

# Scio Weekly Press.

SCIO OREGON

## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraphic Columns.

A collision occurred at the Girdlestone light-house, near Aberdeen, Scotland, between the British steamer *Collyer* and the *Orange*. The *Collyer* sank and eleven of her crew were drowned. The five anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage, June 7 last, at the feast of Corpus Christi, were shot in Barcelona. They shouted "Long live anarchy," just before the order to fire was given.

A ponderous rock, weighing ten tons, was being swung from a flat car, crashed through the sides of two cars on the westbound Chicago & Alton passenger train near Chicago, wrecking the cars and injuring a number of people.

Another citizenship question has arisen between this government and Germany. An American citizen named Mayer has been impressed into military service by the German government. The state department has requested his release.

Eight-year-old Emelia Kilsling, who drank some lemonade which was kept in a tin bucket over night, died at Danville, Cal., from the effects of the poison. Eighteen scholars who drank of the staff are sick. The ladies of the Rebekah lodge used a part of the lemonade at a social. The remainder was presented to the school children next day.

Consul-General McVey, at Kanagawa, Japan, reports to the state department that, according to current reports, the Japanese government is about to send a commission to Washington for the purpose of influencing a reduction of the increased import duties, which, according to the American papers, it is proposed to levy on silk. The imperial diet has passed a bill allowing 2 bonus to exporters of raw silk.

There will be an encampment of the Oregon National Guard this year. It will be held at Salem on June 10 and 11. It will continue from six to ten days. An effort is being made by the agricultural board at Salem to have the encampment postponed until September 30, and to have it then held on the state fair grounds, in conjunction with the fair. The selection of a place has been left to General Bode.

The Greek cabinet ministers who have returned from the Greek frontier seem to be in favor of a continuance of the war. Altogether, fourteen officers have been recalled from Crete to be sent to Thessaly, and this is also proof of the intention of the new cabinet to continue the war. The movement was actuated by necessity. All the best officers are being sent to the front, nor is there any intention yet displayed to evacuate Crete.

Forest fires are said to be starting up again around Ashland, Wis.

The Santa Fe purchased the Atlantic & Pacific railroad at a foreclosure sale for \$12,000,000.

The Transvaal will observe the queen's jubilee day as a holiday as a token of appreciation.

A big fire in Pittsburg, Pa., destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of property, and resulted in one death and the injury of four persons.

The banking house of J. B. Wheeler & Co., in Manitow and Aspen, Colo., have gone into the hands of assignees. No reason is given by the directors.

W. D. Case, of Pittsburg, Columbia county, and J. W. Duncan, of Umatilla, Umatilla county, Oregon, have been appointed fourth-class postmasters.

A Washington special says that it has been definitely decided that National Commissioner J. E. Boyd, of North Carolina, will be appointed solicitor of internal revenue.

Colonel John Hay, the newly appointed United States ambassador to England, was received with unusual distinction while presenting his credentials to the queen at Windsor castle.

Johanna Spith, widow of Jacob Spith, is suing Katz & Sons, sausage manufacturer, of San Francisco, for \$100,000 damages. Her husband was killed in the defendant's factory and the widow charges the firm with being responsible on account of negligence.

President McKinley has sent to congress a message concerning the lynching of three Italians at Hahnville, La., August 9, 1898. He recommends an appropriation of \$10,000 for the heirs of the persons without admitting the liability of the United States in the premises.

In the German reichstag Count von Kantz, the agrarian leader, interpellated the government on the subject of the proposed United States tariff. He asked if the government wished to continue the agreement of 1891, and said the Dingley bill implied less the increase of American customs revenue than the successful expulsion of European imports from American markets.

The effect of the action of the finance committee of the senate in throwing out the house provision in reference to the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, has been the subject of some comment. One member of the committee says it is the intention of the committee to deal with the matter hereafter. The effect of the bill as it stands, he says will not doubt be to impose a duty on Hawaiian sugar. Some amendment to regulate this will be prepared, but just what form it will take has not been determined.

Ex-Vice-President Stevenson will sail from New York for Havre this week in company with Messrs. Wolcott and Payne, the other members of the bimetallic commission. The commission will first visit Paris and later the other capitals of Europe, probably London first, and next Berlin.

Admiral Meade (retired), United States navy, who had been ill for three weeks, died in Washington, D. C. Admiral Meade was taken sick with the grip, which was afterward aggravated by appendicitis. An operation was performed, but he failed to rally. He will be buried with military honors.

## THE ORDER REVOKED.

### Senate Acts on Cleveland's Forestry Proclamation.

Washington, May 8.—The senate today agreed to an amendment to the order of President Cleveland made on February 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres. The debate brought out much criticism of Mr. Cleveland's order. Senators Pettigrew, Wilson, Turner, Rawlins and White speaking against it.

Gray of Delaware defended the course of the president, pointing out that it was the result of an inquiry authorized by congress and conducted by the National Academy of Sciences.

Allison endeavored to have the amendment restricted so as to leave the question of revocation to the president, but he was defeated on an aye and no vote, 14 to 22. Sherman made a point of order against the amendment, but this being submitted to the senate, was defeated, 23 to 25. The amendment was then agreed to without division.

Another amendment agreed to provides for a continuance of the investigation of the condition of the fur seals in Behring sea.

The sundry civil bill was passed late in the day. It carries aggregates of \$65,000,000.

During the day Bacon of Georgia introduced a joint resolution deprecating war, and announcing the policy of the government in favor of arbitration.

The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

## New Way to Get Jobs.

Denver, May 10.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: An attempt was made this morning by unknown persons to wreck the incoming Cheyenne & Northern passenger train by displacing a switch in the yards at the northern entrance to the city. Owing to the fact that the train was running slowly, no damage was done derailing the locomotives.

The authorities discovered tonight that the party who attempted to wreck the train are several Union Pacific brakemen, one of whom made a full confession of the affair to City Attorney Brecken. The switch was turned with the expectation that the Cheyenne & Northern employees would be blamed for it and discharged, and extra Union Pacific men would be given work in their places. Warrants were issued tonight for two of the brakemen implicated, and they will be arrested tomorrow.

## Cuban Sympathizers Arrested.

City of Mexico, May 10.—A sensational arrest was made today of the entire editorial staff of the paper called *El Continente Americano*, which is the organ of the Cuban sympathizers in the city. The Cuban insurgents at the instigation of the Duke of Arcos, the Spanish minister, who complains that the paper has insulted a friendly nation. The editors are young Mexican students, and popular sympathy is with them. The arrest is causing indignation, but it could not be helped, as the Spanish minister presented a formal complaint, and under the law, action had to be taken. The outcome is watched with great interest. The insurgents have engaged the best legal talent to defend the young editors.

## The Treasurer Drowned Himself.

New Bedford, Mass., May 10.—William D. Howland, treasurer of the Howland mills, and the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, was found this morning floating in the dock at the foot of North street. The corporations with which Howland is connected are in the hands of receivers as the result of the discovery of an unsuspected financial entanglement recently by stockholders.

## Had Trouble With the Machinery.

Vanouver, B. C., May 10.—A young man named Harvey Kineman committed suicide by shooting this afternoon, at Ladner's landing on the Fraser river, twelve miles from New Westminster. He was 24 years of age, and was employed at the Wellington farm creamery. The only reason for the deed, as far as known, is that he had had some trouble with the machinery at the creamery.

## Oregon to Come Out of Dock.

Seattle, Wash., May 10.—The battleship Oregon will come out of the Port Orchard dock tonight or tomorrow night. It will probably be two months before the repairs can be made to the ship, and the officers determined it would be better for the Oregon to be in water in the meantime, owing to the strain the ship would be subjected to during so long a stay in the dock.

## Takes Otis's Command.

Washington, May 10.—Orders have been issued by the war department, assigning General Shafter to the command of the department of the Columbia, headquarters at Vancouver barracks, transferring General Otis to the command of the department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. Colonel Merriam, now at Denver, will assume command upon General Wheaton's retirement until Otis' arrival. Colonel Anderson, at Vancouver barracks, will be in command until Shafter's arrival.

Northern papers are just awakening to the fact that Mississippi is fattening a few cattle for the Chicago markets.

## A Stroke in Chicago.

Chicago, May 10.—The first case of prostration from heat this season occurred today. Charles Wilson, a milk-wagon driver, fell to the street unconscious. He was removed to a hospital. The weather bureau thermometer registered 80 degrees during the day. On the streets in the business part of town, it was from three to five degrees warmer.

Durham, May 10.—Eleven men were drowned through the inflow of water into the Kellogg colliery.

## A Washington Arrest.

Spokane, Wash., May 10.—Citizens of Barble, Wash., small town on the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad, near Northport, stoutly assert that yesterday they saw a flying machine in broad daylight cross over the valley and disappear to the north. They state they could distinguish the fans or propellers, and that the whole machine was clearly outlined against the horizon.

An English potato merchant offers free medical attendance and medicine to all customers who buy his potatoes.

## GREEK ARMY IS DEFEATED

### Turks Force Them to Retreat From Pharsala.

### BOTH SIDES LOSE HEAVILY

The Greeks Transfer Their Supplies to Domokos—Volo Is Evacuated—Edhem Pasha Still Pushing South.

Larissa, May 10.—A dispatch from Pharsala, dated 11 A. M. today, describes the battle there, which began yesterday morning. A Turkish corps appeared on the summit of Mount Tekke yesterday morning. Securing a formidable entrenched position on the hillside, they attacked the Fourth regiment of Evzones about noon. The latter made a strong resistance, but were finally compelled to slowly fall back. The Turks then advanced and destroyed the village of Ordekini, which is about two hours' march north of Pharsala. The crown prince having ordered the army to draw up in line of battle, the Greeks advanced about 2 P. M.

The Turks, numbering 30,000, immediately descended the slopes of Mount Tekke and planted batteries, which began to bombard the regiments. Owing to superiority of weight, the Turkish cannon inflicted heavy losses upon the Greeks, and especially near the station. The Turks continued to advance until they came into close quarters, and then the crown prince decided to retire to more commanding positions.

All the ammunition and supplies have been transported to Domokos, on the heights of which the Greek batteries were planted. The Turkish batteries were then ordered to be moved to the heights of which the Greek batteries were planted. The Turkish batteries were then ordered to be moved to the heights of which the Greek batteries were planted.

The government has forwarded to them its warmest congratulations. The king and cabinet have also addressed a manifesto to the troops, congratulating them upon their courage and patriotic devotion.

The public is overjoyed, and is already forgetting the earlier blunders of the campaign.

## Both Attacks Repulsed.

London, May 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Ten thousand Turks attacked the Greek position at Velesino. The fire ceased at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and it is evident that the Greeks have met with great success. They have been slaughtered at Pharsala, where the Turks are proceeding south. Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs as to the engagement at Velesino: "With God's help, our side has conquered."

The Athens correspondent of the Times says: Simultaneously with the attack at Velesino, the Turks attacked the Greek outposts at Marar, near Pharsala. It is said that both attacks have been repulsed by the Greeks. General Smolenski says: "The bridge at Velesino is deluged with blood."

## Arbitration Treaty Failed to Pass Senate.

Washington, May 7.—The senate today, by a vote of 28 to 26, refused to ratify the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence, three more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result.

The open session of the senate today was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was not completed up to the time of adjournment. Deboe took the oath of office at the opening of the session, and was cordially greeted by his Republican associates. A towering bouquet of American beauty roses and lilies had been placed on the desk to be occupied by Deboe, which rejoins that of Hanna, and is in the rear of the Republican side.

## A Spanish Victory.

Havana, May 7.—Captain-General Weyler arrived yesterday at Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, coming by train from Isabela, where he landed from the cruiser Pizarro on Monday, going thence by train to Sagua.

General Suarez Yucelan, being informed that war material for the insurgents had been landed near the mouth of the river Mosquito, province of Pinar del Rio, sent detachments of Spanish troops to that direction, with the result that they captured an insurgent camp at Tallero, and another at Ojo de Agua. The enemy left five men killed, and the government forces captured sixty-three boxes of ammunition, containing 36,000 cartridges for the Spanish rifles and the American Remington rifles.

## Want the President.

Chicago, May 7.—Three members of a committee from Utah passed through Chicago today on their way to Washington, where, with the remaining members, they will invite President McKinley to attend the Utah jubilee July 24. It will be fifty years ago July 24 next when the little party of pioneers entered Salt Lake valley, and the people, not only of Utah, but of adjoining states and territories, propose to celebrate the anniversary of the event, since the pioneers made possible the settlement of the Great American desert and operated in the Central West to secure civilization. They are confident the president will accept the invitation.

## Edhem Pasha Announces It.

Constantinople, May 10.—The ministry of war has received the following dispatch from Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, dated yesterday evening: "The Turks today won a great victory. Turkish shells are commencing to fall near Pharsala. Details will be forwarded later. Sabah says a division of Turkish troops commanded by Hakkî Pasha carried the first line of Greek defenses at Velesino and the attack is proceeding against the other lines."

## Retreat Began at Night.

Turkish Headquarters, Before Pharsala, May 10.—It was ascertained at daybreak that the Greeks evacuated Pharsala during the night. A majority of the Greeks were retreating on Domokos. The baggage and artillery took the main road. The infantry crossed the hills.

By way of maintaining its reputation as a health resort Los Angeles announced the death of one of its citizens at the age of 117 years.

## The Losses on Both Sides.

London, May 10.—A dispatch from Athens asserts that the losses of the Greeks in the fighting at Velesino and Pharsala yesterday were certainly 1,000 killed and wounded. The Turks lost fully 6,000 killed and wounded.

Tried to Burn a Residence. Oakville, Wash., May 10.—The residence of W. M. Waller, near Steppe, was entered by would-be incendiaries, who placed a can filled with oil and phosphorus in the attic. The ceiling caught fire, but the house was saved from burning.

## THE VICTORIOUS GREEKS.

### Forty Thousand of the Waikanae Hurled Back at Velesino.

London, May 7.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Volo, under date of Wednesday says: The biggest battle of the war began near Velesino this morning. As a result of it, the Turkish force of 40,000 men has been repulsed. The Turkish plan was to seize the hills on the north, dividing Pharsala from Velesino.

## At Pharsala Also.

London, May 7.—A dispatch to the News from Velesino, dated Wednesday, says: The Turks were repulsed after five hours' fighting, with a heavy loss. Simultaneously Edhem Pasha's main force engaged the Greek outposts at Pharsala, and the fighting lasted from 2 P. M. until 7:30 P. M., both armies retaining their original positions.

## Where It Began.

Athens, May 7.—A private dispatch from the front says that the battle between the Greeks and Turks began at Aivali, between Velesino and Pharsala.

## Great Rejoicing.

London, May 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Standard, under date of Wednesday, says: There is great rejoicing over the receipt of the official telegram from Pharsala saying that the Turks have been repulsed and driven back to their positions after a three hours' battle. The dispatch says Crown Prince Constantine and Prince Nicholas fought boldly in the front rank, risking their lives a hundred times, and that they had an occasion from the whole army when the fighting was over.

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## CARING FOR THE BODIES

### Ghastly Scenes at Palais de l'Industrie, Paris.

### THE SEARCH STILL GOES ON

Thrilling Accounts of the Disaster by Spectators and Survivors—Cause of the Fire Is Undetermined.

New York, May 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The scene in entering Porte d'Orléans, the Palais de l'Industrie last night, when the bodies of the victims of the Rue Jean Bouquet were taken there, was of a fearful description. There had been placed the charred corpses of what had been a few hours before beautiful women of the very best families of Paris. The bodies were laid out on roughly improvised charred poles, inside the doorway about the place. They were shrouded beyond recognition. Almost all the bodies were burned about the head and feet, while the middle of the body remained comparatively intact.

Ambulances kept coming up in a stream, bringing more and more of the unfortunate victims of the disaster, giving way in awe-stricken silence. The Rue Jean Bouquet was almost impassable.

Of the bazaar building in which only a few hours before everything had been fair and beautiful, there remained only a few charred poles. Inside the wrecked building there was nothing but pieces of rags, wood and human remains. The women were digging among the debris in search of the bodies. There were not enough ambulances, and the bodies had to be placed in traps. Then came soldiers, police and firemen to carry away the dead, and they all worked in silence and with a will. The soldiers carried sheets in which to wrap and transport bodies. There were women nurses from l'Hospice Beaujon, also with sheets, waiting to cover up the dead before they were taken away in the ambulances.

Near the street wall, which bounded what had been the bazaar, bodies were literally found piled in heaps and their position seemed to indicate that a terror-stricken rush had taken place, or an instinctive huddling together in the face of death. There were pieces of undershirts all over the ruins and fragments of woollen garments and coat covers. Tiny little slippers were everywhere to be seen, crisp and charred by the heat. On one side was a pile of valuable jewels, etc., guarded by policemen. There were bracelets and rings, completely free from flesh, showing how little had been the flames in their fury.

I spoke to two women who were standing near the ruins. The elder one was Mme. Rochezantier, and the younger was a servant. "We were attracted by the cries of the ladies," said Mme. Rochezantier. "Oh! such cries! We called to the men in the Hotel de Palais, which fronts on 17 Cors de la Reine. It was the work of a moment to tear down the iron bars of the windows and to throw out a chair. We hauled the poor women there. They were so frightened that they did not stay here long. They were so terror-stricken that many could not cry. But many were lost and I saw several rush out from the flames and fall dead. We saved at least 150."

Mlle. Le Comte, of 22 Rue Jean Bouquet, said: "The fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock. It was terribly sudden. The heat was worse than the smoke. You could not go into the street for fear of the heat. The bazaar burned up just as if the wood had been soaked in kerosene. I should think there were 3,500 people there, because, you know the number was three during the afternoon and that made an extra attraction. He had hardly left when the flames burst out. They seemed to spring up all over. "So fierce was the heat that all windows and shop fronts opposite were cracked or burst open. Birds in the windows dropped dead from their perches as if struck by lightning, and many of the neighbors were so paralyzed by fear that they did not know what to do. The fire lasted only twenty minutes, but such a twenty minutes I shall never forget! Women ran shrieking into the street and fell dead in the roadway overcome by the heat, burning from head to foot."

## Americans Were Fortunate.

New York, May 10.—A Journal dispatch from Paris says: There were very few American present in the charity bazaar at the time of the fire, and these seem to have been especially favored by fortune. Mrs. William Astor left the bazaar a quarter of an hour before the conflagration. Miss Fane, sister of Frederick Fane, an American residing in the Rue Prony, who is almost totally deaf, was in the building when the fire broke out. Her escape was largely due to her infirmity. She saw the fire and made her way to the exit, being among the first to reach it.

Under forced draught the new British first-class battleship *Jupiter* made an average of 18.4 knots in her four-hour trial, nearly a knot more than the contract speed.

## A Fight With Tramps.

Marshfield, Wis., May 10.—Chief of Police Gerwin and Fred Myers, a brewery employee, were fatally injured today in an encounter with tramps. During the day six tramps hung around the brewery drinking. When this was reported to disperse them by persuasion, four of them showed fight, and one of them eluded the officer with a knife, cutting a fearful gash in the left side of the abdomen and a smaller one in the hand. While interloping, Myers' bow was literally ripped out.

Three of the men were captured, and a mob surrounded the jail. Mayor Williams averted trouble by sending the prisoners to Grand Rapids on a special train with a detachment of the national guard.

Leadville, Colo., May 10.—A double tragedy occurred the notorious house of Mrs. Wright. G. W. Hatfield entered the room of Belle Walker and shot her dead. He ran out of the house, entered a cabin in the rear and put a bullet through his head. Hatfield, who is a Mexican, left a good position in Ouray to come to Leadville with the woman.

## THE BILL REPORTED.

### Dingley Tariff Goes to the Senate With Many Changes.

Washington, May 6.—The tariff bill was reported to the senate today, to the surprise of senators and the public. When the senate finance committee met today, the idea prevailed that the bill would be in committee for two days. The Democrats examined the bill for nearly an hour, making running comments on it. They announced that they were against the bill as a whole. They soon understood that Senator Jones, of Nevada, would vote with the Republicans, and realized that there was no possibility of changing the bill. They had no desire to make any factious opposition and when a motion was made to report the bill at once, the vote was taken promptly. All the Republicans, with Jones, of Nevada, voted for the motion, and all the Democrats against, the vote being 6 to 3. Later Senator Aldrich announced that he would call up the bill May 18.

The Republicans of the committee say there is no statement to be made now as to the effect of the bill, the amount of revenue to be raised by it, or the reductions. When the bill is taken up in the senate, Aldrich will make a statement in the opening speech. "It will raise revenue enough," was the comment of senator Allison, assented to by Aldrich. They estimated, however, the increased revenue to be raised from beer would be \$12,000,000 and from tea, \$17,000,000.

Jones of Arkansas said he thought there would be six weeks' debate on the bill.

Several sections in the last part of the Dingley bill are struck out. This will leave the present law standing and avoid discussion to a great extent. The new bill is radically different from the Dingley bill, practically amounting to another measure. Many scholars were rewritten entirely.

Senator Aldrich presented the tariff bill to the senate today and gave notice that it would be called up Tuesday, the 18th inst. The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, instead of May 1, as provided by the house, and the words of the first paragraph, "to withdraw from consumption" are struck out. The retrospective clause of the Dingley bill is thus struck from the senate bill.

The entire house provision relating to reciprocity is struck out and sections substituted providing that whenever a country shall pay a bounty upon exports of any article of merchandise and dutiable under this act greater than the duty upon the importation of any such article into the United States, there shall be levied upon it, in addition to the duty imposed by this act, a duty equal to the net amount of such bounty, to be ascertained by the secretary of the treasury.

The house provision keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is struck out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as on sugars from other countries.

## Free Homestead Bill Passed.

Washington, May 6.—The senate has passed a bill to provide free homes of public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, known as the "free homestead bill"; year 42, says 11.

The senate took up the sundry civil appropriation bill. When the item appropriating \$2,333,333 for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river was reached, it was amended so as to make it immediately available.

## GUBBANS ARE STARVING.

Concentrated Dying by Hundreds in the Fabled Towns.

Chicago, May 6.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The reports of the most serious character have recently come to the state department regarding the starvation and misery in Cuba, and Secretary Sherman has issued special instructions to all the consular officers in Cuba requesting detailed reports as to the situation in their districts.

In the course of a long confidential report from Matanzas, United States Consul Alexander C. Bryce said: "Over 7,000 persons have been concentrated at this place, three-quarters of whom are entirely without means of support. Women and children are dying on the streets from starvation. Death and misery walk hand in hand. Among these people there are several Americans. Yellow fever, smallpox and other diseases are prevalent. All is the result of General Weyler's inhuman policy. Aid for these sufferers should come from the United States."

Other reports of a similar character have been received from the regularly accredited agents of the United States and have been placed before President McKinley.

## Cubans Were Victorious.

New York, May 6.—A Journal dispatch from Havana says: Cuban troops led by General Jesus Robi recently defeated the Spanish columns of General Rey. The Spaniards numbered 1,300, or over twice as many as the insurgents, who were opposed to them. Rey's rout was so complete that he was relieved of his command, and will be sent to Spain to answer charges of cowardice before a military tribunal.

The tea plant has been successfully cultivated in Brazil.

## Fishermen Caught in a Gale.

Cape May, N. J., May 5.—Theophilus Cammo and two companions, fishermen of Fishing creek, were caught in a gale while