

EVENTS OF THE DAY

EPITOME OF THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WORLD.

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form—A Large Amount of Information in a Small Space.

The notorious outlaw, Bill Dooley, is again creating trouble for the officers, this time in Texas.

A special from Rome says 10,000 Abyssinians were killed or wounded in an attack upon Makile.

The heirs of the late Jay Gould are being made to pay their inheritance tax by the New York courts.

Both Cincinnati and St. Louis are working hard to secure the national Democratic convention.

The available cash balance of the treasury is something over \$180,000,000 and the gold reserve below \$60,000,000.

The government is taking active steps to put a stop to poaching in Yellowstone Park, in order to protect the few remaining buffaloes.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, has been married to Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mayor Strong, of New York city, performing the ceremony.

The term of F. B. Rockefeller, the ex-banker of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who closed the doors of his private bank in February, 1893, defrauding 600 depositors out of nearly \$500,000, has expired.

Edwin Fields, who at one time owned a large part of the city of Tombstone, Ariz., and a mine worth more than half a million, has been taken to the poor house at Danning, Ill., to spend his few remaining years.

Attorney-General Maloney, of Illinois, has begun quo warranto proceedings against the National Lined Oil Company on the ground that it is a trust. The case is similar to the proceedings pushed against the late whisky trust.

Shir Mackenzie Bowell, of Ottawa, Ont., authorizes a statement relative to Canada's position in regard to arbitration of the Behring sea seizure claims, that Canada has agreed to the terms of the treaty and promptly forwarded her assent to the British authorities.

Those in a position to have early information on the subject, claim to have good reason for believing that large German banks intend to subscribe for \$40,000,000 of the new government loan. The Deutsche bank, it is said, intends to subscribe for \$25,000,000 of the bonds, and the Bleichroeders for \$15,000,000. It is also said that the imperial council has been largely influenced in consenting to these subscriptions by the strained relations now existing between Germany and England.

Three brothers were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in Philadelphia. The boys experimented with a toy safe, which they were trying to open with dynamite, an explosion occurring, breaking open the door. The three were so badly burned that their death is daily expected. The mother also sustained serious injuries trying to put out the flames.

A dispatch from Johannesburg says it is reported from Pretoria that Dr. Jamieson and other officers interested with him in the recent disturbance with the Boers, in South Africa, have been started for Natal, where they will be handed over to the British authorities to be tried under the laws making it a punishable offense to prepare a warlike demonstration against a friendly state.

Alexander J. Boroday, an electrician of the Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is believed to be held a prisoner by the Russian government, probably in Siberia. He was a naturalized American citizen, but had been active in political agitation in Russia before coming here. Albert Schmidt, general superintendent of the Westinghouse works, has communicated the facts to Secretary Olney.

A representative gathering of men and women of Detroit, took action expressive of keenest sympathy with the Armenians, and also by a gift of over \$500 made a substantial beginning in rendering financial aid to that oppressed people. The meeting also adopted memorials to the United States government, and to the queen of Great Britain, urging action which shall forever end the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against Christians.

The London correspondent of the Associated Press says that Great Britain is seriously and steadily preparing for war on a very large scale at sea and on land, against Germany, or against Germany, France and Russia, should they combine against her. Emperor William threw down the gauntlet; it was promptly picked up and energetic steps were immediately taken by the British government to back up this action by a most imposing display of sea power.

Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, and the other mate and a seaman terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the big four-masted English ship Jeannette Cowan, on Vancouver island, Puget sound, otherwise known as "Boneyard of the Pacific Ocean." Seven people are dead and two injured. The officers of the wreck and of the crew and its surroundings as found by them.

The interest of American millers is centered in the next meeting of the executive committee of the National Millers' Trade Association, to be held January 27, in Chicago. Millers have

recently practically decided upon a persistent agitation for reciprocity with South American countries, and will make a determined effort for the repeal of that portion of the tariff law which they think conflicts with the flour interests of the United States. B. A. Hart, a member of the association, says the prospect of the Cubans gaining their independence will have a tendency to promote commercial relations between the new republic and this country.

A HUMAN LADDER.

By This Means Was a Young Girl Rescued From a Burning Building

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Jan. 14.—Fire in the residence of Banker James Keogh early this morning came near resulting in a terrible holocaust. As it was, four members of the family and the domestic were badly burned, and one severely cut with glass. Mrs. Keogh was ill, and the shock and burns she received, it is feared, will cause her death.

Mr. Keogh saved four children by heroic dashes through the flames. Upstairs were two daughters. When awakened, the downstairs part of the house was ablaze, but one of them rushed down and out of doors, receiving only slight injuries. The other feared to follow and broke the window to call for help.

By this time the young men outside formed a human ladder several feet high, and by standing on each other's shoulders were able to rescue the distracted girl, who was badly cut about the body in getting out, being clad only in her night dress.

A Train Seized for Taxes.

Atchison, Kan., Jan. 14.—An Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe freight train was in charge of Sheriff Larkin, of Atchison county, for a few hours last night. The company refused to pay its 1895 taxes, assessed by Atchison county, levied for street improvement, claiming such levy was illegal.

This afternoon Treasurer McCullin turned the collection of the taxes, about \$7,000 in all, over to Sheriff Larkin. Yesterday was Larkin's last day in office and he wanted the fee, and went to work to earn it. He learned of a freight train that would reach the Atchison yards last night, and going there, he attached the same. The legal department of the road at Topeka telegraphed Larkin that the company would pay the taxes under protest within five days. This was sufficient and he released the train. It was delayed five hours.

All Sorts of Rumors in Venezuela. New York, Jan. 12.—A steamer just arrived from Venezuela, brings news that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country over the attitude of the United States government on the boundary question. Demonstrations were numerous in all the principal cities. Troops were constantly marching through the cities of Porto Cabollo, La Guayra and Caracas, and the American flag was carried in all the parades, causing the wildest enthusiasm among the populace. It was rumored at La Guayra that the sum of \$100,000,000 was being raised by the United States government to aid the Venezuelians in case war should be declared against England.

A Most Destructive Gun.

New York, Jan. 13.—A special from Washington says: A new machine has been adopted for use on naval ships which the small-arms board reports to be the most destructive weapon firing a bullet of its caliber yet found. The gun has a record of 420 shots a minute, and requires no work except the pressure of an electric button to maintain the terrific fire, the automatic system having been applied to it. The gun is a self-feeder, and grinds out shots with a rapidity that will make it a most dangerous piece for landing parties. As compared to the Gatling, which has been the naval machine for years, it is just about as superior as the modern rifle gun is to the old smooth bore. The Gatling has a weight of 350 pounds, while the new gun weighs only thirty-five pounds, and can be taken by a man on his shoulder and easily carried from point to point.

Six Hundred People Killed.

Teheran, Persia, Jan. 11.—Two earthquakes occurred in the district of Knalkaly. The first occurred the night of January 2. The large village of Janjabad was destroyed and several others partially destroyed. Three hundred persons were killed. The second shock occurred January 5, and was very severe. It was felt over an area of ten miles. The town of Goi was destroyed and thousands of houses demolished. In addition great damage was done many villages. The loss of life was very great. There were 600 persons killed in Goi alone, and a large number of cattle and sheep perished.

Rebellion is to Be Made Treason.

La Guayra, Jan. 14.—The legislatures of Miranda and Zulia have approved Crespo's decree making rebellion now treason, and have petitioned congress to enact a law making it so.

Do Not Always Accord.

Probably no one has supposed that the tariff bill passed by the house would be adopted by the senate without any alteration. It scarcely ever happens that the judgment of the senate accords in every detail with the judgment of the house.

—In a suburb of Macon, Ga., last week, a house took fire during the night and the neighbors gathered to help the inmates in saving their effects. Four women carried a large upright piano from the parlor all the way into the middle of the street, unassisted.

OREGON'S POPULATION

RAPID INCREASE NOTED SINCE THE YEAR 1890.

Interesting and Spicy News Notes From Our Sister States—Notable Increase in Agricultural Products—Mining and Dairying—Oregon.

There are five stamp mills now in Jackson county.

The Columbia river is now lower than it has been for many years.

Of forty-three vessels examined by the health officers at Astoria, during the last quarter, no contagious diseases were found.

The total sales of land through the office of the board of school land commissioners during 1895 was 71,923 acres at the value of \$92,956.

A cargo of lumber is strewn along Elk Beach for miles, which is supposed to have been floated off the decks of lumber schooners during the late storm.

Sturgeon fishing has become quite an industry around The Dalles. Several large catches are reported in that district, a recent one weighing 425 pounds.

The Southern Miners' Association has formed a permanent organization at Grant's Pass. About 200 miners were present and genuine enthusiasm prevailed.

Wheat is now moving out of Pendleton about as rapidly as the railroad can handle it. The movement was started by a recent bulge when 400,000 bushels were sold at 40 cents net.

The Polk county census returns show 2,440 legal voters. The entire population is 9,193. Over 2,000,000 pounds of hops were raised; 795,951 bushels of wheat, and 530,507 bushels of oats.

The Coos Bay Creamery Association paid in actual cash to its milk reducers during 1895, \$13,500. Notwithstanding the low price of butter this season, the year was fully as good as in 1894.

Work on the construction of the freezing and packing houses, at Goble, is progressing as rapidly as possible. The machinery will arrive this month and the establishment will be ready for operation by May.

Mrs. Warren, the first white child born in Oregon, and one of the survivors of the Whitman massacre, was recently married to William Cochran. The couple have moved to San Jose, Cal. The bride was 60 years old at the time of her marriage.

The estimated amount of revenue to be raised this year, \$783,000, is based upon the assumption that, if the ordinary expenses of government are the same as last year, \$94,524, the excesses will amount to \$88,459, which will bring last year's figures up to, in round numbers, \$783,000. This would give a rate of 5.4 mills.

The promoters of the Oregon summer school have formed a corporation with a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into 20,000 shares. The objects of the Association are to advance the standard and efficiency of the teachers of the various educational institutions of the state of Oregon. It is intended to maintain and conduct one or more schools and to provide lectures and instruction on pedagogics and the associated sciences.

Most of the shipments from Portland to the Sandwich islands up to this time, have been bran, feed, shorts, middlings, etc., and some lumber, while fruit, bananas and oranges have been brought back. The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company have arranged that their outgoing steamers will call at the islands, and if sufficient trade they will call on their way back here. Feed, fertilizer, lumber and flour are the products which Oregon intends to ship to that point.

The total population of Oregon is about 378,000, a gain of more than 100 per cent over 1855, and of 18 per cent over 1890. Between 1880 and 1890 the state increased at the rate of 79.53 per cent. Increase has been more rapid, therefore, between 1885 and 1895, than between 1880 and 1890. On the other hand, the rate of increase was greater between 1885 and 1890 than between 1890 and 1895. It will never be as large again, because a greater immigration will bear a smaller proportion to the whole. Oregon gained 94.65 per cent between 1850 and 1860 because the original population was so small that the immigration of that era exceeded it. The gain of 18 per cent between 1890 and 1895 is just about such as shown by states which are growing, but not receiving considerable immigration. New York gained 18 per cent between 1880 and 1890.

Washington.

A new logging camp has been established at Sunnyside, on Lake Whatcom.

The large log jam in the Coweeman in Cowlitz county, was broken with dynamite.

Adams county claims not to have had a sheriff's sale advertised for two months.

Waitsburg is discussing the matter of putting in a pumping system during the dry season.

E. P. Brinnon, a pioneer of Jefferson county, is dead. The town of Brinnon was named after him.

Snohomish expects to add an important industry this year to her resources, namely: a beet sugar factory.

The teachers of Walla Walla county have decided to have a permanent organization, to hold a monthly meeting at Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Prescott and Dixie.

The new fish cannery at Richardson will be completed during the coming

March. Its capacity will be 50,000 cases and will employ not less than twenty people.

The Watcom board of trade has appointed a committee to look up a site for the Lynden creamery on Bellingham bay, where good shipping facilities can be had.

The merchants and ship owners of San Francisco and Puget sound contemplate a telegraph line from Tatoosh island to Gray's Harbor. This stretch of country is totally uncovered.

The executive committee of the Northwest Mining Association have decided to call a convention on February 22, at Spokane. Invitations will be extended to the state officials of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

The Everett school board has determined to bond the outstanding indebtedness of the district, and then to put expenses on a cash basis. The board is not inclined to issue any more warrants. The problem it has to solve is to run the school without going in debt.

The leading educators of this state are to hold an important meeting in Spokane, next summer to organize a society and take action for a unification of the public school system of Washington, including the state university, agricultural college and state normal schools.

As a result of the prospecting done by a diamond drill on the coal properties of the Everett and Monte Cristo Company, about three and one-half miles southeast of Granite Falls, a tributary to the town of Everett, it has been decided to develop the property by sinking a shaft.

The salmon pack statistics for the Columbia river for 1895 show: Spring pack—Chinook salmon, 437,810 cases; bluebacks, and steelheads, 52,566 cases. Total value, \$2,711,853.75; amount paid for fish, \$1,776,547. Allowing one-half the catch to the Washington fishermen makes the amount received by the fishermen of Washington for spring salmon delivered to canneries \$888,273.50. Fall pack—92,86 cases of silversides, 31,500 cases of Chinook, 3,500 cases of steelhead; total, 137,086 cases, valued at \$456,509.60.

Idaho.

A new lumbering enterprise has just been started at South Boise. The mill cost \$40,000 and will cut about 4,000,000 feet this year. The maximum capacity is 40,000 feet per day.

A coal mine has been located about twenty-five miles from Idaho Falls. It is a superior quality of coal, and can be delivered at that place for \$3.50 per ton, one-half of the price of soft coal at the present time. It is a very light coal, free from iron and with great heat. A road is to be constructed to the mine.

A company has been organized which has secured deeds to gravel bars and water rights about the Horseshoe Bend to Salmon river. It is the object of the company to construct a large cut through the neck of the bend which will be 18,000 feet long, and by this means drain 9,000 feet of the present river channel.

A Chicago capitalist is about to launch on the Snake river a veritable floating mining camp. On the boat there is a good sized boarding and lodging house to accommodate 150 miners an immense stationary engine and boilers together with dredgers and pumps of all sizes. This mechanical boat battery will move up and down Snake river working the banks for gold.

The report of Wells, Fargo & Company gives the total mineral production of Idaho, in 1895, at \$7,353,320, an increase of \$511,900 over last year. Of this production the gold was \$2,521,000; silver \$2,807,450; lead, \$2,026,680. The difference between Wells-Fargo's total and the assay office estimate is largely accounted for by the different value per ounce of silver, the mint using the coinage value and Wells-Fargo the commercial price. The difference, 62 cents, amounts to \$2,500,000.

Montana.

A new hotel is to be built early in the spring at the Old Hunter's Hot Springs resort.

The Odd Fellows at Belt have let a contract for a new building. The lower floor is to be used as a public hall.

A stucco company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. It is to work the gypsum fields at Kibbey.

The long bridge over the Yellowstone, five miles south of Livingston, was blown into the river by a high wind. It is a total wreck and cost Park county \$8,000.

Montana produced in metals about \$40,115,000 during the year 1895, just ended, taking the value of the silver at the coinage rate and estimating the last two months of the year on a pro-rata basis. The official report of the assayer for this office will not be ready until some time in March, but it is believed that the figures given will not vary more than a few thousand from the real amount. The production of gold was \$4,100,000; of silver, 4,500,000 ounces; of copper, 212,000 pounds, and of lead, 24,500,000 pounds. The output of copper is estimated as being 65 per cent of the production of the United States. The receipts of bullion at the Helena assay office during 1895 were 10 per cent greater than last year and 47 1/2 per cent greater than during 1893.

British Columbia.

Plenty of surface indications of crude petroleum are reported in East Kootenai. The indications cover a very large area and two different qualities of oil have been obtained.

NOT MUCH WAR TALK

JOHN BULL IS FULL OF CONFIDENCE, HOWEVER.

No Further Announcements of Movements Looking to an Alliance of Powers Against England—Transvaal Again to the Fore.

London, Jan. 14.—Interest in the Transvaal question in its immediate bearing has revived to an appreciable extent, while the incidental strain of relations between Great Britain and Germany, which so completely placed the Boers in the background of the picture for a time, has in its turn receded, but by no means disappeared. There is little apprehension of war with Germany, over the present complication at least, and the British public has an enduring sense that, if there is to be a war, England is ready for it. The prominent and efficient measures of the naval authorities, and the formidable show of strength which is the result, give John Bull a feeling of confidence. There are no further explicit announcements of movements looking to an alliance of the powers against England today.

Nevertheless, it is keenly perceptible by the public that the sentiment displayed by the German government has a far wider bearing than the present dispute in the Transvaal, and there are visions of future complications on questions of conflicting interests. It is not believed that President Kruger has demanded the abrogation of the London convention, which provides for the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal as the price of sparing Dr. Jamieson's life.

A dispatch from sources sympathetic to the Transvaal government in Johannesburg tonight assert the plot for Jamieson's raid and the coincident uprising of the Uitlanders was the most shameful in history. The blackest part of the plot, the dispatch asserts, was the intention of the agents of the Chartered South Africa Company to set loose the savages to invade the Transvaal from all points and kill every white man. It had been engaged that all over South Africa provisional stations should be erected on the lines of route, and the points had been fixed. The object was to destroy Pretoria and to present England with a fait accompli before any interference could reach them. Sketches of Pretoria and of the "Rand" made by military men have, it is said, been seized.

In Germany. Berlin, Jan. 14.—There is distinctly less stress of feeling here today in regard to the international complication growing out of the Transvaal crisis, and the German press, as a rule, devotes less space to it than for some time. The tone of the comment of the newspapers, which means so much in this land of press censorship and inspired expressions in newspapers, is rather more peaceable, and there is less talk of active hostilities and more hope expressed of an untroubled settlement of the questions at issue. Expressions of irritation at the British government, and of rancor against the English people, are still more or less bitter, however.

VENEZUELAN AROUSED.

England Sends Troops to Guard the Disputed Territory.

New York, Jan. 11.—A special to the Herald from Caracas says: The government has received news from the Venezuela boundary stations, near the frontier of British Guiana, to the effect that 100 men of the British colonial police have been sent to guard the English station, in the disputed territory.

The government regards this action as a direct menace on the part of England, following, as it does, so closely the message of President Cleveland relating to the boundary question. England's manner of answering the United States in regard to the occurrences on the Guiana frontier has caused great excitement here. The newspapers devote leading articles to the movement, and regard it as hostile. They urge the government to dispatch immediately a large body of troops, including heavy artillery, to watch the invaders and resist their advances. Many armed Venezuelians have gone to the frontier with knowledge of the government, to act as territorial guard.

Crespo's expected proclamation regarding the situation and the official action which will be taken thereon has not been made public.

The revolutionary movement is active in the East, and many political arrests are being made. Mr. Castillo, the minister of the interior, goes to Puerto Cabello to investigate the movement.

At target practice held today, crowds of spectators were present, and they shouted to the troopers, "On to the frontier." The newspapers are urging the government to send troops to the frontier to head off the English. The liberal papers say enough militia can be spared for that purpose, and if the British can obtain a foothold in the disputed territory it will be hard to dislodge them. El Tiempo says the quicker troops are sent the better it will be.

More Trouble in Peru.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 14.—The enemies of the government and a number of gendarmes created a disturbance at Moquegua. The outbreak was suppressed promptly. Troops have gone to the support of the officials of the place.

—A man named Simmons works in Warsaw, Mo., for a man named Green, and signs letters "Green, per Simmons."

THE NEW TARIFF.

What the Great Dailies Are Saying About the New Emergency Bill.

This is a "general tariff bill" Those who said in the majority committee of the ways and means committee on the floor of the house that it is such a bill knew that they were guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. The bill changes every duty in the present tariff, except those relating to sugar and it also takes wool and lumber from the free list. Why should any one deny that such a measure is "a general tariff bill?" And so the programme is laid out—to take wool from the free list now, imposing the McKinley duties on the carpet makers' raw material, and 60 per cent of the McKinley duties on clothing wool, with a corresponding increase for woolens, and to enlarge all the other rates by 15 per cent; "in 1897-98" to enact the entire McKinley tariff, or something worse to subject all business interests early tariff agitation during this session. By congress, during the political campaign of next year, and (if the Republicans shall win at the polls in 1896) during the two years thereafter. How far it business men like this prospect?

Our Progress is Threatened. The many and various arguments against an increase of the tariff reinforced by the latest treasury statement, which shows the revenues at the past six months to have been \$8,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 1894 and the expenditures \$4,000,000 less. While we find mineral oils and their products represent nearly a fourth of this value, the increase in the exports of iron, steel, machinery, leather and manufactures, china and glass, chemicals, fabrics, and several other items, none even more remarkable, showing conclusively the influence of lower duties especially on raw materials, in enabling American manufacturers to enter the markets of the world. This may be valuable progress the tariff proposes by the house of representatives would abruptly destroy.

Only Temporary Expedients.

The president cannot shape the policy of the Republican party, as Republicans may see fit to present it. He will probably accept such a course as is foreshadowed by the house. He led the country into embarrasments, the Democrats cannot expect to be permitted to devise the means of getting back to firm ground. They had that privilege last year, and utterly failed to raise to the level of the occasion. None of the measures offered are the embodiment of the policy of the Republican party. They are provided for the emergency, are merely temporary expedients to tide over a difficulty that only a powerful remedy can remove.

Not a Party Measure.

The tariff bill, while passed by a party vote, is not a party measure. Protectionist would accept, as a tariff settlement, the preservation of the same congruities of the Wilson act with a 15 per cent raise. It ought to be recognized by the Democrats that the acceptance of the Wilson schedules, as a basis for an increase of revenue, is just what it claims to be, a temporary measure to provide revenue enough to stop the swelling of the public debt.

A Very Big Job.

The ways and means committee have taken a very large job in trying to measure that complies with President Cleveland's request. There has been no greater fraud attempted on the American people. It is peculiarly reprehensible because it is taking the advantage of a public crisis to impose unjust, iniquitous and repudiated policy of taxation upon the American people.

Why Democrats Oppose.

The Democrats attack this bill because it is a step away from the Wilson Cleveland abomination. These Democrats declare that we do not need their money. That is funny. Great public enterprises are still held up. The Philadelphia mint, for instance, is at all gibes.

An Unfair Assumption.

It is currently said that the senate will not pass this bill of relief. The assumption is unfair. There is no warrant for saying that the senate will refuse to pass an act so obviously necessary for the relief of the treasury that under conditions such as those that now exist.

The Syndicate Condemned.

If the managers of the majority in the house were in real earnest about this business of finance, why did they not proceed to investigate the movement which condemned transaction under which the syndicate made an enormous and artificial profit out of the taxpayers of the United States?

A Tariff for Revenue.

No patriotic Democrat can consider the only object of the emergency measure, which just passed by the house of representatives. While it does not essential sacrifice or surrender the principle of protection it is nevertheless practically the only tariff for revenue.

One Serious Defect.

Chairman Dingley's bond bill has the serious defect of not authorizing the retirement of the greenback. The greenback is to be hoarded, not retired.