

# OREGON COURIER

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OREGON CITY, OREGON

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

George Haag, 25 years old, killed himself in San Francisco by taking strychnine. He was a member of a suicide club.

The First Congregational church, San Francisco, of which Rev. C. C. Brown was pastor, will be sold to the highest bidder.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend of 15 per cent in favor of the creditors of the insolvent Stock Growers' National bank, of Miles City, Mont.

At Alonzo province, in Huéyva, Spain, a miscreant set fire to a building in which a dance was in progress. Six persons were burned to death, and many were injured.

A telegram received from Santo Domingo says that the president, Ulysses Heureaux, has had the minister of war, Castillo, and Governor Estay, of Marcoris, shot for conspiracy.

Senator Kyle, from the committee on forest reservations, has reported favorably the bill authorizing the purchase of toll roads in Yosemite National Park, and making them free.

Twenty special agents of the general land office in Washington, D. C., have been ordered suspended from May 10 to June 30, inclusive, on account of an inadequate appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The Denver chamber of commerce authorizes the statement that no contributions for the Cripple Creek fire sufferers from other states are needed. The contributions in eight in Colorado amount to nearly \$50,000.

The senate committee on public lands has agreed to press upon the senate steering committee consideration of the bill granting 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the states where the sales have been or may be made.

The schooner Viking, which arrived in San Francisco, brought news of the probable loss of the schooner Norma. The Norma sailed on February 9 with ten persons aboard, for the South seas, and should have arrived at its destination six weeks ago.

A dispatch from Valparaiso says: The statistics of the general army staff, which have just been issued, show that the national guard now numbers throughout Chile 400,000 men. The figures were made up immediately after the late enrollment.

A dispatch from Havana says: An American newspaper man named Hamilton, captured on board the Key West filibustering schooner Competitor, will be released, but the other persons captured at the same time will be shot, in spite of protests from Washington.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Salvador writes that congress has approved the treaty of Amalapa which unites the republics of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, which will henceforth be called by the name Republica Major de Centro America.

At Port Townsend an unofficial test of the new revenue launch Scout showed her to be able to easily make fourteen to sixteen knots an hour. Revenue officers are delighted to think that the first government boat constructed on Puget sound is such an eminent success.

It is said, on what is considered good authority in Washington, that the expert accountant employed by the secretary of state has found a shortage of \$127,000 in the trust fund account of F. J. Kieckhefer, until recently the disbursing officer of the state department.

The secretary of the treasury has accepted offers for the sale of sites for government buildings as follows: Boise City, Idaho, Sera M. Jackson, \$17,500, bounded by Seventh and Eighth and Hancock streets; Helena, Mont., C. F. Ellis & Co., \$20,000, corner Park avenue and Clark street.

The Herald's correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, telegraphs that the province of Manabi suffered terribly from earthquakes. In Puerto Viejo houses were thrown down, many persons were buried alive in the ruins and many injured. The province of Manabi is in the northeastern part of Ecuador.

Almost 30,000 government employes were brought at one sweep under the protection of the civil service by the issuance of an order by the president, making a general revision of the civil service rules. The order is the most important since the inauguration of the system more than a decade ago. It takes effect immediately.

All of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines have advanced the rate on gold from 1-32 to 5-32. For some time past the companies have held the opinion that the rates charged were not fair to them, considering the risks involved. The opinion is expressed that this advance in freights may check the present outward movement of gold.

James Creelman, correspondent of the New York World, and Frederick W. Lawrence, correspondent of the

New York Journal, have been expelled from Cuba, on the ground that they calumniated General Weyler, the government and army, and attributed the insurgents' crimes to the Spanish army. They have been ordered to leave Cuba by the first steamer sailing.

Renters and owners of land in the Umatilla reservation met in Pendleton, Or., and organized a vigilance committee, to shoot down cattle straying upon grain lands. The movement is caused by the Indians tearing down fences and turning stock loose. It is expected this action will provoke a test law case to more clearly define to what extent the Umatilla Indian is a citizen.

J. Simons, the cook on the pilot boat schooner San Jose, was washed overboard and lost while the schooner was crossing the Columbia river bar bound in. The weather was rough outside, and a heavy swell on the bar tossed the little schooner about considerably, one huge wave striking her midships and turning her over almost on her beam ends. Simons was standing at the time in the cockpit, and the receding wave carried him over the side. The crew was unable to render any assistance, the unfortunate man disappearing as soon as he went over the schooner's side.

It is said that the war costs Spain \$100,000,000 annually and 10,000 soldiers every year.

A fight between negroes and Hungarians at Keystone, W. Va., resulted in two negroes and one Hun being killed. Wilson Worthington and Geo. Manard were also injured.

Rear Admiral Kirkland has been ordered to command the Mare Island navy-yard in place of Captain H. L. Howison, who is ordered to special duty in connection with the Oregon.

Carl Albrecht, who killed his wife in Marshfield, Or., February 18 last, was convicted at Empire City of murder in the first degree. The jury brought in a verdict after fifteen minutes' deliberation.

The railroad station in Florin, Cal., was entered by burglars. The burglars robbed the railroad station, the post-office and Wells-Fargo express office, which are all in the same building. A small sum of money was taken.

The Northern Pacific & Manitoba Terminal bondholders have been admitted to the Northern Pacific reorganization and have accepted 50 per cent in new shares and a like amount in preferred stock as a basis of settlement.

Crazed with drink and brooding over trouble which he considered a disgrace to himself and relatives, Frank Walton, aged 30, threw himself in front of an engine on the Rock Island track near Lincoln, Neb., and was ground to a pulp.

In the Canadian prohibition case, the privy council has decided that parliament cannot pass a general prohibitory law, nor can the provinces abolish the traffic in liquor, but they can pass laws to regulate it by licenses, under reasonable conditions.

Notice has been given by the Soo line of its intention to put into effect a round-trip rate of \$60 from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Kootenai points. The tickets will have limits in both directions of forty days and final return limits of ninety days.

The city of L'Anse, at the head of Kewana bay, Michigan, has been wiped out by fire. The L'Anse company's lumber mill and nearly all the business houses were burned. Two hundred persons are homeless. The total loss is \$250,000; insurance small.

A dispatch from Panama says: Puerto Vijo, the capital of Manabi, with a population of 10,000, has been entirely destroyed by two earthquakes. The shocks were succeeded by floods, inundating the city. Many lives are supposed to have been lost.

In a boxing match between John Houlihan and Pat Nolan, which came off in Farmington, Conn., Houlihan was knocked out in the eleventh round and rendered unconscious. He was not resuscitated, and it is believed his injuries will prove fatal.

It is stated in Kansas City that the firm of Swift & Co. will shut down their big packing plant at that point for an indefinite period. Their plant gives employment to 1,300 men, and in capacity ranks second among the packing establishments of Kansas City.

In Rome, N. Y., J. Watson Hildreth, the boy trainwrecker, received a life sentence. His companions, Plato and Hibbard, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on two indictments, or for forty years in all.

William Laverone and Jack Roberts, highwaymen, captured a few days since, overpowered the jailer in Madera, Cal., beating him severely over the head with a brick. They took his keys and arms and escaped. They are desperate characters and it is feared will kill some of the posse before they are captured.

News is received of a brutal murder committed in Oconto, Wis., in a dispute between two farmers about a team of horses, in which a man named Olsen shot one named Lissot. He then carried the body to a brush pile and set it on fire. A deputy sheriff arrested Olsen and had him handcuffed by one hand, but by a desperate effort the man escaped and hid in the woods.

As an indication of the unprecedented mining activity in the state of Washington, the records in the office of the secretary of state at Olympia show that there have been filed for record in the last three months articles for eighty-three mining corporations. These, in connection with others, have netted to the state an amount for recording fees little short of the running expenses of the secretary of state's office for the same time.

## THE FLYING MACHINE

### Successful Tryout of Professor Langley's Aerodrome.

#### PRACTICABILITY DEMONSTRATED

Its Good Work Vouched for by Indorsements From Alexander Graham Bell, the Noted Inventor.

Washington, May 14.—The first public statement regarding the flying machine experiments conducted by Professor Samuel P. Langley, the secretary of the Smithsonian institute, for some months past, was made today by Alexander Graham Bell, the well-known inventor, with the authority of Professor Langley. In it he says:

"Last Wednesday, May 6, I witnessed a very remarkable experiment with Professor Langley's aerodrome, on the Potomac river. Indeed, it seemed to me that the experiment was of such historical importance that it should be made public. I should not feel at liberty to give an account of all the details, but the main facts I have Professor Langley's consent for giving you, and they are as follows:

"The aerodrome, or 'flying machine,' in question was of steel, driven by a steam engine. It resembled an enormous bird, soaring in the air with extreme regularity, in large curves sweeping steadily upward in a spiral path, the spirals with a diameter of perhaps 100 yards, until it reached a height of about 100 feet in the air.

"At the end of a course of about half a mile, when the steam gave out, the propellers which had moved it stopped and then, to my surprise, the whole, instead of tumbling down, settled as slowly and gracefully as it is possible for any bird to do, touched the water without any damage, and was immediately picked out and ready to be tried again.

"A second trial was like the first, except that the machine went in a different direction, moving in one continuous gentle ascent, as it swung around in circles, like a great soaring bird. At one time it seemed to be in danger, as its course carried it to a neighboring wooded promontory, but apprehension was immediately allayed, as it passed twenty-five or thirty feet above the top of the highest trees there, and then ascended still further; its steam finally gave out again and it settled into the water of the river, not quite a quarter of a mile from the point where it rose.

"No one could have witnessed these experiments without being convinced that the practicability of mechanical flight had been demonstrated."

### MOBBED AT PUERTO BARRIOS

An American Lynched for Killing a Train Dispatcher.

Memphis, May 14.—Letters were received in this city four days ago announcing the hanging of Europe Adrian Harper Dewitt, of this city, by a mob at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. They were forwarded by W. J. Clarke, who failed to give any details. Clarke was located at Montgomery, Ala., last night. His story of the affair is as follows:

"I was ready to return to the states, and the afternoon of April 28 I went to the wharf to see about a passage to New Orleans or Mobile. The Breakwater had just landed and Dewitt came ashore. He went with me to my lodging house and we spent the night together. Next day we went to the telegraph office, and while there Dewitt became involved in a quarrel with McNamara, a train dispatcher on the Ferro Carril del Norte railroad. McNamara struck him a severe blow in the face. I helped Dewitt up and took him to the lodging-house, where he changed his clothing. He told me he would call McNamara to account. Later in the day we returned to the telegraph office and the quarrel was renewed. Dewitt caught McNamara by the collar and drawing his pistol shot him through the head, killing him instantly.

"Dewitt surrendered himself to the authorities. Shortly afterward a crowd of Americans, mostly mechanics, gathered for the purpose of taking the law in their own hands. They made a successful attack on the jail. Several guards were killed and Dewitt was taken out and hanged."

Dewitt was related to the Harpers, publishers of New York; he has an aunt of that name living in Washington, and was a civil and mechanical engineer of national reputation.

### Omaha Flooded.

Omaha, May 14.—A cloudburst in the vicinity of Omaha occurred late this evening, and a deluge of water was the result. The streets of the city were running several inches deep for two hours, and all low places were flooded. The downpour covered the state during the afternoon. The damage in the city was considerable. There are rumors here of a disastrous cyclone in the interior of the state.

### Sunday Shaving Upheld.

Springfield, May 14.—The supreme court today rendered a decision holding the barber shop Sunday law unconstitutional, as class legislation operating against the receipts of the owners which are construed as property.

### Five Officers Were Killed.

Algiers, May 13.—A train loaded with troops from Madagascar collided yesterday between Adela and Vesoulbein with another train. Five officers were killed, and three officers and thirty soldiers and the crew of the train were injured.

## CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Condensed Record of the Doings of the Nation's Lawmakers—Senate.

Washington, May 11.—All Oregon and Washington items in the river and harbor bill went through the senate without opposition today, including the appropriation for the boat railway at The Dalles and the Seattle canal. There will be a fight on both items in the conference. With the bond resolution out of the way, the senate gave its attention to the accumulation of minor measures before going on with the river and harbor bill. Mitchell of Oregon gave notice that when the last appropriation bill was passed, he would press the joint resolution for election of senators by the people, not for the sake of having further speeches, but to actually adopt the resolution. Bills were passed to establish a classification division in the United States patent office, and granting permission for the erection of a monument in Washington in honor of Samuel Hahnemann, and appropriating \$4,000 for a foundation.

Washington, May 13.—The California deep-water harbor project was before the senate most of the day. It is seldom that a local improvement arouses so much feeling among senators, manifesting itself in a debate of unusual animation and of considerable personal feeling. Berry began the debate today, declaring that this proposed expenditure of \$3,000,000 was against the public interest and in the private interest of C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific. Veet and Caffery took the ground that the appropriation should not be made at present. Frye, chairman of the commerce committee, replied to the strictures upon the proposition, and vehemently characterized the criticism of Huntington as "savoring of the slogan of the sand-lots."

Washington, May 14.—The animated contest which has proceeded for the last four days in the senate over the deep-water harbor on the southern coast of California was brought to a close today by a compromise between the conflicting interests. The issue has been between the ports of Santa Monica, the terminus of the Southern Pacific, and San Pedro, the locality urged by the California senators. Frye, chairman of the commerce committee, finally harmonized the differences by referring the determination as between Santa Monica and San Pedro to a commission, to consist of three civil engineers, a naval officer and an officer of the coast geodetic survey. The compromise was accepted by the California senators, and was unanimously passed.

### House.

Washington, May 11.—The members of the house voted themselves \$100 per month for clerk hire during the recesses of congress. Under a resolution passed by the fifty-second congress, the members of subsequent congresses received \$100 per month for clerk hire during the sessions. Today the proposition to extend this allowance to members during the recesses of congress came up in the form of the Hartman resolution, adversely reported from the committee on accounts. It occasioned some very deep debate. It had the support of Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, but was opposed by Dingley, the floor leader of the majority. Aldrich said it would involve an additional expenditure of \$216,000 per annum. The resolution was amended so as to except members who are chairmen of committees, having annual clerks, and as amended was passed, 130 to 108.

Washington, May 13.—The session of the house today was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of District Columbia business. Bills were passed to authorize the secretary of the treasury to detail revenue cutters to enforce regulations at regattas; to grant the Denver, Cripple Creek & Southern railroad a right of way through the South Platte and Plum creek forest reservations; to grant pipe line rights of way over the public domain in Colorado and Montana; to grant the Flagstaff & Canyon railroad right of way through the Grand canyon, and to extend the charter of the Dennison & Northern railroad. A preliminary conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was agreed to, and the title of Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, to his seat was confirmed.

Washington, May 14.—The house today entered upon the contested election case of Rinker vs. Downing, from the sixth Illinois district. The debate was very spirited. Moody joined with the Democrats in asking the adoption of a resolution for an official receipt of the ballots in dispute. Cook and Leonard spoke for the contestants today and Bartlett and Moody for the contestant. Before the case was brought up Wheeler was taken to task for abusing the privileges of printing in the Record, and some extensive interpolations in a recent speech of his were expunged from the permanent record by a vote of 175 to 144. Evans, in obedience to the instructions of the ways and means committee, gave notice that he would call up the "free alcohol bill" at the first opportunity.

### The Boilers Exploded.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 13.—The boiler of the large towboat Harry Brown exploded twenty-five miles below this city at 11:30 last night, and in less than one minute she sank out of sight. Eleven persons, all white were killed. When the explosion occurred the towboat Brown broke in two. Of the crew of forty-two men, three are here dead, eight missing, and the captain and four others badly injured. Many were slightly hurt.

### Bolin Convicted.

Omaha, Neb., May 13.—Shortly before noon the jury in the case of Henry Bolin, the defaulting city treasurer, returned a verdict of guilty on every count. The amount of the default in the finding aggregates \$105,000.

## FOR PERMANENT UNION

### American Federations of Labor Meet at New York.

#### TWO MILLION MEN REPRESENTED

Propose to Unite All American Labor Organizations—Favor Arbitration of All Difficulties.

New York, May 13.—The Herald this morning says:

A long step toward a permanent union between the American Federations of Labor, which together control about 2,000,000 organized workmen, was taken at last night's meeting of the Central Labor Union, which is a purely local body, unattached to either, but containing unions owing allegiance to both. A letter was received from Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, asking the Central Labor Union to sink all differences and join the federation. When the letter was read, Charles W. Hoadley, of the Electrical Workers' Union, a Knight of Labor, warmly endorsed it. A motion by James C. Edwards, a Knight of Labor, to refer Gompers' offer to affiliated unions for a vote, was carried by a large majority.

A letter was received from District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, which controls the street railway union of Brooklyn, alleging that President C. L. Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Heights trolley road, violated agreements entered into with it, by discriminating against union men.

The district assembly explained that it did not wish to inconvenience the public by another strike, and asked that the members of the Central Labor Union patronize the rival roads.

### Railway Employes Convene.

St. Louis, May 13.—One of the most important meetings of railway employes ever held took place at the headquarters of the Order of Railway Conductors, on Market street yesterday. It represented officially six national orders and brotherhoods. In fact, they may be called international, as the membership of each includes men employed on lines in Canada and Mexico.

There were some 600 present. The chief result of the convention was the adoption of a resolution to form a federation of the six orders named. Every speaker favored the federation and every man present voted for it. The only difference of opinion was on the question of admitting the American Railway Union. As first submitted, the proposition included Eugene V. Debs' order, but an amendment to strike it out was carried with only two or three dissenting votes. The officers of the grand lodge of the six orders represented at the meeting were authorized and instructed to formulate a plan for uniting the six under a general council, similar to the governing body of the Federation of Labor. The convention adopted resolutions favoring arbitration and appeals from decisions of the federal courts, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

### SOURCE OF THE MISSOURI

It Is Discovered by a Minnesota Geographer.

St. Paul, May 13.—Colonel J. V. Brower, Minnesota's state geographer, has made the sensational discovery that the source of the Missouri river is not Red Rock lake, Montana, as previously stated. Colonel Brower has explored the whole region of the upper Missouri and today made public the result of his discoveries. He says the longest upper branch of the Missouri does not flow through the lower Red Rock lake in Montana, but comes from a hole in the mountains, volcanic in its character, at the summit of the Rocky mountains, west of Helery's lake, Idaho, and at a point bordering the boundary between that state and Montana. The miniature river, at its commencement, striving to secure existence from the inner walls of the surrounding volcanic vents, near perpetual snowbanks, has by its eroding capacity cut its way out from that rugged and precipitous mountain uplift of enormous size until a solid rock of mountain has been severed in twain, a canyon formed and assuming the proportions of a river, from the flowage of innumerable creeks, coming in at the side, reaches the valleys below flowing into and through upper Red Rock lake, twenty miles from its source in the mountains, thence westwardly, northerly and northeasterly, past Red Butte and Beaver Head rock to Three Fork, thence to the Mississippi and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, through and past thirteen states, a distance of 4,221.

### The Red Cross in Armenia.

Constantinople, May 13.—The work of the agents of the American Red Cross Society, under the direction of Miss Clara Barton, its president, is very successful. They have been relieving a very great deal of distress by distributing seeds and tools, especially in the Harpoot district, where Dr. J. D. Hubbell's party has been urged to make a lengthy stay.

A Red Cross medical corps is being formed here, and will be placed at the disposal of Ira Harris, for the work in the Marsh and Zeitoun districts, where typhus fever and dysentery are raging.

By a vote of 425 to 98, the Methodist general conference, in session in Cleveland, O., decided the four women delegates might retain their seats. This does not mean that the women have won a complete victory. The decision was the result of a compromise, and with the understanding that it should not prejudice the claims of women in the future or establish a precedent for future conferences to follow.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Prevailing Confidence in Better Things to Come.

New York, May 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "That the exports of \$5,850,000 gold this week have produced no monetary disturbance is at once proof of the soundness of financial conditions and of the prevailing confidence in better things to come. Much of the hesitation at present is due to temporarily reduced demand in all industries, and in iron and steel the power of the new combination is being tested by refusal of orders, so that production exceeds consumption, but consumption exceeds new buying. The general irregularity of prices and slackness of demand for finished products do not prevent the marking up of prices by combinations, but are largely due to doubt whether such prices as are fixed can be maintained. Pig-iron is weaker in the East, and also at Pittsburg, and most finished products are weaker, with a remarkably low demand. Minor metals are inactive, with copper weak, tin steady and lead slightly lower, and American tin-plates thirty cents below foreign.

"Traders in wheat have lifted price a little, and yet nobody questions the correctness of Western reports indicating more than ordinary yield of winter wheat and unusual progress in the planting of spring.

"With the narrow stock usual at this time of the year, a speculation for advance always has many opportunities, but Western receipts are still 40 per cent larger than last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, are for the week 943,667 bushels, against 1,615,000 a year ago. After a fall to 68½ cents, the price rose about 2 cents. Corn is also a shade lower, but without a definite reason.

"Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 34 last year."

### POST EXCHANGES.

Right of Government to Maintain Them Without Interference.

Omaha, May 11.—Judge Shiras, of the federal court, today passed upon the habeas corpus cases at Fort Robinson, in which Lieutenant Langdon and Sergeant Braden had been held under state authority for selling liquor without license as officials in charge of the post exchanges. The opinion of Judge Shiras was a comprehensive and elaborate statement of law pertaining to military reservations in general throughout the United States. It exhaustively reviewed all the authorities. He upheld in the opinion a complete and absolute jurisdiction of the general government over the military reservation in question, and, further, that the amendatory act of Nebraska seeking to reclaim authority to enforce its liquor law upon this reservation was negatory.

This settles the question of the right of the government to maintain its post exchanges without interference in any manner by state authorities.

### Postal Card Duns.

Chicago, May 11.—Untied States Judge Grosscup and the present federal grand jury view "postal card duns" cases alike. At the last term of the district court, the former advised Assistant District Attorney Rosenthal to use discretion in the prosecution of persons who unwittingly, and in many cases on account of poverty, had offended against the statute prohibiting postal cards which bear written or printed matter reflecting discredit on the recipient. Yesterday two more cases of the same sort were brought before the grand jury and that body was prompt in throwing them out.

Judge Grosscup says that if a man simply asks for what is due him he commits no offense. It is further stated that the statute in question is invoked chiefly by debtors who are desirous of swindling or getting revenge upon those they owe and that the chief sufferers are the poor and ignorant.

### The Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, May 11.—Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, appeared before the house committee on commerce today to advocate the construction of the Nicaragua canal. He spoke in behalf of the coal interests in his own and adjacent states, declaring that that section would be able to control the coal markets of the Pacific coast, of North and South America, with the shipping facilities which would be afforded by the canal. At present all coal used on the Pacific coast, he stated, is mined in Australia, Japan and Vancouver island. He predicted that with the advancement of the Japanese they would monopolize the coal business of the coast unless the canal should be built, when the freight rates would enable West Virginia to undersell the Japanese.

### Civil Service List Extended.

Washington, May 11.—The president has issued an order extending the civil service rules to the interstate commerce commission. This brings all offices in the commission here and outside of Washington in the classified service, except the chief executive offices requiring presidential nomination and confirmation by the senate. This order makes a total of about 85,900 government positions now included in the civil service.

### To Force a Fight.

New York, May 13.—A World special from Havana says 5,000 volunteers are to be sent to the trocha to relieve regulars needed to operate against Macho. Ten siege guns have been sent to the trocha. Weyler is anxious to force a general engagement in Pinar del Rio before the heavy rain set in. It is estimated that he has now about 60,000 troops in Pinar del Rio. Maceo's forces is about 15,000.

—There is only one sudden death among women to eighty among men.