

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events In Condensed Form From Both Continents.

Nine children have been killed and many others injured by the collapse of a church wall at Solino, in the province of Cuido Real.

George D. Ladd, an attorney, and one of the most prominent wealthy business men of Peru, Ill., committed suicide by shooting.

The estimate of Chicago's population by the publishers of the directory just printed is 1,828,000, an increase of 76,000 over last year.

Minnie Rose, aged 20, whose mind was unbalanced by the great tornado of last year, committed suicide at St. Louis by taking a dose of Paris green.

Signor Valtganero, cashier of the San Covanni mine at Iglesias, Sardinia, while on his way from the mine with a large sum, was robbed and murdered.

A fresh attempt on the part of the sultan to secure Germany's support for the retention of Thessaly was met with refusal and advice to conform to Europe's wishes.

One of the most sensational tragedies ever enacted in North Texas took place in the Methodist church in Pleasant Valley, Dallas county, in the course of the services.

The volcano Mayn has been in a state of violent eruption, and the flow of lava has done great damage in the province of Albany, particularly to the village of Libon, where the tobacco crop has been completely destroyed.

During a thunder storm, lightning struck a convict camp near Dakota, Ga., and as a result four convicts are dead, 10 are dying and 20 escaped during the panic which ensued.

On June 14 men from the United States cruisers Marion and Philadelphia were landed at Honolulu. While on march to the drill grounds an orderly brought an order, and the battalion returned on board.

A Louisville & Nashville express train was held up by a lone robber, who secured about \$4,000.

Mrs. Henry Scott, of Chicago, and Mrs. Maria Hay, formerly of Chicago, were killed by a runaway at DuBoque, Ia.

John H. Moss and Levan Berg have been arrested in Seattle, charged with the murder of Michael J. Lyons, the Port Blakely saloonkeeper.

Charles Peterson, a Swedish laborer about 25 years old, committed suicide on a farm near Ellensburg, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

President W. H. Cromwell, of the Blackburn university, and instructor in Latin, has resigned, to take the Latin chair in Puget Sound university, Tacoma.

A terrible explosion of a torpedo on the Mexican International, near Eagle Pass, Tex., completely wrecked a locomotive and killed the engineer and fireman.

John Quincy Adams, a Northern Pacific switchman, while running over the tops of cars at Missoula, Mont., slid and fell between the cars and was killed.

Louis Sickmiller was instantly killed and Albert Sickmiller, Charles Faillie and George Steinhelder fatally injured by the Erie fast express near Mansfield, O.

The River Kur has overflowed its banks near the railroad depot of Nawthig, Russia. Nineteen men belonging to the Nijni Novgorod dragoons were drowned.

Every boat brings to Port Townsend men to look over the proposed fortifications sites with a view to bid for the contracts for construction.

A meeting of representatives of G. A. R., Loyal Legion and Woman's Relief Corps, has been held at Indianapolis, Ind., to perfect plans for the erection of a monument and care of the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln, in Spencer county, this state.

Christian Ross died of heart disease, at his home in Philadelphia. He was the father of Charley Ross, and up to his last illness Mr. Ross never gave up the search for his missing boy, whose abduction started Philadelphia on July 1, 1874, and became an unsolved mystery the world over.

A dispatch from Berne says the federal council has refused to ratify the commercial treaty with Japan, owing to the prohibitive duty placed by Japan upon clocks and watches.

Senor Canovas del Castillo says that in case Spanish forces in Cuba should suffer severely from sickness during the rainy season the government will send 20,000 additional troops to the island in October, in order to maintain the army at its full strength and to inflict a final blow upon the insurgents.

MADE GOOD PROGRESS.

The Much-Discussed Hide Paragraph Disposed of.

Washington, June 30.—The senate made good progress on the tariff bill today, disposing of the paragraphs relating to hides, which have been the source of much controversy.

Among other paragraphs disposed of during the day were all those relating to gloves, a substitute for the paragraph on live animals, iron ore and stained glass windows.

The paragraph relating to stained or painted glass windows was changed slightly in phraseology, and the duties agreed to as reported.

In the iron ore paragraph the pending provision gave a duty of 40 cents per ton on iron ore, including manganese iron ore and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, with a proviso relating to the account to be taken of moisture in weighing the ore.

Allison offered new amendments, which were agreed to, adding to the first clause of the paragraph as reported "manganese ore, \$1 per ton," also at the end of the proviso, "basic slag, ground or unground, \$1 per ton."

Paragraph 142, card clothing, was agreed to as in the house bill.

In the paragraph on crescent saws the committee made a change, inserting steel hand saws, finished or unfinished, 10 cents per pound, and 20 cent ad valorem.

In paragraph 137, iron and steel bars, cold drawn, etc., change was made from 1 cent to 3/4 of a cent per pound, in addition to the rates upon plates, etc., and on steel circular saw plates from 3/4 to 1/2 of a cent in addition to the rate for steel saw plates.

Aluminum was changed, making the rate, crude, 7 cents; in plates, etc., 12 cents.

On bronze powder, the duty on bronze metal in leaf was increased from 5 to 8 cents per package.

A new paragraph was agreed to viz: Hooks and eyes, 5 1/2 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

At Quay's request, the change in paragraph 137 was reconsidered, and 1 cent restored as the duty on iron bars, etc., in addition to the rates on plates, etc.

Allison proposed a change in paragraph 426 1/2, relating to hides, making the rate 20 per cent ad valorem instead of 1 1/2 cents, and also striking out the proviso relating to drawbacks.

The paragraph as amended reads: "Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, 20 per cent ad valorem."

Smith stated in response to question that the proposed 20 per cent ad valorem was much greater than the 1 1/2 cents specific duty, being about 4 cents per pound by the ad valorem rate.

Platt of Connecticut introduced the suggestion that he had telegraphed to the New York custom house in reference to the importation of hides and had received an answer stating that the importation in the last 11 months was 70,000,000 pounds, valued at \$7,000,000, and that the price of French green hides averaged about 10 cents a pound, and South American hides about 5 cents.

Allen said that, while not an advocate of a general protective system, yet he concurred with the view that if there was to be such bill, every section should share in the benefits it gave. He spoke of the benefits of a hide duty to the farmers.

The discussion branched off to the prosecution of trusts. Allen and Hoar discussing the law. Hoar said that while the question of trusts could be dealt with to some extent by striking at their imports, as in the law of 1894, yet he feared the most serious phases of the evil must be dealt with by the states.

The vote was then taken on the hide paragraph as amended by the committee, and it was agreed to—39 to 20.

One Democrat, Rawlins, and Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, Mantle and Teller voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The balance of the vote was on party lines. The committee presented a substitute for paragraph 425, band or belting leather, etc. It was agreed to—30 to 19.

The bill was laid aside at 5 o'clock and after an executive session, the senate adjourned.

Shot by a Burglar.

St. Louis, June 30.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Redbud, Ill., says: Miss Lillian Blais, aged 21, a highly respected young lady of this city, had a terrible experience last night with a burglar.

She was awakened by a man with a beard or mask who was searching her father's clothes. Miss Blais screamed, and the robber thrust a pistol to her breast and fired, the ball taking effect just above the heart. Miss Blais is not expected to recover. Bloodhounds were put on the trail of the burglar.

An Attempt That Failed.

Omaha, Neb., June 30.—A special to the Bee from Deadwood says an attempt was made to hold up the Butte County bank at Bellefourche at noon. The robbers were driven off at a fight.

The Boat-Rocker Was Aboard.

Rochester, N. Y., June 29.—Harry W. Clancy, a newspaper reporter, was drowned in Iron Dequert bay today. Clancy and three companions were rowing in the bay, when one of the party rocked the boat, which capsized. The entire party was thrown into the bay, but three of them were rescued by persons from the shore.

It is calculated that by the end of the year 2000 there will be 1,700,000 English-speaking persons on the globe.

SENATOR STRUCK DUMB

A Startling Halt Occurred in the Tariff Debate.

PETTIGREW'S VOICE FAILED HIM

He Afterward Recovered—The Senate Starts Through the Bill for the Second Time

Washington, June 29.—An abrupt and startling halt in the tariff debate occurred in the senate at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when, in the midst of a passionate speech, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, was stricken with paralysis of the vocal cords, which brought his vehement speech to a close with a sentence half uttered. The senator was not physically incapacitated, except in the sudden loss of the power of speech.

Although he took his seat unaided, his associates felt that grave possibilities were involved in such an attack. They were quickly by his side, and he was ministered to with as little confusion as possible. He left the chamber soon after and was taken home by his friends. The debate proceeded, but no further progress on the tariff bill was made, and the awe-like feeling occasioned by this incident led to an adjournment at 3 o'clock.

The senate today began its second passage through the bill, the purpose being to dispose of all items previously passed over. The paragraphs considered were in the chemical and earthenware schedule, and failed to elicit more than technical debate, except in the instance terminating with Pettigrew's affliction.

The Republican tariff managers are hopeful of being able to complete consideration of the tariff bill in the senate by next Wednesday night. The Democratic leaders do not concede the possibility of an early conclusion. They generally place it a week further off, or about the 7th or 8th of July, but admit the end may come by Saturday of next week.

Of the problems still unsolved by the Republicans, lead ore, iron ore, gypsum, tallow and a few chemicals are giving the most trouble, but there is no doubt of an adjustment on all of these which will hold the full party vote.

The disposition is to hold the rates at present fixed on lead and iron ore, with the intention of making changes in conference. Advocates of a high rate on lead ore, apparently, are prepared to meet their opponents half way in conference and accept a rate of 1 1/4 cents.

The finance committee has practically decided to abandon the proposed tax on bank checks, which at one time was so favorably considered, and also to an increase of 44 cents a barrel in the beer tax and a change in the tobacco tax.

There is some difficulty in the judiciary committee in agreeing upon the form of the anti-trust amendment, but all probabilities point to the incorporation of Pettus' proposition directed specially at the sugar trust and of very little more. It is expected the reciprocity amendment will be ready for presentation next Tuesday.

There will probably be objection to retention of the house provision for the continuance of the Hawaiian reciprocity agreement on sugar, but the finance committee will favor such an arrangement, and the probabilities are that the Republicans will support it solid in the pending action upon the annexation treaty.

The question of the duty on tea is again receiving the attention of the committee.

The inclinations of the committee are still against the tax, and if kept in it will only be on account of the necessity for so doing.

Washington, June 29.—The Republican tariff managers are still hopeful that the present week may prove to be the last week of the tariff debate in the senate.

All the schedules have been gone over once, leaving nothing to be done but to consider the paragraphs in the various schedules, which were passed when reported in their regular order, because of difference of opinion among Republicans themselves.

Many of these differences have been adjusted in Republican ranks, but the Democrats will naturally take advantage of their knowledge of the feeling existing among their opponents to debate some of the questions at length. It is understood now that coal, leather and hides and lead ore will each be vigorously discussed, as will also the questions, more briefly, of reciprocity, the treatment of trusts, and the disposition of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

In view of the determination of the Democrats to exploit all these questions, and others as well, it would seem impossible to conclude the senate's work on the bill before the end of the week, and the final work will be reserved for the following week.

The house will continue this week its policy of adjourning from Monday to Thursday. After that day, its course will depend on the action of the senate.

If a vote should be had on the tariff bill Wednesday or Thursday, the house will probably remain in session to receive the bill, disagree to the senate's amendments and appoint conferees. Otherwise, an adjournment will be had from Thursday to Monday.

A Russian Ironclad Sunk.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The Russian turret ironclad Gangoot, one of the best vessels in the Imperial navy, ran upon a reef near Treusend this morning during a storm, and sunk almost immediately. The crew is reported saved.

Perhaps the Earth Is Flat.

Lima, June 29.—Professor Arroyo, of the Cordova university observatory, asserts that the moon is not a satellite of the earth, but a planet.

AMERICANS TO BE TRIED.

The Famous Competitor Case Comes Up at Havana July 1.

New York, June 30.—A Journal dispatch from Havana says: Consul General Lee has finally been notified that Ona Melton, the American newspaper correspondent, Captain LaBored and others belonging to the captured schooner Competitor, and one or two Americans incarcerated with them in Cabanas fortress, will be called for trial July 1. The hearing will be before civil judges, and judgment will be based on the declarations previously made within the walls of the prisons on evidence taken by a government official or crown prosecutor, acting on behalf of the Spanish admiralty and war department. The court will listen to no new testimony, save in support of the written declarations already filed.

George Ferran, the only witness the Competitor men were permitted to call on their behalf, was arrested immediately after his examination, and is still in prison. His sworn statement was that the vessel was beyond the three-mile limit, and had the American flag at her masthead when seized. This statement displeased the Spaniards, and Ferran was therefore detained here and charged with perjury.

Consul-General Lee has as yet received no instructions to employ counsel to defend the prisoners.

A Spanish magistrate said the men would undoubtedly be found guilty again and sentenced to death or long terms of imprisonment, but added: "Their friends should not fear their being executed or deported. Our people are too diplomatic to force America's hand."

The rebel generals, Rivera and Balboa will not be shot. General Weyer has received a cable from Minister of War Ascarra to indefinitely suspend the court-martial sentence of death, pending the close of hostilities, when their pardon may be expected.

General Weyer himself has taken no steps to stop the court-martial and shooting of other and less important prisoners of the war.

During the last three days at Matanzas, at Sagua, Santa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Cienfuegos, and Pinar del Rio, dozens of executions occurred.

At Sagua two Cuban girls accused of sending out clothes to their brothers fighting under the insurgent chief, Rohan, were convicted of aiding the rebellion and sentenced by a military court to respectively 12 years and six months' imprisonment in the African penal colony.

Operations by the Cubans.

New York, June 30.—A Herald dispatch from Key West says: Private advices just received from Santiago province give further details of the fighting during last week around Gibara and Banes, between insurgents and Spanish forces. The advices say the insurgents under General Calixto Garcia and Colonel Torres, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 well-armed and equipped men, attacked both of the seaports simultaneously, but met with a stubborn resistance from the Spaniards who had been advised of their coming and were prepared.

The demonstrations against Banes, which is less than 10 leagues distant from Gibara, was merely a feint by the rebels to divert attention and draw the Spanish forces from Gibara, which was the only point really to be attacked and which they knew had been strongly fortified and garrisoned.

The rise was partially successful, and Garcia, with his forces, entered Gibara. His success, however, was only of short duration, as he was subsequently driven out, after a hot fight, during which many were killed and wounded on both sides.

Colonel Machado, a veteran of the 10-years' war, and who is actively engaged in promoting the present struggle, says:

My advices from Cuba are that Gomez has planned his summer campaign and put his plans in operation. Already columns of thousands of well-armed men under efficient leaders have been distributed throughout the different provinces.

General Garcia's attack on Gibara and other important operations by our forces will be directed by General Gomez from Santa Clara, where he will pitch his headquarters.

A Successor to De Lome.

Havana, June 30.—Senor Santos Guzman, the leader of the uncompromising Spanish party in Havana, is reported to have informed his adherents that Senor Castelar is about to be appointed Spanish minister to Washington, the position now held by De Lome.

A Strike at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, June 29.—At a meeting today of the Amalgamated Association, employees of the Illinois Steel Company, a strike was ordered to begin Thursday. The company submitted a scale providing for a decrease in pay, which the employees refused. The strikers will number 500 men and 400 others will be thrown out of work by the closing of the plant.

A Rebuff for the Sultan.

Constantinople, June 30.—A fresh attempt on the part of the sultan to secure Germany's support for retention of Thessaly was met with refusal and advice to conform to Europe's wishes.

Drowned Under a Coal Barge.

Cincinnati, June 29.—This evening George Lowenstein, Robert Keith and Edward King rowed a skiff from Cincinnati to Newport, Ky., and struck the up-stream end of a coal barge in landing. The skiff was swamped and Lowenstein and Keith were drawn under the barge and drowned.

Of the \$81,000,000 appropriated by the Chilean budget, no less than \$39,000,000 are for army and navy expenditures.

WILL PENSION THEM

Senator McBride's Measure Is Favorably Reported.

GOOD NEWS FOR WAR VETERANS

Senator Gallinger Helping McBride in the Work—Estimated That 2,399 Veterans Are Yet Living.

Washington, June 28.—The senate committee on pensions has reported a general bill for amending an act granting pensions to survivors of Indian wars. The bill was introduced by Senator McBride, and provides for pensioning the survivors of the Oregon and Washington wars of 1847 and 1856. Senator Gallinger, who made the report, said:

"It will be gratifying to the Indian war veterans to receive a message that this bill has been favorably reported, and that this long-delayed act of justice is in process of settlement. These veterans average 15 years older than the veterans of the late civil war, and that statement alone is sufficient to show that at least the bounty of the government can be bestowed upon them for a very brief time."

Of the Cayuse war the report says: There were 682 volunteers and no regular troops engaged.

The estimate as to Cayuse war is based upon the percentage of survivors of the Mexican war and widows of soldiers of that war, who are now alive and have pensionable service, the Cayuse war having occurred while the Mexican war was in progress.

It is shown that 12 per cent of claims filed by Mexican war survivors and 10 per cent filed by soldiers' widows have been rejected on conditions that do not enter into the Indian war act, to wit, a service of less than 60 days and age limit, etc.

Taking this estimate and computing with the American table of mortality, there should be 144 survivors and 83 widows now living.

These volunteers were not mustered into the United States service, but under a subsequent act of congress the state of Oregon was reimbursed for their service by the United States.

The following is what the report says of the Oregon and Washington territory wars:

The war department reports that 850 regulars were engaged, and the auditor for the war department 6,397 militia. Of the regulars probably 75 per cent, or 637, served in the Mexican war and other wars, leaving 213, and of the militia 20 per cent, or 1,276, served in other wars or rendered more than one service in the Oregon and Washington territory wars, leaving 5,103 militia; a total of regulars and militia of 5,816. Of this number deduct 6 per cent, or 319, for desertion and casualties, which would leave 4,997 survivors at close of the wars.

From an examination of a number of claims it appears that these survivors should now be 65 1/2 years of age, and from the American table of mortality 48 per cent, or 2,399, are now living.

The number of widows is based upon the percentage of widows of Mexican war soldiers who are living, which would show 1,340 widows of soldiers of Oregon and Washington territory disturbances living.

THE CUBAN ELECTION.

Cuban Exiles in America May Vote for Representatives.

New York, June 28.—Cubans who live in the United States, and have been contributing toward the expenses of the war, are to have a voice in the direction of affairs of the young republic, whose constitutional assembly is to meet at Camaguay September 2. There will be a general election of members of the assembly before long throughout those parts of Cuba where the insurgents are strong enough to hold one, and it has been decided that representatives may be elected by Cubans in the United States.

Orders will be issued containing all details as to polling the vote, etc. Every Cuban above 16 years old who two months previous to the election has contributed a certain amount to the cause of the patriots will be entitled to vote. As to the nominations, they are not yet made.

The local junta is issuing a fine souvenir coin to commemorate the struggle. It is the same size as the United States dollar, and contains the same amount of silver. This coin will be sent to different bankers in this city who are in sympathy with the cause, and any customer who is willing to accept one for \$1 will get it.

Killed in a Roseland Mine.

Los Angeles, June 28.—Manager Jack Williams, of the Columbia opera company, who is now in this city, received a telegram from Frank Curtiss, a member of the company, now at Roseland, B. C., which states that Curtiss' wife, who also was a member of the company, and known on the stage as Pauline Williams, was killed in a mine shaft at Roseland. The couple were married in San Francisco two weeks ago, and were on their wedding trip. The identity of the girl is not known, even to her husband, who asks Williams for information.

Beginnings of a Revolution.

Madrid, June 28.—Disturbances have taken place at Oviedo, capital of the Spanish province of that name. The gendarmes who were detailed to suppress the disorders fired upon the rioters, killing two workmen and wounding five others. A renewal of the disturbance is feared.

Mitchell Sails for Europe.

Washington, June 28.—Ex-Senator Mitchell has sailed for France and will return with Mrs. Mitchell.

SHERMAN AND THE TRUSTS.

How He Would Restrain the Combinations.

New York, June 29.—Secretary Sherman, who arrived in New York last night, is quoted in an interview in the World as saying:

"The matter of trusts is the most important question of the day. A combination of persons engaged in a common business would seem on its face to be a fair enough matter, but in reality such combinations prevent healthful competition and control the output and prices.

"The present national trust law (the Sherman law) is not strong enough. I framed it myself, and the senate committee on judiciary made changes in it which materially weakened its effect. I prefer to make unlawful all combinations in restraint of trade. They put all industries in control of a few men. They have no right to open competition in all industries and trades. Restraint of trusts can be made effective when we can get the proper kind of law. The supreme court has upheld the present law, but has pointed out its defects. I think these defects can and will be remedied.

"The trust people say the effect of their combinations is to lower prices of products, which they control. I do not believe it. The tendency to control output and put prices up must naturally come with control of any important industry or trade. When a man makes his money on a fair basis of trade, no man envies him or has a right to. When he makes a fortune with the trusts which put out competition or restrain trade, he is denounced, and this has been done by all peoples and at all times. It is unfair competition and unfair combination that have roused this cry against trusts.

"The currency question cannot be decided at this session of congress. Nobody is ready to decide it. The Eastern states are pretty thoroughly in favor of the gold standard. The South seems to be slowly coming around to the same view. But the Western states, which are heavily in debt, want a cheaper currency, and, of course, are advocating silver. Whether it will be settled in time to take it out of the way as an issue for the next presidential campaign I cannot tell. I am not a prophet."

LOSS OF THE TRAVELER.

A Terrible Story of Shipwreck and Suffering.

Philadelphia, June 29.—The details of the recent total loss of the Philadelphia-bound sugar bark Traveler, Captain Christie, at Port Mathurin, Rodriguez island, and the death from Java fever of ten members of her crew, including Captain Christie, have just been received at this port from Mauritius, and bring to light one of the most thrilling cases of shipwreck and suffering in the annals of shipping.

Two of the sailors, driven to desperation by witnessing the sufferings of their shipmates, committed suicide by leaping overboard, preferring death in this way rather than from the ravages of the fever, which they felt sure would overtake them. One by one the men died off until the mate and second mate were the only officers spared, and the former finally succumbed to the dread disease. Captain Christie and seven men had died and their bodies had been cast over the ship's side. For nearly two weeks the vessel drifted to the northward and eastward of Rodriguez island and ran into Port Mathurin. An effort was made to get medical aid from the shore. That night the wind rose, and the following sunrise the vessel drove on the reef and became a total loss. She afterward entirely disappeared.

The Traveler, a well-known Liverpool bark, built of iron in Dunbarton, Scotland, and laden with about 6,500 bags of sugar, valued at \$6,000, left Java for Philadelphia Christmas week, and although she came to grief February 3, nothing was known of it until last month. Captain Christie was well known here, having sailed out of Philadelphia number of times on deep-water voyages. The ship was owned by J. R. Hawes & Co., of Liverpool, was 1,420 tons register, and was built in 1879. The vessel was insured in England, but the cargo was held by American companies.

The Tailors' Troubles.

New York, June 29.—A large number of contractors who entered into settlement with the Brotherhood of Tailors last week, have according to a number of those prominent in the Clothing Contractor's Association, ignored the new agreement, closed their shops and turned their employes adrift. The number of contractors who are said to have thus acted is set down at 400, employing between 1,000 and 1,500 operators.

Leader Schofield characterized the statement as a lie made out of whole cloth.

In the face of this denial, a huge force of the tailors was found congregated at the tailors' headquarters. Many of them said they had been locked out, and made no concealment of the fear entertained by them that they were face to face with another period of idleness.

Fatal Mine Accident in Chile.

Valparaiso, June 29.—Twenty-six miners have been killed by a fall of rock in the Libar mines, in the province of Attakampa.

Socialists Denounce Debs.

Detroit, June 29.—About 200 Detroit socialists met this afternoon and denounced Eugene V. Debs' movement for an independent community in Washington. The scheme was characterized by all the speakers as the old communistic theory, and impossible of achievement.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over \$1,000,000,000, or more than twice the value of the output of the mines.