

The Corvallis Gazette

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CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

NO. 14.

County Clerk

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form.

Howard A. Scott, who murdered his wife in October last was electrocuted in Sing Sing prison, N. Y.

A fast freight train on the Santa Fe railroad was derailed near Elma, Mo., and three tramps and a brakeman were killed.

The United States government immigrant station, on Ellis island, New York harbor, was destroyed by fire, but with no loss of life.

Assistant Quarantine Officer Bue declared that the disease on the City of Para, now at Angel island quarantine station, San Francisco bay, is yellow fever.

A serious landslide occurred near Briega, canton of Valais, Switzerland. Part of the forest there and a number of buildings have been buried. There was no loss of life.

The state department has been informed by Consul-General Lee of the release of Remedios, an American, arrested at Porto Cabanas, May 28. The man was released Friday.

Sir Henry Irving unveiled a memorial statue to Mrs. Sarah Scott Siddons, the famous English actress, on Raddington green, London, where her remains were interred 66 years ago.

While Professors Markburn and Richards were practicing on a flying trapeze at Fiesta Park, Los Angeles, they fell to the ground and Richards sustained internal injuries which will probably result fatally.

Firemen extinguished a fire at the home of Grant Pregel, a laborer, at Dayton, O. They found the charred bodies of Rose Pregel, aged 16, and Albert Pregel, aged 2 years. The children played with matches and set fire to the house.

The southbound express on the Grand Rapids & Indiana, was derailed near Rigbyville, Ind. The rails are said to have spread, ditching the engine, tender, mail and baggage cars. The engine was totally demolished, instantly killing the engineer.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, now in quarantine in San Francisco, brings details of the loss in mid-Pacific of the British ship Buckhurst, on April 4 last, she having picked up part of the crew of the ill-fated vessel on May 2, when 200 miles off the Nicaragua coast, and landed them at Punta Arenas. The Buckhurst caught fire, and the crew after working ten days to quench the flames, were compelled to abandon her.

A special dispatch from Buchal, Island of Madeira, off the west coast of Morocco, to a London paper, says that on the arrival there of the British steamship Scot, which left Table Bay (Cape Town) June 2, for Southampton, it was announced that Barney Barnato, the South African diamond king, who was among the passengers, had committed suicide by leaping overboard. His body was recovered. Barnato was worth all over the world and was known at one time £100,000,000.

An epidemic of cholera has broken out in Bangkok.

Proof is positive that Dr. Ruis, the American, was murdered in a Spanish prison in Cuba.

A boiler exploded in the print works of Noriega Bros., Puebla, Mexico, killing 60 or more persons.

Fire destroyed \$80,000 worth of property in Cairo, Ill. Twenty-five head of horses and a number of dwellings were burned.

A cloudburst, which caused the river Morge in France to rise suddenly, wrecked over 500 factories and workshops and desolated many small towns.

It is said in Astoria, upon what is apparently good authority, that Malcolm W. Sale, of Young's River, whose disappearance in March last created somewhat of a sensation, is alive and well.

Earthquakes were experienced in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, and some damage was done on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where slightly constructed houses were cracked. Quakes lasted 40 seconds.

Jerome Smeathers, his wife and seven children were poisoned at Yvelington, Ex., with Paris green, which accidentally fell in a bucket of water. One child is reported dead, two dying and possibly none will recover.

Owing to engineer and conductor forgetting orders a freight train crashed into a work train, both going at a high rate of speed, near Hudson, Wisconsin, and four workmen were instantly killed, three bodies being buried.

The department of state has been officially informed that an international conference will be held in Berlin from October 11 to 16, 1897, to discuss the leprosy question. There will be lectures and exhibits connected therewith.

A committee of German protectionists have addressed a communication to the foreign office complaining of American competition, and asking for a heavy import duty on American cycles, on the ground that if such duty is not imposed, 8,000 men employed in German cycle factories will be thrown out of work, owing to the extraordinary cheapness of American wheels.

The petition, it is said, is not likely to be granted, for the cheapness complained of generally lasts only until the cycle in question becomes famous.

The filibustering steamer Three Friends, has been acquitted of the charge of filibustering as there was no proof that she had been outfit in this country.

A well-dressed man, about 45 years of age, committed suicide in front of the bandstand at Golden Gate park, San Francisco, by swallowing cyanide of potassium. A note signed "J. C. Burton," to the effect that he had been without food for four days, and could think of no easier way out of his misery, was found in his pocket, as he lay beyond this there was no clerk as to his identity.

DEBATE GREW WARM.

The Fiery Tillman Discusses the Sugar Question With Hoar.

Washington, June 16.—The senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded today with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has fallen. This was a sharp exchange between Hoar and Tillman, representing the two extremes of senatorial procedure. Tillman referred to published charges of irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule, and asserted that the senate would stand convicted before the American people if it failed to investigate the charges. Mr. Hoar calmly and impressively repelled this statement, his tone and language being calculated as a rebuke. He declared that the vague charges of irregularity were not only preposterous, but infamous.

Allison, in charge of the bill, made another speech in defense of the schedule, presenting tables which he declared proved that the sugar refiners received less protection under the senate schedule than under the existing law. Footlight speakers took length in favor of the amendment to place on the free list articles controlled by trusts, severely arraigning the various trusts. Allen urged legal procedure against the trusts. Only one roll-call occurred during the day, on Lindsey's amendment to place all sugars on the same basis. This was rejected, 26 to 29. McEnery voted with the Republicans in the negative, and Pettigrew and Mantle with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The tariff bill was taken up with little delay. Allison asked for an agreement that the daily sessions begin at 11 A. M., but it was preferred to have the agreement conditioned on the understanding that daily adjournments would be at 5 P. M. Allison stated that there would be no difficulty about that, and the agreement for early sessions was effected.

VENEZUELA TREATY.

Final Ratification Has Been Completed at the Capital.

Washington, June 16.—The final ratification of the boundary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela was exchanged at the state department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Because this exchange marked the closing chapter in the negotiations begun in the last and deciding phase, almost two years ago, the occasion was marked with some formality. The scene was the diplomatic reception room in the state department. Present were the original treaty between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney was signed, and where, on February 2 last, the present treaty was signed by the British ambassador and the Venezuelan minister. Today there were present in the room Sir Julian Pauncefote, Senator Andrade, the Venezuelan Acting Secretary of State W. R. Day and Assistant Secretary Criddle, who has been instrumental in framing the various treaties, protocols and other writings connected with the treaty.

What remained to be done today was to exchange the copies of the treaties held by each party, and to sign what is known as the exchange protocols. For this purpose Senator Andrade brought along the same magnifying glass and holder with its quill and diamond-studded handle that had been used last February to sign the original draft of the treaty. This pen is the property of a brother of the minister, and was made for him in Mexico. It will be used to prepare all of the documents for the occasion.

Large Sale of Wool.

Pendleton, Or., June 16.—The largest sale of wool recorded on the coast this year was made by Fred W. Hendley, who sold on commission 500,000 pounds raised at Echo, in his county. There are 1,200 sacks and they sell 80 cents. The wool was bought by E. Y. Judd, of the Hartford wool house of which he is a member—H. C. Judd & Root. The wool will come to Pendleton to be soiled, in transit. The buyers and sellers were present when the price was paid, further than that the total amount paid was nearly \$85,000, which would give close to 7 cents a pound. This price is above that received for the same last year. Before this no sales had been recorded for several weeks.

Manchester, England, is experimenting with a system of underground electrical traction.

View Distorted, Perhaps.

London, June 16.—The Times, commenting editorially on the Hawaiian question, and a dispatch from Mr. Smalley, its New York correspondent, says: "There is but little enthusiasm in the United States, according to our correspondent, for or against annexation. The enterprise, however, is not without points appealing to the imagination of the American public."

Not Yet Received McKinley's Note.

Madrid, June 16.—The Spanish foreign office has not yet received the expected note from the American government regarding the Ruiz case.

DIED TRYING TO SAVE OTHERS

Fatal Accident on the O. R. & N. Near Portland.

Portland, Or., June 15.—A west-bound special train on the line of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company collided with a hand car half a mile west of Rooster Rock at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, instantly killing Robert Dunne, the 6-year-old son of Section Foreman Dunne, and injuring Charles A. Rathbone so that he died within half an hour. Both Rathbone and the boy were passengers on the hand car. Rathbone had reached the ground, and would have been saved had he not heroically attempted to rescue the child.

Charles A. Rathbone Fatally Injured While Attempting to Rescue a Boy Who Was Also Killed.

The special train consisted of an engine and the special car of Superintendent O'Brien and party, who were returning from a tour of inspection over the road. The car was ahead of the engine, and the passengers were all in the forward or observation end at the time of the accident. The train was running about 20 miles an hour, and was just rounding a sharp curve when the hand car was seen coming down the track with a party consisting of two men, two women and two children on board. It was Dunne and Rathbone with their wives, and Dunne's two children.

Engineer Whipple saw the hand car as soon as did the party on the observation car, and instantly applied the air brakes. The train was within 100 yards of the hand car, however, when it was discovered, and it was impossible to check the speed in time to prevent a collision. Both Rathbone and Dunne took in the situation at a glance, and would have got the party safely off the car off the track had it not been for the women, who, paralyzed with fright, refused to move. The men got to the ground at the last minute. Dunne was just about to seize his wife, and Rathbone, whose wife had finally managed to jump off, was endeavoring to rescue the little Dunne boy, when the train struck and crushed his skull.

The boy was thrown under the wheels of the car and instantly killed. The step truck Rathbone in the head while, oblivious to all else save his purpose to save the boy, he was bending forward, and crushed his skull.

When Dunne and his daughter were thrown from the hand car, but were unhurt. The train was brought to a standstill after the hand car had been pushed several rods, and the party in the observation car ran to the assistance of the victims of the accident. The dead Rathbone lay near him, still breathing, with a gasp in his forehead, which told that he had not long to live. The two women, as soon as they recovered from the shock of the accident, quickly and began to weep. Rathbone was carried on board the train and the body of the child was taken to the home of its parents at Rooster Rock. Mrs. Rathbone accompanied her dying husband, and was at his side when he expired, shortly before the train started on its return.

The place where the accident happened was a sharp curve, which Dunne had neglected to flag when he rounded it with the hand car. The men on the car and their wives and the two children of the former had been on a Skamania excursion to Corbett, three miles below Rooster Rock, and were returning when the accident occurred.

Charles A. Rathbone, the man who was killed, was a farmer by occupation, and resided at Rooster Rock. He had but recently returned from his mine in the state of Oregon, and had been with his wife but a few days. Rathbone was a man of fine character, and was highly esteemed by every one who knew him.

Murder in Medford.

Medford, Or., June 15.—Word reached this city this morning that L. Q. Quiesley had been shot and instantly killed by "Doc" Seragias, at the Whipple ranch, near Prospect, about 40 miles from here. The shooting occurred yesterday, and Seragias claims self-defense. He says that Quiesley was in the act of carrying hay from his field, when he attempted to stop the Quiesleys' droppings. The hay man made a charge upon him with the fork, sticking the prongs into his leg, whereupon he shot him with a rifle. Corporal Kirchgesner and Deputy District Attorney White have gone to the scene and will hold an inquest, and until then the facts will not be fully known.

A Wreck on the Cotton Belt.

Stuttgart, Ark., June 15.—A wreck occurred on the Cotton Belt railroad nine miles southwest of here last night at 7 o'clock. A local freight was derailed on account of a culvert burning out. The engine and fireman jumped and saved their lives. Six cars were wrecked and burned. Two tramps were stealing a ride were injured, and one riding the rods under a car was smothered and burned to death.

Killed at a Crossing.

Johnstown, Pa., June 15.—Two men were killed outright and one fatally injured on a Pennsylvania railroad crossing east of here a few miles just before midnight last night. One of the victims was Minnie McGuire, Alpha Taylor and Emma White, each aged 19. Sarah Bohring was badly stunned and may die. They were residents of Johnstown. It was reported that they were walking home from church when struck by lightning. It is believed the steel corsets worn by the three that were killed was the chief cause of their death.

Practice Boy and Five Horses Burned.

Missoula, Mont., June 16.—At midnight the great store owned by Higgins Bros., two miles west of Missoula, was discovered in flames. Within an hour the building was burned to the ground. Five race horses and a practice boy, Frank Ryan, aged 16, who comes from San Francisco, perished in the flames.

Since the beginning of this century 63 volcanic islands have risen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and 10 are now uninhabited.

TO GO TO SPAIN.

Calhoun, Not General Woodford, Will Be Minister at Madrid.

New York, June 16.—A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says that ex-Commissioner Calhoun, who went to investigate the Ruiz case and the general conditions of things in the island of Cuba for President McKinley, is the man who is most likely to be named for minister to Madrid, and not General Stewart L. Woodford.

Secretary Sherman said today: "No, General Woodford's name has not been mentioned to me by the president in connection with the post of minister to Spain. I know General Woodford, and he would be an excellent man for the place, but as I understand it, Mr. Calhoun, who has just returned from Cuba, is to be sent to Madrid as the representative of this country at the Spanish court. There have been a good many conflicting reports made in regard to this mission, owing to its importance at this time and because the president has really had in mind several gentlemen for the place."

Morgan Has a Theory.

New York, June 16.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: Senator Morgan in an interview last night said:

"I have information from most reliable authority that Cuba is under the control of a completely organized civil government, stronger than it is ever before, and so established that it is impossible now for the Spaniards to overthrow it. The Cubans have, by the natural resources of that part of the island in which they are dominant, sufficient food and supplies to sustain them to the end. The tactics of General Gomez baffles the Spaniards effectually."

"In the meantime the situation is so grave in Spain that the government is obliged to keep at home all of its regular army of trained, seasoned, disciplined troops, an army of 80,000 men, 50,000 of whom might be sent to Cuba on the island and sweep it from one end to the other. But that is now out of the question. These soldiers are wanted at home to meet dangers that are threatening the throne. The Spanish government is afraid to put in control a man in accord with its past policy."

"It is impossible for me even to conjecture what President McKinley will do, although I am not at all inclined to impute to him unpatriotic motives. Whatever this government may do, I am satisfied that it is one of resolution which will not go backward. Work has already been accepted and established which must result in the independence of Cuba."

"The senate's action defining the relations between Spain and Cuba is a firm and decided declaration that there is war in the island of Cuba."

"The administration is subjected to the pressure of two classes of American citizens concerning themselves about purely business matters. One is that which has satisfied the basis of one million and \$100,000,000 invested in the island. The other is the class which in this case, as well as in every case like it, avail themselves of the opportunity to make money out of the dilemma and distresses of others, which would be the case in every case of independence. The issuance of \$50,000,000 of bonds, one-half to be devoted to replacing the losses sustained by Americans and the other half to go into the pockets of the bondholders and bond-purchasers. This government I think is now in a state of great embarrassment. No matter how earnestly the president may believe in doing justice to Cuba or how great his desire to promote her independence or his zeal to take care of our people and the rights of the island, he is handicapped by the men who are seeking to make money out of the misfortune of others."

A Cowardly Assassination.

Irapuato, Mexico, June 16.—While William R. McNeel, a 17-year-old American, accompanied by W. R. Smith, another American, was passing along the street here early at night, an unknown Mexican stepped up behind McNeel and fired a pistol, killing him instantly. The cause of the murder is unknown. McNeel had been here only a few weeks studying Spanish. He was from San Antonio, and was a son of Captain E. J. McNeel, a well-known Texas ranger. Nothing has been heard since the state of mind of Smith, and the remains will be buried here. The Mexican who did the killing escaped.

The Ax Is Swinging.

Washington, June 16.—The effect of the recent ruling in the peoific department order to consider as vacant all offices which are due to expire between now and July was apparent today when 153 fourth-class postmasters were appointed in this administration. Seventy-two of the vacancies were created by removals.

Peace Conference Adjourned.

Constantinople, June 16.—A further adjournment of the peace conference has taken place at the request of Tewfik Pasha, on the ground that the sultan has not decided on the retention or evacuation of Thessaly. The other points for the arrangement of permanent peace, with exception of the amount of indemnity, have been practically settled.

Belhaine, O., June 16.—The lives of three young ladies were blotted out yesterday evening by lightning. The victims are Minnie McGuire, Alpha Taylor and Emma White, each aged 19. Sarah Bohring was badly stunned and may die. They were residents of Johnstown. It was reported that they were walking home from church when struck by lightning. It is believed the steel corsets worn by the three that were killed was the chief cause of their death.

Several Minor Engagements.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: Four thousand insurgents from the Eastern department, led by General Rodriguez and Quintin Bandera, have crossed Matanzas, entered Havana province and are now menacing the town of Guines.

Pinar del Rio advices report a hot fight three days ago within sight of the town of Consolacion del Sur. Two Spanish captains, a lieutenant and six privates were killed, but the rebels were compelled to retire in great disorder.

An engagement upon the La Luisa sugar estate, near Port Cabanas, between Mariel and Bahia Honda, the Spanish column lost 30 killed and upward of 100 wounded.

This is in Weyler's so-called pacified district. The insurgents, after the night, retired into their fortified positions in Maceo's old stronghold, the Rubi hills. Weyler telegraphed, ordering six columns to march against them, but not a word of the defeat at La Luisa had been cable to the war department at Madrid.

IS UNDER SEALED ORDERS

Mysterious Mission of the Cruiser New York.

NAVAL OFFICIALS RETICENT

General Relief in Havana Is That Weyler Will Be Replaced by a Cuban Who in Several Small Engagements.

Boston, June 14.—The United States cruiser New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, with Rear Admiral Montgomery Harbord on board, steamed out of the harbor at 5 o'clock this afternoon, not a soul on board knowing to what port she is bound, for it will only be when the big white cruiser is well outside of Boston light, with her pilot over the side, that the sealed orders will be opened and her destination ascertained.

It is generally believed, however, that when she reaches Cape Cod, she will turn her nose to the southward and that her twin screws will not stop until she is somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of Cuba; for when she started she was fully provisioned and could, if necessary, go to Gibraltar or a long distance without laying in supplies.

The New York arrived here on May 26 to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Shaw monument. The battle-ship Massachusetts came with the flagship, while the battleship Texas had arrived some days previously. The Texas left a few days ago, but the other two ships have been swinging at their moorings off the navy-yard until today.

The rear admiral might have had some inkling of an important cruise from the fact that for the last few days the entire crew has been hard at work getting the ship ready for sea, while her coal bunkers have been filled to overflowing. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the guns of the cruiser boomed a parting salute to Commodore Howison, of the navy-yard. The anchor was weighed and the crew swung around in the stream and started out to sea, although a furious gale was blowing.

Naval Officials Reticent.

Washington, June 14.—The navy department officials were singularly reticent about the movements of the New York, and showed a reluctance to answer any questions. Secretary Long, in answer to a direct interrogation, replied:

"The New York is not going to Cuba; she will next be heard from at some point on the Atlantic coast well north of Cuba."

The secretary refused to answer further. It was learned, however, that the cruiser is expected to report next at Hampton Roads, Va., and that she will be at sea about two days. It is a mystery what she is doing, and which has been charged of late with the whole duty of looking after filibusters afloat, has been advised of the intention of some formidable expedition bound for Cuba to put out from some northern port. In such case, the New York would be sent out on a smaller cruiser usually, but it is said that at this time it was a case of choice of the vessel able to get under way first.

Weyler's Term Is Short.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: It is believed by our informant that the news of the affairs in Madrid have been made public that General Weyler's return to Spain will be the most important result of Canovas' success in retaining power. Private telegrams have been sent to persons here in which it is reported that General Weyler, Dominguez and Pidal had given their support to Canovas only with the plain stipulation that General Weyler should go.

In fact, it is felt here that General Canovas, who is now in power in Spain, and fills the popular eye would not on any account lend himself to the continuation of General Weyler's policy. The plan is to send General Marin here from Porto Rico and then supplant him in turn by General Blanco or Campos.

Opinion of One of Weyler's Generals.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: Another of Weyler's generals, Lono, inspector-general of the civil guard in Cuba and military governor of Havana, has resigned in disgust, and expects to leave the island by the transatlantic liner sailing on June 30 for Spain direct.

Lono regards Weyler's early recall as quite assured and thinks Blanco or Lopez Dominguez will come out as his successor. Both are unusually intelligent men. Campos, a Cuban in whose support in the recent ministerial crisis Canovas is known to have made important concessions. Weyler is reported to have cable Canovas insisting that Minister Dupuy de Lome demand from the Washington government the extradition of Nunes, Cartaya and Artaza, alleged filibusters recently captured by the United States authorities on the Florida coast, alleging old criminal indictments against three of them, said to be still pending in the courts here.

Farmers' Taxes in Turkey.

A farmer's taxes in Turkey are classified thus: (1) on the amount of land and fruits; (2) 4 per cent of the renting value of house and lands; (3) 5 per cent on every transfer; (4) an annual cattle tax of 82 cents on every sheep and 21 cents on every goat. The taxes are rigorously collected.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence on all others.

Dress in the British Museum.

Eccentricity in dress is now a ground for exclusion from the British Museum reading-room. A man who was in the habit of wearing sandals instead of shoes and going without a collar or hat was recently turned out.

Fifty years ago there were 561 journals published in the United Kingdom, of which fourteen were dailies.

John Lawrence, Master of the Clan gibby Hunt in Monmouth, Wales, has hunted continuously for 70 years. He is now aged 90.

VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Interesting Celebration to Be Held in Portland Oregon.

The committee of arrangements for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee have everything, excepting the finishing touches, concluded for a fine celebration in Portland, Oregon. This will be commenced on Sunday afternoon, the 20th of June, at 3:30, being the anniversary on which her majesty, Queen Victoria, began her long reign.

St. John's, New Ground, will take it up, and send it on to the continent till reaching the Pacific ocean it will be sent back to the place of beginning. Every service will commence at 3:30 with the magnificent "Old Hundred," and promptly at 4 o'clock the service will be brought to a temporary stop, when the congregation will join in singing "God Save the Queen."

The service will be printed on slips (one of the committee has generously offered to donate) so that every one will be enabled to join in the service, and it is expected that a great number will be present. The collection will be taken for the benefit of the hospital fund, which is being gotten up by the British-born residents of the state of Oregon, for the endowment of a bed in the Good Samaritan hospital.

The choir of Trinity church are now practicing the special hymns and the service under the very able direction of Mr. Lighter, the organist, who has kindly given his services for the occasion.

On Monday evening, June 21, there will be a grand promenade concert and ball at the Armory, at which will be given songs and music of the various British countries (English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh) by the best local artists, who in several instances will appear in the old-fashioned native costume, such as the pretty dress of the Welshwoman, with short skirts, red cloak, and the tall sugar-loaf hat. The Armory will be splendidly decorated with flags, etc., and the orchestra will play the national anthems of the various countries. In addition to the music the ladies will have booths, representing the different divisions of the United Kingdom and colonies, at which refreshments, ice cream, badges, etc., will be sold, and these booths will be decked out in the flags and emblems of the part of the country they represent. A large number of tickets have already been sold by the various members of the committee, and from this it is easy to judge that a very great number of people will be there.

The proceeds of the concert are for the benefit of the hospital fund, and the committee especially desire that every British-born resident will go to that concert. The price of tickets has been put at 25 cents each, with children 15 cents, and the people will be there.

They further agreed, much as they desire to enter upon a general discussion of the tariff, to forego that undertaking for the sake of economy of time, and to press at every turn for active, energetic work upon the schedules of the bill, with the purpose of getting final action upon it at the earliest possible moment. Not a general discussion of the tariff, to forego that undertaking for the sake of economy of time, and to press at every turn for active, energetic work upon the schedules of the bill, with the purpose of getting final action upon it at the earliest possible moment.

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One Hundred Millions Seek Investment.

The people who have been insisting that the United States needs "more money" are puzzled to know how to obtain the fact that a great number of this country are reputedly funded more than 100 million dollars of bonds at three and a half per cent interest, and found plenty of money to take them at that price. If the country really need more money for general business purposes, that which it has so richly is looking for investment to three and a half per cent per annum.

No Half-Way Policy.

Peru's abandonment of the silver standard proves to be of the most radical type. Detailed statements of her action on this subject which have reached Washington show that not only does she make gold the standard of value but she goes so far as to prohibit the importation of silver coin. Even the product of her own mints which have gone out of the country cannot be returned, except at one port, where it must be melted into bars.

The gold production continues to increase both in the region where it were in operation last year and through the development of new gold fields. Mr. Otis S. Gage, formerly of Washington, D. C., who spent the past two years in Ecuador, reports the gold fields of that country "expressing in richness and extent the famous mines of South Africa." Reports from Mexico represent that new and very rich gold fields are being developed there, advices from Texas indicate that gold mines are being developed in Wichita mountains, and while the new processes which are now being followed in the mines of Georgia and North Carolina are making gold mining in that section extremely profitable. Present indications are that the gold production of 1897 will exceed that of 1896, which was the largest in any year in the history of the world.

The construction of the new French Transatlantic cable, which is to be laid during the ensuing summer from Brest to New York, is rapidly approaching completion. It will have a length of 2,360 nautical miles.

THE ADMINISTRATION

WANTS INFORMATION BEFORE ACTION IS TAKEN.

Good Republican Organization in Senate, While Democrats Are Just the Opposite—Responsibility of Any Delay in Bill Will Lie With Democrats.

E. F. PARSONS, Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C.—Much interest is felt here in the course of the house of representatives upon the senate resolution recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. Whatever delay occurs in this matter will be because the administration is not yet ready to act in the matter. It is absolutely necessary that a new administration should forthwith come into power its only source of information those created by a party adverse to its interests and methods, should have time not only to study the situation, but to study it through men selected by the party, and by looking to the recognition of the Cubans, either as belligerents or as an independent nation, must be a grave one, and is likely to bring about serious complications with one or more European nations. It is easy for men who have not the responsibility upon their shoulders to insist upon immediate action and to talk glibly about the ability of the United States to whip any nation, but the man who recognizes that his action, unless carefully considered, is likely to plunge nations into war, and that he will be responsible for the lives of his own people or the people of other nations, without the most careful consideration, would be unworthy of the confidence of his country.

The Tariff Bill.

That the senate of the United States is not a Republican body everybody admits. It is an extraordinary thing that in a tariff bill depends upon the strength of the protective sentiment among the Democrats and Populists is conceded. The Republicans are in the minority in the Senate. To pass the tariff bill, they must either have the active support of one or more Democrats or one or more members of the Democratic and Populist parties must omit to vote against it. There is reason to believe that the bill will receive the support of at least one Democrat.

It is probably true, says Senator Kyle, it will be classed as a Populist measure, which are always enjoyable. In addition to the music the ladies will have booths, representing the different divisions of the United Kingdom and colonies, at which refreshments, ice cream, badges, etc., will be sold, and these booths will be decked out in the flags and emblems of the part of the country they represent. A large number of tickets have already been sold by the various members of the committee, and from this it is easy to judge that a very great number of people will be there.

They further agreed, much as they desire to enter upon a general discussion of the tariff, to forego that undertaking for the sake of economy of time, and to press at every turn for active, energetic work upon the schedules of the bill, with the purpose of getting final action upon it at the earliest possible moment. Not a general discussion of the tariff, to forego that undertaking for the sake of economy of time, and to press at every turn for active, energetic work upon the schedules of the bill, with the purpose of getting final action upon it at the earliest possible moment.

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Seattle Markets.

Wheat—Chicken feed, 23¢ per ton.

Flour—Choice, \$21.00 per ton; Eastern Oregon, 60¢; Choys—Native Washington, 10¢ 11¢; Oregon, 11¢; California, 9¢.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$12.00 @ 14; parsnips, per sack, \$1; beets, per sack, \$1.00; turnips, per sack, \$1.00; rutabagas, per sack, 50¢; carrots, per sack, 75¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs., \$1.75; onions, per 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs., \$3.50; new potatoes, 1 1/2¢ per lb.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14¢ @ 15¢.