

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.

Two young men, named Montgomery and Fox, rivals in a love affair, fought a duel with revolvers on Dutch creek, Alaska. Fox received two wounds, another of them fatal.

A Cairo dispatch says: The Egyptian troops have started for Wady Halfa, where the entire British expeditionary force is expected to assemble April 1, when the advance on Dongola will be commenced.

Kid Thompson, convicted of participation in the Boston train robbery, was sentenced by Judge Smith, in the Los Angeles superior court, to be hanged at Folsom on May 23, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

The case of the United States vs. the state of Texas, involving the ownership of Greer county, has been decided in favor of the United States. Justice Harlan handed down the opinion. The case involves 1,500,000 acres.

The New York Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro says that the Brazilian government will present to congress an agreement with France upon the question of the contested territory in Amapa, on the border of French Guiana.

A powder mill which gives employment to seventy-five men at Hudson, Ulster county, N. Y., blew up. The mangled bodies of five men have been found in the ruins. The same mill blew up eighteen months ago, killing four men.

A Paris paper says it has been informed at the ministry of the interior that John L. Waller is still in prison, no order for his release having been received, and that negotiations between France and the United States on this subject are still proceeding.

A San Francisco man has telegraphed from Mexico that he has struck the richest body of ore yet encountered in the Candelaria mine. The ore runs 30 per cent gold to 70 per cent silver in value, and is similar in appearance, characteristics and chemical properties to the Comstock minerals.

The United States supreme court has reversed the decision of Judge Maxey, of the Texas federal court, in the case of Consul Ornelas, of Mexico, asking for the extradition of certain men claimed to have been engaged in the Garza insurrection of 1891 and 1892. The decision has the effect of holding them subject to extradition. Chief Justice Fuller read the opinion.

Dr. Brown, of San Francisco, has been acquitted on the charges of immorality and censured for unministerial conduct. He considers himself vindicated of all the charges preferred against him. The Congressional council has been in session for the past three weeks trying the charges against Dr. Brown.

Fire in Clinton, Wis., inflicted a loss of from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The large stock of general merchandise of Crozier Brothers is a total loss; also the Y. M. C. A. fixtures, and the buildings and stocks of several other firms. The fire is the second one which has occurred recently, and is believed to have been incendiary in its origin.

Mayor Broatch, of Omaha, Neb., has sent out letters to 500 mayors of cities in the trans-Mississippi valley, asking them to present the matter to the councils of their respective municipalities, and urging the adoption of resolutions favoring the proposition that is to be held in Omaha during the summer and fall of 1893.

The Kentucky legislature has adjourned, after a sixty-day session. The legislature failed to accomplish the two important acts it had before it—the election of a United States senator and the enactment of legislation to save the state's financial reputation. Governor Bradley has refused to order a special session, and the state is in a bad way.

At a recent session of the committee on adulteration of food held in London, the secretary of the board of agriculture, testified that among the samples of food examined by the English government fifty-one came from the United States and thirty-nine from Canada, not one of which was adulterated. Germany made the worst showing, adulteration having been found in 37 out of 104 samples examined.

A sensation has been caused by the announcement made by M. Bertelot, minister of foreign affairs, in a French cabinet meeting, that he had asked the British ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin, for information regarding the proposed advance of British-Egyptian troops up the Nile, and had pointed out to him the serious consequences of such an advance. This warning note may be a preliminary to a more decided step.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is preparing his report in favor of an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. At its last meeting the committee on privileges and elections, by a vote of five to four, ordered a joint resolution looking to a change in this particular to be reported to the senate. It is Mr. Mitchell's intention to press the resolution for consideration.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., non-union molders who had taken the places of striking union men at the foundry of Clarke & Son attacked two union molders from an adjacent foundry, and in turn were attacked by a big crowd

of union molders who were lying in wait for them. The non-union men were armed with iron bars, and in the fight that followed one of the union men had his head cut open and two others received broken noses. The trouble resulted from an assault on a non-union molder on Saturday night, by striking molders. The non-union men were finally vanquished.

The race for the Hinch cup in Nink, a small distance of thirty miles, between the Alka second, Britannia third. The Prince of Monaco has renewed his concession to the Monte Carlo Casino for fifty years, on condition that his annuity be increased from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

The schooner Neysa, from San Francisco for Fort Bragg, collided off Point Arena with the steamer Pasadena. The Neysa was damaged.

The German Reichstag committee has concluded the first reading of the sugar bill, and fixed the import duty at 40 marks per 100 kilos.

Ex-Chief of Police Thomas M. Speers died in Kansas City of heart disease, aged 58. He was chief of police in Kansas City for thirty-two years.

The miners employed at the Winthrop mine, in Houghton, Mich., quit work, because the management wanted them to work ten hour shifts, instead of eight.

In San Francisco, C. F. Marx, a lathing contractor, was assaulted and beaten by strikers, who claimed Marx was working for less than union rates. He died from the effects of the injuries.

William Q. Judge, of the Theosophical Society, died in New York, after an illness of two years. He has been since the death of Mme. Blavatsky, the most prominent Theosophist in this country.

A Washington dispatch says the order soon to be issued drawing into the civil service a large number of officers of the government who are now accepted is still under deliberation by the president.

The strike of the special order, or custom tailors, is already practically broken. About forty of the shops closed have opened, the contractors having signed the contract drawn up by the men. The strike began with a reported number of 2,000.

The big suit of Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, against the Grand Trunk railway, which has been pending since 1891, was dismissed by stipulation. Swift & Co. sued for \$900,000 on account of alleged excessive charges for freight on shipments east from 1887 to 1889.

The scheme of adding the latest weather forecasts to the regular postmarks on letters will be commenced by the postoffice department July 1. Applications for this service from over forty postoffices have been filed, and it will be introduced in Chicago and other large cities.

A dispatch to the London Globe from Cairo says the Kalifa has proclaimed a Jihad (holy war), against Egypt, and called on all dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll under his banner. It is said Osman Digma is to leave Camala and join the dervishes now mustering at Dongola.

That trade between the United States and Asia is increasing is indicated by the heavy trans-Pacific mails now arriving and departing. The steamship Victoria that sailed from Tacoma, carried the largest mail ever taken out by a Northern Pacific liner. There were 45 sacks of papers, amounting to 2,550 pounds, and 6,500 letters.

News has reached New York from Louisa, Venezuela, of the bursting of the magazine of the Venezuela warship Mariscal Ayacucho. Eight men were killed in the explosion. The remainder of the crew were rescued by fishermen. The warship was burned to the water's edge, but the hull was saved and taken in tow to La Guayra.

In Cleveland, O., the fishing tug Jessie Enns and Helene went out on the lake, and after gathering the nets, set out the night before, started back. When outside the breakwater, a blizzard struck them and they were soon hemmed in by dense stacks of floating ice. The powerful harbor tug Bacon forced her way to the rescue, and, after a hard battle, brought the Helene in. The Bacon put back to rescue the Jessie Enns, but the effort was finally abandoned.

The British ship Auldgrith, which arrived at Cork recently with a cargo of wheat from Portland, Or., reports having passed in latitude 56:02 south, longitude 71:31 west, two large icebergs, about five miles long and about 500 feet high. On the following day, in 56:27 south and 68:06 west, she passed eight icebergs from one to twelve miles long, and from 100 to 700 feet high. There were light northeast winds at the time, and fine weather. The icebergs were right in the track of ships.

Edison has succeeded, with the aid of the Roentgen ray, in penetrating the human body with the naked eye, the successful experiment having been made at last. He looked into the lungs and heart, and examined the arteries, muscles and blood vessels of one of his assistants. With the powerful cathode light placed behind the subject he looked through a screen of prepared chemicals, and is said to have plainly seen the workings of the various organs of the body.

A boy named Swinchart, 13 years old, was arrested in Burlington, Ia., as the leader of a gang of youthful ruffians who attempted to burn alive a small boy against whom they had a grudge. They persuaded the little fellow to enter the cellar of an empty house and then tied him securely to a post. After torturing him with tales of death in various forms, they set fire to the building and ran away. Parties passing saw the fire, broke in and extinguished it and rescued the almost unconscious child, tied in the cellar.

NO DECISION REACHED

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

Additional Data From Venezuela—33 Consulate Copies of Original Manuscript Records and a Number of Maps and Charts.

Washington, March 14.—Mr. Miller-Froest, secretary of the Venezuela commission, today authorized the following statement:

"During the past week a report has become current that the commission has reached a decision with reference to the boundary question favorable to Venezuela. This having been denied the report has been circulated in another form, and it is now asserted that, while the commission as a body, has reached no such conclusion, the commissioners individually entertain the views referred to.

"It must be evident to all that so long as anything remains to be examined and considered, the commissioners are not in a position to form an opinion respecting the merits of the controversy. As a matter of fact, neither the commission nor the individual commissioners are as yet in possession of all the evidence. The papers presented by Venezuela are only a part of what has been promised. The bluebook of the British government, while remarkably full and detailed, does not include all the documents which may be added in support of its contentions.

"The commission has not and will not limit itself to the consideration of what those two governments may present; it has been engaged upon independent lines of inquiry, and will continue to follow those until all its sources of information shall have been exhausted. Then, and not until then, will it be in a position to form any opinion or to make any report."

DEATH IN MID-AIR.

Two Painters Struck by Lightning While Painting a Church Spire.

Guthrie, O. T., March 14.—News of a most remarkable occurrence was received here today from Beaver county. At the little postoffice town of Grand, the Baptist congregation is building a rather commodious church, surrounded by a spire seventy-five feet high. The woodwork on the steeple was completed Thursday, and Friday morning James Ford and Harry Somers, painters, were employed to paint the spire. They began working from the bottom to the top, using a circular scaffolding.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, while Somers and Ford were giving the finishing touches to the top of the spire, a thunder storm came up, accompanied by fierce flashes of lightning. The two painters were seen making efforts to lower their scaffold, when a terrific clap of thunder and a blinding flash left the clouds and struck the spire, knocking away the scaffolding, splitting the spire, and leaving Somers and Ford pinned to the roof, dead.

To add to the awful scene, the clothing of the men was ignited by the flash, and for ten minutes the bodies were seen burning and smoking in midair. Heavy rain finally extinguished the flames, and three hours later the remains of the men were brought from the steeple, charred and burned almost beyond recognition. Every hair on Somers' head was gone, and there were no other evidences of the lightning's bolt upon the body. Ford's body was badly bruised and lacerated.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Subject of the United States According to Spanish Papers.

Madrid, March 14.—La Epoca, the leading Spanish ministerial organ, says: "An extensive examination of the accounts published by the leading American newspapers of the debates in congress shows that, setting aside hyperbolic, the real issues, as some senators point out, is whether the United States can take possession of Cuba by force or not.

"If they can, why let them declare war against us; let them set their fleets in motion and send them to Cuba. They need not doubt that we will receive them as it behooves us to do. If they cannot declare war, then, as honorable members of congress have said, let these debates cease and let Spain govern herself with the liberty she is entitled to and which nobody can limit.

"Anything is better than to go on threatening and hiding under the veil of jingoism and the no longer fashionable intentions of those whose aspiration is the independence of Cuba in order to obtain its annexation afterward."

The Herald says: "Spain could never officially recognize a United States commission in Cuban affairs. It is impossible that President Cleveland should have such an idea. War between Spain and America would be preferable.

"Spain, in former times, has accepted the consequences of a more terrible struggle than would be a war with the United States, and we should prefer to risk a war to recognizing the commission."

Almost all the newspapers here pretend to regard as unfounded the rumor that President Cleveland will appoint a Cuban commission and they echo the sentiments of the Herald on the subject. No official intimation of such a commission has reached here.

In Chicago the cupola in the shed of the iron foundry, on Ashland avenue, fell from its supports. Molten metal was hurled in every direction. Michael Donovitch and Peter Rovitch were fatally burned, and Edward Davis, Miles Conway and Alexander Cameron were seriously injured.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Of More Than Ordinary Interest to the Northwestern States.

Washington, March 13.—The house committee on elections today reported favorably the bill introduced by Curtis, providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people.

The senate committee on foreign relations today had Secretary Olney before it, and asked him questions concerning the treaty of the commission to hear and adjust the Behring sea claims of British sealers against the United States. The committee some time ago amended the treaty in some minor particulars and reported it to the senate. It had not been referred back to the committee, but it is probable such a request will be made when the senate is next in executive session, in order that changes suggested by Secretary Olney and the committee may be made. Although there are not now pending any claims against Great Britain, the amended treaty will provide that if there are any such they may be considered by the commission. No other foreign matters were discussed with Mr. Olney, although it was supposed at first that his visit had some reference to the Cuban situation.

A joint resolution for \$20,000 for emergency aid to Cascade locks was reported favorably by Hermann today, and will soon pass. It is probable that both the proposition for Yaquina bay and the improvement of the Willamette will be incorporated in the river and harbor bill. There has been a hard fight made against Yaquina bay by an organized force that was favoring another project, but the committee will no doubt stand with Hermann for Yaquina. Nothing can be done in the present bill for the boat railway as little or nothing has been done in the way of obtaining the right of way. Inquiry by the committee of the attorney-general developed the fact that it would be long before the present appropriation was used.

MANY MINERS KILLED.

Explosion So Terrible That the Bodies Were Badly Mangled. DuBois, Pa., March 13.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Berywind White shaft, in the eastern limits of this city, today, and fourteen miners were killed. The mine is a new one the company has been opening up by working a crew in the shafts who push the headings in various directions for the big work later on. Eighteen men went to work at 7 o'clock this morning, fourteen going into the north head and four into the west heading. About ten o'clock the latter felt a shock. A few minutes later the mine boss warned them to get out as soon as they could, and they were hurriedly taken up in the cage. As the work of rescue progressed it was found the explosion in the north heading was so terrific that some of the bodies were mutilated almost beyond recognition. The bodies have all been recovered from the mine, and are being made ready to be taken to their late homes. All of the men were married, with the exception of one, who was a son of one of the killed. As the mining industry has been in a depressed condition for some time past, all of the families are left in very poor circumstances.

FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Socia Islands Turned Over to the War Department.

Seattle, March 13.—Socia Islands, a group of three or four small islands in the lower sound, between the Georgian gulf and President's channel, have been turned over to the war department and permanently reserved for military purposes. President Cleveland makes the order under date of March 4. A copy was received today at the local land office. It is as follows: "The executive order of July 13, 1892, reserving the group of islands known as Socia Islands, in the gulf of Georgia, state of Washington, for lighthouse purposes, is hereby canceled, with the exception of the lands embraced in two permanent locations, designated on a blue-print map of the above mentioned islands, prepared in 1890 under direction of Major James C. Post, corps of engineers, United States Army, engineer thirteenth lighthouse district, and with these exceptions, the islands situated in approximate township 35 north, range 2 west, are hereby permanently reserved for military purposes."

Confession of Guilt.

Visalia, Cal., March 13.—Lovern, the leader of the gang of trainrobbers in jail for attempting to blow up a train last week, out his story in a razor tonight, and will probably die. Lovern's condition was discovered by his fellow-prisoners soon after 6 o'clock, and the alarm was given. When the officers arrived he was dying from loss of blood. He had cut his throat from ear to ear, severing the windpipe, and all the smaller blood vessels, but missing the jugular vein. Lovern scoured the razor from Billy Edwards, who frequented his saloon, on the pretense that he wanted to shave. Lovern's action is considered an acknowledgment of the guilt of the gang.

Want to Times to Tell His Story.

Philadelphia, March 13.—Efforts are being made by several publishers to induce murderer H. H. Holmes to write the story of his life, including a full confession of his crimes. A New York newspaper is the highest bidder, having offered Holmes \$7,500 for such a story. The condemned man has lately done a great deal of writing, the character of which he has concealed, and it is not known whether he accepted any of the numerous offers.

Twelve Creeks in the United States bear the name of the Rhine.

A FATAL SHIPWRECK

THE GLENMORAG AGROUND ON NORTH BEACH.

Two of the Crew Were Killed and Four Wounded—The Captain Lost His Bearings in a Dense Fog, and the Vessel Was Beached at High Tide.

Astoria, March 13.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the British ship Glenmorag, Captain Archibald Currie, of Glasgow, bound for Portland from Callao, went ashore on North beach, about three miles north of Ocean Park, and about seven miles from Ilwaco, Wash. She sailed from Shields, August 15, 1893, and arrived at Callao December 9.

The first intimation of the wreck reached Ocean Park about 5 o'clock, when one of the crew arrived at Mr. Taylor's seeking assistance for his injured companions. The news spread to Nabotska like wildfire, and soon after a large number of residents made their way to the scene of the wreck, where they found the captain and crew, of whom two were killed and four injured. The ship struck about high water, and now lies with her port side to the shore.

From Captain Currie it is learned that the first indication of danger was the cry, "Breakers on the port bow" from the man on the lookout. The captain immediately attempted to wear around, and had almost succeeded when the ship struck and swung round, broadside on, with her head to the southward. The after-port and starboard booms were at once cleared away and lowered, both reaching the water about the same time. The mate, who was in the lee boat, attempted to pull out to sea, but was forced to let her drift ashore. The boat which had been lowered on the weather side, in rounding the stern, was caught by a tremendous sea and dashed up under the ship's counter, crushing the occupants in a cruel manner and smashing the boat considerably, the air-tight tanks with which she was provided alone keeping her afloat. The captain next set about lowering the forward boat, and reached the shore in safety, about an hour later.

On landing he discovered that two men had been killed and four injured. A wagon was procured and the dead removed to Sealand, while the survivors were conveyed to Taylor's hotel, Ocean Park. Dr. Parks, of Ilwaco, on being called, went by special train to the Park, where, assisted by Dr. Munsell, he soon had the suffering men made as comfortable as possible. The following is a list of the killed: James Adams, able-bodied seaman. John Keedy, ordinary seaman. Four of the crew were seriously injured.

The Glenmorag is an iron full-rigged ship of 1,367 tons register, 255 feet long, 38 feet beam and 23 feet depth. She is owned by R. C. Allen, of Glasgow, the same owners as the Strathblane, which went ashore on the same beach, but five miles below, just four years ago. Captain Currie has been in command of her for the past nine years, and up to yesterday has never had a serious accident. The crew consisted of twenty-six men all told. The vessel was in ballast. The cook, who is now at Sealand, is a brother of John Keedy, the lad who was killed. He was in another boat, and witnessed the distressing accident.

On receiving word at the Ilwaco life-saving station, the crew immediately left for the scene of the disaster, dragging with them their lifeboat and other apparatus, but were too late to be of any assistance in landing the crew of the ill-fated vessel.

THEIR REQUEST DENIED.

Emperor William Will Not Send Arms to German-Americans.

St. Paul, March 13.—A formal application from a prominent organization in this state to the emperor of Germany for arms and ammunition for use in this state, and the answer from the German minister of war to such request is a most unusual affair that has just been learned. The Deutsche Kriegerverein, an organization of German veterans, most of whom had served in the war of the Rebellion in this country, and afterwards tendered their services to the Fatherland during the Franco-Prussian war, made the requisition for the arms six weeks ago, especially desiring to secure some of the same guns that they had used in their service as soldiers for use in firing farewell salutes over the graves of their dead comrades.

The answer was received today in the shape of a letter from the German minister of war, Baron von Floetz, explaining that owing to the lack of arms suitable for the purpose stated, none could at this time be sent.

The Bible in Chicago's Schools.

Chicago, March 13.—The Women's Educational Association has adopted a memorial which will be presented to the board of education, asking for the compulsory reading of Bible lessons in the public schools. A copy of the memorial will also be sent to every church and religious organization in the city for signatures.

The Petrified Man Dead.

Philadelphia, March 13.—Nineteen years ago George Keller, of this city was at Atlantic City, and wagered a cigar that he could beat his friend into the surf. The exertion overheated him, and he was paralyzed by the plunge into the ocean. He has never since left his bed, and has been known as the petrified man. Last night he died.

—Slow rivers flow at the rate of three to seven miles an hour.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Continuation of the Fifty-Fourth Session.

Washington, March 13.—The entire attention of the senate speeches being made by Gray, and Caffery, the debate being closed by many spirited incidents. The Delaware senator's much amusement by referring to the senator from Spain. A vigorous contribution to the cause from Chilton, who had addressed the senate. He says there was abundant work at hand to occupy the attention of congress, instead of enlisting in humanitarian shades abroad, with their peace resolutions. A resolution regarding the use of the unexpended amount of the appropriation for the gun locks on the Columbia river, amounting to \$20,000, was passed.

Washington, March 13.—The Cuban debate in the senate was yielded temporarily by the vote to Allen, to state his views on the claim of Dupont. The statement more than a passing interest, six Populist votes are regarded as sure in the contest, and this is the first expression of a Populist since Allen contended that Dupont was entitled to a seat without a caucus from the executive of the state pass when this was lacking, as in the courts of the state could be the issuance of credentials by destroyed error. A resolution offered by the naval committee of the senate, after which the following main provisions: For the relief of, and within the indemnity limits, grant to the Northern Pacific Company; for the disposal of the Fort Klamath hay reservation; for firing the rank and pay of a judge-advocate-general of the Alaskan river, Alaska.

Washington, March 13.—The expected climax to the Cuban debate was reached in the senate today by the motion of Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations.

Several Cuban resolutions were recommitted to the committee. The vote to have been unanimous and without dissent. Sherman, who had who and Lodge were appointed to ride the senate in a further outcome. Hoar gave notice of a proposed amendment to the rules for the purpose of "enabling the senate to dispose of its business more promptly." Hoar, at once that when any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration, less than four days, it shall be referred for any senator to demand that the debate thereon be closed. If the debate is to be taken on the measure, it is to be taken on the measure, and the debate without further debate, except any every senator desiring shall be permitted to speak not more than one hour, not exceeding an hour.

HOUSE.

Washington, March 13.—Step in house today Boutelle introduced an amendment amending the constitution making a provision therein to provide contingency of the death of the elector after the electors on about 7 votes in January, and before the inauguration in March. It provides that the person elected as elector shall be inaugurated as county office accordingly. The resolution proposed by Wright was adopted by a vote of 100 yeas and 70 nays. The firing for the appointment of a commission of five to review all plans for the completion of the Pacific railroad bill in a sented and to recommend a bill to operate with the senate committee.

Washington, March 13.—The Astor adopted a resolution censuring F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state, now ambassador to the court in London, for utterances delivered in an address to the Boston, England, Ping, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, last fall. The vote was 70 yeas and 70 nays in favor of the resolution, and 191 yeas in favor of the resolution. Five Republicans broke away from the party lines and voted against the resolution of censure, and six Democrats voted for it. All the Republican voters voted for the resolution.

Washington, March 13.—The love, an passed most of the day considering the Curtis bill to abolish the death penalty in all cases where it is prescribed holding the federal statutes (60 in number) were saved in cases of murder and rape. Little sections 5339 and 5345 of the statutes, where the jury might find the verdict "without capital punishment." The bill makes no change in the penalty that can be inflicted by military and naval courts-martial. Among the death penalties abolished by the bill are for murder and rape on the high seas, accessory before the fact of murder, piracy, etc., and the high seas, destruction of vessels, sea, arson, of vessels of war, etc. The bill failed to pass for want of a quorum.

Spaniards Surrendered.

Tampa, Fla., March 13.—A report from a Spanish source gives a report of an engagement at Candelaria, the first, when Maceo and Hander, 6,000 men, attacked Colonel Francisco's Spanish loss, the latter says, 300 soldiers, four captains and several lieutenants. Francis surrendered, giving up all his arms and ammunition. This, it is said, incensed General Goy, who announced that Francis was to return to Spain on the next steamer.