THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

VOL. 3. HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896. NO. 1.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Events of the Day in a Condensed Form.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Items of Importance From Domestic and Foreign Sources—Cream of the Dispatches.

Two young men, named Montgomery and Fox, rivals in a love affair, fought a duel with revolvers on Birch creek, Alaska. Fox received two wounds, neither of them fatal.

Complete arrangements have been made by the Princeton Athletic Association to send a team to represent America in the Olympian games, to be held in Athens, Greece, April 6 to 11.

A Cairo dispatch says the Egyptian troops have started for Wady Halfa, where the entire Soudan expeditionary force is expected to assemble April 1, when the advance on Dongola will be commenced.

Kid Thompson, convicted of participancy in the Roscoe train robbery, was sentenced by Judge Smith, in the Los Angeles superior court, to be hanged at Folsom on May 22, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

The case of the United States vs. the state of Texas, involving the ownership of Greer county, has been decided in favor of the United States. Justice Harlan handed down the opinion. The case involves 1,500,000 acres.

The New York Herald corrrespondent in Rio Janerio says that the Brazilian government will present to congress an agreement with France upon the question of the contested territory in Amapa, on the border of French Guiana.

A powder mill which gives employment to seventy-five men at Rifton, Ulster county, N. Y., blew up. The mangled bodies of five men have been found in the ruins. The same mill [illegible] ago, killing [illegible] men.

Mayor Broatch, of Omaha, Neb., has sent out letters to 500 mayors of cities in the trans-Mississippi valley, asking them to present the matter to the councils of their respective municipalities, and urging the adoption of resolutions favoring the exposition that is to be held in Omaha during the summer and fall of 1898.

In Chicago, J. J. Colvin, a prominent manufacturer of galvanized iron cornice, was superintending the work of the new station on the Lake-street elevated road, when the temporary scaffold on which he stood was struck by a train, and he was hurled into the street, being almost instantly killed.

Dr. Brown, of San Francisco, has been acquitted on the charges of immorality and censured for unministerial conduct. He considers himself vindicated of all the charges preferred against him. The Congregational council has been in session for the past three weeks trying the charges against Dr. Brown.

Fire in Clinton, Wis., inflicted a loss of from $75,000 to $100,000. The large stock of general merchandise of Crosier Brothers is a total loss; also the Y. M. C. A. fixtures, and the buildings and stocks of several other firms. The fire is the second one which has occurred recently, and is believed to have been incendiary in its origin.

The Kentucky legislature has adjourned, after a sixty-day session. The legislature failed to accomplish the two important acts it had before it—the election of a United States senator and the enactment of legislation to save the state's financial reputation. Governor Bradley has refused to order a special session, and the state is in a bad way.

The United States supreme court has reversed the decision of Judge Maxey, of the Texas federal court, in the case of Consul Ornales, of Mexico, asking for the extradition of certain men claimed to have been engaged in the Garza insurrection of 1891 and 1892. The decision has the effect of holding them subject to extradition. Chief Justice Fuller read the opinion.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is preparing his report in favor of an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. At its last meeting the committee on privileges and elections, by a vote of five to four, ordered a joint resolution looking to a change in this particular to be reported to the senate. It is Mr. Mitchell's intention to press the resolution for consideration.

A sensation has been caused by th announcement made by M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, in a French cabinet meeting, that he had asked the British ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin, for information regarding the proposed advance of British-Egyptian troops up the Nile, and had pointed out to him the serious consequences of such an advance. This warning note may be a preliminary to a more decided step.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., non-union molders who had taken the places of striking union men at the foundry of Clarage & Son, attacked two union molders from an adjacent foundry, and were attacked by a big crowd of union molders who were lying in wait for them. The non-union men were armed with iron bars, and in the fight that followed one of the union men had his head cut open and two others received broken noses. The trouble resulted from an assault on a non-union molder on Saturday night by striking molders. The non-union men were finally vanquished.

The race for the Hiroshi cup in Nice, a total distance of thirty miles, Satanita won, Ailsa second, Britannia third.

The schooner Noyo, from San Francisco for Fort Bragg, collided off Point Arena with the steamer Pasadena. The Noyo was damaged.

The German reichstag committee has concluded the first reading of the sugar bill, and fixed the import duty at 40 marks per 100 kilos.

Ex-Chief of Police Thomas M. Speers died in Kansas City of heart disease, aged 59. He was chief of police in Kansas City for thirty-two years.

The miners employed at the Winthrop mine, in Ishpeming, Mich., quit work, because the management wanted them to work ten-hour shifts, instead of eight.

The Prince of Monaco has renewed his concession to the Monte Carlo Casino for fifty years, on condition that his annuity be increased from $300,000 to $400,000.

In San Francisco, C. F. Mars, a lathing contractor, was assaulted and beaten by strikers, who claimed Mars was working for less than union rates. He died from the effects of the injuries.

William Q. Judge, of the Theosophist Society, died in New York, after an illness of two years. He has been since the death of Mme. Blavatsky, the most prominent Theosophist in this country.

A Washington dispatch says the order soon to be issued drawing into the civil service a large number of officers of the government who are now excepted is still under deliberation by the president.

The strike of the special order, or custom tailors, is already practically broken. About forty of the shops closed have opened, the contractors having signed the contract drawn up by the men. The strike begun with a reported number of 2,000.

The big suit of Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, against the Grand Trunk railway, which has been pending since 1892, was dismissed by stipulation. Swift & Co. sued for $800,000 on account of alleged excessive charges for freight on shipments east from 1887 to 1889.

The scheme of adding the latest weather forecasts to the regular postmarks on letters will be commenced by the postoffice department July 1. Applications for this service from over forty postoffices have been filed, and it will be introduced in Chicago and other large cities.

News has reached New York from Luayra, Venezuela, of the bursting of the magazine of the Venezuela warship Mariscale Ayacuche. Eight men were killed in the explosion. The remainder of the crew were rescued by fishermen. The warship was burned to the water's edge.

A dispatch to the London Globe from Cairo says the Kalifa has proclaimed a Jehad (holy war) against Egypt, and called on all dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll under his banner. It is said Osman Digna is to leave Cassala and join the dervishes now mustering at Dongola.

In Chicago the cupola in the shed of the iron foundry on Ashland avenue fell from its supports. Molten metal was hurled in every direction. Michael Donovitch and Peter Rovitch were fatally burned, and Edward Davis, Miles Conway and Alexander Cameron were seriously injured.

That trade between the United States and Asia is increasing is indicated by the heavy trans-Pacific mails now arriving and departing. The steamship Victoria that sailed from Tacoma, carried the largest mail ever taken out by a Northern Pacific liner. There were 45 sacks of papers, amounting to 2,650 pounds, and 6,500 letters.

In Cleveland, O., the fishing tugs Jessie Enas and Helene went out on the lake, and after gathering the nets, set out the night before, started back. When outside the breakwater, a blizzard struck them and they were soon hemmed in by dense stacks of floating ice. The powerful harbor tug Bacon forced her way to the rescue, and, after a hard battle, brought the Helene in. The Bacon put back to rescue the Jessie Enas, but the effort was finaly abandoned.

The British ship Auldgirth, which arrived in Cork recently with a cargo of wheat from Portland, Or., reports having passed in latitude 56:32 south, longitude 71:31 west, two large icebergs, about five miles long and about 500 feet high. On the following day, in 56:27 south and 68:06 west, she passed eight icebergs from one to twelve miles long, and from 100 to 700 feet high. There were light northeast winds at the time, and fine weather. The icebergs were right in the track of ships.

Edison has succeeded, with the aid of the Roentgen ray, in penetrating the human body with the naked eye, the successful experiment having been made at last. He looked into the lungs and heart, and examined the arteries, muscles and blood vessels of one of his assistants. With the powerful cathode light placed behind the subject he looked through a screen of prepared chemicals, and is said to have plainly seen the workings of the various organs of the body.

A boy named Swineheart, 13 years old, was arrested in Burlington, Ia., as the leader of a gang of youthful ruffians who attempted to burn alive a small boy against whom they had a grudge. They persuaded the little fellow to enter the cellar of an empty house and then tied him securely to a post. After torturing him with tales of death in various forms, they set fire to the building and ran away. Parties passing saw the fire, broke in and extinguished it and rescued the almost unconscious child, tied in the cellar.

GROWING NORTHWEST

Progress and Doings in the Pacific States.

CONDENSED BUDGET OF NEWS

From All the Cities and Towns of the Pacific States and Territories—Washington.

The grip is prevalent in Rosalia and vicinity.

Governor McGraw was a visitor at the normal school at Cheney last week.

About 100 sacks of potatoes were shipped from Cowlitz county last week, about 500 sacks going from Lewis river and 500 from Kelso.

Very few criminal cases will be tried at the present term of the superior court of Lincoln county, most of them having been continued till the next regular term.

The union revival services at Spokane have closed. Eleven hundred and sixty-six cards were handed in with the names of those who are anxious for their souls' welfare.

Judge C. M. Kincaid, of Colfax, says that the cold weather did not hurt the squirrels in the least; that they are as fat and numerous as if they had been stall-fed all winter.

After paying all the expenses incident to purchasing the army post, the Spokane committee had left 7 per cent of the cash subscribed to return to those who donated it.

Some of the Indians on the Colville reservation have been angered by amateur prospectors staking off as claims the well-cultivated garden patches of the members of the tribe on the reservation.

The tails of 1,600 squirrels were laid on the commissioners' table in Spokane one day last week. They were taken up in the regular order of business, and the bounty of one cent apiece paid.

Formal notice has been received at Walla Walla from the interior department that the land for the site of the United States penitentiary has met with approval, and that the purchase price will soon be forwarded.

Two renegade Indians, known as "Billy" and "Dick," brothers, were arrested in Walla Walla on a charge of attempted arson, in having set fire to the large barn belonging to "Boston Charley," who lives near Walla Walla.

The town of Marcus is booming, a barber shop, saloon and restaurant being among the new enterprises, while East Marcus is forging ahead with a new blacksmith shop and saloon, with several other new business ventures in sight.

King county's delinquent personal tax is now $21,849.46, and there is no immediate prospect that it will be paid. The collectors recently sent out by County Treasurer Maple gathered in about $6,000, and about an equal sum was secured by letters sent from the office.

Mrs. Posey, a Leavenworth barber's wife, successfully performed a very difficult opeartion on a chicken last week. The chicken had swallowed a toadstool, and it was noticed that in a day or two its crop blackened and the fowl seemed sick. Mrs. Posey opened the crop, cleaned it out and sewed it up again. The chicken is now in better shape than ever, and is taking the cure for the toadstool habit.

C. S. Moore, sentenced to Walla Walla from King county for burglary, has been pardoned by Governor McGraw. Moore escaped a few years ago and went to British Columbia. He returned of his own accord on condition that he would be released at the end of his term, as originally fixed. His time had really expired and the pardon was only the carrying out of the agreement made at the time of his voluntary return.

A Mr. Crilly, of Blaine, has been making experiments with fir bark, with a view to utilizing it in the manufacture of useful and ornamental articles. He has a polished block of this material covered with a coat of varnish, which, for richness of color and beautiful markings, is truly admirable. For clock cases, glove, handkerchief and collar boxes, etc., this material would work up well, and would be a novelty which would secure a ready sale in the notion stores of the East.

Colonel McIntyre, an irrigation and civil engineer of Seattle, is the inventor of a new system of wagon roads, which he thinks will revolutionize country travel. He calls it the "steel wagon road." He got his idea from observing that the drivers of every vehicle seek the street car tracks in preference to the best gravel or paved street. Mr. McIntyre estiamtes that the cost of single-track rural steel roads will not exceed $1,000 to $2,000 per mile, while the cost of macadamized wagon roads average over $6,000 per mile.

Oregon.

Clatsop county is about to call in its warrants up to July 1, 1894.

Trout are taking the fly in the north fork of the lower Coos river.

A farmer of Lake county says that he expects to shear 80,000 sheep this season.

At the last term of court in Baker county no cirminals were sent to the penitentiary.

The firm of Shea & Co. has purchased grounds near Albany and will start a creamery.

Captain Waud has informed The Dalles Chronicle that the dredger will open a channel entirely through the locks within two weeks, so that boats may pass.

S. Merton, of St. Paul, Marion county, has contracted 10,000 pounds of hops at 8 cents per pound, for five years.

An ordinance forbidding women in saloons and providing punishment for its infraction has gone into effect at Astoria.

It is proposed in Pendleton to organize an "artesian water" club, to raise funds to bore for artesian water in that vicinity.

Harney county sheepmen will drive a great many bands of their sheep to the railroad before shearing, and thus save freight money on the wool.

The steamer T. M. Richardson has taken the place of the steamer Volanta, destroyed by fire last week, and is carrying passengers, mail, etc., between Newport and Yaquina City.

The Oregon Central & Eastern is making arrangements to run a mixed train from Yaquina to Detroit, in one day, and back the next, one of the trains now on being dispensed with.

A lot of salt marsh lands in Warner valley, Lake county, was sold recently, under the saline act, and purchased by a man who will erect a refinery and manufacture salt of a first-class quality.

Several counterfeit $5 pieces that have been in circulation in Baker City have been turned over to the deputy United States marshal by the business men who took them in the course of trade.

Pendleton bicyclists have started a good-roads campaign, their first object of attack being the highway to the Uamtilla agency, which it is desired to put into a permanently good condition.

Hops are very slow in Washington county. There are several lots scattered through the county whose owners are holding for a higher price. Two cents were advanced on two carloads recently sold.

The sawmill of the Oregon Lumber Company at Baker City has resumed operations. A large supply of logs is on hand, and there will be nothing to prevent a continuous operation of the mill for many months.

About $11,000 has been paid into the county treasury, at Grant's Pass, as taxes thus far. The total amount to be collected from taxayers of Josephine county for all purposes is $42,000. Of this the O. & C. railroad is down for $7,601.18.

Gilliam county farmers do not believe fall grain was injured by the late freeze. The ground was covered with snow, which protected the grain from the cold. Everything indicates that that county will produce an immense yield of wheat this season.

One hundred and eighty-seven of the 1,700 taxpayers in Benton county have so far paid their taxes for 1895. It is asserted by officials that penalty is to be added after April 1, and that after that date county warrants will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

The Astoria & Goble Railroad Company put twelve men to work grading through the marshes below Bureau's mill, near Clatskanie, recently. This is an experiment which the company is trying, in order to know if the road can be put across the flat at that place.

Some years ago Mr. John Reece, now of East Marshfield, lost his wife, leaving behind a little girl which the father was illy prepared to care for. As he determined to leave the country, after due delibeation the child was given to a well-to-do couple who were childless. A short time ago the foster mother died, leaving the daughter $70,000, and now the death of the husband is reported, and the young girl is heir to an estate estimated at over $1,000,000.

Idaho.

The powder house of the Saudres' mine, near Burke, was blown up last week, and not a vestige of it remains. All the windows on one side of the concentrator were shattered, but fortunately no one was injured.

Charles Wells, living across the river from Fort Sherman, has instituted suit for damages against Colonel Hall, the commander, and Lieutenant Brown, the quartermaster. In harvesting ice for the post the military teams cross a narrow neck of Wells' land, and he wants $500 from the government for the passage of the teams.

The work of constructing the irrigating ditches on the flats across the Snake river from Lewiston is the most important factor in the develoment of this city and immediate section, says the Lewiston Tribune. All of the preliminaries have been arranged and the contract let. The Western Lumber Company, of Portland, with whom negotiations have been carried on for several weeks, has been given the contract for the lumber (Oregon yellow fir) to be used in the flumes. About 1,500,000 feet will be used, and more than 100 cars will be required for its shipment. A special boat will bring it up from Riparia and unload at the mouth of Asotin creek.

Montana.

President Hill of the Great Northern railway, has purchased 300 acres of land on the west side of Great Falls. This will no doubt be made the terminal grounds of this company.

It is said that the Union Lumber Company, which is the trust combination controlling the output of Flathead county, has been awarded the contarct for furnishing the lumber for the Blackfoot agency at a price of $19 per 1,000. feet.

Should the long-contemplated railroad be built into the old deserted mining camp of Castle, there will be a genuine revival of mining interests at that point. The hills surrounding the old town are full of rich quartz veins and it requires a railroad to make the ores available.

MUST MAKE ANSWER

Self-Incrimination No Reason for Refusal.

DECISION OF THE UPPER COURT

Rights of Courts to Compel an Answer to Questions in Interstate Commerce Matters Sustained.

Washington, March 25.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States today in the case of Theodore F. Brown, involving the right of the court to compel an answer by a witness to questions in interstate commerce matters, notwithstanding that he may plead self-incrimination as a result of the answer. The decision was opposed to Brown's contention, that he was protected by the constitution from this requirement, and the decision of the court below was affirmed.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Brown. Justices Field, Shiras, Gray and White dissented, holding the constitutional provision was sufficient to relieve Brown from all requirements to answer.

This was advanced on the docket of the supreme court on motion of the attorney-general made at the instance of the interstate commerce commission. It was considered a test case, and the claim was set forth in a letter written for the commission that a large number of similar cases must wait upon its final decision by the court. The case came to the supreme court on an appeal taken by Brown from the decision of the circuit court for the western district of Pennsylvania in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus, and arose from a proceeding by the interstate commerce commission against the Allegheny Valley Railway Company, of which Brown is an officer He was a witness before the grand jury for the commission in this case and refused to answer certain questions propounded to him, on the ground that in so doing he might incriminate himself. He was then proceeded against for contempt of court, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment. Brown pleaded his constitutional right of silence, but the staute of February 11, 1893, requiring answers in such questions, was invoked against him and held to be valid by the circuit court.

In announcing his opinion, Justice Brown said the question involved was as to whether the law of 1893, specifically relieving witnesses in interstate commerce cases from prosecution, when they reveal facts which might incriminate themselevs, operates to take from witnesses in such cases the privilege of silence as guaranteed by the constitution, and the conclusion was that it did. He said this act was in the nature of a general amnesty in such cases, and had been so regarded and upheld in half a dozen decisions in the state courts.

HORRIBLE STORY AGAIN TOLD

An Armenian Refugee Tells of the Massacre in Marsovan.

New York, March 25.—Mharim Dalmajian, an Armenian refugee who recently escaped from Turkey and has just arrived here, said last night:

"The massacre in Marsovan occurred November last. The first thing done on the morning of the massacre was to put a guard of Turkish soldiers around the American college. This was to protect the college from attack. Two or three houses in the town in which the naturalized American citizens lived were also guarded. The Turkish soldiers began by killing in cold blood all the Armenians whom they found in the market. They did this partly with guns, partly with bayonets and partly with hatchets.

"The[illegible] killed all the Armenians whom they found in the streets. They did not, however, enter any Armenian houses, except four, where several women were assaulted and killed.

"Meanwhile each of the five mosques in the town had a Turk crying out every few minutes that the Armenians were sacking the mosques and killing the Turks. This added greatly to the public excitement and added the Turkish populace to the soldiery.

"Over 1,000 persons were killed in all the massacres in Marsovan. It was freely acknowledged by the soldiers that the Armenians were killed by direct orders from Constantinople. There are altogether 500,000 Armenians under Turkish dominion and if they remain under that rule for ten years longer they will be exterminated or converted to Mohammedanism.

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 Armenians have been massacred up to the present time. The governor of the district is now busy arresting all the young Armenian men whom the soldiers or police find in the streets. The result of this massacre is that all the young men are keeping in the houses and sending out the old men to buy food."

The Distribution of Seed.

Washington, March 23.—The secretary of agriculture, in accordance with the mandate of congress, has prepared a circular letter to be sent immediately to all known reputable growers and dealers in seed throughout the United States asking them to furnish at reasonable prices to the department 10,000,000 packets of garden, field and flower seeds, beginning with asparagus and ending with wheat. The number of packets will give to each member and delegate in the house, and to each senator, 15,000 packets for distribution among his constituents, after deducting one-thrid of the whole amount in accordance with law for distribution by the secretary of agriculture. All seed must be delivered on or before thirty days from the 17th of March.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Condensed Record of the Doings of the Nation's Lawmakers—Senate.

Washington, March 21.—Cuba had the entire attention of the senate today, speeches being made by Gray, Chilton and Caffery, the debate being enlivened by many spirited incidents. Gray's plea for Cuba brought on a running cross-fire of comment and inquiry from Hale. The Delaware senator caused much amusement by referring to Hale as the senator from Spain. A fresh, vigorous contribution to the debate came from Chilton, who has seldom addressed the senate. He urged that there was abundant work at home to occupy the attention of congress, instead of enlisting in humanitarian crusades abroad, with their possibilities of war. Caffrey also opposed the Cuban resolutions. A resolution authorizing the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the canal and locks on the Columbia river, Oregon, amounting to $20,000, was adopted.

Washington, March 23.—During the Cuban deabte in the senate the floor was yielded temporarily by Sherman to Allen, to state his views on the claim of Dupont. The statement had more than a passing interest, for the six Populists votes are regarded as decisive in the contest, and this was the first expression of a Populist senator. Allen contended that Dupont was not entitled to a seat without a certificate or credential from the executive of the state, and when this was lacking, as in this case, the courts of the state could compel the issuance of credentials by the governor. A resolution, offered by Chandler, was adopted for an inquiry of the naval committee of the desirability of building one turret above another, after which the following bills were passed: For the relief of settlers within the indemnity limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; for the disposal of lands in the Fort Klaamth hay reservation, Oregon; fixing the rank and pay of the judge-advocate-general of the navy; for the survey of the mouth of the Yukon river, Alaska.

Washington, March 25.—An unexpected climax to the Cuban debate was reached in the senate today when, on motion of Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the Cuban resolutions were recommitted to the committee. The vote to recommit was unanimous and without the formality of a roll-call. Sherman, Morgan and Lodge were appointed to represent the senate in a further conference. Hoar gave notice of a proposed amendment to the rules for the purpose of "enabling the senate to dispose of public business more promptly." It proposes that when any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration for no less than four days, it shall be in order for any senator to demand that the debate theron be closed. If the senate decides to close debate, the question is to be taken on the measure on its successive stages, according to the rules, but without further debate, except that every senator desiring shall be permitted to speak not more than once and not exceeding an hour.

House.

Washington, March 21.—In the house today Boutelle introduced a resolution amending the constitution by making a provision therein to meet the contingency of the death of the president-elect after the electors have cast their votes in January, and before his inauguration in March. It provides in such cases that the person elected as vice-president shall be inaugurated and hold office accordingly. The resolution proposed by Wright was adopted by the house Pacific railroads committee calling for the appointment of a committee of five to review all plans for the settlement of the Pacific railroads debt presented and to recommend a bill to co-operate with the senate committee.

Washington, March 23.—The house today, after three days of debate, adopted a resolution censuring Thomas F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state, and now ambassador to the court of St. James, for utterances delivered in an address to the Boston, England, grammar school, and an address before the Edinburgh, Scotland, Philosophical Institute, last fall. The vote stood 180 to 71 in favor of the first resolution, and 191 to 59 in favor of the second. Five Republicans broke away from party lines and voted against the resolution of censure, and six Democrats voted for it. All the Republicans and nine Democrats voted for the second resolution.

Washington, March 25.—The house passed most of the day considering the Curtis bill to abolish the death penalty in all cases where it is prescribed in the federal statutes (60 in number), save in cases of murder and rape, under sections 5339 and 5345 of the revised statutes, where the jury might qualify the verdict "without capital punshment." The bill makes no changes in the penalty that can be inflicted by military and naval court-martial. Among the death penalties abolished by the bill are for murder and robbery on the high seas, accessory before the fact of murder, piracy, etc., on the high seas, destruction of vessels at sea, arson of vessels of war, etc. The bill failed to pass for want of a quorum.

A Consul in Danger.

New York, March 23.—The steamer Cambria from Porto Rico today, brought news that an attempt was made to kill United States Con[illegible] D. Hall by a Span[illegible] John. H[illegible] Spanish [illegible] was fir[illegible] a pris[illegible] the de[illegible]

GLENMORAG AGROUND

The Ship High and Dry on North Beach.

TWO OF THE CREW WERE KILLED

The Captain Lost His Bearings in a Dense Fog, and the Vessel Was Beached at High Tide.

Astoria, March 23.—The British ship Glenmorag, Captain Archibald Currie, of Glasgow, bound for Portland, in ballast from Callao, went ashore on North beach, about three miles north of Ocean Park, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two of the crew were killed and four injured. The ship struck about high water, and now lies with her port side to the shore.

From Captain Currie, it is learned that the first indication of danger was the cry, "Breakers on the port bow!" from the man on the lookout. The captain immediately attempted to wear around, and had almost succeeded when the ship struck and swung round, broadside on, with her head to the southward. The after-port and starboard boats were at once cleared away and lowered, both reaching the water about the same time. The mate, who was in the lee boat, attempted to pull out to sea, but was forced to let her drift inshore. The boat which had been lowered on the weather side, in rounding the stern, was caught by a tremendous sea and dashed up under the ship's counter, crushing the occupants in a cruel manner and smashing the boat considerably, the air-tight tanks with which she was provided alone keeping her afloat. The captain next set about lowering the forward boat, and reached the shore in safety, about an hour later.

On landing he discovered that two men had been killed, James Adams and John Keedy, and four injured. The injured were removed to the hotel at Ocean Park, where every attention was given them.

The Glenmorag is an iron full-rigged ship of 1,567 tons register, and is owned by R. & C. Allen, of Glasgow, the same owners as the Strathblane, which went ashore on the same beach but five miles below, just four years ago. Captain Currie has been in command of her for the past nine years, and up to yesterday has never had a serious accident. The crew speak highly of him as a man and a skillful navigator. The crew consisted of twenty-six men.

On receiving word at the Ilwaco life-saving station, the crew immediately left for the scene of the disaster, dragging with them their life-boat and other apparatus. As it is nearly seven miles from the wreck, the life-saving crew are to be commended for their arduous work in dragging the boat, which weighs 4,000 pounds, the long stretch. They arrived too late, however, to be of any assistance in landing the crew.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

General Trade for the First Quarter Is Disappointing.

New York.—Bradstreet's review of trade says:

General trade throughout the United States for the first quarter of 1896 is disappointing. When the improvement in industrial and commercial lines between March and September, 1895, is recalled, occurring as it did, two years after the panic of 1893, reason would seem to have been behind the confidence that the current calendar year will bring a general revival. But the most favorable reports at this time are those which declare the volume of business only equal to, and in a few instances, in excess of the like total one year ago. The fact that interior merchants are buying more freely in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of Nebraska, where the snow and rain has prepared the soil for the crops, constitutes almost the only favorable announcement for the week. In almost all other parts of the country east of the Mississippi, stormy weather has tended to check the volume of business and still further restrict mercantile collections, which have now been exceptionally slow for more than a month.

The usually large number of business failures taking place during the first quarter of the current year promises to make a record. The total for the current week throughout the country is 300, or 18 more than last week; 36 more than in the like week in 1895; 103 more than the corresponding week in 1894 and 98 more than the corresponding week in 1894 and 98 more than in the third week of March, 1893.

There is a sharp decline in total exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States this week, the total amounting to only 1,592,000 bushels against 2,401,000 last week. This is the smallest grand total of exports of wheat, flour included, since the last week of July, 1895.

King Menelek's Demand.

New York, March 23.—A special to the Herald from Rome says:

King Menelek demands an indemnity of 40,000,000 lire from Italy. This condition is of course unacceptable, and further complicates the situation. The negus' forces now threaten to surround Asmara, while continuing to advance upon Massowah.

The M[illegible]