

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897. NO. 17.

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 Old World in a condensed and comprehensive form.

The salmon pack at Astoria so far foots up about 2,000,000 cases.

Patriotism claimed five lives in Chicago and there were an unusually large list of maimed and injured people as a result of the celebration.

Senator Davis has reported from the committee on foreign relations an amendment to the general deficiency bill to pay \$6,000 to families of three Italians lynched at New Orleans.

Lake Ann, Mich., a village of nearly 1,000 inhabitants was practically destroyed by fire today. Mrs. Masters, aged 80, was burned to death while trying to rescue goods from her dwelling.

Special dispatches from Bombay state that from 600 to 1,000 rioters were killed during the recent rioting in the vicinity of Calcutta, and it is added that native officials put the death toll as high as 1,600.

The Sultan now shows signs of yielding on the question of rectification of the Turkish frontier in the direction of Greece, and the ambassadors are expecting that negotiations of peace will be resumed when it is hoped every thing will be settled in accordance with the views of Europe.

While tamping a shot in the morning mine, at Mallan, Idaho, an explosion occurred, injuring William Evans and another miner, whose name was not learned. Both men were taken to Wallace, Evans dying on the road. The other man is lying in a comatose condition, with several fractures of the skull.

There was a fatal accident at the San Francisco fireworks display. Edward J. Matthews, 20 years old, while watching the display, was instantly killed by the explosion of a mortar, and his companion, Miss Eildenberg, was badly lacerated on the face, and received a shock to her system which the doctors say may affect her mind.

Telegrams received President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, Ohio division, indicate that the order for a general strike of the miners has been complied with generally throughout the mining districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, and in some sections of West Virginia and Kentucky.

President Ratchford roughly estimated the number of men involved at 200,000, but this is regarded as very liberal.

Averill Dimmick, foreman of the Winona mine, at Lead, S. D., was burned to death, and two others probably will die, as a result of a strange accident. A gasoline pump at the hot bottom of the shaft exploded, and they went to investigate. Gasoline had escaped and covered the wall of the shaft. Their candles ignited it and they were surrounded by fire. Many men and smokers tumbled into the bucket and escaped, but Dimmick fell on a hook, which held him under the chin.

The Oregon state Sunday school union met in convention at the Dalles. The secretary reports that during the year 26 new Sunday schools were organized. There has been a loss of 2,441 officers and teachers and 15,979 scholars.

At a special meeting of the San Francisco chamber of commerce the question of the advisability of annexing Hawaii was considered. A memorial was drawn up for presentation to both the houses of congress, urging prompt action looking to the annexation of the Hawaiian republic.

The administration has determined to solve the Behring sea question by branding all seal pups found on Pribilof islands this season. Instructions to this effect have been transmitted to Professor David Starr Jordan, the seal expert, who will soon leave San Francisco for Behring sea.

It has been decided at the admiralty to build a new fleet for the queen, and the design has been submitted to and approved by her majesty. The new vessel, which will be built at the Pembroke dockyard, will, in general outline, resemble the great Atlantic liner. It will be 620 feet long, with only 50 feet beam, and be fitted with powerful engines, so as to have great speed.

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, has introduced in the house a resolution providing that hereafter no noncontingent territory shall be annexed to the United States except in pursuance of a treaty negotiated by the president, concurred in by two-thirds of the house of congress and ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the states, and no contiguous territory except by treaty concurred in by two-thirds of each house, the vote of concurrence not to be taken into the house of representatives until two years have elapsed from the time of taking the vote in the senate.

One of the most sensational tragedies ever enacted in North Texas took place in the Methodist church in Pleasant Valley, Dallas county, in the course of the services. As a result Augustus Gleason and Frank Jones are dead and Thomas Jones fatally wounded.

The Union Savings Bank & Trust Company, of Tacoma, has closed its doors and went into the hands of a receiver, as a direct result of the recent supreme court decision declaring that large amount of the city's warrants are invalid.

The state statistician has directed the authorities of every town, city and village in Indiana to take a census of the tramps within the limits of its jurisdiction. The plan is to issue a secret order, and on the night named every official will be enlisted in the work of counting up the tramps at the jails and listing their names, places of residence, age and occupation, if any. A similar plan will be carried out in adjacent states, the purpose being to secure an accurate count of the number of no-made, with the ultimate purpose in view of dealing with the tramp problem.

ARBITRATION NEEDED.

Opinions of Several Public Men Regarding the Great Strike.

New York, July 7.—The Journal and Advertiser this morning publishes special dispatches giving the following opinions of public men regarding the miners' strike and the possibilities of arbitration.

Senator Hanna says: "I deprecate that the coal mining troubles should come at this time, when the conditions of trade are such as to make it seem impossible to secure a favorable consideration of the strikers' demands. The rates of wages are unequal among mines in certain districts, which is unfair to the men. This is the point first to be adjusted, and is a matter which should be arbitrated at once and fairly settled. The mine as a business revives and an increasing demand for coal will justify it, if the miners should have their full share of its benefits, and I believe they will secure it without a strike. I am always in favor of arbitration in the settlement of difficulties between operating mines and the coal operators."

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NATIVE RIOTS IN CALCUTTA

European Population Threatened by Mohammedans.

The Situation is Critical.

The Trouble is Due to the Weakness of Officials—A Compromise May Be Effected Soon.

Calcutta, July 6.—In the fighting which took place yesterday in a suburb of Calcutta, between the police and rioters, many policemen were injured. Twenty-four native policemen were surrounded by a mob and so roughly handled that all of them are expected to die of their wounds. The rioters acted heavily, but they carried off their dead and wounded.

A compromise on the plague measures having been arranged between the authorities and the rioters, the disturbances have ceased.

The absence of rain is causing the greatest anxiety throughout India. The rioting arose out of the growing practice of the Mohammedans of seizing and refusing to pay rent for certain so-called mosques, built, contrary to the tenets of the Mohammedan religion, on ground belonging to infidels. The mosque was a mud hut, so-called mosque, led to the outbreak. The rioters were continually reinforced in response to telegrams sent up the country appealing to all true Mohammedans to come to the aid of their coreligionists.

For 48 hours, the police and military were obliged to clear the streets. Detached parties of Mohammedans stoned Europeans wherever they found them, in some cases dragging them from their glaries.

All the telegraphic lines were cut and the buildings containing Europeans were besieged. There were many narrow escapes. The rioters sounded war cries, shouted vile epithets and grossly insulted the European women. In several parts of Calcutta, it is still dangerous for Europeans to go about, and it is likely to remain so, owing to the narrow streets, by which the rioting was brought to an end.

The trouble is greatly increased by the absence of the higher officials, most of whom are now in the hills. Those who remained behind hesitated to undertake the responsibility of extreme measures. The result was that the rioters were allowed to fire or to take the offensive, and even when exposed to every kind of indignity and insult, their behavior and self-restraint under the circumstances were admirable.

It is understood that the compromise is based upon the unconditional surrender of the lands, but it is believed that this concession will prove a standing menace to the safety of every European, as the rioters will celebrate the victory throughout all India.

In spite of the cessation of the riots, the situation is regarded as extremely serious. It is believed that unless some official is invested with plenary powers during the absence of the governing authorities, European citizens will be compelled to act on their own responsibility.

Weyler Still Permitting Outrages on Women and Children.

New York, July 7.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Senors Borells, Marandis, Nortones and Diaz all wealthy residents of Guanabacoa, were arrested recently and hurried to jail. The next night their homes were broken down by troops and their wives and daughters were forced to go with the men, hardly having a chance to dress. Indeed, two of them handsome girls of 16 and 18, were taken away in their night garments, the soldiers indulging in the coarsest jests regarding them and their appearance. These women have disappeared, and to complaints made in Guanabacoa and Havana, no attention is paid.

La Lucha says that 14 children from 6 to 15 years of age have been put in prison as debtors of the revolution. The American consul is insulted daily in the papers and many sarcastic remarks are made regarding the "Americans' sudden change of front when Spain stood on her dignity."

Wounded Going Home.

New York, July 7.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Havana says: Seven hundred ill and wounded troops have embarked for home at General Weyler's request, to make room in the hospitals for the new fever and smallpox victims, who are stricken down day to day. Miss Wilberforce still hopes to persuade General Weyler to permit the reception at the hospitals and impartial treatment of wounded Cubans who are captured and held as prisoners of war, awaiting court-martial, sentences of death or deportation in chains.

A Jacuro Moran dispatch to El Diario de la Marina reports the defeat of a party of amazons near the central trocha and announces the capture of their captain, Senorita Florentina. The moment the news reached General Weyler at Manzanillo he telegraphed ordering her release.

Great Britain's second oldest ship in commission, the Grampus, built in 1784, has been sold to be broken up. It had been used for many years as a powder hulk at Portsmouth. Nelson's Victory is the only other ship in the service.

Havana, July 6.—Addressing the municipality of Manzanilla, yesterday, Captain-General Weyler said that the captains granted to political prisoners were due only to the generosity of the puen, and not to the political influence of any party.

Joachim Estrella and Antonio Rojas were shot outside the Cabanas fortress today.

In many of the factories of Germany the women are not permitted to wear corsets during work hours.

Reform Press Association.

Nashville, July 7.—The National Reform Association held its meeting here today. About 75 delegates were present. Hon. Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, the president, being absent, Vice-President Mays, of Pomeroy, Wash., presided.

At 2:30 P. M. the convention reassembled. The regular order was suspended, several honorary members were elected, and then general resolutions were adopted. The committee on organization reported, recommending the club plan and a non-partisan co-operative branch.

It is estimated that the death rate of the world is sixty-seven a minute.

KILLED BY THE HEAT.

Twelve People Perish and Thirty-Five Prostrated at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 7.—There were 12 fatalities from heat today up to 10 o'clock tonight. There were 35 prostrations of which officials notify a call by the police conveying the victims to homes or hospitals, and fully as many minor cases in which the victims were able to go home without assistance.

The weather bureau reports the mercury at 70 degrees at 5 A. M., and 93 degrees at noon, which was the maximum. A thunder storm set in at 3 o'clock and continued for three hours, which cooled the air. Since dark it has been rising, until at 10 o'clock the temperature was 74 degrees. The local weather bureau, in answer to queries, refers to Saturday's prediction, which extended the hot blast over Tuesday. Street thermometers registered the temperature from 3 to 5 degrees above the weather bureau figures. There have been 31 fatalities in three days.

The Commercial Tribune special reports result of the heat from outside Toledo—Today's sham battle resulted in 20 men being overcome, with no very serious cases.

Wapaknet—Friday, Saturday, Sunday and today the mercury stood all the way from 102 to 108. The farmers cannot do harvesting. The extreme heat has had serious effect on horses. Wheat is dead ripe and is beginning to become brittle.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Yesterday and today the two hottest days recorded here, the maximum temperature being 99 at the weather bureau, and 112 in the shade on the street. No fatalities are reported.

Hottest for Ten Years.

Pittsburg, July 7.—The thermometer today registered 99, the hottest July day for 10 years. As a result, two deaths and 17 prostrations are reported. During a heavy storm, Matthews, a well-known horseman, was killed by lightning at Homewood race track. The deaths from heat are: Michael O'Loughlin and Mrs. Mary Doyle.

Fatal Effects at Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 7.—The thermometer was about 95 degrees nearly all day. Those who were prostrated were: Mrs. Amelia Miller and Frank Henry. A. M. Mer, prostrated yesterday, died today. Mrs. Follock was prostrated while in a cherry tree, and fell to the ground. Both legs were broken.

Nine Dead, More Prostrated.

Chicago, July 7.—Today was cooler, but the pavements and buildings had stored up heat enough to make things uncomfortable. There were nine deaths and 29 prostrations.

Seven Deaths at Detroit.

Detroit, July 7.—The heat became less unbearable, but seven deaths are reported.

NO FREEDOM THERE.

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THE SPANIARDS ARE TIMID

Trial of the Competitor Crew Again Postponed.

NO FUTURE DATE WAS SET

Officials Fear the Effect on American Relations of Passing Sentence on the Prisoners.

New York, July 5.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The trial of the Competitor crew did not take place on July 1, as had been reported. It may not take place for several months yet, unless the United States presses the matter. The authorities here hesitated to bring the men to trial for diplomatic reasons. They realized the danger if the news of Spain mean anything, and are not to be brought into dispute, the sentence of the Competitor filibusters must be a severe one. On the other hand Spain does not desire to aggravate any hostile feeling that may already exist in the United States.

It was just about the middle of June that Consul-General Lee, by direction of his government, pressed here for an early trial. He pointed out that a long delay had already taken place and declared it unjust. To the consul's letter General Weyler sent a most indefinite reply. He began by excusing the past delay on the ground that proceedings on the part of the prosecution had consumed much time, and now, he said, the lawyers who had been assigned to the prisoners had been given until the end of July to prepare the defense. He intimated that it would be "impossible to say when the trial would be brought on." This means that it has been thought best to delay the trial indefinitely.

In the meantime the Competitor crew are languishing in prison. Some of the men are in a wretched condition much longer. They are not treated badly, so far as Spanish treatment of prisoners in Cuba goes. Americans cannot realize what the confinement in Cabanas during these hot months means. When Melton, for example, was taken prisoner, he was in the best of health. Today he is broken down beyond recognition. His shoulders are bowed and his frame wasted to skin and bone.

Disease among Spanish troops in Santiago de Cuba has been so severe that when General Weyler ordered the move to the interior against the confinement of the only soldiers available were convalescents. All over the island disease among the Spanish troops is increasing at a fearful rate. Out of the thousand men in the Vegar battalion in Pinar del Rio, nearly 700 have been rendered unfit for service by malaria. The hospitals in Havana are crowded to overflowing.

General Ruiz Rivera is dangerously ill. The prisoner's doctors have performed a delicate operation upon him, and he is now in a critical condition.

The Herald's correspondent at Matanzas reports a fierce engagement on Saturday last between Spanish troops and a large body of insurgents. Between 60 and 70 Spaniards were killed and wounded. The rebel loss was not known. General Melina, who was with a column of men, came to the scene of the fighting. He was badly wounded during the engagement. There are in the vicinity of Matanzas 2,300 insurgents well armed and equipped.

The rebel leader Guaracha captured and killed two Spanish spies near the town of Matanzas. The Herald correspondent reports for the statement that the Spanish mached 17 pacificos, men and women, who had left Matanzas for a plantation to get food.

Rivera's Condition.

Havana, July 5.—A press correspondent had an interview with General Rivera, in San Ambrose hospital, to which he was removed from Cabanas fortress by the advice of attending surgeons. General Rivera expressed himself as satisfied with the medical and surgical attendance provided, as well as with the nurses. All the food supplied him is excellent. His meals are served from a restaurant near by at his own expense.

Terrible Suicide of Three Men.

St. Louis, July 5.—Just west of Wellville, there is a coal chute belonging to the Washburn line. As passenger train No. 6 was dashing through this chute, Engineer Robinson saw three men lying with their heads upon the rail. He tried to stop his engine, but the distance was too short, and in an instant the men were ground beneath the wheels. A close examination of the bodies revealed the fact that the men must have been perfectly sober when they took their places beside the track.

The injured are: John Fogg, engineer, severely bruised and scalded, probably fatally; John Latahaw, fireman, crushed and scalded; and die. Blue Island, bruised; will recover.

The train was the suburban express, consisting of five coaches filled with passengers. The explosion was heard for miles. The engineer and fireman were thrown 50 feet. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Bad Accident at Chicago.

Chicago, July 5.—Five men were injured this morning by the explosion of a passenger train on the Chicago & Northern Pacific railway, while the train was going at full speed between Morgan Park and One Hundred and Thirtieth street stations.

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Steel Mills Close Down.

Pittsburg, July 3.—As a result of the failure of the joint wage conference of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the manufacturers to agree upon a scale at the Youngstown conference yesterday, all the union mills closed down today, and between 75,000 and 85,000 men are idle.

Pet toads are sold at 8 pence apiece in London.

Henderson, Ky., July 5.—When an old truck was opened in the home of Joseph Melton, in Union county, the father found his two little boys lying in it, smothered to death, Laura, 7, and Jennie, 5. While their parents were absent the children had been playing "hide and seek," with three other tots. While searching for a good hiding place the two evidently thought of an old trunk in the cellar, and crawled in and closed the lid. A spring lock made it an airtight tomb.

Serious Floods in Roumania.

London, July 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Brail, the principal port of Roumania, says that 20,000 inhabitants of Galatz, in Moldavia, on the left bank of the Danube, between the confluence of the South and Pruth with that river, are homeless, as a result of recent floods. Most of them are destitute also, and are camping in the streets, and are fed by the military. The Roumanian government boasts of busy recruiting factories still in danger. It is estimated that no fewer than 100 persons have been drowned.

WEYLER WANTS MORE MEN

Will Demand Sixty Thousand Additional Troops.

New York, July 6.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Havana says: General Weyler will require at least 60,000 more troops to conquer the eastern provinces and hold them for Spain. Colonel Garrañendi, a member of Weyler's general staff, and private secretary to the commander in chief, will go to Madrid this week, the bearer of confidential dispatches to Premier Canovas and the Spanish war department, in which the demand is made for 60,000 additional recruits.

All regular troops that can be spared from Pinar del Rio, the western trocha, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara districts, are being concentrated at Sancti Spiritus, where Weyler has directed the immediate organization of 14 columns, at the head of which he will try to drive Gomez across the new trocha and invade Puerto Principe province, where Calixto Garcia's forces are said to be massing.

Weyler expects a great pitched battle when he meets Garcia, the result of which may be the turning point in the war. Should Weyler's army meet with defeat, Spain will be ready to listen to President McKinley's offers of intervention. If Spain wins, and Garcia is routed, Weyler will assume a magnanimous role, proclaim general amnesty, and offer the Cubans complete autonomy and full personal and political guarantees under the Spanish flag. Should these overtures be refused, it is predicted that the war of extermination will be waged to the bitter end.

El Comercio warns the government that agents of the American sugar trust are now in Cuba buying up all the best plantations, and urges Weyler to prevent by special decree foreigners from buying or holding real estate here in the future.

A syndicate of New York men is said to have representatives in Pinar del Rio, purchasing tobacco estates with a view to controlling the leaf market.

Acting on the British consul's advice, Miss Wilberforce, the English Red Cross representative, has abandoned her original intention and decided not to attempt to reach the Cuban lines. She will confine her work to the government hospitals in the cities and towns.

A Manzanillo dispatch reports that the Cuban chief, Jessu Rabi, is dead.

THE FOREST RESERVE.

Rules and Regulations Prepared by Commissioner Hermann.

Washington, July 5.—Much attention has been paid recently by the general land office to the preparation of rules and regulations applicable to the government of the various forest reserves, and Commissioner Hermann has now formulated these for the approval of the secretary of the interior.

Prospecting, locating and developing mineral resources and forest reserves are permitted. Lands for schoolhouses and churches are provided, and for domestic, mining, milling and irrigation purposes are also allowed. Construction of wagon roads is authorized and the right of way across reserves for irrigating canals, ditches, flumes and reservoirs is permitted.

Mineral lands of the forest reserves are subject to location and entry under mining laws in the usual manner. Makers of mining locations are authorized to fell and remove from their mining claims any timber growing thereon, for actual mining purposes upon their particular claims. Free use of timber is allowed to bona fide settlers, miners, residents and prospectors for minerals, for firewood, fencing, buildings, etc.

The New Treasurer.

Washington, July 5.—Secretary Gage has appointed a commission to examine the books of the present treasurer, D. L. Morgan and to count the money in the vaults. This is an enormous undertaking and will employ about 100 persons, including expert counters and their assistants, for about three months. Most of this time will be taken up counting the vast stores of silver.

Mr. Morgan's bondsman will not be relieved until the count is concluded and all the money in his charge have been fully accounted for.

Though Mr. Morgan received from his predecessor about \$700,000,000, he will deliver to Mr. Roberts about \$60,000,000 more than that sum.

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