

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.

NO. 18.

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. Reports from the North say the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Arctic was crushed by ice.

The International Goldmining convention at Denver selected Salt Lake City as its next meeting place. By the explosion of a lamp Samuel W. Brown, a miner, and his wife, Mary, were burned to death in bed at Pittsburgh.

Five thousand wrought nail workers of South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire have struck for 10 per cent advance in wages.

Preparations are on foot in Dublin for the Parnell anniversary demonstration in October, and it is believed this year it will be larger than ever.

The British government has notified the collector of customs at Vancouver that no duty will be charged on salmon brought from the United States.

General Robert Macleod Fraser, of the British army, retired, an old gentleman of 82 years, was knocked down and killed by an omnibus on the Edgewood road near London.

The statement of the Bank of Spain, which has been formally gazetted, has increased the adverse comment on the bank management. It shows a note circulation of 136,000,000 pesetas in excess of the authorized issue.

Two men, the foremen at the mines at Cook's inlet, were shot and slightly wounded by a discharged miner at Sitka, because the mineowners would not pay his fare to Seattle. The man took to the hills but was arrested by the police.

Fully 900 men are employed on the branch line from Slocan, crossing to Slocan lake. About 450 men are on each end of the line working toward the center, and the contract requires that grading be completed by October 15. It is expected that trains will be run over the road by December. Twelve miles of wagon road have been completed from the crossing inland.

The difficulty growing out of the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is nearing the point where diplomacy and arbitration will be out of the question. The boundary commission appointed by President Cleveland shortly before he relinquished his office has suspended work for two months to watch the actions of both sides before proceeding further.

What is said to be the greatest oil discovery ever made is reported from Alaska. Some gold prospectors several months ago ran across a large oil field in a lake of oil. The lake was fed by innumerable springs, and the surrounding mountains were full of coal. They brought samples to Seattle and tests proved it to be of as high grade as any ever taken out of Pennsylvania wells. It is said there is enough oil and coal in the discovery to supply the world. It is close to the ocean; in fact, experts say that the oil oozes out into the salt water.

Reports from the south of France show the destruction by floods to be greater than earlier reports indicated. The losses are estimated at 200,000,000 francs in the aggregate.

That they may obtain funds to fight the carrying out of the death sentence of their son, the parents of Theodore Durrant will place his photographs on the walls of his prison cell. Durrant is in prison for taking his daily exercise with the other condemned men within the walls of San Quentin prison.

A destructive cyclone passed through Lowrey, Minn. Four persons were killed and many injured. Every building in the village was damaged, seven dwellings, the depot, church, school, and butcher shop being totally destroyed, while the railroad tracks were twisted, telegraph wire torn down and a mile carried away.

Owing to a peculiar land law, or rather no law at all, by which title to land can be acquired in Alaska, considerable trouble has been experienced in Juneau, where the only title to real estate seems to be vested in possession. If a man vacates his house, even temporarily, he is apt to find it occupied on his return, and the last occupant has as much right to it as the former occupant. The trouble has been so bad that lots in Juneau and other towns are being jumped by new arrivals in the country.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer, broadhurst dismounted his horse and feeling had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to the tracks and flagged the train which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in the contract, and by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

Samuel Morrow and his daughter Annie were killed by a cyclone near Reno, Minn.

A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district near Quebec, Can., caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Queri's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned. The church was burned to the ground.

SWEPT TO HIS DEATH.

Frederick Kira Caught by an Avalanche on Mount Hood.

Portland, Ore., July 14.—Frederick Kira, an Albino, a groceryman, says a fearful death on Newton Clarke glacier, on the north slope of Mount Hood, yesterday afternoon. In the ascent of the mountain he strayed from the path and was caught by a mass of sliding rock, which carried him 300 feet down the steep side of the mountain to the brink of a cliff, over which his body was plunged to the rocks, 400 feet below.

Kira left Portland late last week, and reached Cloud Cap Inn. He asked Mr. W. A. Langille, of the inn, several questions about the ascent of the mountain, declaring his intention to make it the following day. He declined the services of a guide. He had examined the route with his glasses, and, he said, would have no difficulty in following it all the way up.

He retired early and arose in the morning at 4 o'clock, drinking a cup of coffee before he started on the climb, which he did at 4:30, all alone.

At this point it varies from the regular trail, which had thus far followed, and led away to a treacherous, rock-covered district near the head of Newton Clarke glacier. Here Mr. Langille discovered, to his horror, that the unfortunate man had been caught in a mass of sliding rock, which he had probably loosened with his feet, and had been carried with it swiftly to the brow of a precipice below, over which the furrows made in the snow by the small avalanche disappeared. Working his way cautiously, and with the skill of the veteran mountaineer that he is, to the edge of the cliff, Mr. Langille saw the body lying among the loose rock far below at the mouth of the glacier. Kira's death had been swift and terrible.

It was then 8:30 and growing rapidly dark. Mr. Langille, being all alone, could not bring the body back to the inn, and after nightfall would have had to take desperate chances even to reach it. Had there been any chance of the man's being alive, he would have taken the body to the inn, and would have survived such a fall an instant.

He therefore returned to the inn and telephoned the news to the police station. Captain Barclay, who was on watch when the message came in, at once dispatched Patrolman Velez to Kira's residence, 835 Albina avenue, to acquaint his family with his fearful fate.

THE LAST SESSION.

The Christian Endeavor Convention Closed Its Labors.

San Francisco, July 14.—The last open sessions of the international Christian Endeavor convention were held today. The attendance at the morning and afternoon meetings was large, and the closing exercises were held in the evening were fortunate, for only 25,000 could be accommodated, and 10,000 more sought admission. Estimates made by leading business men here that the people were here for this great gathering will leave not less than \$1,000,000 in our city. All the leaders of the movement are pleased with the success of their efforts, and with the outlook for the future of the society.

At the end of the convention the thousands of visitors, delegates and others will take advantage of the opportunity and the cheap rates to visit many places of interest throughout the state. Arrangements have been made for the people to visit Mount St. Helens, Hamilton, Yosemite, Santa Cruz mountains, Stanford university and other interesting places, even taking in the Southern country as part of their journey.

Suit to Eject Lieu-Land Settlers. Colfax, Wash., July 14.—The Northern Pacific has begun ejectment proceedings against J. D. Halliday, James W. J. Harper, Eli B. Spray and R. H. Hibbs. The defendants are lieu-land settlers. Halliday and Harper live in Turnbow flat, near Palouse and Pullman. The complaint sets forth the same facts as in the Slaght case, involving the towns of Palouse and Pullman, which is being tried in Juneau, where the only title to real estate seems to be vested in possession.

If a man vacates his house, even temporarily, he is apt to find it occupied on his return, and the last occupant has as much right to it as the former occupant. The trouble has been so bad that lots in Juneau and other towns are being jumped by new arrivals in the country.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer, broadhurst dismounted his horse and feeling had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to the tracks and flagged the train which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in the contract, and by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

Samuel Morrow and his daughter Annie were killed by a cyclone near Reno, Minn.

A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district near Quebec, Can., caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Queri's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned. The church was burned to the ground.

THE SPANIARDS' HARD LOT

Between Fever and Cubans, They Are Scarce.

SPANISH DESTROYING FORTS

Sugar Sacks From Yellow Fever and Small Pox Hospitals—General Weyler Is Congratulated.

New York, July 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Major General Pedro Diaz has assumed command of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio province. The rebel army of the province is being thoroughly reorganized, and put in good trim to co-operate with the eastern army, if the latter succeeds in reaching Havana province.

The Spaniards have destroyed a number of small forts because they cannot spare men to garrison them.

An engagement took place this week near Artemisa, in which the Spaniards lost heavily. Over 400 sick and wounded men have been sent to Havana.

In Matanzas town, there are over 5,000 concentrados, of which over 50 die every day.

The Spanish troops have been ordered not to eat mangoes, but they do not obey, because they have nothing else for food. Mango diet aggravates the fever. During the last 10 days over 800 soldiers were taken to the hospital there.

The Spanish mail steamer leaving Havana yesterday carried 1,000 sick soldiers, many of whom will die on the way home. Eleven thousand sick soldiers have been sent to Spain since January 1.

Another American citizen has filed a claim for false imprisonment and damages with the consul-general. Jose Gonzales, for 40 years a resident of Philadelphia, claims \$50,000 for being kept in prison for five months, and \$150,000 for damages to property.

A local paper, published chiefly in the interest of the merchants in Havana, makes a savage attack upon General Brunner, the acting sanitary inspector appointed by the United States government, because he has reported that the latter course, but no one could have survived such a fall an instant.

He therefore returned to the inn and telephoned the news to the police station. Captain Barclay, who was on watch when the message came in, at once dispatched Patrolman Velez to Kira's residence, 835 Albina avenue, to acquaint his family with his fearful fate.

At the end of the convention the thousands of visitors, delegates and others will take advantage of the opportunity and the cheap rates to visit many places of interest throughout the state. Arrangements have been made for the people to visit Mount St. Helens, Hamilton, Yosemite, Santa Cruz mountains, Stanford university and other interesting places, even taking in the Southern country as part of their journey.

Suit to Eject Lieu-Land Settlers. Colfax, Wash., July 14.—The Northern Pacific has begun ejectment proceedings against J. D. Halliday, James W. J. Harper, Eli B. Spray and R. H. Hibbs. The defendants are lieu-land settlers. Halliday and Harper live in Turnbow flat, near Palouse and Pullman. The complaint sets forth the same facts as in the Slaght case, involving the towns of Palouse and Pullman, which is being tried in Juneau, where the only title to real estate seems to be vested in possession.

If a man vacates his house, even temporarily, he is apt to find it occupied on his return, and the last occupant has as much right to it as the former occupant. The trouble has been so bad that lots in Juneau and other towns are being jumped by new arrivals in the country.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer, broadhurst dismounted his horse and feeling had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to the tracks and flagged the train which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in the contract, and by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

Samuel Morrow and his daughter Annie were killed by a cyclone near Reno, Minn.

A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district near Quebec, Can., caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Queri's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned. The church was burned to the ground.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer, broadhurst dismounted his horse and feeling had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to the tracks and flagged the train which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in the contract, and by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

Samuel Morrow and his daughter Annie were killed by a cyclone near Reno, Minn.

A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district near Quebec, Can., caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Queri's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned. The church was burned to the ground.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer, broadhurst dismounted his horse and feeling had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to the tracks and flagged the train which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in the contract, and by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

Samuel Morrow and his daughter Annie were killed by a cyclone near Reno, Minn.

A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district near Quebec, Can., caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Queri's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned. The church was burned to the ground.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer, broadhurst dismounted his horse and feeling had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to the tracks and flagged the train which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in the contract, and by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

Samuel Morrow and his daughter Annie were killed by a cyclone near Reno, Minn.

A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district near Quebec, Can., caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Queri's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned. The church was burned to the ground.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer, broadhurst dismounted his horse and feeling had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to the tracks and flagged the train which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in the contract, and by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

Samuel Morrow and his daughter Annie were killed by a cyclone near Reno, Minn.

A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district near Quebec, Can., caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Queri's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned. The church was burned to the ground.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer, broadhurst dismounted his horse and feeling had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment's hesitation he ran to the tracks and flagged the train which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in the contract, and by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

Samuel Morrow and his daughter Annie were killed by a cyclone near Reno, Minn.

A terrific thunder storm which passed over the Lake St. John district near Quebec, Can., caused loss of life and considerable damage to property. Owing to the storm the wires are in a demoralized condition, but it is learned that at John Queri's lightning struck the parish church while high mass was being celebrated. A portion of the roof was ripped off, two altars upset and the officiating priest stunned. The church was burned to the ground.

HAS BLOOD IN HER EYE.

Japan Is Determined to Force Trouble With Hawaii.

New York, July 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Hawaii has offered to refer to arbitration the immigration question pending between Japan and herself, but the Tokyo government has so far ignored the proposition. Telegraphic information to this effect has been received by the state department, and it is therefore possible to deny the report published that Japan had agreed to arbitrate the vexed question she is discussing with the Hawaiian government.

The proposition was made in the report sent to the Hawaiian minister for foreign affairs. Mr. Cooper, in answer to Mr. Shimamura's last letter reiterated the demand of his government that Hawaii recognize the principle of monetary arbitration, and put in good trim to co-operate with the eastern army, if the latter succeeds in reaching Havana province.

The Hawaiians do not expect that Japan would accept arbitration. In fact, before Minister Shimamura began correspondence with Mr. Cooper in relation to the matter, he declared that his government would never accept arbitration. At that time neither he nor his government had any idea that the strong arm of the United States was seen to be thrown around Hawaii, and it was because of this ignorance, state department officials say, that Japan has assumed such a commanding tone in her negotiations with the little republic.

It is said that Mr. Shimamura in his last correspondence with the Hawaiian government, demands further explanation in regard to certain details connected with the immigration controversy, in which he holds that Hawaiian authorities have committed an official offense against his government. The minister refused to admit the principle of monetary liability, and insists that the Japanese government does not want to get at the real merits of the controversy, otherwise it would acquiesce in the proposition to refer the matter to arbitration.

In view of Mr. Cooper's refusal, it is the general expectation in administration circles that whether the senate ratifies the pending annexation treaty or fails to take action during the present session, this government will have to settle the immigration question with Japan.

Japan's Aggression May Hasten Annexation Matters.

Chicago, July 14.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: The administration has taken steps to keep its grip on Hawaii. Any aggressive interference on the part of Japan will result in the landing of marines and the hoisting of the American flag, with or without the ratification of the pending annexation treaty.

The administration, realizing that some crisis must come while the treaty still hangs fire in the senate, has taken steps to be prepared for any emergency.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee will have, when the next steamer arrives in Honolulu, instructions giving him power to act as the first sign of aggression on the part of Japan, or trouble of any kind with which the local authorities are not able to cope.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee will be given sufficient force to carry out the program of keeping Hawaii in the hands of the United States. It is definitely settled that the battleship Oregon, now en route to San Francisco from Seattle, will be dispatched to Hawaii as soon as she can be prepared for the voyage. This will give Admiral Beardslee three vessels of the Oregon class, and the Hawaiian government will be able to cope with anything the Japanese may send to Hawaii, and that the Oregon will only be called upon in case of extreme need.

This is borne out by the fact that the harbor at Honolulu will not be able to accommodate the Oregon, and she will be under the necessity of lying outside in a heavy sea. It is said to be so rough outside the harbor that the battleship will be unable to load coal from a barge.

The department evidently expects a crisis at Hawaii, for the orders for every man-of-war on the coast have been changed during the past week.

Big Contract Awarded.

Washington, July 14.—The war department has awarded the Pacific Bridge Company, of Portland, Or., the contract to construct a heated pier battery at Marrowstone Point, Puget sound, at \$169,450.

Murder and Suicide.

Vancouver, B. C., July 14.—A double tragedy of the most sensational nature has just taken place on one of the principal streets in this city, when W. J. Immel shot and killed his sweet-heart, Kitty Richards, at the corner of Fender and Richards streets, and then shot himself.

Mrs. Cox, of Nobelska, has taken the \$150 price offered for the best and simplest invention; this invention is a work table.

Crocker's Condition Alarming.

San Francisco, July 14.—Friends of Colonel C. F. Crocker are thoroughly alarmed. They no longer conceal the fear that he cannot recover. He was exceedingly weak today, and required frequent nourishment. The physician in charge, while not ready to admit that death is near at hand, says his case is not entirely hopeless. There appears to be no abatement of the paralysis in the right side.

It is stated in a fashionable journal that 1,000,000 bonnets were sold in London during one week recently.

DECISIVE VOTE IN THE SENATE

The Upper House Passes the Tariff Bill.

PARTY LINES WERE BROKEN

Seven Present Did Not Vote—One Democrat and Two Silver Republicans Voted for the Bill.

Washington, July 10.—By the decisive vote of 38 to 28, the tariff bill was passed in the senate about 5 o'clock last evening. The culmination of the long and arduous struggle had excited the keenest interest, and the floor and the galleries of the senate chamber were crowded by those anxious to witness the closing scene. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and many members of the house of representatives were in the rear area, while every seat in the galleries, save those reserved for foreign representatives, were occupied.

The main interest centered in the final vote and, aside from this there was little of a dramatic character in the debate. The early part of the day was spent on amendments of comparatively minor importance, the debate branching into financial and anti-trust matters.

By 4 o'clock the senators began to manifest their impatience by calls for "vote, vote," and thereafter the last amendment was disposed of and the final vote began. There were many interruptions as pairs were arranged, and then, at 4:55 o'clock, the vice-president rose and announced the passage of the bill—yeas 38; nays 28.

There was no demonstration, but a few scattered handclaps were given as the crowds departed. Senator Aldrich withdrew his vote to pair with Senator Murphy.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 35 Republicans, two silver Republicans (Jones of Nevada and Mantle) and one Democrat (McEnery). The negative vote was cast by 25 Democrats, two Populists (Harris of Kansas and Turner) and one silver Republican (Cannon).

Eight Republicans were paired for the bill and eight Democrats against it. The first named would have voted for the bill, and the last named against it: Aldrich and Murphy, Chandler and McLaurin, Frye and Gorman, Hearst and Smith, Handberg and Dingley, Hoar and Harris of Tennessee, Thurston and Allen, Wolcott and George.

The senators present and not voting were: Populists—Allen, Butler, Heifeld, and Shinn; silver Republicans—Teller and Pettigrew.

Following the passage of the bill a resolution was agreed to asking the house for a conference, and Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arizona and the speaker were named as conferees on the part of the senate.

A Six Weeks' Debate.

The tariff debate began May 25, on which day Aldrich, on behalf of the finance committee, made the opening statement on the bill. The actual conduct of the debate began the next day, May 26, when the schedules relating to chemicals was taken up. The debate has been continuous since then, covering six weeks and one day.

It has been notable in some respects, although it has lacked many of the dramatic and oratorical features marking past debates. From the outset the advocates of the bill refrained from set speeches, and the discussion was narrowed to a consideration of rates and schedules, rather than general principles.

Aldrich's illness took him from the chamber, and since then the bill has been in the immediate charge of Allison.

The opposition has been directed in the main by Jones of Arkansas, and Vest of Arizona, and the speaker, Allen. Allen has frequently figured in the debate.

The bill, as it goes back to the house, re-enacts the anti-trust sections of the Wilson act, while the senate reciprocity and retaliatory provisions are substituted for those of the house.

House Conferees Named.

Washington, July 10.—The house committee on rules today presented a special order sending the tariff bill to conference as soon as it was received from the senate.

The house adopted the special order by a vote of 142 to 107, and agreed to Dingley's motion to non-concure on the senate amendments, and agree to a conference as soon as it was received from the senate.

The following conferees on the tariff bill: Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvener, Republicans; Bailey, McMillin and Wheeler, Democrats.

First Conference Held.

Washington, July 10.—The first meeting of the conferees of the senate and house on the tariff bill began at 2 o'clock. The Democratic members of the conference remained less than 10 minutes. They withdrew upon the nomination of the Republican conferees, who desired an opportunity to reconcile their differences before consulting the Democrats. With the departure of the Democrats, the Republicans entered upon a general exchange of views.

The conferees will meet daily at 9:30 A. M. and continue in session until 6 P. M., with an hour for lunch. They will reassemble after dinner and continue in session until 11 o'clock.

A machine for cutting and buttering bread is in successful operation. It is intended for prisons and reformatories. After the bread comes from the cutter, a cylindrical brush spreads on a thin layer of butter.

Death of Senator Harris.

Washington, July 10.—Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, died in this city this afternoon at 9:30 A. M. He had been growing constantly weaker for several days, the intense heat which has prevailed greatly affecting him and no doubt hastening his end. This morning the senator revived somewhat, but only temporarily. During the afternoon he sank rapidly and passed away peacefully. Senator Harris was last in the senate chamber about 10 days ago, but he was unable to stay for any length of time and had to be taken home in a carriage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS.

Trouble Between the Tribes on the Vancouver Island Coast.

Victoria, July 12.—The troubles of the sealing schooners with their Indian crews on the west coast have not been entirely settled yet, as when the steamer Tees, which arrived today, called, the captain of the Dominion cutter was still trying to arrange matters. The Tees brings news of the trouble between the different tribes of Indians on the coast. In years gone by, an arrangement was made with the chief of the Nootka Indians and the Kitkatlas that by paying a bounty of one in every seven skins taken the Kitkatlas could come down and hunt sea otters on the shores of the Nootka reservation. The arrangement worked well while the Nootka Indians were away sealing, and the chief reaped a rich harvest, but when the Nootka returned to their homes they do not fall in with the proposition. Accordingly, when the Kitkatlas came down to hunt as before, they sent out a messenger ordering them to go home. They at once refused. Another messenger was sent, telling them that unless they did so, the Nootkas would come out and fight.

The affair did not come to blows, as the tribesmen, following the example set by civilized communities, held a big "wah-wah." H. Gillet, Indian agent at Alberni, says the Tees acted as judge between the opposing factions, and decided in favor of the Nootkas. There was a lively time at the pow-wow, and several times the tribesmen nearly came to blows. The Kitkatlas are much worked up over the matter. When the Tees left they were still encamped on the beach at Nootka holding "wah wahs" among themselves, indignation meetings, as it were. Two of them went to Kynoot to try to catch the Quadra to lay their grievances before Captain Walker. Failing to get satisfaction from him, they will come to Victoria to lay the matter before the superintendent of Indian affairs.

WAR TALK IN JAPAN.

Government Is Urged to Send Warships Across the Pacific.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—The Japanese