

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

More than 100,000 cases of salmon have been left over from last year's pack at Astoria.

The famous Tombs prison in New York is to be torn down to give way to a new and handsome structure.

Clouse Clodius, aged 17, was struck by lightning and seriously injured at his home on Mill creek, Walla Walla county, Wash.

Portland, Or., will celebrate the Fourth of July this year. Committees have been appointed and plans discussed to have the finest celebration ever seen in that city.

Adolph L. Luetgert, a well-known sausage manufacturer of Chicago, has been arrested accused of murdering his wife and burning her body in acid to hide the traces of his crime.

The New York Herald's special from Madrid says no doubt remains that the work of pacification in the Philippine islands is at a standstill. The gravity of the situation there has been fully revealed by a correspondent in Manila, who gives many incidents with dates to show that the insurgent bands are still active.

Special reports from the principal fruit and grain centers of California announce a general rainfall, which in a few cases has injured the hay crop and in other sections has come too late in the season to be beneficial. The California wheat crop will be generally light, but growing cereals look much better along the foothills than on the plains.

Firms and individuals in this country interested in trade with Cuba, and who desire peace in the island as soon as possible, have sent to the secretary of state a memorial, setting forth how their business interests are suffering, and giving facts about the struggle in Cuba, in the hope that measures may be devised to terminate the war.

The general traffic manager of the O. R. & N. says that all the railroads interested have agreed to put into effect the new grain rate on June 9 next. This action will be in accord with the law passed by the last Washington legislature, making a reduction of 10 per cent on previous rates. It is estimated that the new rate will effect a saving for the farmers of Eastern Washington and of Northern Idaho of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year.

George Francis Train has reopened his claim to the city of Omaha, and he intends to press it to the last. If he wins he will be worth \$30,000,000; if he loses, he will be no poorer than he is now. Certain of his friends have investigated the matter, and they are convinced that his cause is just and that the claim growing out of the old Union Pacific litigation and subsequent proceedings in which he was legally declared a lunatic is valid.

Four men were drowned at the Cliff house in San Francisco.

Two blacksmiths of Brownsville, Or., have invented a new machine for pulverizing clods. It has been tried, and it is said, works to perfection. They have applied for a patent.

Of the 114 Chinese who came on the steamer Victoria to Tacoma, only fifty will be admitted. The other sixty-four will be returned, orders from the secretary of the treasury to that effect having been received.

Judge Day, of Ohio, qualified as assistant secretary of state. Rockhill, whom he succeeded, will remain until Assistant Secretary Day becomes entirely familiar with pending negotiations, when it is expected he will be appointed to some foreign mission.

Harry Flynn was drowned in Lake Michigan, near Chicago, and 1,500 people saw him die and were unable to aid him. During the excitement which prevailed Albert Mattari, a spectator, dropped dead. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause of the second accident.

The O. R. & N. will send experts to the Seven Devils mining district to make estimates of the probable traffic of that region. The company is figuring on dividing the freight business with the Union Pacific. The construction of a sawmill near Riparia is a part of the company's plan.

The cabinet has decided to send one of the new gunboats now building on the Pacific coast to Sitka, Alaska, about July 1. Great activity in Alaska, growing out of the gold discoveries, has made the president and cabinet deem this step advisable for safeguarding American interests.

The recall of the forces from Crete has been received with resignation by the Athens public. The Dolyannisi organs attack the government bitterly for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevitable and violently attack the Ethniko Hetairia, asking it to render an account of its action.

Eli Mackay was run over and killed in the Southern Pacific yards at Salem, Or.

The steamer Nicaragua, which has just arrived in New York, brings the news of a disastrous earthquake in the islands of Guadaloupe and Montserrat, of the Leeward group, in the West Indies. One hundred people lost their lives, and the property damage is enormous. Twelve brick houses in Guadaloupe, and six in Montserrat were demolished, and scores of others cracked and seamed by the shock.

CUBA HAS AN INNING.

President's Message Brings on a Sharp Debate in the Senate.

Washington, May 19.—Cuba encrossed the attention of the senate today. The public interest in the subject was shown by the great crowds which besieged the galleries throughout the day.

Two phases of the subject were presented. First came the question of the relief of destitute and starving Americans in Cuba, and at 2 o'clock Morgan's resolution caused spirited debate. The first question was presented in the president's message. Immediately following its reading, Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution originally introduced by Gallinger, appropriating \$50,000 for relief of American citizens in Cuba. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, that the sum of \$50,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba, said money to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the president of the United States in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens and for transporting to the United States of such of them as desire and who are without means to transport themselves."

Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and there was no objection. The only speech made was that of Gallinger, who spoke briefly. He said he had been impressed at the great mass meeting attended by 3,000 persons yesterday with the statement made there by a correspondent who had traveled through stricken districts of Cuba. This gentleman had stated that there was an abundance of food in Cuba, and that it was needless to give relief in that direction. The real trouble, he said, was that the Cubans were herded in the towns and prevented from going out to get the food.

The most effective relief, Gallinger said, would be a demand by the president and the government that the Cubans be released from their bondage in the towns and permitted to go where they could secure food. The senator was ready to assume his share of responsibility for such a step. Still, if the resolution just reported gave some measure of relief, he would heartily support it without urging the other plan of relief he had suggested.

The resolution was then put on its passage, and, without division, it passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for the yeas. It had taken exactly eighteen minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report and the brief speech and final passage of the resolution.

In the House.

Washington, May 19.—The house conferees on the Cuban question today made a party issue of it and adjourned without taking any action. President McKinley's message was received without demonstration, and on its heels Hitt asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill in response to the president's request.

Bailey asked for consent to consider in connection with the bill an amendment embodying Morgan's resolution for recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Dingley would not consent to consider the amendment, nor Bailey to consider the bill without amendment, so, the question was sidetracked.

The Special Message.

Washington, May 19.—President McKinley today sent to congress a message recommending that an appropriation of \$50,000 be at once made for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba, and the removal to American soil of such as wish to come, but are without means to make the journey.

The president's message to congress was as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—"

"Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts in the central and eastern parts of the island. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. Local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

"The latest report from Consul-General Lee estimates that from 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support. I have assured him provisions will be made to relieve them. To that end I recommend that congress make an appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be immediately available for use under direction of the secretary of state. It is desirable that part of the sum which may be appropriated by congress should, in the discretion of the secretary of state, also be used for the transportation of American citizens, who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

"William McKinley, "Executive Mansion, May 19, 1897."

Protest Against Tobacco Tax.

Cincinnati, May 19.—The tobacco manufacturers of the first Ohio and the Sixth Kentucky districts met and passed resolutions protesting against the proposed increased rate of tax on manufactured tobacco from 6 to 8 cents per pound. A committee of three has been appointed to present the protest to the United States senate.

More than one-third of Great Britain is owned by members of the house of lords.

THE PORTE'S ANSWER

Terms on Which He Will Agree to an Armistice.

POWERS GREATLY SURPRISED

Sultan Demands Annexation of Thessaly, Indemnity of £10,000,000 and Abolition of Capitulations.

Constantinople, May 18.—The porte has replied officially to the note of the powers, and declines to agree to an armistice until the following conditions are accepted:

The annexation of Thessaly; an indemnity of £10,000,000 Turkish, and the abolition of the capitulations.

The porte proposes that plenipotentiaries of the powers should meet at Pharsala to discuss the terms of peace, and declares that if these conditions are declined, the Turkish army will continue to advance.

The demand for annexation of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece on the advice of the powers, with the object of ending brigandage and Greek incursions into Ottoman territory, the porte believing at that time the cession would attain these objects; but the recent incursions of Greek bands and the events immediately preceding the war have proved to the contrary. This is the substance of the reply.

The ambassadors met today to consider the porte's answer, which is regarded as raising an extremely grave issue. It is believed that representations will be made to the sultan personally to induce a modification of these terms, but it is foreseen that this will be very difficult, owing to the attitude of the powerful old Turk war party.

If the porte should prove obdurate, a European conference is not improbable, although at present Russia is opposed to this.

It is regarded as quite certain that the powers will not consent to a retrocession of Thessaly. Even Germany is believed to be resolute on this point, because it would involve a violation of the Berlin treaty and imperil the peace of the Balkans.

Altogether, the reply of the porte has caused the greatest surprise. It appears that during the discussion of the note from the powers by the council of the sultan's ministers, news reached the council that 3,000 Greeks had been landed at Palona and were marching to Janina with the intention of co-operating with other forces from Arta. This created a bad impression among the ministers.

Drawn Up by the Ministers.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says:

The porte's reply to the powers is based upon a mezbata presented by the ministers to the sultan representing that Greece was responsible for compelling Turkey to declare war; that for the last fifteen years Greece had ignored her engagements under the Berlin treaty by omitting to pay indemnity, by seizing and confiscating Vahouks, or religious domains, and finally by invading Turkish soil; and that, therefore, the council were of the opinion that Greece had no just claim upon him for leniency.

Then follow the proposals upon which the council would base a treaty of peace. The grand vizier, in submitting the mezbata, assured the sultan that the nation was prepared to shed its last drop of blood in support of such conditions of settlement.

The war party threatens to dethrone the sultan if he allows any weakness, but shrewd observers believe that this is only a farce to enable him to pose before Europe as the unwilling victim of his fanatical subjects.

In spite of the success of Edhem Pasha, the palace spies have raised the doubt of his fidelity, and the sultan has sent a special aide-de-camp to watch him.

The Usual Oriental Method.

London, May 18.—The preposterous terms proposed by the porte must be regarded as the natural and usual method of Oriental bargaining. They would not be serious did not they force a continuance of the fighting.

As to the terms on which peace will finally be declared, the general belief in official circles is that they will be settled by European conference.

Assurances From the Powers.

London, May 18.—The Times correspondent at Athens says: Today M. Ralli, the premier, visited the various legations and obtained assurances that the powers would undertake to prevent any offensive action on the part of the Turks, providing the Greek forces maintained a strictly defensive attitude. On this understanding he immediately wired to the commanders of the three Greek divisions at Domokos, Sourpi and Arta, instructing them to abstain from all hostile action, unless attacked by the enemy.

New Mexican Coins.

City of Mexico, May 18.—The new dies for coining dollars are to be presented to all the mints, and the coinage of 20-cent pieces instead of quarter-dollars is to be commenced.

Consul Got Himself Disturbed.

Lima, Peru, May 18.—In consequence of the declaration by Emilio Clark, the United States consular agent at Pura, that his office had been sacked and important documents, money and other valuables stolen, which allegation the prefect of police denied, saying the only seizure made was that of furniture, the newspapers of Lima and Callao demand that the Peruvian government cancel the exequatur of Consul Clark.

THEY'RE AT IT AGAIN.

Greeks and Turks in a Fierce Engagement—Two Thousand Killed.

Headquarters of the Greek Army, Domokos, May 19.—The Turkish attack on the Greek right wing began at 2 P. M., but the flank attacks are considered to be feints, and it is believed the main attacks of the Turks will be made on the Greek center, where Crown Prince Constantine is in command. Two Greek cannons are doing great execution on the principal Turkish column, which is advancing through the hills. The Turkish infantry at several points is in contact with the Greeks. The attack on General Smolenski, near Almyros, is only a strategic operation, and the Turks will endeavor to cut between the two Greek armies, occupy the road leading to the Othry mountains, and thus cut off the retreat of the crown prince.

Must Not Be Crushed.

Constantinople, May 19.—Representatives of the powers yesterday drew up a note which will be presented to the Turkish government as soon as one of the ambassadors receives the necessary instructions from his government. This note does not deal with peace conditions, but merely repeats the request for an armistice and declares the powers will not permit Greece to be crushed.

Although it is assumed in some quarters that the porte, in accordance with Eastern usages has demanded more in order to obtain less, it is pointed out that if the Turkish government desired to bargain it would not have formulated its conditions officially.

The powers have agreed to protest against the cession of Thessaly to Turkey and the abolition of capitulations.

Two Thousand Killed.

Constantinople, May 19.—The governor of Janina telegraphs that a division of Turkish troops under Osman Pasha, after having fought two days before Arta against superior forces, succeeded in inflicting great losses and dislodging the Greeks from their strong position.

Constantinople, May 19.—Osman Pasha telegraphs from Louros, Epirus, that after a desperate battle near Arta, Saturday, the Greeks retired to Arta with a loss of 2,000 men killed. The Turks had 250 killed and wounded.

London, May 19.—According to a dispatch from Athens to the News, the Greek retreat in Epirus became so disorderly that it caused a panic in Arta, where the prisons have been broken open and many prisoners have escaped.

Athens Is Excited.

London, May 19.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Athens says: This afternoon has been one of great excitement. The whole city turned out to discuss the news of the fighting, and the newspapers issued special editions. The impatient crowds gathered around the offices of the ministry of marine, questioning everybody coming out—and finally invading the building. The minister of justice, M. Triantafylacis, announced the news as it was received to the anxious crowds. The ministers have been sitting in council until a late hour. Word has been received that Gen. Mavromichalis has been severely wounded in the leg, and obliged to relinquish his command to another officer.

Lull in the Battle.

London, May 19.—The latest news from the seat of hostilities by way of Athens shows that the battle yesterday ceased about 9 o'clock in the evening, but will probably be resumed this morning. Thus far no account of the fighting has been received from the Turkish side. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greek forces have suffered a serious defeat, and if the left wing has given way, as appears probable, Edhem Pasha may be able to cut off the Greek retreat and separate General Smolenski at Sourpi from the main army.

Turk Must Come Down.

London, May 19.—The conditions proposed by the porte as the terms of peace with Greece have been freely discussed in the lobbies of parliament today, and the idea of the retrocession of Thessaly, and of such an indemnity as is already suggested, is ridiculed as impracticable and absurd. At the outside an indemnity of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000, and a slight strategic rectification of the frontier, are considered as likely to be the terms as finally settled upon.

Arid Land Act Not Operative.

Olympia, Wash., May 19.—Assistant Attorney-General Vance has handed an opinion to Governor Rogers, in answer to an inquiry addressed by the governor after his tour of investigation of the arid lands of the state, as to whether there is any arid land act in the state which is operative, and which gives the governor the power to appoint a commissioner of irrigation or other officer to execute the provisions of what purports to be an arid land act.

Mr. Vance advises the governor that he is compelled to hold that the arid land law of this state is inoperative, for lack of a legislative provision for an officer to execute the intent of the law, and that there is no authority vested in the governor to create an office not provided for by law.

Drowned While Fishing.

Banta, Cal., May 19.—J. H. F. Lillenthal and H. DeHahn were accidentally drowned at Paradise Cut dam yesterday. The men were fishing for shad in a boat, but drifted too close to the falls and the boat capsized. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

Brazil Signs Extradition Treaty.

New York, May 19.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the extradition treaty with the United States has been signed.

TRIED TO BREAK IN

A California Editor Anxious to Be Imprisoned.

HE WAS REFUSED ADMISSION

Sentenced to Eight Years for Manslaughter, He Delivers Himself to the Warden of San Quentin.

San Francisco, May 17.—W. A. Sehorn, editor of the Willows Journal, Glenn county, made a pressing appeal today at San Quentin to be locked up for eight years for manslaughter.

"I have no warrant for your commitment," said Warden Hale, "and must refuse your request."

"Then I shall stay around here until I am locked up," was the reply. Sehorn waited at the prison till late in the evening, hoping he would not have to spend another day outside the walls. At last, he went to the hotel near the prison gates, there to remain until necessary papers for his incarceration are furnished.

"I have been found guilty of manslaughter," Sehorn explained, "and as the supreme court has affirmed the decision of the Glenn county court, I hastened here to surrender myself. My first obligation is to my bondsmen, those good friends of mine who stood by me in my hour of trial. I want to release them so they may not feel uneasy about me. That is the reason I desire to begin to serve my sentence. It may look strange, my trying to break into jail, but I realize there are eight long years for me within San Quentin's walls, and I am eager to begin at once to serve my time. It would look more natural for a man to stave it off as long as possible, but in my case I can have no peace of mind till the punishment begins."

Sehorn was convicted of shooting and killing Dr. J. E. Putman, a druggist at Willows, two years since. Sehorn still maintains that he shot in self defense, or rather, with a strong conviction that he was defending his own life in shooting. Twice the jury disagreed. On the third trial, Sehorn was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Last Monday the judgment was affirmed by the supreme court.

A BLOODTHIRSTY INDIAN.

Killed Four White Men and Is Looking for More to Shoot.

Eldorado Canyon, Nev., May 17.—An Indian called Ahvoto shot and killed two teamsters of the Southwestern Mining Company, named Lee Franzen and Ben Jones, on the ore road between the mines and the mill this afternoon, and then went to the cabin of Christopher Neilson, a prospector, and killed him also. The teamsters left the mines this afternoon on the down trip, but did not arrive at the mill on time. Manager Charles Gracey, supposing they had broken down, did not suspect anything out of the way until an Indian came in about 6 P. M., and reported that Ahvoto had taken a gun and might kill the teamsters. Gracey at once sent a man up on horseback. Six miles up the canyon, the latter found the teams, while the bodies of the teamsters lay on the ground near their wagons. He returned and warned the people at the mill. A. H. Gracey, the foreman, drove fourteen men in a wagon to the scene, and brought the bodies down to the mill.

Franzen had several bullet holes in his body, and Jones one. A party went to Neilson's cabin early this morning and found him dead in bed. A Chinaman, just arrived, reports that Charley Monaghan, who lived alone on the bank of the river, was also shot dead in bed. It is feared that the Indian has several more victims who live alone on the route he probably took after killing the teamsters.

More Chinese for Nashville Exposition.

Tacoma, Wash., May 17.—Collector Saunders today received directions from the secretary of the treasury to admit the remaining sixty-four of the 114 Chinese bound for the Nashville exposition, who were brought here three weeks ago on the steamer Victoria. The telegram from Washington says that this action is taken upon the urgent request of the Nashville exposition officials. The first fifty of the lot were sent East last week, including the 261 recently admitted at San Francisco. This makes 375 Chinese already admitted for attendance at the exposition, in addition to a considerable number brought over by the Canadian Pacific line. The Chinese have certificates entitling them to remain in the country one year after the exposition closes, but, like the Chinese admitted on similar terms for the Atlanta exposition, it is considered doubtful if they can be collected and sent back when their certificates expire.

Explosion at a Fireworks Factory.

Cincinnati, May 17.—There was an explosion at the powder mills of the A. L. Duc Fireworks Company, at Reading, O., this afternoon. Samuel Sherboli was fatally injured. Frank Moore and George Buckenbruck were slightly injured. These three were the only ones in the building when the explosion occurred. The loss was only \$300.

Wants Damages for Torture.

San Francisco, May 17.—Thomas Reynolds brought suit today to recover \$30,000 damages from Charles Herrold, Henry Leppard and William Riordan. The suit grows out of the action of the defendants some months ago in hanging Reynolds up in a barn to make him confess to the burglary of Herrold's blacksmith shop on the San Bruno road. Reynolds was convicted by a jury and is now serving a term in the state prison.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Accident to a Santa Fe Train Near Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Ardmore, I. T., May 18.—A south-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe road, known as the Chicago and Galveston express, went through a trestle sixteen miles south of here at 6 o'clock this morning. Fifteen persons, passengers and trainmen, were injured. Several of these are seriously hurt, and it is believed that two will die.

The accident occurred near the town of Marietta. A heavy rainstorm, amounting almost to a waterspout, caused a sudden rise this morning of all the small streams in that vicinity. The accident occurred at a point where a steep, narrow gulch was spanned by a wooden trestle. The foundation work supporting this trestle was undermined by the sudden rise of the little stream which flows through the gulch, and the trestle went down under the heavy weight of the train. So great was the speed of the train, however, that the engine and tender, the express, mail and baggage cars and one passenger coach passed over the narrow chasm, though the trucks of several of these cars went to the bottom, several feet below. The coach next to the last, the one immediately in front of the Pullman, was left standing directly over the chasm, one end resting on either bank of the gulch. The Pullman remained on the track. The four coaches which were dragged by the locomotive across the broken trestle were badly wrecked. The baggage car telescoped with the passenger coach, which was the smoker, and the latter was all but demoralized. Most of the injured were riding in these coaches.

J. M. Grider, the Wells-Fargo express messenger, was so badly crushed by a heavy car chest, that he cannot live. E. T. Sparks, of Oakland, I. T., was crushed in the wreck of the smoker, and is also mortally injured.

NO MORE SUGAR-BEET SEED.

Government Has Distributed Ten Thousand Pounds Among Farmers.

Washington, May 18.—The sugar-beet seed which the agricultural department has been distributing is practically exhausted, about 10,000 pounds having been sent out to farmers in about four-fifths of the states. The seed has been distributed in packages of an ounce to half a pound, purely for experimental purposes. The beets grown from the seed will be analyzed and the saccharine matter determined to ascertain where beets can be profitably grown for the production of sugar. These experiments, it is said, will be of immense value, as the best undoubtedly can be produced with profit in many of the states. Wherever it can be so produced, it will give the farmers a new crop.

All the surplus vegetable seed in the possession of the agricultural department is being distributed through congressmen or government agency to the people in the flooded districts along the Mississippi for planting as soon as the waters subside.

The Statue Unveiled.

Philadelphia, May 18.—In the city which placed on his brow the laurel crown of achievement, the memory of George Washington was honored today in monumental bronze. The cord which released the saddling flags from the figure of the first president was drawn by the country's latest executive. Surrounding him were men in whose veins runs the blood of those patriots who battled shoulder to shoulder with Washington, and with him made possible the scene enacted today. It was a notable gathering, including the president, vice-president and cabinet officers, officers and privates of the army and navy, and the direct descendants of the molders and makers of the nation.

Bullfights Forbidden.

City of Mexico, May 18.—The city government forbade any bullfights to be given today. The authorities claim the bulls provided for the fights are so poor they do not justify the price of admission asked by the management. Enrique Mericio, a Spanish bullfighter, has visited the famous bull-breeding farms of Atenco and other places, and his judgment is that none of the bulls shown him were worthy of the ring. The poorness of the animals is becoming a serious matter, and it begins to look as if bullfighting would stop for lack of animals to fight. The government is firm, and no performances will be allowed with inferior cattle. A shipment of bulls has been ordered from Spain to meet the emergency.

Doesn't Concern War Department.

Washington, May 18.—The war department, having been informed that there has been an outbreak of lawlessness in the western portion of New Mexico, and that the respectable citizens there have been terrorized by threats from a lawless element, the matter was brought to the attention of Acting Secretary Meikeljohn, by Delegate Ferguson, who had heard from the legal officers of Socorro of the state of affairs. The acting secretary, however, decided that in its present shape the case was not one requiring the action of the war department, and suggested that the judicial authorities be consulted.

Portland, Me., claims a cat able to say "papa" and "mammy."

Cuban Stamps Not Recognized.

Mexico, May 18.—Spaniards here having adopted the device of placing special stamps on their letters in addition to the regular postage stamps, the former being sold to provide money in aid of the Spanish cause in Cuba, it has been ordered by the postoffice department that such extra stamps be placed inside the letters and not on the envelopes.

Hermetically sealed wine flasks have been found in Pompeii.