting from the civil-service system. Mr. Allen repeated the sensational charges as to large money contributions said to have been made in the interests of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison. The charge that Mr. Wanamaker contributed \$400,000 toward Mr. Harrison's election led to an emphatic denial from Hawley. Allen alluded to the president as "his majesty," and as "the chief mugwump of the country." The bill providing for the protection of salmon in the streams of Alaska was today favorably reported by Senator Perkins from the committee on fisheries. The bill was amended by the committee.

House.

Washington, April 4.—Several minor bills were passed by unanimous consent before consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed in the house today. The resolution of inquiry presented by Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, was adopted without debate, calling on the president, if not incompatible with public interest, to transmit to the house copies of all dispatches, notes and telegrams in the state department from December 1, 1895, until the present time, relative to mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of Venezuela, together with all correspondence with foreign governments relating to the same topic. Hitt stated that his committee had unanimously reported the resolution. The sundry civil bill was then taken up and developed another windy war, which consumed the remainder of the session.

Washington, April 6.—The house today revived the agitation of the Cuban belligerency question in connection with the conference report on the Cuban resolutions. It was not expected that there would be much debate, but Boutelle, by his vigorous opposition, prevented action today. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, in presenting the conference report, made a very temperate speech, in the course of which he expressed the greatest confidence that the president, although the resolutions being concurrent, had no binding effect on the executive, would not "be so recreant to his duty as to disregard the expressed wish of congress." He, in fact, refused to entertain the suggestion that Mr. Cleveland might not recognize the belligerency of the Cubans as a result of the adoption of the resolutions.

Washington, April 8.—The house today adopted the conference report on the Cuban resolutions by a vote of 244 to 27, and passed the river and harbor appropriations bill under a suspension of the rules. After a lively debate of forty minutes, by a vote of 216 to 40. The report on the Cuban resolutions had been debated previously and the vote today was taken immediately after the reading of the journal. Eighteen Republicans and nine Democrats voted against the report. After the most determined efforts of those opposed to the recognition of the insurgents in the senate and house, there were but ten more votes against the report than against the original resolutions. The former vote was 262 to 17. By its action today, the house agreed to the senate resolutions, and disposed of the Cuban question for the present.

—The Irish river in Siberia, is 2,200 miles in length and drains 600,000 miles of territory.

WORST NOT YET TOLD.

Cuban Prisoners Are Subjected to Most Horrible Tortures.

Cleveland, O., April 8.—The stories that have been told concerning the tortures inflicted by the Spaniards in Cuba are more than confirmed by F. H. Taylor, who has just arrived in this city, after a residence of three years in Havana. In answer to inquiries regarding the truth of the circulated reports, he said:

"The worst has not been told. I have known of prisoners being strung up by the thumbs at Mirro castle, and left for days at a time at the mercy of the vicious flies which are attracted by molasses smeared upon the victim's face and chest for that purpose. Many other forms of torture are practiced upon the unfortunate captives."

"These outrages against humanity do occur, as any citizen of Havana can testify. In fact, if they would allow some of the persecuted men in the dungeons to testify, stories of fiendish torture could be unearthed which would shock the Christian world."

New Orleans, April 6.—The Pica-yune's special Havana letter, dated March 29, gives this summary of events, personally investigated by the writer, which is declared to be accurate in every respect:

In Bainbo, Dr. Vidal Solongo made an operation on a poor old man, and when he was convalescent, he was one night arrested and taken to the armory at Guadia Civil, where the soldiers lashed him all over the body. In spite of his cries they laughed and took him on the outside of town, where they compelled him to make a grave, where they buried him after he died from ill treatment.

On the plantation of Count Baregota, a Cuban by birth, the troops of General Aldecoa shot to death, after hacking him with his machetes, a defenseless colored resident, who was on his way to join his family. On the first machete blow he lost his arm, and on the second his head.

In the city of Banatabano, the chief of police and local authorities arrested three individuals and took them to the outskirts, where they were butchered and left on the roadside, the murderers bringing the report to the city that the insurgents had killed the men.

In the village of San Felipe, soldiers under the command of Colonel Galbis and Colonel Linares, captured three inoffensive laborers and hacked them to pieces amid the laughter of the troops, who shouted that they could not serve the insurgents any more.

AMERICANS HONORED.

Another Instance of Venezuela's Good Will Toward This Country.

Washington, April 6.—President Crespo, of Venezuela, has taken another step toward the conspicuous honoring of American citizens by issuing a decree directing the erection of a bronze column in honor of the citizens of the United States who aided Venezuela in the first struggle for independence. The decree has just been received at the Venezuela legation here. Venezuela has honored this government heretofore by erecting a statue of Washington, and projecting another statue of President Monroe, commemorative of the Monroe doctrine. The decree states that the column is a memorial to the following citizens of the United States:

Captain Donahue, Lieutenant Billop and Privates James Gardner, Charles Johnson, Gustavus Burgud, Paul T. George, Daniel Kemper, Miles T. Hall, John Ferris and Sub-Lieutenant Francis Farquerson.

The decree further recites the services of these men who joined Miranda in an expedition leaving New York in 1805 for the avowed purpose of freeing Venezuela from Spanish rule. The party was captured at Puerto Cabello, and the Americans were shot by Spanish soldiers outside the castle at San Felipe. Miranda escaped and subsequently took part in signing the Venezuela declaration of independence. The column is to be erected at Puerto Cabello, at the point where the Americans were captured. The unveiling of the column is to be made on July 4.

KENTUCKY CLOUDBURST.

Sixteen People Lost Their Lives in a Destructive Flood.

Boonville, Ky., April 6.—A cloudburst on Little Sexton and Buffalo creeks is reported, which did great damage to property. It is thought that sixteen persons were drowned. Sexton creek rises near Burning Springs, and is one of the feeders of the south fork of the Kentucky river. It flows in some places through deep gorges. Through these gorges the stream rushes, when in flood tide, with the speed of a racehorse, and striking the bottom lands below, spreads out with wonderful rapidity.

People little thought that the creek would rise so rapidly or was capable of gathering such a volume of water. The cloudburst occurred up in the gorges. The water gathered in a moment, and the wild flood poured down in a solid wall, carrying death and destruction in its path. Five people were drowned by the Little Sexton.

Buffalo creek is even more crooked and tortuous than the Little Sexton, and in its flood, after the burst, nine persons are believed to have lost their lives. A great many logs were hurled down with the tide, and these speedily knocked the cabins and outbuildings to pieces.

Seventy Insurgents to Be Shot.

Havana, April 6.—Court martials are busy in various parts of Havana province, and death sentences were recently passed on seventy captured insurgents, who will soon be shot.

—The up-to-date ladies' hat looks like a miniature flower garden.