Oregon City Courier.

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OREGON CITY.....OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

It has been definitely decided by Superintendent Irwin that the holiday session of the Oregon State Teachers' Association will be held at Salem this year, beginning on Monday, December 18, and continuing for one week.

John S. Frye, a returned Alaska miner, met an old schoolmate from Germany in Tacoma. They roomed together one night, and in the morning Frye missed $660 in gold, his sole possessions. His old schoolmate had stolen it and made his escape.

An angry mob attempted to lynch an old German named Breckman in Cherryville, Kan., for his brutal treatment of his daughter. She was beaten into insensibility and died from her injuries. The sheriff prevented the mob from securing Breckman and he was hurried to jail.

A three-story structure at the corner of Front and Davis streets, Portland, owned by the Ainsworth estate, was partly destroyed by fire. The building was occupied by the Oregon Cracker Company, whose plant was ruined, entailing a loss of about $20,000. The damage to the building will amount to $10,000.

The Cariboo Gold Mining Company, of Spokane, has declared a dividend of 2 cents a share. This makes a total of $135,000 paid in dividends since February, 1895. This is the mine whose manager was held up by a highwayman and robbed of $11,000 in gold bullion not long ago. The robber was afterwards killed by the foreman of the mine.

The board of fire commissioners in Spokane has decided to request the resignation of Chief Winebrener, of the fire department. Mayor Belt, after a long contest, has secured control of the commissioners, and extensive removals are probable in the various departments. It is thought that Clair Hunt, of the water department, will be the next one to go.

A new vegetable powder has been discovered which will revolutionize transportation methods. The powder when mixed with water forms an electric battery, one cell of which is strong enough to run half a dozen incandescent lights. With two cells a power of 110 volts is claimed. The discoverers are a colored man and a policeman of Chicago. The powder is claimed to be made of roots of trees.

Burglars broke into the house of John Mirka, an old miser, of Cleveland, O. He was known to have his money hidden somewhere about the premises and the robbers tried to force him to tell them his secret hiding place. He refused and they tortured him. He was bound hand and foot and a lighted lamp placed at his feet until the flesh was literally cooked. The old man writhed in his agony, but protested that he had no money. The fiends then applied the flame to his hands, then to his body, until he finally sank into unconsciousness, in which condition he was found in the morning. The burglars got nothing.

The British steamer Stratholyde, from Calcutta for Galveston, went ashore in the Calcutta river.

General Weyler has taken personal charge of the Spanish army in Cuba. He reviewed the troops at Mariol, and then took up the march to the interior.

The Chicago Tribune prints a list of 975 mills and factories which have resumed business within the past ten days, giving employment to 155,495 men.

A Constantinople dispatch says while counseling American missionaries to remain at their posts in Anatolia, Minister Terrell has advised the removal of the children of missionaries to places of safety.

Three men were injured by the bursting of a naptha retort in a straw factory in Milford, Mass. Their injuries proved fatal. The men were blown out of the building, and when picked up the skin peeled from their faces and breasts.

Fourteen buildings in the business portion of Traverse City, Mich., were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $50,000. Ed Newberry, a hotel porter, was burned to death. It is rumored other lives were lost, but no other bodies have been recovered. Thirty guests escaped through the windows of the Front-street hotel in their night clothing.

From Greer county, Oklahoma, comes the news of a battle between officers of Greer and Washita counties and a large body of Mexican horsethieves, in which one robber was killed outright, several wounded and two officers wounded. The Mexicans had been stealing horses and committing numerous depredations in western counties in Oklahoma.

It is understood the next step in the Venezuela affair will be that Venezuela will empower her plenipotentiary to settle and sign with the British plenipotentiary a treaty referring the boundary dispute to arbitration. It is suggested that the treaty be signed in Washington.

Jack Walker's saloon, in Baker City, Or., was visited by four masked men, who robbed the till of its contents, $10. The robbers cornered the men in the saloon with shotguns and pistols, and made good their escape.

Robbery Was the Motive.

The passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, bound for New Orleans, was wrecked near Montgomery, Ala., in a very wild country by trainrobbers. A rail had been torn up and nailed down again three or four inches out of line. The train was completely wrecked and the track was torn up for 200 yards. Three persons were seriously injured. Robbery was the evident purpose of the wreckers.

About One Million Dead.

A strange disease is said to have developed in the young salmon at the Clackamas hatchery, by which about half of the 2,000,000 brought from the Salmon river have been destroyed. The only visible sign of the disease is a small white spot on the belly of the fish.

A Daring Jail Delivery.

Frank Crawford, alias Harry Davis, broke jail in Toledo, O., by sawing his way through the iron grating at the top of the jail and letting himself to the ground with a quilt. Davis was held for trial on the charge of murdering Marshal Baker, of North Baltimore, O., last August.

Used Cancelled Stamps.

D. N. Deeblaumford, a barber, of Sissons, Cal., was fined $100 by Judge Morrow in the United States district court for using cancelled postage stamps. Seven indictments stood against Deeblaumford, but he was permitted to plead guilty to one, and received only a fine.

Fell Dead While Playing "Craps."

While playing "craps" at the Star saloon gambling table in Colfax, Wash., an old man, who has been about town for some time, and who went by the name of Eugene Jacques, fell dead over the table as he was throwing the dice. The cause is attributed to heart disease.

A Successful Expedition.

The expedition which recenlty left New York for Cuba conveying important dispatches from the New York junta and munitions of war is reported to have landed safely.

Fight at Leadville.

A fight occurred in a saloon in Leadville in which five men were stabbed, one of whom at least will die. Fifteen or twenty men were engaged in the affray. A party of Austrians were followed into the saloon by striking miners, who called them "scabs." The Austrians resented this. Then the fight began in which knives were the only weapons. When the police arrived, all the fighters had escaped except those who were too badly wounded to flee.

The Knights of Labor.

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor, in session in Rochester, N. Y., adopted a resolution declaring for the enactment of a graduated income-tax law. Failing to procure this at the hands of the next congress it is the declared intention of the Knights to use all their influence to have a demand for such a tax incorporated into the platform of one of the great political parties, and failing in that they will set up a new political party.

An Increased Appropriation.

Estimates for the entire Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, to be submitted to congress at the opening of the session, call for an appropriation of $7,290,000 in round numbers. This is $100,000 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The increase is due to the policy of the government adopted at the last session of congress to abolish gradually contract Indian schools, and place all the Indian schools absolutely under government control.

A Graveyard Mystery.

The dismembered body of an unknown woman was found in a shallow grave near St. Joseph, Mo. Two employes at the asylum claim to have seen two men go into the field at night, dismount, and, after opening the grave, ride away, leaving it uncovered. The body has the appearance of having been buried several weeks. The police are mystified by the find, and have no clue upon which to work.

A Train Ditched.

The Union Pacific passenger westbound, No. 3, struck a broken rail near Ogallala, Neb. A tourist car, two chair cars and one Pullman turned over in a ditch. Fifteen passengers were hurt, but none seriously. One woman complains of severe pains in her back and may be seriously injured. One man was badly cut on the head. No others were seriously injured.

Postoffice in Paisley Robbed.

The postoffice at Paisley, Or., was robbed by two unknown men recently. Deputy Postmaster Herbert Aldrich witnessed the robbery and fired at the robbers as they left the building, wounding both, one so badly that he was subsequently captured by a sheriff's posse. The other started away to the south, leaving blood stains in the road.

Deadly Nitroglycerin.

Lewis Conn, a nitroglycerin salesman, in Moundsville, W. Va., while attempting to dig up a gallon of the explosive he had buried, was blown to atoms by the pick he was using coming in contact with the chemical. His remains were scattered for 100 feet.

An Enraged Negro Lawyer.

During the progress of a petty case in the county court in Guthrie, O. T., I. E. Saddler, a negro lawyer, attacked and severely wounded Thomas H. Jones, a prominent attorney and ex-member of the Kansas legislature. Saddler became enraged at something Jones said, knocked him down with an iron court seal, and jumped upon him before others could interfere. Saddler had just been elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket. He is in jail.

NEW MARITIME RIVAL

Commissioner of Navigation Says Japan is Gaining.

RECOMMENDS A FREE-SHIP BILL

Strongly Opposes the Proposed Discriminating Duties on Cargoes Brought by Foreign Vessels.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The report of the commission of navigation for 1896, after referring to the necessity for the passing of a free-ship bill, states that our maritime rank on the Pacific is now threatened by a new rival, Japan, which, under liberal and progressive laws, has just established a trans-Pacific steamship line to the United States, and with the co-operation of American capital, is preparing to extend this service. In 1880, the tonnage of American vessels entering the United States from the ports of Asia and Oceanica was 283,395, and of foreign vessels, 442,251 tons. In 1895, the American tonnage entering was 308,481, the foreign 657,206.

The large and profitable carrying trade once conducted between Asiatic and European ports by American vessels, which seldom entered American ports, has almost entirely passed away. We have already seen the American flag, the commissioner says, almost wholly disappear from the mid-Atlantic, save as borne by the mail steamers of the American line, and the figures tend to show that the carrying trade of the Pacific is slipping from us. Before it is altogether lost, Commissioner Chamberlain suggests that congress inquire into the conditions of trans-Pacific transportation. For the control of this trade, the United States has obvious natural advantages.

Within the last five years, Japan's seagoing steel steamers have increased from thirteen, of 27,701 tons, to fifty-three, of 106,383 tons. The number of American steel and iron steamers on the Pacific coast is forty-three, of 68,625 tons.

The report recommends an immediate extension of the act of 1892, under whic the steamships New York and Paris were admitted to American register, and the steamships St. Louis and St. Paul were built, in the United States. Under existing law, it is impossible to establish on the Pacific a mail service even approximating our Atlantic mail service, as equal conditions, which were necessary to the recent creation of the latter, do not exist there. The report opposes at length the proposition to impose 10 per cent additional discriminating duties on all cargoes brought into the United States by foreign vessels. It points our that for over eighty years, the United States has followed the policy of reciprocity in shipping. Every other maritime nation of considerable rank has adopted and now pursues the same policy.

Our total imports for 1895 were valued at $781,969,965, of which $590,538,862 were brought in foreign vessels. The discriminating duty bill would put an aditional charge of $59,000,000 on our international exchanges, based on the figures of 189, an amount approximately equal to our entire ocean freight bills on imports and exports.

In 1895 coffee imports were $95,000,000, of which $60,000,000 worth of coffee imported into the country from Brazil, of $54,000,000, came in foreign vessels. For the extra sum, Mr. Chamberlain says, which under the discriminating duty project the American people would be required to pay for Brazilian coffee alone, there could be established steamship lines, including twenty-five steamers, equal to the St. Louis or St. Paul, or a much larger number of the class required for South American, Asiatic and African trade.

The report quotes articles from our treaties with the thirty-five principal nations in the world, all of which, it is contended, must be abrogated, at the expense of a disturbance of our trade relations with the world, if the policy of discriminating duties is to be adopted by the United States.

The report also favors the enactment of the omnibus bills relating to navigation and to American seamen, in the form favorably reported by the senate committee on commerce at the last session, rather than in the form in which these bills passed the house of representatives. It renews the argument for the repeal of compulsory pilotage on coastwise sailing vessels, and points out that congress has spent over $27,000,000 in the improvement of seventeen harbors, at which compulsory pilotage is still exacted from domestic sailing vessels.

By the abolition of useless registry bonds, American shipowners have been saved $30,000 annually, and American lake shipowners about $15,000 annually in Canadian charges imposed for years, in contravention of the policy of reciprocity.

The adoption of the measurement law, the report states, has effected a saving of thousands of dollars to American shipping in foreign ports, and in domestic licenses and charges based on net tonnage, besides bringing our law on this subject abreast of the laws of the progressive maritime nations.

No Foreigners Need Apply.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—A special to the Republic from South McAlester, I. T., says the Creek council has just passed a law which provides a penalty of $100 fine and 150 lashes on the bare back for any citizen of the nation who shall hereafter give employment to any noncitizen or rent or lease lands or property to a noncitizen of the United States.

The Sanskrit language is said to have about 800 root words

TO GUARD OUR SHORES.

Harbors of Our Nation Must Be Placed in Proper Defense.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The work of placing our harbors in a state of defense is summed up in the report of the board of ordnance and fortifications, signed by General Miles, Colonels Frank and Haines, and Major Phipps, and made public today. It reads:

Under the increased appropriations for the present fiscal year the work of placing our harbors in a proper state of defense is making good progress, and if only the same sums are appropriated annually for a few years our principal ports will present a formidable front to an attacking fleet. It is hoped, however, that even more liberal appropriations will be made, in order that we may soon be ready for any emergency that may arise at any time. In view of the present serious aspect of European politics, it is only common prudence for the nation to be on its guard, for, should a conflict arise, we are liable to be embroiled with some power whose navy in the present defenseless condition of our coasts, might destroy or exact enormous ransoms from our chief citier.

A war, if it comes at all, will come with no warning, and no time for preparation. China, with undefended ports and an inadequate navy, was defeated in a few months. In the last war between the great military powers of Germany and France, the surrender at Sedan occurred only forty days after the declaration of war. The wars of nations occur in cycles of varying length, but seldom does a generation pass without a conflict. Already more than thirty years have passed since our last great war, and another may soon, if the past be a guide to the future, terminate one of the longest intervals of peace we have ever enjoyed. Our engineering department is ready with the most modern plans for fortifications, and our ordnance departemnt is prepared with designs for guns and carriages. If congress will but increase the appropriations to the capacity of those departments for useful and economical works, it will not be long before our coats are secure against the attacks of foreign powers.

An effective preparation for war is the best safeguard against war.

The foregoing summary closes an exhaustive report, giving every detail of the progress of fortifications, the examination of innumerable devices of attack and defense, the testing of guns, gun carriages, powders, arms, mortars, armor, etc.

OSCAR'S KINDLY FEELING.

Marked an American's Grave With a Granite Monument.

Washington, Nov. 19.—King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway has given further evidence of his kindly feeling toward the United States by erecting a granite monument on the spot where Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Youmans, of New York city, met their death July 4, last. Mr. Youmans and his wife, while driving along a road near Bergen, were backed off a declivity and killed. Consul Many writes that when the king passed the point soon afterward he placed a beautiful bouquet on the wooden cross marking the spot, and directed the chief official of the district to replace the woden cross with a granite monument. This has been completed, and is an imposing shaft of rough-hewn stone. On the one face the circumstances of the accident are briefly given, and on the other are these words:

"Oscar II erected this memorial."

The secretary of state has made suitable acknowledgment, and has directed that our minister convey to the Swedish minister for foreign affairs a suitable expression on behalf of the secretary of state.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Dead Body of Antion Verange Found in Clifton.

Astoria, Or., Nov. 18. — Another murder has been committed in Clifton, the scene of so much bloodshed during the fishermen's strike. This time the victim is Antion Verange, a young Greek, aged about 25 years. Saturday the young man was missed from his home, and an uncle, who lives in Clifton, telegraphed to Seattle for information concerning him. Nothing was learned, and search was instituted. This morning, while a boy was hunting back of the house of D. Falangos, a Greek "boss," living just above Clifton, he came upon the body of young Verange, lying on the side of the road.

Coroner Pohl was telegraphed for, the people thinking Verange had committed suicide. The coroner found that the man had been stabbed above the left nipple, the wound being the cause of death. The knife with which he was killed has not been found. The body was brought to this city and an examination was held. No motive is known to have existed for the commission of the crime, but it is possibly the result of differences which existed between fishermen during the strike.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.—John R. Gentry, the famous pacer, as well as the fastest harness performer in the world, has been shipped to New York, where he will be sold at auction. His owner, William Simpson, bought him for $7,600 a year ago, and refused $15,000 for him last summer.

Jackson and Walling's Fate.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19.—It is rumored that the court of appeals has agreed on a decision affirming the death sentence imposed on Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling for the murder of Pearl Bryan, and that the decision will be handed down not later than Friday or Saturday.

A Paris shoe dealer is authority for the statement that Madrid ladies have the smallest feet, while the women of Sweden have the most shapely ones.

THE BILL MAY PASS

Good Prospect for Prompt Tariff Legislation.

NO OPPOSITION IS ANTICIPATED

A Possibility That the Dingley Bill Will Be Re-enacted—Cleveland is Still a Free Trader.

Washington, Nov. 16.—In view of the recent statements of some of the silver senators that they would not oppose the Dingley tariff bill, and the opinion of Senator Morgan that the Democrats would probably permit the legislation without obstruction on their part, the prospects for the bill are deemed fair, if the Republicans decide to pass it. Upon the latter contingency there is a division of opinion among Republicans. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, takes the ground that the passage of the Dingley bill at the coming session would obviate the necessity for an extra session of congress, as it would furnish all the revenue needed for the present and would be sufficient for all purposes until congress shall meet in regular session and prepare a revision of the tariff carefully and deliberately.

Another reason advanced in support of the proposition for the passage of the Dingley bill at this time is the suggestion that the custom-house should be locked as soon as possible by an increase of the tariff rates against the impending flood of cheap foreign goods which come in through anticipation of a certain increase in the rates at some future day. The fact is recalled in this connection that just such a flood of cheap goods poured into the country prior to the McKinley bill going into effect, and in anticipation of the increased rates carried by that bill. In the single month prior to the taking effect of that bill, the importations jumped to $78,338,188. This was an increase over the preceding month of $15,000,000 and of the same month a year previous of nearly $25,000,000.

According to the arguments advanced the ill-effects of such a condition are obvious. It is held that it discounts the revenues of the incoming administration, because the market is surfeited with goods and the importations would be light for the first few months of the tariff law. For the same reason it is claimed harm is worked to the American manufacturers and laborers, the people whom the new law is to benefit, for it cuts off the market of the American product. However, it is stated that President Cleveland would veto the Dingley bill or any other tariff measure passed at the coming session of congress. His support of sound-money principles and his practical cooperation with the Republican party in the election just over can in no way be construed, it is said, as meaning that the president is in any way in smypathy with the party on other questions.

LITTLE CORINNE'S WILL.

Will Establish a Home for Aged and Unemployed Actresses.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Corinne, the actress, now playing at the Columbia theater in this city, executed her will yesterday. By its terms her real estate, her jewelry, every costume and every bit of her personal property will be sold for what it will bring. The lump sum should aggregate $750,000, and with it a good-sized tract of land is to be purchased just out of New York. Upon this the "Corinne Home for Aged and Unemployed Actresses" will be built and future generations of poor and discouraged women will rise up and call the dancer with the flashing teeth blessed.

Corinne has chosen two Eastern men of unimpeachable reputation to be the trustees of the institution, and she has planned many details in advance. Her idea is that the home should be open so that actresses can go or come as their necessities dictate. All religions and nationalities will be welcome. The home will be sufficiently endowed, but made, so far as possible, self-supporting by means of gardens and sewing that the women may do. Corinne wants it to be in all senses a home, and her idea is to save girls who cannot find employment from working into sin. She wants to extend them a helping hand until they can struggle to their feet again.

Death of an Alleged Murderess.

Medford, Wis., Nov. 16.—Mrs. John Deuts, confined in the county jail the past three months awaiting trial on the charge of murdering John Dahlen, died suddenly last evening. Her husband, John Deuts, is also awaiting trial on the same charge. Deuts, his wife and Arthur Wallner, their son-in-law, were arrested for Dahlen's murder December 23, 1895.

Poisoned by a Hired Girl.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Fanny Schofield, a country girl, 13 years old, has been lodged in the county jail on the charge of murder in the first degree in poisoning two small children of Albert Field, of Colose, whose hired girl she was. An autopsy revealed arsenic in large quantities.

Boston, Nov. 16.—A private cablegram received in this city from Hamburg states that the first shipment of apples, received there from Boston, had just been disposed of, and netted from $2.50 to $24 per barrel, according to quality. These are considered remarkably high prices, especially as there has been a determined effort in some quarters of Germany to keep out the American product by circulating absurd stories about apples containing germs of disease.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.'s Review of Trade.

Portland, Or., Nov. 18. — Wheat fluctuations continue wide, something to be expected after such an advance and with the supply and demand positions so unusual. The speculative interest, however, is broadening. It continues to be the fact that there is practically no leadership to the market for the reason that none is possible. While there is more or less talk of manipulation, there is no real belief in any and no reason for any such belief. The erratic course of prices is a proof of the absence of any control on this side and the independent and occasionally inexplicable conduct of Liverpool is put as good proof of the lack of any control over there. The market for the present is leading the speculators, and so far those who have essayed to lead the market have not profited by their efforts. The upward rushes which in an ordinary year might be regarded as, in part at least, the handiwork of some great bull, are this year merely the natural effort of the world's markets to adjust the prices to the situation, and the sharp dips, which might in any other year be regarded suspiciously as manipulative "shake outs," are merely the wide swings of a market violently agitated by the haste in readjustment. The operator who has assumed that there was some powerful influence to tail after has been bitterly disappointed. The most successful man has been the one who has pertinaciously operated within his means only on the one side.

The developments of the week were the springing up of a surprising milling demand at Chicago, the continuance of the drought in India, and the falling off of the movement from first hands West and Northwest. Primary receipts last week were 2,000,000 bushels less than the week previous and 3,000,000 bushels less than in 1895. Cables Saturday said the India famine had been unbroken in all the distressed districts. Nothing was more remarkable during the week than the large cash wheat business done at Chicago on days when the wildness and the fluctuations might have been expected to cause all cash buyers to hesitate. The sales Friday and Saturday aggregated over 500,000 bushels. Another noteworthy feature was that the outside markets advanced faster than Chicago, showing that speculators were retarding rather than hastening the advance. The very large increase during October in wheat stocks in Europe and afloat, 20,300,000 bushels, against an increase for the same month last year of only 4,200,000 bushels, is not as bearish as might be imagined at first glance. Of this total the increase afloat, 5,000,000 bushels, was contributed largely from this side, whence the imports have concededly been larger than can be maintained. The increase in Russian stocks, 15,400,000 bushels, is not so very different from the increase last year in the same month, 8,600,000 bushels. The extraordinary advance in prices, 40 per cent within sixty days, has accomplished all these increases, the only thing of course, for which the advance was instituted.

The exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Montreal amount to 4,664,515 bushels, the heaviest week's total since the second week of September, 1893. This is an increase of about 1,000,000 bushels over last week; of more than 1,300,000 bushels over the corresponding week of a year ago; of more than 1,700,000, as compared with the like week in 1894, a gain of about 2,900,000 bushels as compared with the corresponding week of 1893, and of more than 700,000 bushels as contrasted with the like week in 1892.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Possibility of International Complications.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—There is a good chance for serious international complications between the United States and Canada over the troubles in the Yukon district. In places such as Forty-mile creek, where the boundary is supposed to pass, and where some of the creeks are in American and some in Canadian territory, it is impossible to determine those which belong to Canada and those which do not.

In reference to the charges concerning United States trespassers on British territory in the Yukon district and the washing of gold in Canadian waters, the secretary of state says that this state of affairs arises from the fact that the commissioners appointed to define the boundary line between the two countries have not yet submitted their report to the government. The district alleged to have been invaded is a Canadian town named Cudaby at Forty-mile creek, and is the headquarters of the mounted police of the Yukon district. There is a United States postoffice there, but it is not recognized by the Canadian government.

The Canadians and the Americans in the district of Yukon are anxiously waiting for the official announcement which will define the Canadian territory from that of the United States.

Dervish Raiders.

Suakim, Nov. 18.—Dervishes have ravaged the country in the vicinity of Tokar, killing five men and looting a number of houses. Troops have been dispatched in pursuit of the raiders.

Private Letter-boxes.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The postoffice officials are anxious to secure legislation during the next session of congress to regulate the use of private letter-boxes, which, it is said, afford great facilities for persons engaged in fraudulent enterprises. In Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities, the private letter-boxes have become a fixed institution. They are rented by anyone willing to pay for their convenience.