

# OREGON COURIER

A. W. CHENEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY.....OREGON

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Twenty-four hundred additional Turkish troops are now on their way to Crete.

It is thought the Turks are preparing for another massacre. Houses of Christians are being marked by the Turkish soldiers.

Sir Joseph Prestwich, professor of geology at Oxford, and the author of valuable geological works, died in London, aged 84.

French officers were grossly insulted at Canes by Turkish soldiers. They were cursed and reviled and swords were drawn threatening their lives.

G. H. Penderson, a fisherman of Astoria, is missing, and as he was very despondent previous to his disappearance, it is believed that he has committed suicide.

Notices have been posted at all the collieries of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, that work is discontinued until further notice. Eight thousand men and boys are idle.

President Jordan, of the Stanford university, has arrived at Seattle to take charge of the expedition which is to sail on the steamer Albatross to investigate the seal fisheries on the islands of the north, and study the life and habits of the seals.

The largest single night's catch of salmon which has been made for many years in the Columbia river, was taken between midnight and dawn Tuesday morning. The canneries were compelled to limit the boat to a certain amount of fish each, as they were unable to handle all that was brought in.

Unless significant signs fail, the squadron of United States warships, just now stationed in the harbor of New York, will be dispatched soon on an important mission. Those who should be in a position to know say the destination will be the coast of Cuba. During the last week work on all the vessels has been doubled in response to a special order received from the secretary of the navy. The nature of this order cannot be ascertained.

President Cleveland will take no action as to the Cuban rebellion.

John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was made permanent chairman of the Republican national convention at St. Louis.

Adolph Padelford is dead in Paris. He was the husband of Bettina Girard, the actress, whom he paid \$30,000 to drop her name.

The pump house of the North End Water Works, Tacoma, was burned down, leaving that entire section of the city without water for a day.

Sarah Blackburn obtained a verdict at Oregon City from the Southern Pacific Railway Company for \$3,000 for the killing of Mark Blackburn, by a train at a street crossing.

As a result of the recent warm weather rivers and creeks in Idaho are booming, and lands in many places are overflowed. It is estimated that damage to the amount of \$12,000 has been done to the road between Wallace and Osburne.

Owing to poor attendance and bad weather, the Portland baseball club of the Pacific league, has been disbanded. The Seattle club followed suit. Tacoma will make an effort to hold together. An effort will be made to have desultory games throughout the summer.

John Connors shot Mamie Mulligan three times in the head, in Chicago. He then shot himself through the right temple. He is dead. The girl is not expected to live. The deed was committed because the girl would not marry him. Connors is 45 years old, and Miss Mulligan is 16.

The British steamer Drummond Castle, Captain N. M. Pirie, from Cape Town, for London, collided with an unknown steamer near Brest, France. She sank in three minutes with 144 passengers and 103 officers and crew on board. Two men were picked up by a fishing boat. The fate of the steamer with which she collided is not known.

News of a terrible earthquake, involving the loss of over a thousand lives, has reached Yokohama from the island of Yesso, which contains the northern provinces of Japan. The subterranean disturbance lasted about twenty hours, and during that period the utmost terror prevailed. Ground rumblings are described as resembling the roar of distant cannon. Shock followed shock almost in uninterrupted succession. In all it was estimated that about 150 shocks occurred. The whole town of Kamaishi is destroyed by a tidal wave, which accompanied the earthquake. Many disasters to shipping are reported from the tidal wave.

A Requisition Provided For. Washington.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Sims has approved and provided for a requisition on the treasury for the payment of \$22,000 to every state included in the Morrill act of 1890 for the endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges in the United States. This is to apply for the fiscal year 1896-97.

Belgrade.—A serious conflict has taken place between Serbian officials and Montenegrins at Kursamida. Several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

### Must Be Brought to Trial.

A Cape Town dispatch says the secretary of state for the Transvaal has telegraphed the British high commissioner there that, having in view the welfare and peace of South Africa, the Transvaal government is convinced that the proofs in its possession, which are at the disposal of Great Britain, now completely justify and compel the bringing to trial of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Dr. Harris, all of the British South Africa Company, and connected with the raid into the Transvaal. The secretary adds that the Transvaal secretary is obliged to press this step on Great Britain, and also to urge that all control of the British Chartered South Africa Company be transferred to Great Britain.

### The Justice Was Speedy.

Paul Kamaune, a Kanaka, was hanged in the prison corridor in Folsom, Cal., for the murder of Mrs. Ellen Robinson at Latrobe, Eldorado county, on May 6, 1896. The execution was devoid of sensational incidents, and was witnessed by only a few persons required by law. The murderer died without a word or a tremor on the scaffold. He was pronounced dead exactly 11 minutes after the fall of the drop, his neck being broken. It was the quickest execution on record, the body being cut down just 12 minutes after the prisoner left his cell.

### Few Troops Will Be Moved.

The programme for the annual movement of troops has been definitely arranged at last, and the necessary orders will go forward at once to department commanders. There will be much disappointment over the fact that with the exception of two companies of the 11th infantry, the movements are confined to two regiments. It is understood that lack of funds is the cause for limited changes.

### Ten Thousand Drowned.

A Yokohama dispatch says: It is estimated that 10,000 people were drowned by the tidal wave on the island of Yesso, in the northern part of Japan, which accompanied a succession of frightful earthquakes lasting about twenty hours. In addition to the town of Kamaishi, which was wholly destroyed, many other coast towns have been washed away entirely or in part.

### The Strike Situation.

Every cannery on the lower Columbia river is in operation, some of them taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the catch of fish, and it looks as if the fishermen's strike is about over for this year.

### Venezuela for Gold.

Minister Andrada, of Venezuela, has received advice from Caracas as to the final ratification of the constitutional amendment by which Venezuela adopts the gold standard.

### Fortune's Favorite.

George Delong, who had been picking strawberries in Benton Harbor, Mich., has fallen heir to a fortune of \$150,000 by the death of an uncle in the St. Louis tornado.

### Five to Be Hanged.

Judge Parker, of the federal court, of Fort Smith, Ark., has sentenced Dennis Davis, George W. Wilson, Frank Carver, Jesse and John Nofco to be hanged July 9, for murders committed in the Indian territory. Carver killed his mistress, Annie Maledon. This is the second time he and Davis have been sentenced.

### Some Silver Statistics.

Of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, there are now on hand 132,998,452 fine ounces; the cost of this bullion is \$119,941,055; its coined value \$173,541,414. The total number of silver dollars coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to June 1, 1896, was 46,104,651. Upon this coinage there was a seigniorage or profit of \$10,117,234.

### Patterson Was Elected.

C. T. Patterson, of Tacoma, has been elected commander of the G. A. R. for the department of Washington and Alaska.

### Drowned in the Umatilla.

A young son of A. B. Hogue, of Pendleton, while playing on a footlog over the Umatilla river, lost his balance and fell into the rapidly running stream and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

### Burial of the French Family.

The burial of the French family, the victims of the reservoir disaster at Baker City, took place in that city, the seven bodies all being interred in one grave. The funeral was the most impressive, and the bodies were followed to the cemetery by a procession of carriages one mile in length.

### Outbreak of Natives.

A new outbreak of the natives of Matabeleland occurred between Umtali and Salisbury. At a meeting in that vicinity June 9, of a number of chiefs under Makoni, all except four agreed to revolt, and several whites were murdered.

### General Dimond Is Dead.

General W. M. Dimond, of the California National Guard, died at the Gilsey house in New York.

### Hold-Up Near Baker City.

The McEwen-Canyon City stage was held up, six miles from McEwen, Or., by two masked men armed with revolvers. They relieved one passenger of \$12 and then emptied the mail sacks, taking all they deemed valuable.

### Massacred to a Man.

The report that the party headed by the Marquis de Mores, consisting of 35 men, bound for the Sudan to enlist the Arab chiefs against the British, has been massacred to a man, is confirmed. The members of the DeMores expedition were killed near Cademas.

### GROSS CARELESSNESS.

San Francisco Building Collapsed, Burying Seven Persons.

San Francisco, June 24.—The three-story building at the corner of Fifth street and Mint avenue collapsed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, burying a dozen persons in the ruins. Two bodies have been recovered, and it is feared there are others in the debris. The list of dead follows:

Mrs. Ernest Silverstein, of 205 Stevenson street.

John May, laborer.

The injured are:

Patrick McKeown, proprietor of the Brighton house, severe internal injuries; may die; Richard Bucking, H. Shepard, Dennis Griffin, Emelio Luenberger, John Lyons, Simeon Dean, Miss Sarah Byrne, skull fractured, right arm broken, right thigh fractured; Mrs. Joseph Byrne, Mrs. J. L. Mahler, Miss Bessie Wilson, Miss Pearl Woodward.

To add to the horror, a fire broke out in the ruins shortly after the accident, but it was extinguished before reaching any of the victims.

Carelessness of the grossest sort is responsible for the collapse of the lodging-house, and the loss of life it caused. From the statements of several people, it is evident that the disaster had been expected. Warnings were given and unheeded. Contractor P. Gleason himself, who had charge of the construction of the under-paving, or street work, on which the building was raised, says he explained to some of the workmen several days ago that if they continued operations along the line in which they were working, there was sure to be a collapse.

The resources of the receiving hospital were totally inadequate to the care for the wounded. Nine people were taken to that institution within three-quarters of an hour, and while two were being treated in the operating room, the remaining seven were huddled in the outer office, where they writhed and groaned in agony, until the doctors were able to attend them.

Two women gave up the only sofa in the room to a man whose injuries were so painful that he could neither stand nor sit.

### INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Woodburn Announces Two New Mechanical Devices.

Woodburn, Or., June 24.—Mr. A. Ohlhoff, a civil engineer of Portland, has been in Woodburn for the last ten days making a drawing, plans and specifications of a patent potato-digger, originated and gotten up by Peter Schorbach, of this place. It is a wonderful piece of machinery, and yet very simple. It will dig, sort and sack the potatoes, doing the work of sixty men. It will require two teams and two men to operate the machine. One man will handle the horses, and the other tie the sacks. Already agriculture firms in the East are becoming interested in this potato-digger, and one firm has secured an option on the patent for the United States. Mr. Schorbach leaves today for Portland with his model, which is a perfect brass one, drawings and papers, where he will have them upon exhibition for a few days before forwarding them to the patent office at Washington.

George Cathey, a 12-year-old boy and a son of Dr. B. A. Cathey, has invented a device for opening, closing and locking any gate which swings on a pivot. Mr. Ohlhoff says it is the best patent gate he has ever seen, and thinks there is a fortune in it for somebody who will push it.

### FATAL ACCIDENT.

Locomotive Boiler Exploded, Killing Seven and Injuring Others.

Woodville, Tex., June 24.—At Donette, three miles north of Woodville, today, the tram engine boiler of the Nebraska Lumber Company exploded, killing seven men outright, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring three others. It seems the engineer was just ready to start for the log camp, when the explosion took place, some eight or ten men being in the cab. Some of the victims had their heads torn from their bodies, and were otherwise mutilated beyond recognition. The killed are:

A. I. Donette, president of the Nebraska Lumber Company; Grant Hamersley, Charles Walforth, Charles Smith, William Sargent; a man known about the mill as "Frenchy," but whose right name could not be ascertained; another unknown man.

The wounded are: Dan A. Harman, fireman, arms terribly lacerated and painfully scalded about the face and neck; D. C. Sullivan, section hand, badly scalded; — Dowling, scalded about the face and neck.

The reports of just how the accident happened are somewhat conflicting. One reason given is that the engineer let his water get low with a hot fire and then turned on the injector.

### Two Were Killed.

Montpelier, Vt., June 24.—In a rear-end collision on the Central Vermont railway near here this morning between a cattle train and the Montreal express, J. Sekinde, of Chicago, and Edward Brown, of Janesville, Wis., cattlemen, were killed.

### A Fresh Massacre Near Van.

London, June 23.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Chronicle says a fresh massacre of Armenians is reported to have occurred near Van. Sixty were killed.

### Urged to Settle the Venezuela Question.

London, June 23.—The Daily News (liberal) has an article in which it again strongly urges upon the government a prompt settlement of the Venezuela question.

None of us realize how much people talk about us behind our backs.

## CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICANS

McKinley for President, Hobart for Vice-President.

### NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

Thrilling Scenes in the Hall When the Results Were Announced—Silver Men Boiled the Gold Standard Platform.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Republican national convention has named its principals to the masthead and placed in command of the ship, which is to bear it to fortune or disaster in November, its popular idol, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey.

But there was mutiny aboard, and, before the lines were cast off, some of the members of the crew who had shipped on many a voyage refused to subscribe to the new shipping articles and walked down the gang plank.

Vote by States for President.

STATES.	McKinley	Reed	Morton	Quay	Allison
Alabama	22	19	2	1	1
Arkansas	16	16	1	1	1
California	18	18	1	1	1
Colorado	8	8	1	1	1
Connecticut	22	22	1	1	1
Delaware	6	6	1	1	1
Florida	8	8	1	1	1
Idaho	6	6	1	1	1
Illinois	48	46	2	1	1
Indiana	30	30	1	1	1
Iowa	26	26	1	1	1
Kansas	20	20	1	1	1
Kentucky	26	26	1	1	1
Louisiana	16	16	1	1	1
Maine	12	12	1	1	1
Maryland	16	16	1	1	1
Massachusetts	20	20	1	1	1
Michigan	28	28	1	1	1
Minnesota	18	18	1	1	1
Mississippi	18	18	1	1	1
Missouri	22	22	1	1	1
Montana	6	6	1	1	1
Nebraska	16	16	1	1	1
Nevada	6	6	1	1	1
New Hampshire	8	8	1	1	1
New Jersey	20	20	1	1	1
New York	72	72	1	1	1
North Carolina	16	16	1	1	1
North Dakota	6	6	1	1	1
Ohio	46	46	1	1	1
Oregon	6	6	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	64	64	1	1	1
Rhode Island	8	8	1	1	1
South Carolina	18	18	1	1	1
South Dakota	6	6	1	1	1
Tennessee	24	24	1	1	1
Texas	20	20	1	1	1
Vermont	8	8	1	1	1
Virginia	24	24	1	1	1
Washington	12	12	1	1	1
West Virginia	8	8	1	1	1
Wisconsin	24	24	1	1	1
Wyoming	6	6	1	1	1
Arizona	6	6	1	1	1
New Mexico	6	6	1	1	1
Oklahoma	6	6	1	1	1
Indian Territory	6	6	1	1	1
Dist. of Columbia	6	6	1	1	1
Alaska	4	4	1	1	1
Total	922	961 1/2	94 1/2	58	61 1/2

Vote by States for Vice-President.

STATES.	Hobart	Evans	Bulkeley
Alabama	10	11	1
Arkansas	10	10	1
California	14	14	1
Colorado	4	4	1
Connecticut	6	6	1
Delaware	6	6	1
Florida	6	6	1
Idaho	6	6	1
Illinois	44	44	1
Indiana	12	12	1
Iowa	8	8	1
Kansas	20	20	1
Kentucky	14	14	1
Louisiana	8	8	1
Maine	14	14	1
Maryland	14	14	1
Massachusetts	14	14	1
Michigan	24	24	1
Minnesota	6	6	1
Mississippi	10	10	1
Missouri	10	10	1
Montana	1	1	1
Nebraska	16	16	1
Nevada	6	6	1
New Hampshire	8	8	1
New Jersey	20	20	1
New York	72	72	1
North Carolina	16	16	1
North Dakota	3	3	1
Ohio	25	25	1
Oregon	6	6	1
Pennsylvania	64	64	1
Rhode Island	8	8	1
South Carolina	18	18	1
South Dakota	6	6	1
Tennessee	24	24	1
Texas	11	11	1
Vermont	8	8	1
Virginia	24	24	1
Washington	12	12	1
West Virginia	8	8	1
Wisconsin	24	24	1
Wyoming	6	6	1
Arizona	6	6	1
New Mexico	6	6	1
Oklahoma	4	4	1
Indian Territory	6	6	1
Dist. of Columbia	6	6	1
Alaska	4	4	1
Totals	533 1/2	580 1/2	30

The last day of the convention was held in session for ten hours to accomplish the work cut out for it, and the scenes at different times were tragic, dramatic and inspiring. Fully 15,000 people were in the vast auditorium to his or cheer by turns.

The bolt of the silver men from the West furnished the most dramatic incident of the day. Led by Senator Teller, they had previously declared their intention of refusing to subscribe to the gold plank in the platform, but, after Senator Teller had made his final appeal to the convention not to take the step which would drive him and his colleagues out of the ranks of the party which in the past honored them, and they had delighted to serve, the convention had voted, 818 1/2 to 105 1/2, to stand by the gold declaration in the platform. When Senator Teller made his declaration, saying: "I must sever my connection with the political party which makes the gold plank one of the principal articles of its faith," he paused and swept his eyes across the hall. The galleries rose with a yell, and mingled with the yell was a fusillade of hisses. There was a pathos in the senator's voice, and those nearest could detect a glimmer of tears while he said there would be heartburnings and grief in the sacrifice he and his colleagues were to make for their consciences.

Cheers then came from the silver delegates and the gold men were on their feet from the admiration of the man, not of his cause. The hisses were few this time.

No one who witnessed the scenes will forget them to his dying day, the picture of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a fast settlement and then it wants rest.

"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national disgrace, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will allow our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories."

"Protection and reciprocity are the twin measures of republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be restored. We are unalterably opposed to any open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our situation for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus."

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production of American sugar, and we are unalterably opposed to any measure calculated to depress our currency or impair the credit of our country."

"We are for restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign-carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American ships, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans, may maintain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a fast settlement and then it wants rest.

"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national disgrace, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will allow our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories."

"Protection and reciprocity are the twin measures of republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be restored. We are unalterably opposed to any open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our situation for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus."

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production of American sugar, and we are unalterably opposed to any measure calculated to depress our currency or impair the credit of our country."

"We are for restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign-carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American ships, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans, may maintain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1875; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to any measure calculated to depress our currency or impair the credit of our country."

"We are for restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign-carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American ships, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans, may maintain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1875; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to any measure calculated to depress our currency or impair the credit of our country."

"We are for restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign-carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American ships, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans, may maintain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1875; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to any measure calculated to depress our currency or impair the credit of our country."

"We are for restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign-carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American ships, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans, may maintain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

</