

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.

Canada is to have a naval reserve. Whisky, not wines, will be used for christening the new battle-ship Kentucky. Peter Hougaard, believed to have been insane, killed himself and his wife and five children in Chicago. The matter of the Behring sea arbitration treaty is at last in a fair way to be settled, Canada having agreed to its terms. Vigorous search is being conducted for the hidden wealth of an old Spaniard, who died some years ago in Los Angeles. The Occidental college of Los Angeles, Cal., a Presbyterian institution, has been consumed by fire. The loss is \$70,000, partly insured. The overtaxation of the public architect's office is given as the reason for the delay in the construction of the Portland, Or., public building. Colonel Ingersoll, the great infidel, has been extended an invitation to preach in a Chicago church, and to give his views of ideal Christianity. The second coming of the redeemer has been prophesied again by an evangelist of Baltimore, who thinks the war talk is the beginning of the millennium. Through the cheapness of corn, American distillers, for the first time in ten years, can successfully compete in the French market with the Germans. The candidacy of Senator Allison is announced for nomination on the Republican ticket for the presidency. Iowa's congressional delegation is solid for him. It has been authoritatively announced that the Yale management has decided to abandon the project of a race with Oxford-Cambridge crews, of London. The sultan of Turkey has issued a decree prohibiting the distribution of funds collected in this country by the Red Cross Society for the relief of suffering Armenians. A dispatch from London says the statements made in the Italian newspapers that Great Britain had ceded Zilah, on the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, to Italy, is officially denied. A dispatch from Vienna says Count Thun, governor of Bohemia, has resigned, and that his resignation is expected to lead to a healing of the breach between the young Czechs and the Germans. The Gloucester fishing schooner Fortuna sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's steamer Barnabe, off Highland light, Boston harbor. Nine of the Fortuna's crew were killed and fourteen saved. The Prussian diet has been opened. The speech from the throne was devoted to domestic affairs. It is estimated the budget of 1895 will show a smaller deficit than that of 1894, owing to increased receipts due to improving trade. Mail advices from Hawaii state that friends of the ex-queen are anxious for war between England and the United States, believing that in the event of such hostilities England would seize the Hawaiian islands and restore Liliuokalani. The Canadian Pacific railroad bridge over the Coquitlam barely escaped being carried away by the recent high water. Dynamite was successfully used to break up the jam of driftwood that was the immediate cause of danger to the fine structure. The London Chronicle believes both England and Venezuela will institute inquiries into the settlement and cessations of land in the disputed territory. It says this will present a basis for the renewal of negotiations. It is now most probable that arbitration will be resorted to. The City bank, of Minneapolis, a state banking institution, suspended payment this week, pending examination. The capital stock is \$300,000. The deposits at the last statement, December 31, 1894, were \$523,604. It is claimed the depositors will be paid in full. A cablegram from Prague announces the death of Charles Jonas, United States consul at Crefeld, Germany. Mr. Jonas was formerly consul at St. Petersburg, but exchanged positions with John Karel. He was at one time lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin. The certainty of the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute is still in doubt, since Venezuela repeatedly affirms that it is impossible for her to compromise the boundary claims by any treaty or convention, because of the terms of her national constitution. "There is a general opinion," says a letter to a Boston tobacco dealer, "both among insurgents and Spaniards, that General Campos has become demented. His actions, not only in the direction of the campaign, but his private and ordinary doings are such as to give good grounds for this belief." The members of the government bond syndicate received a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co., releasing them from the commitment to furnish their pro rata of \$100,000,000 in gold, taking payment in 4 per cent government bonds. There is no longer any doubt of the success of the loan by popular subscription. The liabilities of Keene, Satterlee & Co., leather dealers, of Philadelphia,

Pa., whose failure is announced will reach \$4,000,000. Nothing can be learned of the assets. Frederick W. Satterlee, head of the firm, left the city before the assignment was recorded, in company with John M. Fenlin, a tobacco merchant, who failed at the same time, and neither has been heard from. Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, and British high commissioner, has sent a message to Pretoria that matters have been satisfactorily arranged in the Transvaal and that bloodshed is ended. Final agreement between President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, regarding the disposition of the prisoners captured as the result of Dr. Jamieson's raid into the Transvaal has been completed. Jamieson and the officers will be tried in England. The rank and file of the freebooters are now on their way to Natal where they will be turned over to the British authorities, who will decide the treatment they are to receive. The government of Chile has failed to float a government loan of £4,000,000. A special decree has been issued announcing the coronation of the czar will take place in Moscow in May next. The Panama Canal Company is making gigantic preparations for railroad construction. It is purchasing immense quantities of cross ties and coal. The Deutsche bank has obtained a contract to issue the Chinese loan of 100,000 teals, with interest at 5 per cent, to cost \$9,125, and to be issued at 95. A dispatch from Yokohama says the queen of Korea is certainly dead. There is no truth in the story that she escaped at Seoul. Two Koreans have been executed for participation in the murder. A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says all the German sovereigns will grant a limited pardon to criminals upon the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the empire. A dispatch from Peking says the British minister has presented an ultimatum to the Chinese government, demanding the opening of West river. The truth of the report has been denied in London, however. A series of postoffice robberies has just been discovered in San Francisco by the government, and three Chinese firms will lose \$4,000. The robberies were committed by Chinese who had keys to open the mail boxes. The Ashantee war in South Africa is ended. Sir Francis Scott, in command of the British expeditionary forces, has occupied Coomasie, the capital, without opposition. King Prempeh accepts all the British demands. It is officially stated that Dr. Jamieson and others who were in prison with him will be released unconditionally by the Transvaal government, and that the Uitlanders, in due course of time, will be enabled to make their demands clearly understood. There is a rumor current in Washington to the effect that the United States is preparing to enforce its demands against the Turkish government for the protection of Americans residing in Turkey, and the payment of indemnity for property losses. A frightful accident occurred on the Midland Terminal railroad. The train was en route to Denver and Colorado Springs, and was above the city limits of Victor, Colo. Fifteen passengers were injured, six seriously two of whom will probably die. Throughout the German empire the twenty-fifth crowning at Versailles of King William of Prussia, the grandfather of the present emperor, as emperor of Germany, and the consequent re-establishment of the German empire was celebrated in some form or other. After a two-days' meeting held in St. Louis, by the Populist national committee, it was decided to leave the matter of selecting the time and place for the national convention to the executive committee. At a subsequent meeting of the committee St. Louis was chosen, and the date set at July 22. Captain-General Martinez de Campos formally resigned his command of the Spanish forces in Cuba to General Marin. The ceremony took place in the great salon of the captain-general's palace. There were present all authorities of the city of Havana and the chief officers of the army. The president of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, has offered to place gold in the treasury, and take a receipt therefor. Being a bidder for the new issue of bonds, he suggests that if his bid is accepted the amount be deducted, and the balance returned. It is said that in this way the treasury would be afforded immediate relief. The report of the immigration investigating committee appointed by Secretary Carlisle June 13, 1894, has just been published. The chapter on Canadian migratory laborers says: The commission nevertheless advises, in view of the injury done to American labor by Canadian migratory laborers, that congress provide a law regulating immigration into the United States from contiguous foreign countries, by water or land, in such a manner as to protect our workmen from the importation of the transient cheap labor across our frontier. The return of Commandant Herbert Booth, of the Salvation Army, from London to this country is likely to create trouble among the officers and the rank and file of the Salvationists in the United States. If he succeeds in supplanting his elder brother, Ballington Booth, in charge of the army here public meetings will be held in New York and protest against the change.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST EPITOMIZED.

Development and Progress of the Various Industries on the Pacific Coast—Organization of an Immigration Board—Oregon. Umatilla county has a movement on foot to stamp out the Russian thistle. The Bandon woolen mills have started up again and are running at full capacity. Eighteen millions of cans were made during the past season by an Astoria can company. Lakeview has been indulging lately in rabbit drives, and thousands of the animals have been killed. The work on the lighthouse at Cape Arago has been abandoned for the present, owing to rough weather. A new steamer called the Ruth has been put on the Columbia river by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The machinery has been placed in the iron works at Ashland and every thing is now running very nicely with a full force. Material has arrived at Bandon for the lights and fog-horns at the lighthouse there. The tower fixtures are now being placed. A number of bob-tailed quails have been received from Ohio and turned loose near Pendleton. It is the first of the variety in that section. The reports from Tillamook come to the effect that there is one of the largest runs of steel-head salmon ever seen in the Wilson, Trask or other rivers. The farmers of Wallowa have placed on the market this fall about 4,000 head of hogs, which at the prevailing low prices have realized the owners about \$15,000. Pendleton's first installment of flour shipments, is the first ever made from Eastern Oregon to Australia; it consists of 5,000 barrels, which in Australia will have a valuation of about \$15,000. Although little work has been done on the actual construction of the Astoria railroad, the surveying is being pushed right along, and the prospects of building the road are now considered good. Oregon shows a great increase in the manufacture of butter and cheese in the past ten years. In 1885 the number of pounds manufactured was 3,286,923; in 1895 this increased to 5,321,667. The Beaver Hill coal mine district is reported to show indications of a very prosperous future, and an extra fine vein of coal has been discovered and the small camp has grown to be a prominent district. The state military board have decided against an encampment of the Oregon National Guard. The expenses would have been about \$20,000, and the members of the board were averse to so large an expenditure at this time. Before the coming summer is over upward of 500 more stamps will be dropping in Baker county than during 1895. Hundreds of men will be added to the payrolls, and placer mines will be operated on a scale unprecedented in the county. One of the sheep kings of Umatilla county says there is a heavy increase in the demand for sheep for spring delivery, and he believes that sheep will be worth more this year than for some time past, and that there would be an increase of 75 per cent over last year in the number of sheep. Shipments of ice have commenced by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company from their ponds at Perry. Their icehouses at Pendleton hold 600 tons, which are used entirely by themselves. The city of Pendleton consumes about 1,000 tons. Dealers have not yet commenced shipping. The Pacific Northwest immigration board, an organization that promises to be a most important factor in the near future, in advertising Oregon throughout the East and turning the tide of a desirable kind of immigration in this direction, has been organized by some of Portland's most prominent business men. As soon as its proposed subscription fund of \$30,000 of which \$10,000 has already been secured, has been raised, the work of the board will begin in earnest. The new board will have a much larger amount of money under control, and with the application of business ideas and principles to its expenditure, its work is likely to be much more effective than that of the Oregon immigration board, and should secure for this state its share of immigration. Washington. A new road has been opened from the Sillanquish at Grand Falls to Canyon creek. Walla Walla county is advertising for bids for the erection of a house on the county farm. A large number of men are engaged rebuilding the Northern Pacific telegraph line between Pasco and Prosser. The work will be completed this month. A regularly organized band of horse and saddle thieves have been operating in Yakima and Kittitas valleys. The counties that have no bonded debts in Washington are Cowlitz, Garfield, Klickitat, San Juan and Whatcom. A log boom in the Snohomish river, containing about 10,000,000 feet of logs, has broken and the logs are fast going to sea. The saloon men of Blaine have inaugurated a crusade against the

MINORS, WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE HABIT OF VISITING THEIR SALOONS.

The shipment of Washington lumber to foreign countries increased from 86,000,000 feet in 1894 to 130,090,000 feet in 1895 with prospects for still heavier shipments in 1896. Parties have leased a boom at the mouth of the Nooksack river and will begin work at once to remove the jam that has made steam navigation and log driving impractical for the last four years. A vigorous fight is predicted between the stockmen of the Big Bend, and the small farmers for possession of the north half of the Big Bend. Some of the settlers are trying to take up land under the desert law, and the cattle raisers will fight the matter in the courts. The contract for furnishing and placing the machinery in the flour mill at Spokane has been concluded, and the mill will be in operation about the first of April. It will rank as one of the best equipped mills in the United States, being one of the very few having only the latest improved machinery throughout. This establishment will not contain a single piece of machinery or material of any kind that was ever in place before in any mill, and every piece is of the most recent design. Evert has several mills in view. The construction of the Bell lumber mill, on the subsidy site will begin at once. The new company, who are rebuilding the burned Smith mill at Lowell are actively pushing the enterprise forward and preparations for the foundation of a plant are now being made. The local land office at North Yakima has an application from the commissioner of arid lands for the segregation of 77,180 acres of land in Yakima county to be withdrawn under the Carey act. The work of selecting lands and making preliminary lines for the canal has been quietly going on since the existence of the commission, though advantage has been taken to a very large extent of previous surveys made. Great interest has been manifested throughout Washington in the immigration convention which has just concluded its session in Seattle. The result of the convention was the organization of a permanent state immigration association. The plan of organization provides that the organization shall consist of one member from each county; that there shall be an executive committee of seven chosen, who shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer from their number. C. L. Webb, of Seattle, has been elected president. The committee earnestly recommend that an appropriation of not less than \$25,000 per annum should be made by the next legislature, and there seemed to be no doubt that this recommendation would be granted for the question. Idaho. The railroad payroll at Pocatello is \$40,000 per month. A Grangeville citizen intends to put in a hotel and a livery stable at Dixie the coming spring. Boise City is ready to receive bids for city sidewalk bonds; the improvements were recently voted by the people of that city. The People's Canal Company have a large number of teams on their work at the west side where they are grading as rapidly as possible. The estimated cost of the woolen mills project at American Falls is \$54,000. The actual construction will probably commence in the spring. A movement is on foot for the incorporation of the town of Wardner. An attempt was made to incorporate it three years ago but the legal requirements were not all fulfilled. Pocatello is the town chosen as the next meeting place for the State Teachers' Association. The recent session at Boise was a great success, and H. Barton, of Idaho Fall, was elected president. There was patented in the state of Idaho during the year, 9,893 acres of land in aid of the State Agricultural college, 8,703 for insane asylum, 19,954 acres for penitentiary, 1,320 for public buildings, 22,383 for scientific school, 96,492 for charitable institutions, 5,607 for the normal school. Of public lands in Idaho there were surveyed during the year 430,895 acres. The Northern Pacific Company received patents for 91,411 acres of Idaho land during the year. Montana. The war department has issued a call for bids for the erection of five brick buildings at Fort Assinibon. The bids will be opened February 1. A colony is being organized in Central Illinois to settle in Montana on government lands. About 400 families are preparing to move to the state in the spring. The Boss Tweed group in the Poney mining district is now under option of English capitalists. When the sale is consummated the sum of \$1,000,000 will be spent for the purchase of the property and the erection of an immense milling plant. One of the largest concentrators for mining machinery concerns to submit estimates on will be the new plant of the Katie mine at Basin. It is understood the concentrator will have a capacity of 500 tons. In addition to this will be a smelting plant to treat the concentrates. The work of removing the debris from the Muir tunnel is being pushed from both ends very successfully. About 100 men are being employed. It is the intention of the company to arch the center with brick material. Surveys have been made for an overhead line to prevent the track crossing the tunnel at any point.

DAVIS' RESOLUTION

STRONG REAFFIRMATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations Brings the Adoption of the Resolution Formally Before the Senate—Opposed by Sewell. Washington, Jan. 22.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were presented in the senate today—one from the committee on foreign relations favoring a strong reaffirmation of the doctrine, and another from Sewell urging that the doctrine had been carried so far beyond its scope as to threaten dangerous consequences. Davis presented the committee report, as he is the author of the resolution embodying the essential features of all previous resolutions. It was read from the desk, receiving close attention. The resolution is as follows: "Concurrent resolution relative to the assertion and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine: Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that President Monroe, in his message to congress of December 2, A. D. 1823 deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future aggression by any European power. Whereas, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by executive declaration and action, under provisions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been, ever since their promulgation and now are, the rightful policy of the United States; therefore, be it Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares it will assert and maintain that doctrine and these principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continent, or any of the islands adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference." London Press Comment. London, Jan. 22.—The Globe this afternoon in an article condemns the attitude of the United States senate on foreign affairs. It says: "The English people will not stand much more fooling from anybody, and these gentlemen, whom we credit with no more exalted sentiment than the wish to stand well with their constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation which could be called appalling." The Chronicle, in an editorial, rejoices over the news of the signing of the Behring sea treaty as an event of happy omen, proving that reason still sways the Anglo-American race. It asks why the Venezuela question cannot be treated similarly, and says: "We can see nothing in the Davis resolution which did not exist in the earlier form of the doctrine, or which prevents arbitration on Venezuela." The Chronicle thinks Europe will lose substantially nothing by America's assumption of a doctrine involving such heavy responsibilities. THE ALASKA BOUNDARY. Gold Fields on Forty-Mile Creek Belong to the United States. Washington, Jan. 22.—That the rich gold discovery on Forty-Mile creek, Alaska, belongs to the United States has been accurately determined by an employe of the British government, and properly marked in certain places. General Duffield, chief of the coast survey, says the survey shows that but sixteen miles of the creek, and in this portion no gold has been discovered. All the remaining portion of the creek is in Alaska, and belongs to the United States. A bill has been introduced in congress, providing for the appointment of commissioners to fix the boundary, but it has not yet been done. News From the Front. Havana, Jan. 21.—Further reports have now been received of the engagement between Colonel Galbis and the insurgents near Batabano. It is said the insurgent forces, that attacked him were those of Gomez. The troops met the attack of the insurgents on their knees, and withheld their fire until the enemy was within a short distance. The report says the insurgents left eleven killed on the field, and nine were found in a cane-field a short distance away. The insurgents retreated, it is said, with a numerous loss, while the losses to the troops were insignificant. Although it is reported that Gomez was repulsed and defeated, it is stated that he afterward moved south of Metena upon Guines and in the direction of the village of San Nicolas. These points are east of the military line of Batabano, and would indicate that Gomez was successful in his attempt to break through the line. Helen Gould to Vassar College. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Miss Helen Gould has sent a check for \$8,000 to Vassar college to found a scholarship in memory of her mother.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

Deal Said to Be Pending Between T. For the Transfer of Cuba.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 21.—Sensational stories are afloat here tonight Governor Mitchell, at the request of war department in Washington, has ordered Adjutant-General Houston to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The governor, it is reported, will call the militia together tomorrow. In the meantime, the adjutant general is quietly issuing orders. Similar requests, it is reported, have been sent to the governors of other Southern states. The story has become generally known and is causing excitement throughout the South. Governor Mitchell and Adjutant-General Houston were asked in regard to it, but they refused to talk. General Houston has been in his office all day, and has sent telegrams to all battalion commanders in the state. Major Turner, of Jacksonville, commander of the First Florida battalion, has received several messages from General Houston. The battalion commands at Tampa and Pensacola have also received messages from General Houston during the day. It is stated, as coming from the executive office, that the Washington authorities have reason to believe that a deal is pending between Spain and England for the sale of Cuba to the latter; that the United States is preparing to resist the transfer of the island, and that the flying squadron is coming to resist the American waters to be ready for war with the United States which would inevitably follow an attempted cession of Cuba. Dispatches from various cities Florida report that the troops are gathering and that the war fever is higher now than the day after President Cleveland's Venezuela message. RECOGNITION OF INSURGENTS. It Is Said That President Cleveland is Preparing Such Proclamation. St. Louis, Jan. 22.—The Republic this morning, in summarizing the dispatches from Florida, New York and Washington, says: "A crisis has been reached in the Cuban war. Recognition of the insurgency of the patriot army by the United States is imminent. President Cleveland is said to have prepared a proclamation which may be issued in the immediate future. The president is it is declared, intended to recognize the insurgents just when he learned of the recall of Marshall Campos, but, under the circumstances, the executive department thought such recognition would be regarded as inopportune and unfriendly to Spain, and he therefore withheld this important document, pending the appointment of a successor to Campos. Within the past forty-eight hours, however, President Cleveland is supposed to have learned that Spain, despairing of a successful termination of the war from had offered to sell Cuba to Great Britain. Rumors to this effect spread like wildfire over the country. They started Florida. The governors of the Southern states, according to these advices have been required by the war department to prepare the state militia upon for immediate service. Troops at Washington already beginning to move in Florida. The belief is held in some places that the flying squadron of Great Britain is destined for service in America's waters. If this is so, war will result. The cession of Cuba to Great Britain would be resisted by the United States to the last ditch. Official information, if from the White House is lacking, but it is evident that serious complications are at hand. Senator Palma, the head of the Cuban party in the United States, wires from Washington: "Our case is complete. The president and congress will recognize the insurgent cause." Senator Palma adds that it is necessary that the insurgents should hold a port, but that, as a matter of fact, General Gomez has taken half a dozen ports in the past week, leaving the Spanish army penned up in Havana. THE FLYING SQUADRON. Belknap Says Its Coming Will Be a Menace to the United States. New York, Jan. 21.—A special messenger from Boston quotes Rear Admiral Belknap retired, as saying: "If the British flying squadron should come over to American waters it would not astonish me. I wrote Admiral Bance, at Hampton roads, three days ago, that it would not surprise me in the least if the flying squadron should be first heard from at La Guayra. From the moment it was announced that the squadron was commissioned, I made up my mind it was for American waters. I came to the conclusion because matters looked quiet down in the Transvaal, and the excitement over Emperor William's telegram to Kruger had subsided. "In my opinion, if that flying squadron does appear in American waters, it would be construed as a menace to the United States." Journalist Eugene V. Debs. Toledo, Jan. 22.—Eugene V. Debs this afternoon said he would retire from the American Railway Union, and enter the field of journalism, as he had read me in Chicago papers, and also had offered the mass from capitalists to establish a paper, and his own. He has practically decided to accept the offer of a Chicago paper. —William Burbank, an 83-year-old resident of Thompstonville, Conn., is fatally injured recently while coasting down a hill in that place.