

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

The Brussels exposition has been formally opened. King Leopold and the diplomatic corps were present.

Prince Bismarck was honored at Friedrichsruhe, Germany by a torch light procession given by his townsmen. The agricultural department crop report puts the condition of wheat at 80.1 against 81.4 last month and 72 on May 1 last year.

The interests of United States citizens at Puerto Cortez, the seat of the revolution in Honduras, will be looked after by the cruiser Marblehead. The vessel is now on her way there.

A petition is now being circulated in New York and signed by bankers and business men, urging President McKinley to do all in his power to effect speedy settlement of the Cuban insurrection.

Lewis L. McArthur, member of the legal firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, of Portland, Or., and one of the prominent lawyers of the state, died in Walla Walla, Wash., of heart disease.

The supreme court of the United States has decided the Berliner patent case in favor of the Bell Telephone Company. The decision is against the government and has been pending since 1891. According to the decision the Bell Company will control the patent for ten years.

Frank Barz, his two sons and a brother, Chris Barz, prosperous German farmers of Redfield, S. D., were asphyxiated in a well on their farm. Frank Barz was overcome by gas while at work in the well. The others descended one at a time in an attempt to rescue him, and all met the same fate.

The British ship County of Haddington, which has just arrived out at Cardiff, Wales, reports a terrible accident which happened last December, just as the vessel was getting away from the Columbia river, after letting go the tug's hawser. Four seamen were sent aloft to unfurl the main topgallant sail, and one of them named Edward Butt slipped and fell to the deck, breaking his neck and both of his legs, death being instantaneous. The body was buried at sea the same day, and the ship proceeded on her way, making a good run home.

According to a dispatch to the London News from St. Petersburg, a terrible crime, the result of superstition, has been committed at Tirospit, in the government of Kherson, where are a number of hermitages occupied by sectarians. Recently, seventeen of the hermits disappeared, and it was believed that they had emigrated in fear of the impending day of judgment. But a hermit named Kowalin has confessed that he walled them up alive in response to their earnest entreaties, that they might receive the martyr's crown. The police have examined the spot and verified the story.

A collision occurred at the Girdleness Lighthouse, near Aberdeen, Scotland, between the British steamer Collyne and the Grango. The Collyne sank and eleven of her crew were drowned.

A ponderous rock, weighing ten tons, while being swung from a flat car, crashed through the sides of two cars on the westbound Chicago & Alton passenger train near Chicago, wrecking the cars and injuring a number of people.

Another citizenship question has arisen between this government and Germany. An American citizen named Mayer has been impressed into military service by the German government. The state department has requested his release.

Eight-year-old Emelia Kilsling, who drank some lemonade which was kept in a tin bucket over night, died at Danville, Cal., from the effects of the poison. Eighteen scholars who drank of the Rebekah lodge used a part of the lemonade at a social. The remainder was presented to the school children next day.

Consul-General McIvor, at Kanagawa, Japan, reports to the state department that, according to current reports, the Japanese government is about to send a commission to Washington for the purpose of influencing a reduction of the increased import duties, which, according to the American papers, it is proposed to levy on silk. The imperial diet has passed a bill allowing a bonus to exporters of raw silk.

There will be an encampment of the Oregon National Guard this year. It will be the latter part of June or first of July. It will continue from six to ten days. An effort is being made by the agricultural board at Salem to have the encampment postponed until September 30, and to have it then held on the state fair grounds, in conjunction with the fair. The selection of a place has been left to General Beebe.

The effect of the action of the finance committee of the senate in throwing out the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, has been the subject of some comment. One member of the committee says it is the intention of the committee to deal with the matter hereafter. The effect of the bill as it stands, he says will no doubt be to impose a duty on Hawaiian sugar. Some amendment to regulate this will be prepared, but just what form it will take has not been determined.

CUBA IN THE SENATE.

Some Opposition Shown to Senator Morgan's Resolution.

Washington, May 12.—The Morgan Cuban resolutions were discussed at considerable length in the senate. For the first time since the debate began, the opposition sentiment expressed itself. The speeches were not of a kind to stimulate the galleries, being in the main calm and dispassionate reviews of the situation in Cuba.

Hale maintained that it would be most unwise to embarrass the president by the adoption of the resolution at a time when he was investigating the subject. He intimated also that the acceptance of the resolution would lead to the withdrawal of the Spanish minister, and a termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States. The senator said few real Americans were imprisoned in Cuba. He had never heard of a genuine Yankee being among them. They were all Sangullily or Delgados or Ruiz. Returning to his associates, Hale said that no one ever heard of a Jones or a Smith or a Frye as a victim of one of these outrages. The senator said the real motive for the Morgan resolution was shown in the recent statement of Morgan that the passage of the resolution would prevent Spain from making a loan, and thus prevent her from putting down the insurrection.

Gallinger dissented from this statement, showing the question of a loan was but one ground on which the friend of Cuba had favored the recognition of Cuban belligerency. There were, he said, other and higher grounds.

Morgan also dissented. Referring to the reports that another Spanish loan was being negotiated, Turpie said:

"Spain is now on its last legs financially. Shall we fill up her treasury? Are we charged with supporting and maintaining the Spanish credit? It is our duty to support the armies and navies of Spain on land and sea in her vain efforts to subject the patriots of Cuba once more to the oppression of the Spanish yoke? I think not. But the senator from Maine says that if we pass the resolution, the Spanish minister will ask for his passports, break up diplomatic relations and go home. I do not attach much importance to that consequence. Ministers have heretofore received their passports and gone away without destroying the political, geographical or physical equilibrium of the American hemisphere. I do not attach the slightest importance to the fact that the Spanish minister may be instructed to ask for his papers, suspend diplomatic relations and go home.

West secured an agreement to a resolution directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the causes of the recent floods on the Mississippi river and report to the senate next December. Among the favorable reports was one for a public building at Aberdeen, S. D., to cost \$100,000. Chandler, from the committee on census, reported a bill for taking the twelfth census.

A resolution was agreed to requesting the secretary of war for information as to the steps to locate a deep-water harbor at Port Los Angeles, or San Pedro, Cal., in accordance with the report of the commission.

In the House.

Washington, May 12.—The house today resumed the transaction of public business, which had been suspended since the Indian appropriation bill was sent to conference, three weeks ago. The consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill was entered upon under a special order providing for a recess each day until disposed of.

Simpson pursued his tactics of the last few weeks, attempting to harass the majority with points of no quorum, but without success. Nothing was done except discuss the various amendments.

GREECE'S GREAT MISTAKE

On the Eve of Victory, the Retreat From Larissa Was Ordered.

London, May 12.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: The real and only cause of the Greek retreat to Pharsala was the blunder of one who mistook the retreat of the enemy for a forward movement designed to outflank the Greeks, and therefore ordered a hasty retreat. Crown Prince Constantine left Larissa because he believed the exaggerated reports of danger to his forces. It is a fact, however, that on the evening of the retreat, Edhem Pasha, despairing of breaking the Greek lines, had ordered his army to retire to Elasona, while the sultan had dispatched a special commissioner to the Greek government. The state of the Turkish army at the moment was simply pitiful, and terror reigned at the Yildiz kiosk.

The Archbishop at San Quentin.

San Francisco, May 12.—Archbishop Riordan visited San Quentin penitentiary today and, in the presence of 1,000 convicts, administered the sacrament of communion and confirmation to sixty-two, who constituted the triennial class. Great interest was manifested by the prisoners, the majority of whom were present to witness the ceremonies, and all devoutly followed the service from beginning to end.

Plague on the Chinese Frontier.

Paris, May 12.—It is reported that several cases of bubonic plague have been discovered by the Tiken officials on the Chinese frontier, and just within the boundaries of the colony. Special precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Explosion in a Mine.

London, May 12.—An explosion has occurred at Shafel lead mine, Isle of Man. Twenty miners were killed.

FAITH IN SUGAR BEETS

Secretary Wilson Says Industry Has a Future.

THE FARMERS ARE INTERESTED

Twenty Thousand of Them Supplied With Seeds for Experiments—Butter Export Industry.

Chicago, May 12.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: A map of the United States, with a broad red stripe running across it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will soon ornament the walls of the office of the secretary of agriculture. This map particularly interests two great classes of citizens of the United States—the farmers and the capitalists.

"Having distributed sugar-beet seed to about 20,000 farmers," said Secretary Wilson, "I want to take up the practical end of this subject now and show to the capitalists as well as the farmers where they can afford to make such business investments as are likely to be a success financially and otherwise. We are going into the sugar business in this country in dead earnest."

"You still have faith, then, in the beet-sugar enterprise, from a practical standpoint?"

"Undoubtedly; and it is evident that the people of the United States have faith in it. We have supplied in the last few weeks 20,000 farmers with sugar-beet seed for experiments during the coming season. They are scattered through practically every state north of the extreme southern line of states. The people as far south as the Carolinas, Tennessee and Texas believe that they can grow sugar-beets successfully. And we are quite willing to give them full opportunity to make that test everywhere. If they succeed in extending the beet-sugar territory down to the very line of the cane-sugar area, there ought to be no difficulty in producing in the United States all of the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar for which we are going abroad every year.

"The practical business end of the experiment," continued Secretary Wilson, "is the next thing to be taken up. We have supplied people in all parts of the country with sugar-beet seed, and they can now go on with their experiments in growing them."

"You think, then, that there is capital in the country ready to go into the beet-sugar manufacturing business?"

"Undoubtedly, and plenty of it. A number of factories are already in process of erection, and people with capital are willing and ready to establish many more, as soon as they determine what sections of the country are best adapted for practical beet-sugar production. I hope to have a broad line extending across that map from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a comparatively short time, indicating the practical sugar-beet belt of the country in which capitalists as well as farmers may safely enter upon the work of supplying the people of the country with sugar."

"Your other experiments in behalf of the farmers, Mr. Secretary, are making good progress?"

"Yes; our first shipment of butter to Europe in the experimental form is going forward now. The butter has reached New York, several tons of it, from the best creameries in the United States, and in various forms as to size of package, method of production, salting, method of packing, etc. Every pound of butter is so recorded as to its method of production and otherwise, that we know its history and will be able to judge by its reception and popularity what ought to be done in future shipments.

"There is now a gap between the point where refrigerator cars stop in New York and refrigerator vessels start for Europe. We have men there now seeing that the shipments of butter are not exposed to the sun in their passage from one refrigerator system to the other, and have indicated to the railroad people the necessity of covering this gap in some way, which I feel assured they will do.

"Shipping our butter by American vessels, as we are doing, I have been able to arrange to have the refrigerator apartments set aside exclusively for the butter, so that it shall not absorb odors from meats, fruits or vegetables. In this way I hope to put into the market the best products of our best creameries in the best possible condition. We are going to have our fair share of the English butter market, or know the reason why."

Two Levee Breaks.

Natchez, Miss., May 12.—Advices today state that the Deer Park private levee, some twenty miles below Natchez, on the Mississippi side, has given way, flooding several plantations. Also, that the Spencer private levee, near Jonesville, La., on the Cole river, has crevassed, letting the water onto several thousand acres heretofore protected by this levee.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 12.—A break in the levee occurred tonight at Baton Rouge, a short distance below the mill break. It was 150 feet wide at last reports. A desperate effort is being made to close it, with prospects doubtful.

The Oregon Out of Dock.

Seattle, May 12.—The battleship Oregon was taken out of the dry dock at the Puget sound naval station, Saturday night, at 9 o'clock. She is now taking on board coal and ammunition, which she discharged before entering the dock, and on getting this on board will come to Seattle. Here a short stay will be made, and the Oregon will then go to Portland to accept the silver service to be presented by the state of Oregon.

THE FIRE ON THE LEONA.

Said to Have Been Caused by the Carelessness of the Crew.

New York, May 12.—There was a grewsome sight presented on the Malloy steamer Leona today. Thirteen bodies, blackened by fire and smoke, were lying in the steamer's stowage. The men and women on deck looked as though they had passed through an awful ordeal. Nobody was allowed either to leave or board the vessel until after the coroner viewed the bodies and gave permission for their removal.

Coroner Hoerber, as a matter of form, placed Captain Wilder under arrest. He was paroled in custody of Mr. Malloy.

Thomas Doyle, aged 67, of Paterson, N. J., who was on his way to Vallejo, Cal., to see his uncle and aunt, will be detained until the inquest. Doyle was among the stowage passengers who occupied bunks on the starboard side of the vessel. He said that among the passengers who could speak English was a young Irish girl, Lizzie Sullivan, on her way to Los Angeles, Cal.

Doyle stated he was lying asleep early Sunday morning, when awakened by a suffocating feeling. The apartment was filled with smoke. He made for the companionway leading to the upper deck. At the entrance to the companionway the steward was shouting. Doyle started up, and found two men preceded him. He fell back, having lost his balance, and when he started up again was assisted by some one from behind, who pushed him up.

On reaching the deck, Doyle says his first thought was for Lizzie Sullivan. He started into the women's side of the stowage to rescue her, but was pulled back by members of the crew. The crew worked like beavers to put out the flames. The matches, burlaps, etc., which caught fire, Doyle says, were stored only a short distance from the stowage apartments.

Samuel D. Schillraut, from Hungary, on his way to settle at Columbus, Tex., said:

"Many lives might have been saved if the crew had done anything to help the smothering passengers."

Schillraut says the general impression was that the fire was caused by a lighted match dropped into the cargo. He declares he saw members of the crew smoking, and they were very careless in throwing away matches.

Along the shore today it was thought strange the fire was not discovered earlier. It must have been smoldering for several days.

The bodies of the victims were taken to the morgue today.

MAY VISIT THE WEST.

President Invited to Attend the Salt Lake Celebration.

Washington, May 12.—By appointment, a large delegation of Western senators, representatives and prominent men called upon the president just before 10 this morning to invite him to attend the semi-centenary celebration of the founding of Salt Lake City, Utah. There were among the callers, Senators Cannon, Rawlins, Shoup, Perkins, White, Warren, Carter and Wilson, Representative King, Delegate Mark Smith, Judge Barch and P. H. Lannan, proprietor of the Salt Lake Tribune.

The president received the visitors cordially, had them shown into the cabinet room (a rather unusual courtesy), and seated them at the cabinet table.

Mr. Lannan presented the invitation to the celebration, plainly but neatly engrossed on one large sheet of parchment paper, bearing at the top a representation of the buffalo skulls which formerly dotted the plains in every direction and were used by pioneers as signboards for the benefit of other travelers. On this skull was the inscription:

"Pioneers camped here June 3, 1847. All well; made fifteen miles today. Brigham Young."

The invitation itself began with the statement that the delegation had come in the name of the people of Utah and the whole intermountain country, to urge the president to visit the state the 24th of next July, the fiftieth anniversary of the entry of the pioneers into the valley of the Great Salt Lake. The formal invitation was read, and then the members of the delegation added strong verbal requests that the president should make the trip.

The president expressed a strong desire to accede to the invitation. It would not, however, he said, be possible now to make an engagement so far in advance, but he could promise to attend the celebration if, at the time set, congress was not in session, and the state of public business would permit.

Should Amend Revenue Tax Rates.

Washington, May 12.—In reply to a senate resolution inquiring as to the effect of the present rate of the internal revenue tax on distillation of spirits, collection of revenue, etc., Secretary Gage today replied that according to tables of previous years the highest revenue rate would be 70 cents a gallon. He recommends a rate of 90 cents and if a reduction be made, to return to the bonded period of three years.

Among other changes he recommends is that a special tax of not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 a year be imposed on the industry of distilling, to be determined by the capacity of the distillery; that only stills having a capacity of twenty gallons or more shall be entitled to registry and permitted to operate. The secretary says the present rate of tax had the effect of greatly increasing illicit distilling.

Child Burned to Death.

Greeley, Colo., May 11.—Virgil, the 4-year-old son of O. T. Austin, a farmer living twelve miles northeast of this city, was burned to death in an old stable today. It is supposed the child was playing with matches and ignited the building.

THE TURKS AT VOLO

Found the Town Deserted on Their Arrival.

SMOLENSKI'S ARMY CUT IN TWO

Constantine's Army Occupies All the Defiles Through Which the Turkish Army Must Pass.

Athens, May 11.—The Turks have completely occupied and burned Velesino.

At 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening, the defeat of the Greeks was complete and the pass to Volo open to the Turks. The searchlights of the warships on the bay flashing up the mountain sides were of great assistance to the retreating Greeks, as they showed the roads. Over a dozen cannon were abandoned and captured by the Turks. Two hundred wounded soldiers were brought to Volo. The correspondent is of the opinion that many Greek soldiers were left on the field. It is impossible to estimate the killed.

Advices received from the frontier at 3 o'clock this afternoon are that General Smolenski's shattered army was cut in two. The left wing retired to Almyros. What was left of the right wing came toward Volo, broken and demoralized.

The retreat across the mountains was almost as bad as the panic which resulted in the change of base from Tyrnavos to Volo.

The scene of the more recent panic was wild and almost indescribable. On Thursday and Friday, the populace filled the streets of Volo with their household goods. Peasants from surrounding villages entered the town and added to the confusion. Brigandage became common. Five steamers were filled with refugees. Scores of caiques carried fugitives to the islands.

The correspondent succeeded in getting on the last steamer. On this boat were 1,800 men, women and children, packed thick as herrings. The press representative landed at Chalus and from that place drove to Athens.

Dispatches received from Domokos, the headquarters of the Greek army, today say that Turkish cavalry, in making a reconnaissance, approached within a few miles of Domokos, but retreated on the approach of the Greeks, who followed the Turkish cavalry to the advance posts of the enemy's lines.

Prince Constantine's forces occupy all the defiles through which the Turkish troops must pass when they advance, notably those of Agorani and Tiamassi. The inhabitants of Domokos are going to the interior.

The admiral in command of the Greek squadron at Volo telegraphed today saying that the French and British consuls at Volo, accompanied by the commanders of the British, Italian and French warships, had a conference at Velesino with Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander. The latter promised to respect the inhabitants and property at Volo, provided the Greek squadron agreed to refrain from hostilities and to retire beyond range. The Greek admiral accepted these terms.

All foreigners at Volo have embarked for other ports and the town is now empty.

Turks Entered Volo.

Velesino, May 11.—The Greeks have evacuated Volo. Detachments of marines have landed from British, Russian, French, Austrian and German warships to guard the town.

The foreign consuls have arrived to confer with Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander.

As this dispatch is being sent, the Turkish troops are entering Volo. The Greeks, who fled to Almyros will rejoin the main body of the Greek forces at Domokos.

Larissa, May 11.—The reports that the Turks have occupied Volo is confirmed. The Turkish troops entered that place this morning.

The Mississippi Levees.

New Orleans, May 11.—The river gauge tonight is 19.5, and the water is steadily climbing higher. The southern section of the state enjoyed fine weather today, but the upper portion had storms. The levees hold their own in good style, work being kept up steadily when needed. The Burton levee troubles are not over. Saturday's break was about closed today, but a new one has developed at the extreme southern end, and the large quantity of water passing through is causing uneasiness. Both breaks, however, are said to be under control. Governor Foster and Congressman Robertson addressed a meeting at Baton Rouge, and the city council voted appropriations.

Historic College Hall Burned.

Mount Vernon, O., May 11.—Russo hall, at Kenyon college, burned this morning. The loss on the building, which was total, was only \$10,000, but the hall had a historic interest. It was built fifty years ago with money raised in England by Bishop McIlvaine. Lords Gambia and Kenyon and Lady Russo contributed most of the money, and the hall was named in honor of Lady Russo.

Mayor and Council in Jail.

Omaha, May 11.—A Dec special from Auburn, Neb., says: The mayor and city council are in jail, and are likely to remain there. Judge Stull had them cited to appear for contempt, and sent them to jail for disregarding the edict. The city attorney sought relief from the supreme court, which was denied. Judge Stull today offered to release the officials on bail, but they declined to give it. The trouble originated in an effort to open a street.

TO PROTECT CITIZENS.

The Marblehead Ordered to Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

Washington, May 11.—The interests of the United States citizens at Puerto Cortez, the seat of the revolution in Honduras, will be looked after by the cruiser Marblehead. The vessel is now on her way from Key West, orders having been given her commander yesterday to proceed at once. These orders were issued at the request of the state department officials, who felt that the United States should be represented there by a warship, so that if occasion should arise there might be no delay in affording the necessary protection to citizens of this government.

Latest information received by the minister of the Greater Republic in this city is that the rebels at Puerto Cortez were awaiting the shipment of arms from Belize, British Honduras, about which some trouble had arisen, owing to the representations made to the officials of that country. Niagarua and Salvador, it is said, already have dispatched troops to the scene of trouble, but as the journey is a difficult one, it is probable that they have not yet arrived.

Stabbed at a Dance.

Lafayette, Or., May 11.—A serious stabbing affray occurred about two miles north of here, on the Will Green place, at 2 o'clock this morning. A neighborhood dance was in progress, and the Garner brothers, of Lafayette, were there. They seemed to be dissatisfied with everything from early evening until the dance ended in a row. It seems a certain dance was called while others wanted a different dance. Then the row began. The men were outside the house on a porch, and there were about six or seven of them, all fighting. Pistols were brought out and knives were used. After a few blows Will Hill said he was stabbed in the abdomen, and went over to where Wira Garner was standing, and, with several others, accused him of being the assailant. Hill's abdomen was cut, the doctors being about two inches long. The gash says there is very little hope of the man recovering. Some of those who participated in this row were under the influence of whisky. The Garner brothers were arrested this morning.

SHOT FOUR MEN.

Sensational Affray in Which a Woman Acted the Leading Part.

Little Rock, Ark., May 11.—A sensational shooting, in which a woman shot and seriously wounded four men, occurred at Lowell, Ark., today. The shooting was done by Mrs. Duerling, and the wounded men are T. Bryant, of Lowell, and three citizens of Springdale, names unknown.

The shooting was the result of religious excitement caused by a woman known as Mrs. Benedict, who has been holding a series of "holiness meetings" in the neighborhood. Mrs. Benedict gathered about her some twenty converts, among them Mrs. Duerling, who deserted her husband. Citizens of Springdale decided to run them out of Tye county. The posse followed Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Duerling to a house at Lowell, where the women fortified themselves, and when the men arrived Mrs. Duerling fired on them with a revolver. She was arrested and charged with attempted murder.

Suburban Mail Delivery.

Washington, May 11.—A vigorous policy of extending the mail facilities for the suburbs of the large cities as far as possible by both steam and electric cars has been adopted by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger. Many of the big cities will have additional service for the suburbs if the residents of those places co-operate with the department to make it a success, and the statement will be a welcome announcement to numerous places, where feeling is evinced that the demands of the suburbs are not met. Mr. Shallenberger is giving the matter careful attention, and as an initiative has just made contracts at Pittsburg for additional train service to various suburbs there, within a range of about thirty miles from the city, whereby from one to three miles a day will result from the use of accommodation trains. Electric cars will figure largely in the future postal operations, owing to the large number of settled districts where the steam roads do not touch.

Major McNamara Killed Himself.

Kansas City, May 11.—Major Henry McNamara, a veteran of the Fenian army that invaded Canada in 1866, and again in 1870, and who was later prominent in the Invincibles, the Clan-na-Gael and kindred Irish societies, killed himself last night rather than suffer the disgrace of being sued for a \$20 debt. An acquaintance who loaned him the money threatened arrest if it were not paid. McNamara had been unable to secure work, and could not meet the demand. Major McNamara was 60 years old, and came West from Boston. He was a newspaper writer, and had done more or less work on dailies in the Southwest for years. He left a widow.

A Montreal Fire.

Montreal, May 11.—Fire last night wrecked the building of E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers, on Beaver hill. The damage to the building and stock is \$125,000.

Shoe Factories Destroyed.

Seabrook, N. J., May 11.—Fire this morning burned the shoe factories of Poor & Dole and W. H. Bradford, and three adjoining buildings were also burned. Loss, \$20,000.

A Malthouse Burned.

Detroit, May 11.—The malthouse of Henry Reickel & Co., was burned today. It is estimated that \$50,000 worth of malt was destroyed. The loss on the building is \$20,000, fully insured.