

NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

Col. C. F. Crocker, vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad, died at his home in San Francisco.

Sheep owners in Eastern Oregon are organizing to protect their flocks from the merciless gun of the cattlemen.

The miners' strike in the Eastern states is assuming a desperate aspect. The miners have appealed to the railwaymen for help.

C. M. Shultz, of Chicago, has bought the Tacoma Ledger and has placed J. M. Bradley in editorial management. The price paid was \$18,000.

There is a great rush from Seattle and the Sound to the gold fields at Clondyke. One miner says that many will go there who will never return.

John Durbin, one of Oregon's oldest pioneers and citizens, died at the home of his grandson, Duncan Ross, near Salem. He was nearly 103 years old.

The pioneer jubilee has been ushered in at Salt Lake, and this week will be witnessed one of the grandest celebrations ever seen in the inter-mountain country.

The Japan official press states that it is probable that the Japanese government will agree to the proposal of Hawaii and submit the dispute between the two countries to arbitration.

The famous Broadmoor Casino, a \$100,000 pleasure resort at Colorado Springs, Colo., was burned to the ground. The entire loss will be double that amount. There was scarcely any insurance.

Two masked men robbed the Sac and Fox postoffice, 50 miles from Guthrie, O. T., and secured a quantity of registered letters, stamps and a small sum of money. They were after \$30,000 being paid the Indians.

W. A. Bellwood, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, has been arrested for obtaining jewelry under false pretense. He pawned the jewelry to get money to bet on horse races, and in this way lost \$13,000.

The Central Labor Union of New York, after a long wrangle, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the appointment of T. V. Fowley as commissioner of immigration is the greatest official insult ever offered by the federal government to organized labor."

Lieutenant Peary, the famous arctic explorer, has left Boston for Greenland on a preliminary voyage. The object of the voyage is to establish a station at a northern point in Greenland which shall be used as a base of supplies for an expedition in search of the North Pole under Lieutenant Peary in 1898.

The National Republican League convention met in Detroit. Delegates were present from nearly all the states.

The departure from Portland of the British ship Glenelvan brings the grain fleet for the present season up to 77 vessels compared with 68 the year before.

Advices from Constantinople indicate that the sultan is obdurate regarding the acceptance of the peace proposals. Edhem Pasha is hastening back to Domokos, and the furloughs of all Turkish officers have been canceled, in readiness for a renewal of hostilities.

Advices from the south of France show that the destruction by the floods there was greater even than earlier reports indicated. The losses are estimated at 200,000,000 francs in the aggregate. Hardly a village has escaped damage, and the number of persons drowned is nearly 300.

E. M. Waite, about 70 years old, who was the oldest printer in Oregon, dropped dead in Salem. The printers were to play the barbers a game of baseball. Waite carried a printer's towel as a banner for the printers in the parade. He fainted from the heat and never regained consciousness.

The parliamentary South African commission, which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid, has agreed upon its report. The report will express an emphatic opinion that whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes' conduct in subsidizing, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the government of the Transvaal.

Henrique Laidley, Portuguese vice-consul at San Francisco, is at Monterey, Cal., at the request of the Portuguese minister at Washington to make a thorough investigation regarding the disturbance over the hauling down of the Portuguese flag from the pole above Manuel Ortiz's grocery store and the burning of the flag. Ortiz's notification to the minister at Washington resulted in the investigation. Laidley declares if the affair is not satisfactorily explained the Portuguese government will demand an apology from the United States.

The ninth session of the trans-Mississippi commercial congress is being held in Salt Lake. Every state and territory west of the Mississippi river will be represented.

A statement prepared at the mint bureau shows the number of silver dollars coined at the United States mints during the fiscal year was 21,203,701, on which the seigniorage, or profit to the government, amounted to \$6,336,104. The profits have been turned into the treasury from time to time, as the coinage progressed.

PASSED WITH A RUSH.

Tariff Bill Went Through the House in Record Breaking Time.

Washington, July 21.—The conference report on the bill was adopted by the house shortly after midnight by a vote of 185 to 118, and at noon today the report will go to the senate for action there. This eclipses all previous records. The result was accomplished after 12 hours of continuous debate. But two speeches were made by the Republicans, one by Dingley, in opening the debate, and by Payne, in closing it.

The sugar schedule was the main point of assault, but the most interesting feature of the debate occurred when Bailey and McMillin, the two rival Democratic leaders, crossed swords on the question of the orthodoxy of the free raw material doctrine, the former opposing and the latter championing it.

The galleries were crowded up to the time the vote was taken, many distinguished people being present. Among them were many senators, many members of the cabinet and a few members of the diplomatic corps. Every Republican in the house who was present voted for the report. The Democrats, with five exceptions, voted against the report. The exceptions were Slayden, Broussard, Myer, Davey and Kleburg.

The Populists and silverites did not vote solidly. Shaforth, Newlands and Hartman did not vote.

The Populists who voted against the report were as follows: Baker, Barlow, Botkin, Fowler, Jett, Lewis, Marshall, Marton, Peters, Simpson, Stroud and Vincent. Four did not vote—Howard, Kelly, Stark and Sutherland. The other Populists were absent.

An analysis of the vote shows that 180 Republicans and five Democrats voted for the report, and 106 Democrats and 12 Populists against it.

Senate Proceedings.

Washington, July 21.—The senate, after assembling, went into executive session for over two hours, and on reopening the doors the conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to. The Harris resolution in regard to the Union Pacific railway was taken up, and Morgan continued his speech on the subject. He hoped the president would defer action in order to enable congress to look into the matter. Thurston gave notice of his intention to discuss the subject in the future. Stewart then took the floor.

He reviewed the history of the construction of the road, contending that it was a patriotic effort, and not a scheme to rob the government. Harris, in refutation of this, called attention to President Cleveland's stricture upon the Union Pacific management in his message of January 17, 1888.

Stewart said he did not wish to exonerate the company from the payment of its just dues to the government, but objected to their being regarded as criminals. He desired to have the whole matter closed. The resolution under consideration would accomplish no purpose.

Thurston spoke in opposition to the resolution. He contended the government had already risked enough money in the investment; that, without extending another favor and without making further expenditure, it should proceed in the ordinary legal methods through the courts to enforce its legal rights, whatever they might be, and to secure repayment of all its dues on whatever property the courts shall find are justly subject thereto. The proposition before the senate, he said, stripped of technicalities, was simply to invest another \$34,000,000 and take the chance of getting it back on the ultimate sale of the road.

At 5 o'clock an executive session was held, and then adjournment was had.

Placing the Navy on a War Footing.

New York, July 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: With a view to making available for immediate service as many of the ships of the navy as possible, Secretary Long is considering the advisability of placing the monitor Miantonomah in the reserve.

The Miantonomah was laid up in ordinary at League island in 1895 and since that time but little attention has been paid to the ship except to make repairs from time to time. Secretary Long now intends to have the vessel put in thorough condition so that she can be ordered into reserve with this Columbia and Minneapolis. This means that a "short crew" with a full supply of stores and coal will be kept on board and that she can be made ready for sea service within five days if the necessity arises.

While department officials declare there is no significance in this move, the attitude of Japan with respect to Hawaii and Cuban troubles are sufficient to make the administration desire to be in good shape to meet any emergency that may arise.

Killed the Horse.

Roseburg, Or., July 21.—Near Fairview, Coos county, yesterday, while George Martin and a companion were leading two horses, Martin was attacked by his horse and badly wounded. The horse seized him, threw him to the ground and was tearing the flesh from his body in a horrible manner when his companion secured a club and killed the horse. Martin's shoulder-blade is broken. It is thought that he will recover.

Union-Made Shoes Must Be Worn.

Chicago, July 21.—Every man who marches in the big Labor-day parade must wear union made shoes, with the union label on the sole. A committee has been appointed to inspect every shoe in the line of march, and any man found guilty of wearing nonunion shoes will be dealt with accordingly. The action to this effect was taken at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the suggestion of William Jones, of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union of America.

OFF FOR THE CLONDYKE

The Rush for the New Eldorado Begun in Earnest.

ONE HUNDRED SAIL ON THE AL-KI

The Excitement Intense on the Sound and in Juneau—Large Numbers of New Yorkers Interested.

Seattle, July 20.—One hundred men took passage today on the steamer Al-Ki, most of them starting on what is called the overland trip to the Clondyke. From Juneau they will go 100 miles further by water, to Dyea, thence over the mountain passes, down Lakes Linderman and Bennett to the Yukon river and down that river to the new discoveries.

Among the crowd were many men well known in Seattle; men who have been long identified with its growth and development. The Al-Ki was billed to sail at 9 o'clock this morning. At 6, crowds began to gather on the deck. At 9, it was announced she would not sail till 1 o'clock. The crowd kept growing larger. At 1 o'clock it was said she would not get away till 5, and at that hour she threw off her lines and pulled into the bay, thousands of people that lined the water front sending her Godspeed with cheers and shouts.

Every inch of her passenger and cargo space was taken.

The steamer Portland, whose arrival Saturday morning, with her load of treasure caused tremendous excitement here, is due to sail for St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon, next Tuesday, but it is likely that she will not get away for a day or two later. This boat will not carry a pound of provisions except for the North American Trading & Transportation Company, which operates it. But its passenger accommodations are all engaged. At St. Michaels, the passengers and freight will be transferred to a Yukon steamer.

Captain Carroll, of the excursion steamer Queen, which arrived tonight, denies the reports sent out that there will not be an able-bodied man left in Juneau on account of the exodus to the Clondyke. Juneau merchants are very short of goods—having outfitted prospectors and miners until their stocks have run extremely low. It is undeniably true that many men from Alaska towns have gone to the placer diggings inadequately supplied with food or money, and that much suffering will result. The miners have posted notices along the various trails and routes to the gold fields that men without provisions would receive scant welcome.

Port Townsend, July 20.—The steamer Al-Ki will sail for Alaska at midnight will all the passenger and freight accommodations filled. She carried 40 horses and 1,000 sheep for Dyea, where they will be landed and driven across the summit to the Yukon valley. Stockmen say the sheep are the finest band ever collected in Eastern Washington. Any kind of fresh meat on the Yukon sells at 50 cents per pound.

The Al-Ki carries 35 first and 65 second-class passengers, nearly all for the Clondyke.

New Yorkers Interested.

New York, July 20.—This city has been touched with the gold fever. The past 24 hours has seen come to the front at least 2,000 Argonauts, who will be on the way to the Clondyke region just as soon as arrangements can be made for transportation. This city furnished more '49ers than any state in the Union. It would not be strange at all if this city should within the next six months, assuming there is a corroboration of the favorable reports, be more largely represented on the boats slowly stemming the currents of the Yukon than the entire Pacific coast.

Some notion of how the craze is spreading may be had from the fact that within 48 hours an advertisement calling for those who desired to join an expedition to Alaska and who had from \$500 to \$2,000 to invest was answered by more than 1,200 applicants. In this particular case there was some misunderstanding, inasmuch as the company publishing the call, is, in the main, a trading company, while the applicants were eager to go as prospectors, or to ally themselves with what ever might be "grub-stake" concerns. However, 32 men have enlisted in its service, and will start for the Clondyke region within three weeks. They will go as employees of the company, essentially, but in the event of their striking a paying claim or becoming interested in one, the company will aid them by advancing money sufficient to develop promising strikes.

Alaska Gold at the Mint.

Washington, July 20.—Mr. Preston, director of the mint, received a telegram from the superintendent of the San Francisco mint stating that \$500,000 in gold had arrived at that point from Alaska, and that an equal amount was expected to arrive next week.

Fair-haired people are becoming less numerous than formerly.

Life for a Life.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—The Choctaw-Chickasaw union party proposes to treat with the Dawes commission, provided the United States will buy all of the Choctaw and Chickasaw land outright. They will form a colony, go into Mexico, buy a lot of land from Mexico and have their own laws. They say that a white man shall not move among them. The full-bloods are very favorably impressed with the move, but none but the ignorant Choctaws will go into such a scheme.

THE PLOTS THICKEN.

Some Serious Questions Confront the Nations of the Earth.

London, July 21.—In the house of commons today, in the course of a debate on the foreign office vote, Sir Charles Dilke, radical, said:

"The gravest foreign question at the present moment grows out of our relations with the United States, and if the matter is not dwelt upon, it is because the government is conscious that in these difficult matters it cannot count on the support of the entire house."

Serious Complications Possible.

New York, July 21.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The possibility of serious international complications between the United States and Great Britain as the result of the recent gold discoveries in Alaska has become apparent to the state department. Senator Davis, of the senate foreign relations committee, has been requested to secure the immediate ratification of a treaty for determining the boundary line between Canada and Alaska in order to lessen the probable difficulty.

Chairman Davis has announced his intention of calling this treaty up for action at the next executive session of the senate. There is said to be no objection, and prompt ratification is expected.

A NOTED CHARACTER DEAD.

Amelia Kohler, Who Inspired "The Last Rose of Summer."

New York, July 21.—Mrs. Amelia Kohler died today at Mount Vernon. Had it not been for Mrs. Kohler, Tom Moore might never have written "The Last Rose of Summer." The poem was of her suggestion, and the first line was from her lips. She was early in the century a close friend of Moore's sister, and kept a private school in London. While walking in the garden of the school one day, Mrs. Kohler, so the story goes, plucked a rose, remarking: "'Tis the last rose of summer; why not write about it, Dr. Moore?"

The incident suggested the thoughts that were afterward so beautifully woven into verse, and the poem was dedicated by the poet to "Amelia," which is Mrs. Kohler's name.

Mrs. Kohler was 92 years old when she died, and for 20 years had lived with her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Saunders, at Mount Vernon. Her maiden name was Amelia Offergeld, and her father was an officer under General Blucher. The family home was at Aix la Chappelle. Mrs. Kohler often spoke of having seen Napoleon in her girlhood.

New Era in Rapid Transit.

New York, July 21.—The Journal and Advertiser says: Projected changes in the motive power of the three elevated railway lines of Greater New York and the New York, New Haven & Hartford steam surface roads have been announced. In the case of the New Haven road the alterations have begun and the elevated roads await only the consummation of incidental plans to embark in changes of kindred type, which portend, among other things a revolution of the rapid transit system of New York.

Good Demand for Warships.

New York, July 21.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the United States and Japan have communicated with the government of Brazil with the idea of the possible purchase of warships now building for Brazil in England and Germany.

Owing to Brazil's financial plight at this time it was recently decided to sell before completion, if possible, all the war vessels being built for Brazil in the two countries named. These are principally small boats.

Blood Wanted.

Rome, July 21.—The Popolo Romano announces that the Count of Turin has been challenged by Prince Henry of Orleans to a duel for the calumnies and insulting remarks he is alleged to have uttered at the expense of the Italian officers recently released from captivity in Abyssinia. Prince Henry had declined to fight with the Italian lieutenant who had been designated by the drawing of lots to challenge him.

A Battle Royal, Perhaps.

London, July 21.—The Telegraph's Vienna correspondent learns that the British government has demanded the immediate coercion of Turkey. Russia, on the other hand, has declared that the moment for coercion has not arrived, and that the situation must not be complicated. Germany, the correspondent states, has concurred in this view.

Prince Henri Makes a Distinction.

London, July 20.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says: Prince Henri of Orleans declines to fight a duel with Lieutenant Pinin, one of the Italian officers recently released from captivity in Abyssinia, who was designated by the drawing of lots among his comrades to challenge the prince. Prince Henri, however, is willing to accept a challenge from an Italian officer of a rank corresponding to his own.

The French admirers of Balzac have determined to erect in his honor a splendid monument in the city of Tours, the place of his birth.

Life for a Life.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—A special to the Constitution from Columbus, Ga., says: Dr. W. L. Ryder, who, on Easter Sunday a year ago, shot to death the young woman who had rejected him, was tonight taken out of jail, and is probably lynched. Only the news of the bare fact that he was forcibly seized and taken from the sheriff's custody at 8:30 tonight can be learned in Columbus as late as a late hour. A special train came in about 9 o'clock with the news that Ryder had been put to death.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

Exports of Merchandise Last Year Larger Than Ever.

IS OVER ONE BILLION DOLLARS

The Excess Over Imports Was the Greatest in the History of the Country.

Washington, July 19.—The annual statement of imports and exports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, makes the remarkable showing that never before in the history of the country have the exports of merchandise, which includes practically all the exports except gold and silver, reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, nor has the excess of exports over imports ever been so large. The only time these figures were approached was in 1892, when the United States was making heavy shipments of grain to Europe, to feed the people suffering from deficient harvests. The statement of 1897, with comparisons, is as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise, \$1,032,998,770, an increase over 1896 of about \$170,000,000.

Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, \$1,051,897,091, as compared with \$882,006,938 for 1896.

The total imports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$764,373,905, of which \$381,932,605 was free of duty. The total imports were about \$15,350,000 less than last year, and the excess of exports over imports for the year was \$287,613,186.

This is an excess of about \$185,000,000 over last year, and an excess of about \$23,000,000 over any previous year.

The exports of gold, including ores, for the fiscal year 1897 amounted to \$40,359,780, as compared with \$112,409,447 for 1896.

The imports of gold amounted to \$85,013,575, an increase of about \$51,500,000 over 1896.

The exports of silver during 1897 amounted to \$61,946,638, and the imports \$20,533,227.

The excess of gold imports over exports therefore was \$44,653,795, and the excess of silver exports over imports, \$31,413,411. Never before has the silver movement, both export and import, reached so high a figure.

WOMEN AT THE ROCK PILE.

Female Prisoners in Kansas City Will Not Be Put to Work.

Kansas City, July 19.—Women prisoners are not to be put to work on the rock pile with men in Kansas City, Kan. The board of police commissioners, who decided last week that this should be done, have found public sentiment too strongly opposed to their plan. In deference to the first outburst of popular opposition, the police commissioners proposed to rescind that part of the order compelling the women to wear men's overalls, but this failed totally to stop the flood of protest, and the order is wholly rescinded.

The agitation here has developed the fact that the same rule is enforced by the police of Leavenworth, Kan. Leavenworth's women prisoners are made to break rock, and to wear overalls. They are worked separate from the men, and break rocks with small hammers, under a shed in the jail yard. The Leavenworth officers declare that their women prisoners, as a rule, do not object to the work.

A PROPOSED AERIAL VOYAGE.

From the Summit of Pike's Peak to Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, July 19.—The announcement was made today that W. D. Felts will make an aerial excursion from the summit of Pike's peak to Colorado Springs, a distance of 10 miles, in an air line, and drop 8,000 feet. In making the flight, Felts will use a series of rigid aeroplanes, modeled after the wings of a condor. The body of the voyager will hang suspended from an easy harness. In order to steer the apparatus, Felts has provided a movable vane, which will be operated at the will of the navigator. Felts announced today that he would first alight on Cameron's cone, a distance of five miles, and a drop of 4,000 feet. From this he said he would make a descent of 4,000 feet more to Colorado Springs, where he would alight.

A Scorcher Caused Her Death.

Chicago, July 19.—A scorching is responsible for the death of Mrs. M. A. Morton, who was yesterday killed in a runaway accident. The scorching, with elevated back and lowered head, while bowling along at a rapid rate, collided with the horse driven by Mrs. Morton. The frightened animal became uncontrollable, and dashed down the street, colliding with a lamp-post and throwing the unfortunate woman from the vehicle. She was instantly killed. She had been an invalid for years. The scorching was thrown from his wheel, but remounted and rode away before he could be apprehended. The horse was badly injured and died in a few minutes.

Miners' Day in Wallace.

Wallace, Idaho, July 19.—The single-handed drilling contest resulted in a victory for C. A. Patterson, of Murray, he drilling 17 3/8 inches. There was voting for the most popular young woman on Miners' Union Memorial day, at 25 cents a vote, and 6,000 votes were cast. Miss Jennie Graham, of Burke, won the prize, a gold watch, with 1,645 votes.

The new Yerkes telescope brings the moon within about 200 miles.

THE CONFEREES AGREE.

All the Tariff Differences Have at Last Been Settled.

Washington, July 20.—When the Republican conferees on the tariff adjourned at 6 P. M. today, the announcement was made on behalf of each house, that they had agreed on all the items of the bill, and that the result of the partisan conference would be submitted to the Democratic members of the conference at a full meeting to be held next day.

This announcement had been made informally to the Democratic members of the conference at noon, and had formed the subject of general speculation about the senate during the afternoon. It appeared, after the informal statement was made, that there was still much to be done in the way of putting the bill in shape, and the conferees spent six hours in close application to the work in hand. They were, for the most part, merely running over the bill, but there were still rates to be agreed upon which had been passed over until the sugar schedule should be finally disposed of. The revision was not even completed during the afternoon session, and some of the members returned to renew the work tonight.

The members of the conference still preserve the strictest silence in regard to the conditions made, giving out no official confirmation as to the changes made in the bill. It is learned, however, from an entirely reliable source, that a very large majority of the senate amendments were accepted. This was rendered necessary by several circumstances. A number of amendments made by the senate were verbal, others were trivial, and still others were made necessary to secure harmony of construction, and would have been made by the house if that body had had the bill under consideration for so long a time as the senate.

All such changes as these are accepted without question by the house conferees. They also accepted in most cases all these alterations made by the senate in order to secure the passage of the bill in that body. Senator Jones of Nevada, holding, as he did, the practical balance of power, both in the senate and in the conference, was enabled to secure many concessions for Western interests in the senate, and these he held for without exception in the conference. He even succeeded in securing a degree of protection for best-sugar greater than was given either in the senate or house bill.

The bill, as agreed upon, will, when made public, present an entirely new sugar schedule, at least, in the main item of the duty on raw and refined sugar, the fourth presented since the bill emerged from the recesses of the ways and means committee.

IN EVENT OF TROUBLE.

The Navy Department Will Not Be Caught Napping.

San Francisco, July 20.—The Bulletin says this evening that it has received information that the navy department has determined not to be caught napping in the event of trouble with Japan over the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. All orders of the department, which would have resulted in moving ships of the Pacific and Asiatic squadrons from headquarters to distant points, have been temporarily suspended. While the authorities at Washington deny that there is any effort to keep all available vessels at ports where orders can reach them at short notice, naval officers admit that such a scheme is being carried out, and that orders have been issued to the Asiatic squadron requiring the fleet to make no move and hold itself in readiness to return to the coast or proceed to Hawaii on short notice.

The report that the coast defense monitors Monadnock and Monterey will be sent to Honolulu is denied, and the statement is made that they will be held on the coast.

Inquiries have been received at Mare island from headquarters as to the condition of the Baltimore, now under repairs there, with a view of putting her in commission in case of emergency, although under ordinary conditions she would not be ready for service until September, or even later.

THE TORPEDO BOATS.

Next Naval Appropriation Bill Will Favor the Coast.

Washington, July 20.—It is safe to say that the next naval appropriation bill will contain a provision for letting the contract for building some of the torpedo-boats on the Pacific coast. The bill passed previous to the last contained a provision which allowed the Pacific coast 5 per cent more than shipyards on the Atlantic coast. This difference gave the Pacific bidders an opportunity to compete. The clause was omitted from the current bill by mistake, or through design on the part of those who had the measure in charge. By a singular coincidence, the men who had the bill in charge during the last session come from states which are largely interested in shipbuilding on the Atlantic coast. The bill was passed during the closing days of congress and rushed through hurriedly, as must be expected in the short sessions of congress every two years. The Pacific coast interests will be looked after next time.

Drowned in the Breakers.

Astoria, Or., July 20.—Two Finn fishermen were drowned in the breakers Wednesday, at the mouth of the river. Their names are not known, the fact of their drowning having just been learned. They belonged to the new fishermen's cannery.

Simla, India, July 20.—There has been a satisfactory rainfall throughout the northwest province, and the authorities intend to reduce considerably the extent of the relief work.