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NORTHWEST NEWS

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Happenings.

TAKEN HOT FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Easy Digestion From
Different Parts of the States of Wash-
ington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of
Interest to Pacific Coast People.

The Walla Walla Club will add a gymnasium to its equipment.

The citizens of Monroe, Or., held a mass meeting recently to memorialize the government to remove obstructions to navigation in the Long Tom river.

John Macy, who died at Gold Beach, Or., January 11, was one of the first to enter Rogue river in the early '60s. He was on a whaler that was trading along the Coast.

Guy Hopkins, a lad living at Grant's Pass, Or., fell from a horse, and was dragged for some distance by his foot catching in the stirrup. He was severely bruised.

F. P. Nutting has assumed sole proprietorship of the Albany (Or.) Democrat. T. J. Stites having been appointed postmaster. Mr. Nutting has been a part owner of the paper for twelve years.

Mrs. E. F. Jacobs, Mrs. F. S. Stevens and the latter's daughter were run down by a team in Tacoma and trampled under the feet of the horses. All were injured, Mrs. Jacobs the most seriously.

Len Morton has the boss way of killing rabbits. He has a wire-net fence around his haystacks near Ontario, Or., and leaves the gate open for the rabbits to enter. When the yard is full he shuts the gate, and goes in with a club and kills from fifty to 100 rabbits at one slaughter.

The citizens along the McKenzie river above Hendrick's ferry have determined to make a strong pull for a bridge across the river at that place. The Commissioners' Court of Lane county has partly agreed to build the bridge provided all materials to be used in the construction, except iron and paint, are furnished by the citizens.

There are three giants running night and day within three miles of Grant's Pass, Or. Two of them belong to Wickstrom & Corliss in the Dry Diggings and the other to Spencer & Gunning on Bloody Run. Several acres will be torn up and sent into Rogue river before the water gives out and the indications point to a profitable clean-up.

An unsuccessful raid was made some time Tuesday night by burglars on the store of John Withen of Turner, Or., dealer in general merchandise. The store was entered and the outer door to the safe removed, but the thieves were unable to remove the inner door. The blacksmith shop of Neal Hershback was also entered, and there the tools were got with which the entrance to the store was effected.

It is reported at Cornucopia, Or., that the O. G. M. Co.'s 100-stamp quartz mill is in danger of collapsing from the enormous weight of snow now lying upon its roof. Snow is between seven and eight feet deep there. It is customary to remove the snow as fast as it falls, but this winter, the property being in litigation, the matter has been neglected. The mill is one of the finest and largest on the Coast.

Commander F. S. Street of the State Soldiers' Home says there have been fewer applicants for admission to the home this winter than at any previous time. He says there are 106 inmates at the home at the present time. The cost of caring for these men has been reduced to \$196 per annum. In the past two years there have been two deaths. The Commissioners will ask for an appropriation of \$62,500 for maintenance and further needed plant and improvements for the next two years.

KENTUCKY LAW.

Much Excitement Because the Judge
Wants to Enforce It.

LEXINGTON, Ky., January 24.—Montgomery county, of which Mount Sterling is the seat, is greatly excited over the attempt of Judge Cooper backed by Governor Brown to punish the men who lynched Thomas Blair at Mount Sterling New Year's night.

Governor Brown is worried over the prevalence of lynch law in Kentucky, especially since Judge Buchwalter of Cincinnati refused to send the negro Hampton back to Kentucky for fear he would be lynched. The same day that Governor Brown wrote his scathing reply to the Cincinnati Judge the Mount Sterling mob lynched Blair, and now Governor Brown's State pride is aroused. In conference with Judge Cooper Saturday he said he would offer \$1,000 reward for each one of the lynchers, if necessary, and order out every member of the State guard to go to Mount Sterling and preserve the peace if Judge Cooper could not keep it.

In his instructions to the grand jury yesterday Judge Cooper detailed the facts regarding the Governor, and for over three hours talked to the jury regarding the lynching of one Murphy at Mount Sterling a year or more ago and the lynching of Blair. The Judge electrified the crowded courtroom by exclaiming: "I do not want any soldiers in my court. I have a well-armed guard in this room at this moment which I think is capable of protecting the court and its prisoners from any outside interference, and should any person or persons attempt to intimidate this court by force of arms they will meet with a warm reception. This mob law cannot be countenanced, and I charge you to use your utmost endeavors to indict every man who participated in any way in the crime of hanging Thomas Blair."

SUGAR TRUST CASE.

Attorney-General Olney Not Surprised
at the Decision.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Attorney-General Olney said he was not at all surprised at the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sugar Trust case. In fact, he was expecting just such a result from his study of the law and the facts in the case. The decision would not affect the work of his department, he said, as no cases under the law were pending and therefore no prosecutions had to be stopped. He had based his action in not beginning suits indiscriminately against alleged trusts on the ground that in nearly all the lower courts in which the law had been tested the decision had been adverse to the United States on the general principle that the legal department was intended to prosecute, not persecute, and further that the question of constitutionality of anti-trust law was pending in the Supreme Court. It had been hurried up—advanced all it could be by the officers of the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Olney said his view of the matter was set out in the first annual report he made in 1893.

A SCANDAL, TOO.

Additional Reasons Suggested for Ex-
President Perier's Retirement.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The Sun's Paris cable says:

It had been sincerely hoped by self-respecting Frenchmen that it would be possible to ignore certain personal influences which for some weeks before his resignation made M. Casimir-Perier most anxious to withdraw from public life. Even the unscrupulous abuse by the Paris press had not included open attacks upon the private life of the ex-President. The most serious reports of a personal nature have had the widest private circulation, and now it becomes apparent that these matters must soon be of public record. It is not necessary at the present moment to do more than note the fact that on leaving the Elysee the ex-President went to his former private residence in the Rue Nilot, while his wife went to the home of her sister in the Avenue Montaigne.

DEPLORED BY DAVIES.

The Recent Hawaiian Revolution He
Considers Ill Advised.

LONDON, January 24.—Theophile Davies, who accompanied the Hawaiian Princess Kaiulani to the United States on the occasion of her protest against the overthrow of the Hawaiian throne, was asked to-day by a representative of the United Press for an expression of his views on the recent attempt to restore the monarchy. Davies said: "I cannot make any statement; the time is past for this. I am deeply grieved by the last news from the Hawaiian Islands, and especially at the death of Carter, for whom personally I had a warm regard." Davies is the guardian of Princess Kaiulani, and his remarks may be taken as evidence that that young woman has abandoned any idea of further claiming her rights. The Princess through Mr. Davies declined to speak on the subject or to be interviewed.

San Pedro Going to Pieces.

TACOMA, January 24.—The collier San Pedro, which went ashore in the outer Victoria harbor in December, 1891, is going to pieces, a big break having appeared in the wreck extending across her beam amidships. Mariners say a good stiff wind will destroy the wreck.

Lightship Bill Defeated.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Hermann tried to get consideration for his bill for a lightship off the Straits of Fuca to-day, but Sayres of Texas objected on economical grounds.

DECKS CLEARED.

Complications Are Reduced by the Suit at St. Louis.

WHAT THE BEE PUBLISHES

The Foreclosure of the Union Pacific
Thought to be a Necessary Prelim-
inary to Reorganization—Suit Also
Instituted in the State of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., January 25.—The Bee to-day says: There is a flood of unwritten history connected with the recent foreclosure suit brought by the trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific in St. Louis last week. As early as last July Judge Sanborn intimated to the trustees of the first mortgage bonds that an action in foreclosure would have to be brought in order to keep the stockholders' interest in the property subject to the direction of the court; otherwise the court might decide to transfer the direction of the property back to the directors of the company. There are so many contracts, which, in the present depressed condition of business, operate against the advancement of the Union Pacific system that it has become essentially necessary to have these contracts amended or revised along lines favorable to one of the parties at least to the contract. This could not be done without foreclosure, and in order to clear the decks for reorganization it was decided to bring suit in foreclosure, which would have been necessary under any circumstances if a readjustment of present difficulties was at all desirable. As these suits in foreclosure are brought upon various lines, and the present receivers are appointed under the bills of the complaints, the old suits brought by the stockholders begin to grow less burdensome and finally the receivers under the new suits cease to have any interest in the old cases, and they are removed from court, so to speak. Until the foreclosure suits the earnings are kept separate, the court directs what use is to be made of certain funds and gradually the end approaches when the property is to be offered for sale. So the grind of the court reduces the many complications until the final run is made, when the property is in position to be taken for its actual value in reorganization. It is pretty generally understood that all the foreclosure proceedings brought on the various properties formerly constituting the Union Pacific system will be pushed rapidly to final adjudication, in order that the reorganization committee may have something to work upon in reorganizing what was once the greatest railroad property in the country.

SUIT BEGUN AT LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 25.—Proceedings in foreclosure against the Union Pacific railway similar to that instituted at St. Louis were begun yesterday in the Federal Court before Judge Dundy by F. G. Dexter and Oliver Ames, trustees of the mortgage bondholders. The plaintiffs set up that the company defaulted on the interest of July 1, 1894, and continued in default until November 27, when the receivers offered to pay the defaulted interest at the face of the coupons, but not the accrued interest. Plaintiffs relate the appointment of the receivers October 13, 1893, by Judge Dundy, and allege that therefore all property of the railway is in the hands of the court.

ATTACKED GRANT.

Illinois Senator Called the Dead Soldier
Cruel and Unjust.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 25.—In the Senate to-day a joint resolution from the House, asking the Illinois members in Congress to support the bill pensioning General McClelland, was unanimously concurred in. Senator Hamer, speaking in support of the resolution, took occasion to say some caustic things about General Grant and his treatment of his subordinate Generals, Thomas and McClelland, during the war. General Grant, said Senator Hamer, was cruel and unjust. His retirement of General McClelland was most unwarranted and a disgrace to the State of Illinois. The speech created a sensation in the Senate, and was soon the subject of gossip in both Houses.

The Pacific Railroads.

SACRAMENTO, January 25.—In the Assembly to-day the Committee on Federal Relations recommended a resolution not demanding the absolute defeat of the Reilly bill and the foreclosure of the government mortgage against the Pacific roads, but providing for the settlement of the railroad indebtedness upon such terms as should be deemed best for the interests of the people generally and those directly interested in particular. In lieu of this resolution a substitute demanding the unequivocal defeat of any refunding scheme and demanding that Congress require the foreclosure of the government mortgages against the Pacific railroads was adopted by a vote of 67 to 9.

Thanked the Pope.

ROME, January 24.—The Pope gave audience to-day to Joseph Heywood, who, on behalf of the United States, thanked his Holiness for the loan of Vatican relics exhibited at the Chicago Fair. Heywood later called upon Cardinal Rampolla, to whom he presented a letter from Secretary Gresham.

TALK WITH CARLISLE.

Discussed Finances With the Appropri-
ation Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—An important meeting of the House Appropriations Committee was held to-day, in which Secretary Carlisle took part at the request of Chairman Sayres. The conference was over the adoption of a policy by which the Secretary hopes to put into circulation an increased volume of silver certificates of small denominations in place of treasury notes. The committee decided to strike from the sundry civil bill the stipulation that for several years has been added to the item providing for printing treasury notes to replace those received at the treasury. Secretary Carlisle stated that it was his desire to get more silver certificates of small denominations into the hands of the people, and explained that other notes occupied the field and crowded them out. Several members of the committee led the discussion from the question of silver certificates into the byways of finance. Sibley asked the Secretary what objection there would be to a system of redeeming notes in gold and silver at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury instead of the holder, and the Secretary answered: "If that policy had been inaugurated at the beginning of resumption, it would have worked beneficially and no trouble would have arisen from it, but my predecessors have followed the policy of redeeming in gold or silver at the option of the holder of paper, and any Secretary who tried to change this policy and worked silver on a man who wanted gold or vice versa, especially at such a critical period as we have been passing through, would have precipitated disastrous results."

WARNER'S TWO BILLS.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Warner of New York introduced in the House to-day two financial bills. One gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, in anticipation of deficiencies of revenues, upon bonds of the United States in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof, payable in coin at the option of the United States on or after three years from their date and due ten years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent per annum and to be sold at not less than par, such an amount as he shall consider necessary not to exceed \$250,000,000. The second measure provides for the cancellation of all legal-tender notes presented and prohibits their reissue.

DEPEND UPON CHARITY.

If That Should Fall Death Will Surely
Follow.

GREELY CENTER, Neb., January 23.—The distress in this part of the State is appalling. No picture of the suffering has been overdrawn, and a great many sad cases have been suppressed. Thus far stock has lived by pasturing on dry grass, and there has been but little cold weather and no snow. Hundreds of families have nothing to eat and no fuel, and children are so nearly naked that they are kept from school. At least one-fifth of the people of this county have become county charges, which has depleted the county treasury and depreciated county paper until it is not worth more than half its face value, and is still going down. It is impossible for the people to care for the destitute, and unless a large amount of outside assistance is received at once some of the worthy farmers and their families will perish. The people are most in need of clothing and anything in that line cannot fail to alleviate the suffering. Some of the best farmers, whose lands are unencumbered, are as destitute as the tenants, because they cannot realize on any kind of securities. A great many of the floating population left the State last fall, and all who are here are actual residents, most of them owning their homes. All the hogs and salable cattle have been sold and shipped away, and the people have only to depend upon charity, and if that fails it is certain death.

The Welsh Afraid.

LONDON, January 25.—The Chamber of Commerce in Swansea was addressed to-day by Sir John Jenkins, Chairman of the Harbor Trust. He said that the Welsh tinplate industry was threatened with severe competition from America, where tinplates would be manufactured more extensively in the future. The decline being entirely in the shipments to America, he believed that other markets might be opened to make good the loss. Already more shipments were sent to Russia than were sent to the whole world forty years ago.

No Compact Yet.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25.—No compact has yet been formed by the insurance men to take the place of the disorganized Pacific Insurance Union. It is said this afternoon that a meeting of several insurance powers was held this morning, but nothing definite was done. The forming of a new union is in a measure under consideration, but the organization has by no means been brought forward as a certainty.

France's Vintage Last Year.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The State Department has received the report on the wine crop of France for 1894 from Consul John M. Wiley at Bordeaux, which shows the vintage amounted to 1,105,378,000 gallons, or only 286,442,000 gallons less than in 1893, which was exceptionally large. The approximate value of the entire crop is placed at \$185,800,000, or an average of about 16 cents a gallon.

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