

The Corvallis Gazette

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CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

County Clerk

NO. 46.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cullied From the Telegraph Columns.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived at Port Townsend, from Alaska, upon schedule time. It is reported that the weather at Juneau and Sitka is at present quite as mild as that of Puget sound.

Great preparations are being made for the spring rush of miners to Alaska, which it is expected will be fewer this year than ever before. Few prospectors are planning to go to Cook's Inlet this season, the excitement in that section having about died out. James McCoy, one of the founders of the town of Okanogan, Wash., died at his home in that town at the age of 66 years. Mr. McCoy came to Oregon in 1863, and resided in Benton county till 1887. He then, removed to Whitman county, Wash., where he has since resided.

Port Townsend had another landslide on Sunday, and fell from the hill on the west side of Taylor street, at the second flight of terrace steps, carrying with it the high cribbing and completely obstructing the passage on that side of the street.

The ship Two Brothers, which has arrived at Tacoma from San Francisco, to load coal reports that on January 19, while off the Oregon coast, Oscar Hartz, a sailor, fell from the lee main rigging and was drowned. It was his second trip on the ship. He was a German, 30 years old, and had lived in San Francisco.

A Madrid dispatch says snow and rain storms threaten serious floods in Spain. Harvesting distress prevails in Andalusia. At Jaen, the people are plundering the broad shops, and thousands are begging in the streets. Similar scenes, accompanied by fights with the police, have occurred in many other towns. The authorities are powerless to cope with the destitution.

Joseph Meehan, 16 years old, of San Francisco, met his death in a strange and shocking manner. He was attempting to close a window in a room occupied by himself and parents on the third floor of a lodging house, when he slipped and plunged headlong through the opening to the street below. He was not on his head and his neck was broken.

A London dispatch from Odessa, describing the military preparations going forward there, says that the activity has only been equalled during the period which immediately preceded the two last great wars. The Turkish government is unable to make its usual annual purchase of horses in Russia, and the stud farms being closed by the Russian government.

Congressman Sturtevant, of Pennsylvania, who has recently called on President-elect McKinley, quotes him as saying: "I will call a special session of congress on March 10, and unless I change my mind in the meantime, I will call it on that date. I desire to have my protective system inaugurated immediately upon my inauguration, and I want a measure passed that will immediately stimulate business and give idle men work." Congressman Sturtevant said that he had no Pennsylvania man would be in the cabinet.

Very Rev. Thee. J. Conaty, D. D., has been installed as rector of the Catholic university of America in Washington, D. C. It was a notable event in the history of the institution, and drew together a distinguished assemblage of churchmen and educators.

Another attempt has been made to get the stranded Glenomog off from the sands of North beach. This trial proved unsuccessful like the previous attempts and it is now thought the Glenomog will be abandoned to the mercies of the waves.

While hunting near Elk Point, S. D. W. J. Murray, aged 17, became separated from his companions and was frozen to death. When first missed he was supposed to have returned home, and not until some time later did searching parties start after him. His body was found.

An earthquake occurred on the island of Kishima, in the Persian gulf, attended by enormous loss of life. Kishima is near the entrance of the Persian gulf and is the largest island in that body of water, being surrounded by many smaller islands. Its length is seventy miles and its average breadth twelve miles. The population is estimated at 6,000, chiefly Arabs.

Two people were seriously injured and a score of others bruised and battered as the result of a rear-end collision of two trains in the Oakdale yards. Instead of holding the Berkeley local train as usual, the signalman allowed it to proceed on the main track, just as the sunset limited was approaching. Before the latter train could be stopped it crashed into the rear car of the local, completely demolishing it.

The senate committee on fisheries has listened to an argument by Professor Elliott in advocacy of the bill providing for a new international agreement for the protection of fur-bearing seals. Professor Elliott exhibited a large number of charts, showing the habits of seals. He contended that from an economic and humane point of view, it would be far better for the United States to kill all the remaining seals outright than to permit the slaughter to continue under present regulations.

Agent, R. Russell, of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, of Moscow, Idaho, has purchased over 20,000 bushels of wheat at 70 cents. The last large purchase was 8,000 bushels. Some wheat in that section is being held as high as 75 cents.

James Stephens, who is said to have started several incendiary fires in Walla Walla during the summer of 1896, has been convicted of arson in the superior court for setting fire to the Hamilton-Bourke warehouse, January 9, 1896. The defense had very little evidence to offer, and the jury, after being out one hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

THE HEROD OF HAVANA.

Senator Turpie So Characterized Captain-General Weyler.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the senate today Turpie of Indiana, characterized Captain-General Weyler as "the Herod of Havana, the murderer of women and children," and as an indescribable diminutive reptile." These bitter words were incident to Turpie's speech of two hours on the Cameron Cuban resolution. The speech did not develop the criticism of the secretary of state which had been foreshadowed by Turpie's remarks last week, as the senator confined himself largely to a careful analysis of the constitutional rights of congress, his conclusion being that congress, as representing the people, had the primary and paramount authority to recognize new governments. Turpie frequently turned aside from his arguments by a glowing tribute to the insurgent government and its leaders. General Maceo was eulogized as a hero, whose memory would be honored by the people of Cuba libre as the American people honored the heroes of the American revolutionary days. In connection with Maceo's death, the senator referred with bitter denunciation to General Weyler.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 27.—After consuming most of the time today in disposing of District of Columbia business, the house took up the Indian appropriation bill, and made fair progress with it before the adjournment of the day was reached. The bill carries \$7,535,791, or \$366,294 more than the current law, and \$246,265 more than the estimate. Twenty of the seventy pages of the bill were disposed of.

The conference report on the immigration bill was taken up, and Edward Ford, who has charge of it, gave notice that he would call the report up at an early date. A bill was passed calling on the war department for an estimate of the cost of a water route from Galveston to Houston, Tex.

John Johnson of Indiana, took advantage of the latitude allowed in debate to read a speech in favor of an early reform of our banking and currency laws. He described the depressed condition which existed during the recent campaign, and argued that unless the incoming republican administration corrected the evils that have existed since power in 1900, and the country would suffer loss and disaster, which it would take years to eradicate. He insisted that those who believed the enactment of a protective tariff would restore prosperity would be disappointed, and that there was a need of adequate revision of our banking and currency laws, he said, there should be no lasting prosperity. He agreed with the president that the greenbacks should be retired. He thought that with the establishment of a broader banking system the banks should have the privilege of issuing notes against their assets.

Curtis of Kansas, offered an amendment to the Indian bill to permit merchants to go into the Kiekapok reservation in Kansas to collect their accounts. This was explained that this year, for the first time, merchants had been excluded from this reservation. The amendment was adopted.

IN CHETCO MOUNTAINS.

D. Hartman Shot and Killed Near the Oregon Border.

Grant's Pass, Jan. 27.—Somewhat meagre particulars have reached this city of a murder committed in the Chetco mountains, about twenty-five miles north of Chetco, Cal., on the 21st inst.

D. Hartman, an expert miner from Groveland, N. Y., and a man named Jones had some difficulty, growing out of a drought, when, without any other provocation than the mere disagreement, Jones seized a Winchester and shot Hartman, killing him instantly. Jones then left, and is supposed to be headed this way, though so far as known no effort is being made to capture him.

The shooting occurred at a mining camp, and was witnessed by but one man, Hartman's companion, who, in company with P. Costello, the postmaster, at Smith River, Cal., took the body to Chetco, where it is being embalmed for shipment East.

Jones is described as a man 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing 150 pounds, but bald-headed, with a sandy complexion. The nature of Jones is believed to be assumed.

Decided Against the Sallors.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The United States supreme court today affirmed the judgment of the California district court in the case of Robert Robinson and four other seamen, arrested at San Francisco for refusing to obey the orders of the master of the Aragona, after having entered into articles to make a voyage to Valparaiso. The constitutionality of the law empowering a justice of the peace to arrest deserting seamen was involved; also the question as to whether their arrest violated the "Involuntary servitude" amendment to the federal constitution. Both points were decided against the sailors.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 27.—Joe Martin, Jack Ford and Pat Donohue were returning to their lumber camp in a blinding snow storm when a tree fell on them, killing the first two outright. Donohue was horribly mangled.

A Young Lewiston Criminal.

Lewiston, Idaho, Jan. 26.—Edward Lewis, aged 18, was arrested today on complaint of his mother, a widow, for threatening an assault to commit murder. One of the boy's brothers was the victim intended. Young Akin has been for years the terror of the family and the neighborhood.

The Spider's Eyes are Not in his Head, but in the upper part of his thorax.

A young Cuban Drowned.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 27.—A young Cuban named Perez fell with a balloon into the sea Sunday afternoon and was drowned. Perez was not an aeronaut, and, after going up 1,000 feet, became helpless. The ropes were tangled, and the balloon went out about a mile from shore and fell into the water. Boats from a revenue cutter went to render assistance, but Perez' body could not be found.

Car axles are made by a recently patented mechanism.

To Celebrate Cabot's Discovery.

London, Jan. 26.—The Daily News announced that the Marquis of Dufferin, the retiring British ambassador to France, has accepted the presidency of a committee to celebrate at Bristol the 400th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of America.

OFFER TO BE WITHDRAWN

Our Government Must Act Promptly.

VIEWS OF FRANK P. HASTINGS

Hawaiian Charge d'Affairs Thinks We Should Not Hesitate to Avail Ourselves of the Opportunity.

Washington, Jan. 27.—"There is not much time for the United States to avail itself of the proffered concession of a submarine cable between the east of California and Hawaii," said Frank P. Hastings, charge d'affaires of the Hawaiian embassy in this city, "for that offer only extends to May 1, 1897. It is simply a question of expediency, and as a monopoly of the proposed cable connection for a space of years would be granted it does not seem likely this country will let such an opportunity slip. On all sides there is nothing but commendation for the project and it would be \$60,000 well invested for the United States to meet Hawaii a little more than half way on this proposition.

"According to the terms of the proposed concession, power is given to take and hold exclusive possession of the line of cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, refusing any and all business in the way of messages that might be prejudicial to the interests of the government. With the vast and safe harbor of Pearl river as a rendezvous for its warships and the exclusive control of communication between Hawaii and the outside world, the United States would secure a vantage ground that would give it practical control of the Pacific ocean.

"No suggestion has ever been made by any private person or corporation to lay such a cable with private capital and without government subsidy. Uncertainty as to its financial success and the indeterminate amount of the commercial business that would come to it has always stood in the way of investment by private capitalists.

"There is no reason why the government should not contract for carrying its dispatches as well as its mails, and class an ocean cable company within the category of cable companies. In 1857 the United States granted a subsidy of \$70,000 per annum, as well as the use of two government ships, to assist in laying a cable from the coast of Ireland to the coast of Newfoundland. This action was taken at a time when the necessity for cable communication was hardly realized and was in the nature of an experiment. The whole cable line was to be outside the domain of the United States, and practically beyond its control. Its messages were not to be transmitted free, nor was it to have any advantages from the successful laying of the cable through the aid so granted. But it was a necessity to stimulate the investment of private capital, which has resulted in spanning the Atlantic with twelve separate cables between South America and Europe.

FORMED IN OLYMPIA.

The Pacific Northwest Labor Congress Organized.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 27.—Representatives of different trades unions, farmers' alliance and Grange, now in this city, completed the work of organizing tonight an association to be known as the Pacific Northwest Labor Congress, having for its purpose to promote the welfare, protect the interests, extend the organization and defend the rights of the laboring and producing classes. The following officers were elected:

President, William Blackman, of Seattle; vice-president, Senator Augustus High, Vancouver; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Walker, Spokane; executive council, J. L. Holland, Olympia; T. R. Lawler, Spokane; R. H. Norton, Roslyn; A. C. Little, Aberdeen; W. P. C. Adams, Seattle.

The organization will meet annually the third Wednesday in January, it being the intention to meet every two years in Olympia, and oft years in some other city in the state.

Ivory Returns Home.

London, Jan. 26.—The Daily Mail announces that Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, acquitted of a charge of complicity in a dynamite conspiracy, and John F. McIntyre, formerly assistant district attorney in New York, who came to London in his defense, sailed for New York yesterday.

Smallpox on the Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—The steamer Victoria, of the Northern Pacific line, arrived today with a case of smallpox on board, that developed the first day out from Yokohama. The steamer was disinfected and given clearance for the sound. The steerage passengers were detained at William Head quarantine.

Fourteen Hundred Bodies Recovered.

London, Jan. 26.—A Times dispatch from Teheran says that 1,400 bodies have been recovered from the ruins which resulted from the recent earthquake on the island of Kishima, in the Persian gulf, the inhabitants of which were estimated to number 5,000, mostly Arabs.

Domestic Parliament Protruded.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Parliament has formally prorogued for the 8th of March next.

A Spanish Outrage.

New York, Jan. 26.—A world special from Tampa says: Carlos Antillon, a well-known literary man, and a Cuban by birth, died Sunday at Guanabaca. The funeral procession Monday was stopped by a mob of Spanish soldiers who broke open the coffin, took out the corpse and after brutally handling and beating it with their muskets and swords threw it into the street and forbade the mourners to take it up. The people dispersed in fear of their lives, but some hours later, finding that the soldiers had left, they recovered the body and buried it.

DAY IN THE SENATE.

Calendar Cleared of Pension Bill—Resolutions Presented.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The senate confined itself strictly to business today, passing a large number of bills, including those for a status of President Lincoln's body, and a bill appropriating \$300,000 to pay one of the old claims of the late John Roach for use of his shipyards, and reclassifying the railway postal service. Over 100 pension bills were passed during the day, thus clearing the calendar. A resolution by Morgan, was agreed to, requesting the president for all correspondence on the Nicaragua canal since 1887, also a resolution by Allen requesting the attorney-general for information regarding the reorganization committee of the road.

Allen of Nebraska requested the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the attorney-general be and is hereby directed to inform the senate whether he entered into an agreement or stipulation with what is commonly known as the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad, respecting the foreclosure of the government lien thereon, and the amount, if any, of such agreement or stipulation that said reorganization committee has bid on the foreclosure of said liens, and also, send to the senate a full text of such agreement or stipulation, together with the names of persons comprising the reorganization committee as well as the authority he may have for beginning such foreclosure proceedings or entering into any such agreement or stipulation."

The Lead Postal Bill.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The senate committee on postoffice and post roads resumed the hearing on the lead second-class mail bill today. Orville J. Victor, chairman of the New York committee of publishers, said the bill was to the interest of the press companies and opposed to the interests of the public, and that it would carry out a large amount of government matter carried free which would, he said, go far towards accounting for the postoffice department deficit, and created a general laugh in the senate.

John Elderkin, of the New York Ledger, claimed that under the proposed law such papers as the Ledger would be excluded from the privilege of being entered as second-class mail matter.

S. S. McClure addressed himself especially to Senator Chandler's proposed amendments, referring to the distribution through news agencies. It would have the effect, he said, of requiring the publishers of magazines to use their own system of distribution, and thus both increase the cost as well as decrease the circulation of their publications. Any addition to the cost would render it impossible to publish 10-cent magazines. To advance the price of the magazines, he said, would be to cut the circulation one-half. Chandler said he did not propose to press his amendments.

J. S. Ogilvie denied the assertion made at a meeting last Saturday that some of his publications were indecent. He asserted that the government was not entitled to censor newspapers published to maintain the present rates.

Yates Hickey, of the American Railway Literary Association, favored the bill.

David Williams, proprietor of the New York Iron Age, submitted an argument in support of Senator Chandler's statements the hearings will close next Saturday.

Introduced by Herrmann.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Representative Herrmann has introduced a bill to amend the Indian deprecation claims law, whereby inhabitants, and not only "citizens," shall be entitled to sue for payment. The original act embraced citizens only. Many of the old settlers losing property had at the time only declared their intention to become citizens. The amendment also provides that the Indians committing deprecations may have been lawfully in treaty relations, so as to give the right to claimants to recover. The existing law gives jurisdiction to the court as to such claims as were committed by Indians in "amity," at least the supreme court construed the law to have this meaning. The amendment also simplifies the taking of testimony in such cases.

The Sultan is Dejected.

London, Jan. 26.—The Times' correspondent at Constantinople says the sultan is dejected at the prospects of his Mohammedan subjects backing the European demands. His grand vizier and foreign minister are both exhausted with worry from the palace, and the grand vizier is seeking permission to resign.

The Plague is Spreading.

London, Jan. 26.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Bombay says the actual number of deaths from the plague is double the estimated number, and the malady is spreading slowly but surely. There are daily reports of fresh outbreaks.

Destroyed by Fire.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 25.—Shortly after midnight fire started in Mingo Junction, O., a few miles north of Wheeling, which wiped out nearly the entire business portion of that industrial town. At 2 o'clock this morning nine houses had been destroyed, and the property loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Result of Disinfection.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—William E. Jones, formerly manager of Haylin's theater, in this city, committed suicide here last night at the Ridgeway hotel by shooting himself in the head. Jones was a well-known man-about-town, and at the time of his death held a position at Hagan's opera house. Despondency resulting from dissipation is assigned as the cause for the suicide.

Dr. Fouchet says that some forms of bacteria will survive an ordinal of 400 degrees of heat.

THE PLAGUE IN MARSEILLES

Mysterious Deaths Occur in the French City.

PEOPLE ARE PANIC-STRICKEN

And critics, however, deny that it is the dread Bubonic Disease—Sanitary Measures Taken in Europe.

Marseilles, Jan. 26.—The greatest feeling of alarm prevailed here among the masses of the population on account of a number of sudden deaths which have occurred in one street. Some days ago a report was circulated here that a case of bubonic plague had been discovered. This was promptly denied and precautions taken to guard against the introduction of the plague were redoubled, and especially in the vicinity of the harbor, where the maritime population congregates. In those neighborhoods, seamen and others from all parts of the world are to be found in great numbers, and in the streets are narrow in the extreme, lined with old and overpopulated houses, and in every way unhealthy, the cobblestone roadway as a rule having gutters through which vile drainage flows. Since the alarm, steps have been taken to clean the streets as much as possible, and domiciliary visits have been made by the health officers in the most dangerous quarters.

Under the circumstances it is not extraordinary that the authorities were greatly alarmed when the report was first spread that a case of bubonic plague had been discovered, but it was still today that the public became frightened, and now announced that nine sudden deaths had occurred in one street within a few days, and of course the plague was claimed, rightly or wrongly, in every case. The health officers declare that all nine cases were deaths from "infectious pneumonia," and the public is very far from being satisfied.

Dispatches received from Paris show that the government is fully alive to the danger of the situation. Decrees have been issued forbidding pilgrims from leaving Algeria, Tunis and Senegal for any port for Meca, and merchandise must undergo severe penalty be imported from India through five designated ports, of which this is one. At these ports of entry Indian merchandise will be allowed to land only after having been most thoroughly fumigated and otherwise disinfected. Quantities of anti-plague serum are being sent here and to other ports, and all ships from the East will be carefully examined and quarantined, if necessary.

BRYAN AND THE PIRATES.

Measures Taken to Protect the Fortnightly Ship.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—A bill was filed today in the circuit court of Cook county, by Hon. William J. Bryan and his publishers, the W. B. Conkey Company, through their attorneys, for the purpose of enjoining certain publishers in Chicago and the Northwest from pirating his forthcoming book, known as "The First Battle." The bill was filed with Judge Holton, who granted an injunction without notice against the Dominion Publishing Company, H. L. Barber, manager; the Hubbard Publishing Company, A. H. Kuhlman & Co., and others. These parties were restrained from publishing a revamped edition of the old Hubbard campaign under the title of "Bryan, Sewall and Free Silver." The publishers of the book are charged in the bill with having attempted to pirate the name adopted by Bryan for his forthcoming publication, "The First Battle." These defendants are also charged with calling the book "The Great Battle," an imitation of the title adopted by Bryan, and under which his book is to be placed on the market.

A Rock on the Track.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The southbound passenger train of the Cincinnati Southern railway was wrecked this morning near Leno, seven miles north of Oakdale, Tenn. It was running at a high speed when a rock, which had fallen from a cliff, was run over. The engine and the track were damaged, and an embankment. The mail car was demolished, and the express and baggage cars badly damaged. Engineer Fowler and fireman Clark are dangerously hurt. Several passengers were slightly injured.

"The experiment shows that kites are serviceable in a gale which would tear a balloon to pieces where it is desired to observe the surrounding country and inspect the coast, or the presence of an enemy. I attribute my success to a close view of the methods of those who have studied the subject, rather than to my own effort."

Denies That Santa Clara Fell.

Madrid, Jan. 19.—An erroneous denial has been issued from official circles of the report that Santa Clara, the capital of the Cuban province of that name, has been captured by the insurgents. It is further stated that the only recent insurgent attack in the province has been at Buena Vista, where, it is said, the insurgents were repulsed.

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An "X" Ray Feat.

New York, Jan. 25.—Superintendent Knoll, at the hospital, has completed an X-ray photograph clearly outlining the brachial artery in the right arm of Thomas Saltman. This is said to be the first time such a feat has been accomplished.

A Tangier Police Force.

Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 26.—David N. Burke, United States consul-general, at the request of the diplomatic body here, is compiling a scheme for the formation of a police in Tangier.

AN EVENTFUL SESSION.

Three Distinct Sessions Sprung in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The session of the senate today developed three distinct sessions. The most important of these was the presentation by Sherman of a letter from Minister Rodriguez, the representative of the Gran Republic of Central America (including Nicaragua), in effect protesting against the execution of the Nicaragua canal project by the United States under the concessions granted in 1887 to the Nicaragua Canal Company. As the bill for this purpose was about to be voted on by the senate, the presentation of the letter created consternation among its friends. Morgan, its chief supporter, at once declared the letter was inspired by Great Britain, who sought to drive the United States from the isthmus by using the Central Americans as a cat's paw. He asserted that Minister Rodriguez had come here to execute such a plan, and that it was an open threat against American control of the canal. The debate was very earnest, and the letter made a profound impression on the senate. Senator Villard declared it struck a death-blow to the canal project as proposed by the pending bill.

Earlier in the day the senate unexpectedly found itself discussing the new Anglo-American treaty. While the treaty itself has been released, all discussion of it is restricted to executive session. Notwithstanding this rule, the expressions were free and full from Sherman, Gray, Cullom, Lodge, Hoar and others. The statements of these senators were uniformly favorable to the high principle of the treaty, the qualification being that it should receive mature and dispassionate consideration.

Shortly after the session began, Turpie caused a preliminary flurry by criticizing the reported agreement between Olney and Sherman, by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba before March 4. Sherman emphatically denied that any such agreement had been made, and added that he had not had a word with Olney in that direction.

These three incidents relating to current foreign questions made the day's session one of the most eventful in years.

Washington, Jan. 52.—This was private bill day in the house, and most of the time was consumed with small bills. The bill to provide for holding court for the Eastern district of Texas, proposed by Beaumont was passed over the president's veto by a vote of 144 to 68. Incidental to the discussion, Cooper of Texas, declared the president vetoed the bill through misapprehension, and that he had vainly tried to get an audience with Mr. Cleveland to explain the measure. Grosvenor spoke sarcastically of the president's custom of refusing to see congressmen, unless his private secretary approved of their errands. Some minor bills were passed. After the night pension session, the house adjourned.

A KITE ASCENSION.

Successful Experiment Made at Governor's Island.

New York, Jan. 25.—Lieutenant Hugh G. Wise, of the Ninth infantry, has been successful in making the first kite ascension ever successfully attempted in America. For six months the lieutenant, entirely on his own responsibility, has been studying and experimenting with kites as a means of assisting armies in warfare. The tandem system of specially constructed kites he intended to employ consisted of balloons, which cannot live in gales. The lieutenant's kites are cellular. They consist of rectangular frames of spruce. Cotton string and cotton cloth in strips are stretched around the ends of the frames, leaving both ends of the rectangular framework open, and a long strip in the center. The four lifting surfaces and four guiding surfaces are presented to the wind.

When the breeze freshened to a five-mile-an-hour, the lieutenant was hoisted fifty-two feet so that he could see over the eaves of the "fliers' quarters and down the street to the harbor. The kites were pulled up by the four kites. The lieutenant's kites are cellular. They consist of rectangular frames of spruce. Cotton string and cotton cloth in strips are stretched around the ends of the frames, leaving both ends of the rectangular framework open, and a long strip in the center. The four lifting surfaces and four guiding surfaces are presented to the wind.

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OREGON LEGISLATURE.

How the Benson Men Set Up Their Organization in the House.

Two o'clock Thursday of last week the Benson men succeeded in organizing the lower house of the legislature, and a majority numbered thirty-one. There was a large crowd of spectators present, as it had been announced in the morning session of the house that organization would be attempted in the afternoon. A collision of the factions was expected, but nothing of the kind occurred.

At 2 o'clock, when Temporary Speaker Davis mounted the rostrum and called the members to order, an audible rustle of expectancy passed around the house. The speaker directed Clerk Moody to call the roll, and the following answered to their names: Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Davis of Umatilla, Gratke, Gurdane, Hooge, Hoffe, Hudson, Huntington, Jennings, Lake, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Misener, Mitchell, Nosler, Palm, Riddle, Rigby, Smith of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson, Vaughan, Venness, Wagner.

The first formal move of the Benson men was made by Brown. He left his desk and came forward to a position just in front of the speaker's rostrum. Brown addressed Speaker Davis, and he recognized, began a speech. He said: "We have set here for ten days in our effort to organize this house. But the rulings of the temporary speaker have at all times been adverse to the possibility of organization. If he has read conscientiously his ruling, I respect him."

Brown then went on to recite the history of the failure to organize, and concluded with the statement that it was now "our earnest purpose and steadfast resolution" to proceed with the business of the house of representatives, as follows: "Resolved, That the present temporary speaker, E. J. Davis, be, and is hereby removed, and that Dr. J. N. Smith be, and is hereby elected speaker pro tem. in his stead. That E. J. Davis be, and is hereby appointed a committee to escort Dr. J. N. Smith to the speaker's chair."

The reading of the resolution was greeted with great cheers by the lobby. Brown raised his hand in protest, and appealed to the spectators to keep silent. "We have serious business to do," he said. "Mr. Speaker," interrupted Riddle of Douglas, addressing Davis, "I desire to enter an emphatic protest against this proceeding. I am against this resolution. We have heard some resolutions read on this floor, but from Hoar of Massachusetts, and from Senator Thurston of Nebraska. I take it as a piece of impertinence on the part of the senator from Nebraska to offer unsolicited advice as to what he should do in Oregon, and our answer to that is in the language of his