

FATAL ACCIDENT IN TUNNEL

Two Men Crushed Beneath Rock and Debris.

RECEIVED NO WARNING OF IT

One Victim Is Dead, While the Other Is Probably Fatally Injured—The Tunnel Impassable.

Williams, Ariz., Jan. 20.—An accident occurred at the Fairview tunnel, nine miles west of here, in which one man was killed and one fatally injured. A number of others had an almost miraculous escape.

Sparks from the engine of a passenger train ignited the timbers in the roof of the tunnel. A gang of men was quickly dispatched from this city under Foreman Matthews and Parker. The men fought the flames all last night. When the flames were all but out, the men were alarmed by a loud crash. In another moment a solid mass of rock and burning timbers came falling down. Roadmaster Lyons and Foreman Matthews were caught under the mass of rock and timbers. They were soon taken out, but Lyons died in a few minutes, and it is not believed Matthews will live until morning.

No through trains will be able to pass through the tunnel for several days, as it is a sheet of fire from end to end. Passengers are being transferred around the mountain through the snow.

OVERLAND TRAIN DERAILED.

Disastrous Wreck on the Southern Near Colfax, California.

Aburn, Cal., Jan. 20.—One of the most disastrous railroad wrecks that ever happened on this branch of the Southern Pacific road occurred this afternoon about a mile above Colfax, the accident derailing overland train No. 2, going west. Trains are drawn over the mountains by two engines, and it is supposed that the front engine broke an axle. The two engines were telescoped, and the baggage car thrown off the track.

Hackett, one of the oldest engineers on the road, was killed outright, and the body of his fireman, Lightner, was found under the engine, horribly mangled. Brown, the second engineer, and his fireman jumped and escaped injury. J. J. Burke, the express messenger who had a miraculous escape at the recent Reno wreck, was again favored, and escaped with severe, though not serious injuries. Many of the passengers were badly shaken up, though none were injured. Two wrecking trains, with Superintendent Wright, are out from Sacramento, and a special train was made up at Colfax.

The accident occurred just below one of the most dangerous places on this or any other railroad. At Cape Horn, the angle is 45 degrees, and there is no obstruction between it and the abyss thousands of feet below.

NO SUBSIDY WANTED.

Pacific Cable Company Opens Negotiations for a Contract.

Washington, Jan. 20.—James A. Strymer, president of the Pacific Cable Company, appeared before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today to advocate a contract with the United States, which, he said, would not call for a subsidy, whereby the company would transmit all official messages for \$175,000 per year for 20 years, from San Francisco to Hawaii, China and Japan, with a proposition to extend it to Australia for \$75,000 additional per year. He said that during the Venezuela trouble it had cost the government \$5,000 for one diplomatic message, and no one knew what the aggregate expense was in this connection. It would take 8,000 miles of cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. He was sharply questioned by the committee as to the monopolistic features of his proposition. He said his company was responsible, and had experience, and would do what they proposed.

TROUBLED THE WRONG ONE.

One Indian Shot and Killed and Another Wounded.

Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 20.—Word has just been received from Wallula of a shooting affray, which occurred near that place late this afternoon. From the meager particulars received, it appears that, about 5 o'clock this evening Indian Jim, accompanied by his son and several other Indians, went to the farm of William F. De Long, with whom they had trouble, and ordered him to vacate the premises. They threatened to burn his house and commit other depredations. De Long went into the house, got a gun, and, in order to protect himself and property, shot and killed Indian Jim's son and wounded another Indian. When the other Indians saw their companions were shot, they hurried away. The report of the shooting soon reached Wallula, and caused great excitement, a mob organizing for the purpose of pursuing the fleeing Indians.

Sheriff Ellingsworth and Deputy United States Marshal J. B. Wilson were notified of the shooting at 9:30 o'clock tonight, and will leave early in the morning for the scene.

CUBA'S TIME NOT YET.

House Refused to Take Up Belligerency Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Cuba had a hearing in the house today, and for a time it looked as though parliamentary precedents would be set aside and the senate resolution, recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, would be attached as a rider to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

DeArmond, a Missouri Democrat, precipitated the issue by offering the resolution as an amendment, but a point of order against it was sustained. DeArmond appealed. He urged the Republicans, who had professed friendship for the struggling Cubans, to override the decision of the chair as the only chance of securing action on the proposition.

Bailey, the leader of the minority, and other Democrats joined in the appeal. The excitement became intense, but the appeals of Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, as well as other Republican leaders, to their associates not to join in the programme succeeded.

Colson warned his side that, unless he was soon given an opportunity to vote his sentiments on the Cuban question, he would co-operate in any revolutionary method to secure action.

The Republican tactics kept to the front point that the minority was seeking to override the rules of the house, and they got every Republican in the house, sustaining the chair by the vote of 152-114. A Democrat, Fleming, voted with them, on the ground that he could not violate the rules.

During the debate, Bailey challenged Hitt to give the house an assurance that an opportunity would be offered to vote on the resolution passed by the senate at the last session, but he received no reply.

Before the diplomatic bill came up, the army bill was passed.

Today's session of the senate was brief. Practically the only business accomplished, aside from the routine proceedings, was the passing of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The measure, as finally passed by the senate, carries \$1,913,810. The Teller resolution, providing that bonds of the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars, was favorably reported by a majority of the finance committee, and notice was given that it will be called up at an early date. An effort was made to fix a time for the final vote on the pending census bill, but it was abandoned until tomorrow.

Indemnity for Lynching.

Washington, Jan. 20.—President McKinley today sent to the senate a message with a report from the secretary of state relating to the lynching in 1895 at Yreka, Cal., of Louis Morena, a Mexican citizen, and the demand of the Mexican government for indemnity. The president says:

"Following the course adopted in the case of the lynching of the three Italians in Louisiana, in August, 1896, I have recommended the appropriation by congress, out of humane considerations and without reference to the question of liability of the government in the premises, the sum of \$3,000, to be paid by the secretary of state to the government of Mexico, to be distributed among the heirs of Louis Morena."

The president also sent to the senate, in response to a resolution, a report of the secretary of state and the correspondence relating to the arrest in 1897 in Colombia of Harry K. Spring and Charles W. Neeson.

Greatest on Record.

Washington, Jan. 20.—According to statistics at the treasury department, the value of exports by the United States for the calendar year 1897 aggregated \$1,100,000,000, an increase of \$93,000,000 over any preceding year.

Another record was smashed with the trade balance of \$356,000,000 in favor of Uncle Sam, the highest point ever reached in the history of this country.

Exports for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1897, were \$1,032,000,000, thus furnishing a third record, for the top notch prior to these figures was reached in 1892, when the exports amounted to \$1,015,000,000. Breadstuffs furnished the bulk of the exportations in every instance.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The Indian appropriation bill, as reported to the house today, carries \$7,727,204, against estimates of \$7,375,517. Of the amount recommended, \$270,000 is reimbursable to the government. The total amount for the support of Indian schools, from other than the treaty funds, is \$2,574,540. For fulfilling treaty stipulations \$3,250,249 is appropriated.

Enough of the Sealing Question.

London, Jan. 20.—Great Britain has again declined to reopen the sealing question. It seems that her previous refusal gave as its reason that while the negotiations were pending between the United States and Canada, Great Britain could not reopen the matter. To this the United States replied that no negotiations were pending, and renewed the request, but the foreign office sends its regrets that the government does not see its way clear to reopen the question.

BIG STRIKE NOW ON.

Over One Hundred Thousand Cotton Operatives Affected.

Boston, Jan. 19.—The fight between employer and employe in the New England cotton mills is on, and what it will lead up to cannot be foretold. The great corporations in New Bedford are silent, and thousands of operatives are idle, while here and there discontent has cropped out all day, the most serious being at Biddeford, Me., when 3,200 persons refused to work, thus closing two mills, and at Lewiston, where one mill was crippled by 300 weavers staying out. The general wage reduction is estimated to affect 127,000 persons in about 150 mills.

Tonight finds the textile operatives everywhere intently interested in the New Bedford strike, for there the real strength and endurance will come, and upon the outcome will depend the question of an industrial battle the entire length and breadth of the New England states. The chief point in this will be discipline. From the point of view of the millowner the New Bedford situation is now a lock-out. Intervention by the state board of arbitration this week is hardly likely to be allowed, and no overt act on the part of the strikers and no attempt to open a mill is expected for a number of days. The New Bedford strikers will receive strike money from operatives elsewhere, but the sum total will be reserved until a protracted battle brings on want and hardship, which the unions will then try to relieve.

All the New Bedford mills opened at the usual time. When noon came the lights went out, speed stopped, overseers and second hands prepared to make everything snug, and mill gates were closed indefinitely. The labor unions did little work today except to carry out plans of campaign which will be developed only as fainthearted weavers seek to return to work.

Of the other strikers, little has been developed in them as yet to forecast the future. All of the employes of the Lacomia and Pepperell mill works in Biddeford struck because they were anxious to, while the weavers alone in the Androscoggin mill simply took matters into their own hands, regardless of other departments. These two strikes, with identical issues, will serve only as minor fights along the line, unless the strike fever grows and they become the nucleus of a general fight in Maine cities.

One other minor fight now is at Burlington, Vt., where the Queen City mills shut down indefinitely because the operatives refused point-blank to accept the reduction. The trouble, however, began a number of days ago, but reached the acute stage today. Taking today's events throughout, it may be said that things came to pass just as expected. It is the immediate future which awakens apprehensions.

WORK BEING PUSHED.

Klondike Relief Expedition Will Not Be Abandoned.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Arrangements for the departure of the government expedition for the Klondike are being pushed. Under date of January 12, Sifton, minister of the interior for Canada, wrote Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn as follows:

"Referring to the conversation which passed between us on the subject of furnishing an escort for your relief expedition, I have given instructions that a sufficient number of men be sent forward to Skagway for the purpose, and I have no doubt they will be waiting upon the arrival of your people on or before the 1st of February."

Sifton telegraphed the following Saturday evening:

"Ottawa, Jan. 15.—My reports indicate no immediate danger of starvation at Dawson, but great necessity for provisions being distributed between Fort Selkirk and Skagway at various posts. I believe ice has formed all the way through. Our provisions are being pushed down by horses and dogs. I intend to keep supplies moving until the waterways are open in the spring, to avoid the possibility of disaster."

Eight Killed Over Cards.

Middleboro, Ky., Jan. 18.—A special from Hynes says there was a fight on Sandy Fork. Eight men were reported killed, as follows: John Williams, Doc Wilson, Bob Colwell, Tom Shelton, Peter Barrough, Mark Paine, Eli Howard and Abel Coombs, all colored. Sim Paine, Harry McComas, Ed Martin and Lew Gossman are seriously wounded. Intense excitement prevails and further fighting is expected. The fight occurred over a game of cards. The extraordinary bloodletting began Wednesday, when a party of negroes, who were playing cards, got into a dispute concerning the way the game was progressing. Drunkenness added to the brutality of the fight. Four men were killed, and subsequently the fighting was renewed by friends on both sides, until the mortality list is equal almost to the casualties in a military engagement. The feeling aroused gives rise to apprehension of more crime.

Seven Persons Drowned.

Colon, Jan. 19.—A boating party, consisting of United States Consul Ashley, Dr. Hoffman, the German consul; Master Mechanic Mott and four others are supposed to be drowned. The body of a boatman has already been recovered.

ALTERNATIVE TO ANNEXATION

We Must Take Hawaii or Leave It to Some Other Nation.

But why, some are asking, is it necessary to annex Hawaii outright to this country? Why not leave it as it is, an independent nation, with which we have favorable treaties, and in whose harbors our commerce can have all desired facilities without the grave responsibilities of actual ownership? This country and Hawaii have been getting on together well for three-quarters of a century; why disturb those relations? Why not leave things as they are?

The answer supplies itself, promptly and convincingly, says the New York Tribune. We cannot leave things as they are, because they will not stay as they are. Even now they are not as they have been. Five years ago the old Hawaiian government broke down. It had become utterly corrupt, and collapsed through its own rottenness. The islands were saved from savage anarchy only by the prompt action of a handful of men, mostly of United States origin, who organized a provisional government and appealed to the United States for help in the form of annexation. The help being denied, they undertook the desperate task of maintaining the government they had founded, in the face of overwhelming odds of foes both without and within. Thus far they have managed to hold their ground; but it is perfectly evident they cannot do so permanently. There must be a radical change in affairs, and it must come soon. What is that change to be?

Certainly there can be no restoration of the old monarchy, with its corruption and oppression and its chopping-machine, which her majesty was so eager to apply to the necks of all who differed from her views of policy. Neither can the islands be given up to the masses of the kanakas. However traceable these may be and however well they may make progress toward civilization under proper guidance, they are manifestly unfit for self-government. There can be no more ghastly mockery than to inveigh against the "half-breed" republics of South and Central America, and the negro republics of another such in Cuba, and at the same time to favor the creation of the kanaka republic in the Sandwich islands. No. To keep these islands fit for use as a port of call for Pacific commerce, to say nothing of protecting the capital already invested there and developing the resources of one of the most productive regions on the face of the globe, it is absolutely necessary that some outside power should exercise authority there.

Well, then, why should not the various powers that are interested in Pacific commerce, and, therefore, in the right administration of Hawaiian affairs, unite in exercising sufficient moral and material influence upon the islands to insure a just and stable government and to keep them forever neutral, if not independent? Why, that would mean exactly such an entangling alliance as it is the traditional policy of this country to avoid. We have already specifically refused to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and France over these very islands, as well as over Cuba. We were persuaded to make such an arrangement with Great Britain and Germany over Samoa, and have got little from it but vexation of spirit. There can be no serious consideration of repeating that experiment in the case of Hawaii, where, instead of being in a triple league, we should have to be in a partnership of at least five. Why, it would be as well to seek entrance into the dreih und at once and have done with it.

Then, as a final resort, why not establish a protectorate over the islands? That would keep all other nations from interfering with them, and would give the Hawaiian government the moral support of the United States, which ought to insure its stability. Why not try that? It is curious to hear such a proposition as this made by those who doubt the constitutionality of annexing the islands. If there is no warrant for annexation, there is assuredly none, either in the constitution or elsewhere, for a protectorate. Such an arrangement would be absolutely foreign to the spirit and practice of this government—always excepting the case of Samoa, which may be taken as a "horrible example" to warn us against its repetition. So far as merely moral protectorate or "sphere of influence" is concerned, that has been exercised over Hawaii for the last 75 years, and has now reached the end of its usefulness. This country has been warning all others to keep their hands off the islands, as they are desired to come under the proprietorship of the United States. The time has now come either to fulfill that destiny or to abandon it. The government of Hawaii—the only government there is in the islands, the one which all the world recognizes as legal—declares that it does not want that system to continue longer. It wants the United States either to annex the islands itself or relinquish all claim to them, as at least three others are ready and anxious to do so.

That, then, is the case in a nutshell. This country must either take them or leave them alone. It can no longer play the part of the dog in the manger. Hawaii means to be annexed to some other nation.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Grade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

The wheat traders are at sea and are watching three things closely, as they have a directly opposite bearing on future prices. One is the Argentine prospects. The others, the cash demand and Leiter's position on the cash wheat that he holds. From the news Saturday from Argentine, London and Paris, the prospects are that there will be a good exportable surplus in that country. A direct cable from Rosario to parties in the trade here from one of the best posted men on the Argentine situation estimated the exportable surplus at 46,000,000 bushels, or about two months' supplies for the leading consuming countries of Europe. A number of characters have been made in London to load wheat in Argentine and freights have advanced sharply. Arrangements have been made to ship \$7,500,000 in gold from London to Argentine; also \$250,000 from France. The Argentine wheat will be available in the latter part of March, as it takes about six weeks for freight steamers to make the trip. Argentine offerings in European markets had a depressing effect, European buyers using it as a club to break prices in this country. On the weak spots they bought liberally, export purchases for the week aggregating nearly 2,000,000 bushels. So long as the Argentine prospects remain good, it will be used as the bearish factor. St. Louis traders in close touch with the foreign situation have been selling May and July on a liberal scale. The latter is about 10c under May. Were they to start to cover the difference might be reduced, as no one but the bears have been selling the new crop futures. The situation in regard to supplies in Europe and afloat is not strikingly bullish, stocks January 1 being 71,620,000 bushels, or 7,585,000 bushels less than last year, which is about one week's supplies. The increase during December was 1,120,000 bushels, while for the same month in 1896 the decrease was 10,000,000 bushels. In the United States and Canada the stocks, compiled by the Daily Trade Bulletin, aggregate 85,389,000 bushels. The decrease in December was only 626,000 bushels, a striking contrast with the reduction of 7,712,000 bushels in December, 1896. The net increase in the world's available supply during December was 494,300 bushels, while for the same time in 1896 there was a reduction of 17,712,000 bushels. The world's available is 157,000,000 bushels, as compared with 184,618,000 bushels January 1, 1896.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; Valley and Bluestem, 72@73c per bushel.
Four—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.30; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35@36c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$19.
Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.
Eggs—15@18c per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 55@60c; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 40@50c per roll.
Cheese—Oregon, 12½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.00 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5.50@6.00; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 45@55c per sack; sweets, \$1.25 per cental.
Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.00 per sack.
Hops—5@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@8c; mohair, 20@22c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton, 5½c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4½@5c per pound.
Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 30c; ranch, 16@18c.
Cheese—Native Washington, 13c; California, 9½c.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 22c.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20.
Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6½c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 8c; pork, 6c; veal, small, 7c.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6c; salmon, 3c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.
Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40@90c per box; pears, 25@75c per box; oranges navel, \$2.25@2.50 per box.