

The Corvallis Gazette.

V E Watters & Co.

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CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897.

NO. 15.

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

An advance of 5 cents a pound on bar iron has been announced. This is the first tendency toward recuperation that bar iron has shown in six months.

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

A sidewalk collapsed in Chicago and 100 people, mostly children were thrown to the ground, ten feet below. A number were seriously injured and one fatally.

Mrs. Know, wife of J. W. Know, living near Latah, Wash., gave birth to three girls and one boy. Each child is well formed and weighs 4 1/2 pounds. Mother and children are doing well.

The walls of a saloon gave way without warning in Watertown, S. D., burying a number of persons in the ruins. The place was crowded at the time. The work of clearing away the debris resulted in the finding of one body. Five others were seriously injured.

It has been discovered that the act of the last session of the Colorado legislature in regard to negotiable instruments, repealed the statute establishing the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Washington's birthday and Memorial day as legal holidays.

A mob of 900 infuriated peasants at Odessa, Russia, seized and savagely lynched one Dunkirk, a murderer, who was being conveyed by the police to jail. Dunkirk was charged with the commission of 13 murders. The police have arrested 35 ringleaders of the lynching party.

Anna Fallner, 10 years old, has been convicted of theft, and ordered sent to the reform school at Whittier, Cal. From the bottom of a mortar box she took an old plank, with which to build a playhouse. She was convicted of petty larceny by an Alameda judge, and now she is behind bars awaiting her removal to the reform school.

A telegram received in Seattle from United States Senator Wilson says that plans for the fortifications at Magnolia bluff, the army post near Seattle, have been approved, and an assignment of \$400,000 made. General Weeks, quartermaster-general United States army, has been ordered to Seattle, and directed to proceed with the work immediately.

The basement and entire lower portion of the postoffice building in Portland, Or., was wrecked by a terrific explosion of gas Monday. The head janitor, whose thoughtlessness caused the explosion by taking a lighted cigarette into the basement, was severely burned about the head and arms. A clerk in the stamp department was also hurt, but not seriously.

The president has appointed J. B. Brady, of Alaska, to the governorship of that territory.

George J. Hackett, a miner, was crushed to death, as the result of an accident in the Brown Bear mine at Deadwood, Cal.

James P. Farlan, brother of Associate Justice Harlan, was accidentally killed by being run down by a train in Louisville, Ky.

Reports from all portions of Washington and Oregon, east of the Cascades, tell of the rainfall the past week, which has been general in this section. The correspondents all agree that the last vestige of danger to the '97 wheat crop is removed. The crop yield will be enhanced 25 per cent. The rain has caused additional benefit by wiping out the grasshopper pest.

Senator McBride, of Oregon, has been making an effort to secure the restoration of the house rate of \$3 per 1,000 on lumber, planed, grooved and tongued, instead of \$2.50, as reported by the senate committee on finance. He says that the lumber trade in this manner is worth at least twice as much in the Portland market as the sawed lumber, which pays a duty of \$2 under the bill, as agreed to. Senator McBride says that the importations of dressed lumber will quite seriously interfere with industries in Oregon and Washington.

The universal postal congress, the fifth convention of the kind in the world, has finished its labors in Washington, D. C. The sixth congress will be held in Rome in 1903. All the countries of the world were represented at the congress just closed, with the exception of Korea and the Orange Free State, and these two sent word that they hoped soon to enter the postal union. The congress, among other things, succeeded in establishing uniform colors for postage stamps, arranged for facilitating intermediary transit rates and diminishing the tariff quite materially on a graduated scale for the ensuing six years.

The Salt Lake Tribune has published a story that a party of desperadoes from the notorious "Robbers' Roost," in Southern Utah, have gone to Wyoming and are located at Wamsutter, a small station east of Rock Springs. Their purpose, it is claimed, was to hold up the Union Pacific express train or else to rob the paymaster of the Sweetwater mines.

Henry L. Buehler, of Baltimore, Md., the oldest Old Fellow in the world, is dead.

The London Times publishes a table showing that in the ordinary course of nature the future rulers of Germany, Russia, Greece and Roumania will be immediate descendants of Queen Victoria.

C. P. Huntington is quoted as saying that the Pacific Mail Company will put on two new steamers of 10,000 tons each, to ply between San Francisco and China. The customs committee of the French chamber of deputies has adopted a proposal of M. Jonnart to impose a duty of 12 francs per hundred kilos on foreign pork.

THE PREMIER DENOUNCED.

Spanish Manifesto Demands That the Cubans Be the Widest of Cubans

London, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The Spanish liberals have adopted an attitude, which will probably create a profound sensation, both here and in the United States, but which is little calculated to improve the situation. At a meeting of ex-ministers of the liberal party on Sunday, Senator Sagasta made an energetic speech, denouncing the home and foreign policy of the premier and his conduct during the recent crisis, which Sagasta insisted had led the people to criticize the decision of the crown. The meeting resolved to issue a manifesto, declaring that the liberals would persist in abstaining from all relations with the government, so long as the Duke of Tetuan is retained in the cabinet. The manifesto will also assert that the liberals were the authors of the first colonial policy, which in 1894, but curtailed it in 1895 in order to obtain the support of the conservatives. The manifesto will characterize the proposed reforms of Canovas as inadequate and suggest the replacement of Captain-General Weyler by a governor general, who would be a wise man, and with civilized practices, the stopping of the reign of terror and devastation of property in Cuba, and the appointment of a civilian as royal commissioner, with full powers distinct from the military authorities, to execute the reforms of the constitution, and political, administrative, economical, tariff and legislative matters, compatible with the preservation of the imperial sovereignty.

The manifesto will promise to go very far in the direction of a sacrifice of Spanish commercial interests, and in sharing the burden of colonial war debts in order to secure peace.

PLAN TO END THE WAR.

Sugar Trust Would Buy Cuban Island

New York, June 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: A story is current that the sugar trust has evolved or accepted an ambitious suggestion that Cuba is substantially for sale, and might as well become a sugar plantation for a gigantic corporation supported by the sympathy and interest of our country. In other words, we might have a West Indian Company, as England had, and a Hudson Bay Company, each of which aided in the extension of British empire. It is said the Spanish minister to the United States called recently to Madrid reports of the disposition of our government to decline to interfere by force and also to support Cuban autonomy, and that this cable prevented the recall of Weyler, when a change in the Spanish ministry was in the air, and prevented sending to Cuba Campos, who had been ordered to leave, and direct to proceed with the work immediately.

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WILL MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT

The President Determined to Revive the Treaty.

IS PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE

A New Treaty Has Already Been Drafted to Serve as a Basis for the Coming Negotiations.

Washington, June 23.—President McKinley has determined to revive the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He has already turned his attention to the subject, and under the direction of Secretary Sherman, the matter has been considered to the extent that a new treaty has already been drafted to serve as the basis of negotiations. In the draft which is to be used as the basis there are said to be none of the objectionable points which caused the failure of the Olney treaty. It is not in contemplation that the treaty will be submitted to the senate before next December, and there is reason to believe that the attitude of the senate toward a new treaty will be fully canvassed and understood before the treaty is signed.

It is understood that the initiative in the present case will be taken by the government, as the failure of the former treaty, by the inaction of the senate, left the subject in such condition that the British government did not feel disposed to renew negotiations until first invited by the United States.

Sir Julian Pauncefote leaves Washington next week for Great Britain. It was understood at first that the ambassador would take a copy of the new treaty with him, but this will not be done. It is expected, however, that a draft will be in London on or about June 24, in which case Sir Julian Pauncefote will be in communication with the foreign office to consider the terms of the instrument.

SENATOR PERKINS' VIEWS.

Prefers British Columbia to the Hawaiian Islands.

New York, June 23.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: Senator Perkins, Republican, of California, is strongly disposed to join his Democratic colleague, Senator White, in opposition to the proposed annexation of Hawaii. Perkins is familiar with the islands, and he says, "I am very doubtful as to the wisdom of this policy. There is one feature of some moment that I have not yet seen touched upon. Within the last year or two there have been a large number of merchant vessels built on the Clyde for the Hawaiian trade. They fly the Hawaiian flag, but are English vessels. Under the proposed treaty those ships would naturally be come entitled to American registry, for they would be in with the islands. There is nothing in the treaty to prevent them from coming in, nor to prevent the Englishmen from building more vessels in anticipation of annexation and claiming American registry for all of them. In that case they would probably soon take away all of our coastwise trade and render idle for some time our American shipyards. There is another, and perhaps more important question involved. The annexation of Hawaii would, it seems to me, utterly ruin the beet sugar industry that is now beginning to assume considerable proportions in California and the beet sugar industry in the West. With coals laid the Hawaiians can produce sugar and refine it for 2 cents a pound. Beet sugar costs anywhere from 3 1/2 to 4 cents a pound to produce, and we could not compete. Then, too, the planters of Hawaii have a trust just as tyrannical and as important as the trust of the beet sugar industry. They are the Englishmen, and they are more vessels in anticipation of annexation and claiming American registry for all of them. In that case they would probably soon take away all of our coastwise trade and render idle for some time our American shipyards. 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