

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called from the Telegraphic Columns.

An epidemic of cholera has broken out in Hangkoo.

Proof is positive that Dr. Ruiz, the American, was murdered in a Spanish prison in Cuba.

A boiler exploded in the print works of Noriega Bros., Puebla, Mexico, killing 50 or more persons.

Fire destroyed \$80,000 worth of property in Cairo, Ill. Twenty-five head of horses and a number of dwellings were burned.

A cloudburst, which caused the river Morge in France to rise suddenly, wrecked over 500 factories and workshops and desolated many small towns.

It is said in Astoria, upon what is apparently good authority, that Malcolm W. Sage, of Young's Island, whose disappearance in March last created somewhat of a sensation, is alive and well.

Earthquakes were experienced in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, and some damage was done on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where slightly constructed houses were cracked. One shock lasted four seconds.

Jerome Smathers, his wife and seven children were poisoned at Yelvington, Ky., with Paris green, which accidentally fell in a bucket of water. One child is reported dead, two dying and possibly none will recover.

Owing to engine and conductor forgetting orders a freight train crashed into a water train, both going at a high rate of speed, near Hudson, Wisconsin, and four workmen were instantly killed, three bodies being burned.

There was a collision between American and Spanish marines in Vera Cruz, Mexico. The Spanish hurried for Weyler and the Americans for Cuba. The latter were helped by Mexicans and the marines were put to flight.

The department of state has been officially informed that an international conference will be held in Berlin from October 11 to 16, 1907, to discuss the hygiene question. There will be lectures and exhibits connected therewith.

A Spanish captain and two lieutenants were tried by court-martial in Las Cabanas fortress and sentenced to be shot for cowardice in having, after 11 days siege, surrendered the government forts at Casa Orto in eastern Cuba, to the patriot forces of General Calixto Garcia.

More than three score of men have recently deserted from the warship New York and Massachusetts, together with those who left the Texas while she was in New York. Twenty-eight men took French leave of the Texas and 30 are missing from the New York.

It is not known how many are missing from the Massachusetts. In every case the deserters are of foreign birth.

Alfred Poarse, in attempting to board a train at Mendota, Cal., was run over and horribly mangled. He died at the hospital a few hours after the accident.

Lansing, Ia., was visited by a supposed earthquake. An explanation has been found in the fact that a meteor was seen to fall near the city at the time of the shock.

James Williams, editor of the Chronicle of Astoria, I. T., was shot and killed by a prominent attorney of that city for an attack made through the columns of Williams' paper.

The grasshoppers are doing considerable damage in Morrow county, Or. Gardens have been completely ruined around Lexington, and in many places entire fields of wheat have been eaten up.

The pleasure steamer Hermosa, of San Francisco, while 30 miles off the Golden Gate, was shaken up considerably while on her last outward trip by colliding with a whale. The whale was nearly cut in two and the steamer will have to go to the drydock for repairs.

News comes from Grant county, Or., of the tragic death of Jeff Conley, a sheepman, at his cabin in the mountains. He was in the act of getting water, and as he stooped over, his pistol fell from his belt against the wall he was carrying, and the weapon was discharged. The bullet passed through his body, resulting in death the following day.

An Astoria dispatch says the past week has seen a radical change for the better in the case of salmon. The deliveries of fish have been remarkably large, even for this time of the year. The canneries are all running at full capacity. Not only are the fish unusually numerous, but the run as to quality is extraordinarily fine. As an example, a fisherman one morning, after a few hours' work, turned into one of the lower town canneries 30 chinook salmon, which averaged by actual weight more than 50 pounds apiece.

A committee of German protectionists have addressed a communication to the foreign office complaining of American competition, and asking for a heavy import duty on American cycles, on the ground that if such duty is not imposed, 2,000 men employed in German cycle factories will be thrown out of work, owing to the extraordinary cheapness of American wheels. The petition, it is said, is not likely to be granted, for the cheapness complained of generally lasts only until the cycle in question becomes famous.

The filibustering steamer Three Friends, has been acquitted of the charge of filibustering as there was no proof that she had been outfitted in this country.

A well-dressed man, about 45 years of age, committed suicide in front of the bandstand at Golden Gate park, San Francisco, by swallowing cyanide of potassium. A note signed "J. C. Burton," to the effect that he had been without food for four days, and could think of no easier way out of his misery, was found in his pocket, but beyond this there was no clue as to his identity.

MURDER THE CHARGE.

Bates Super. Alias Homer Lee, Arrested in Ashland.

Ashland, Or., June 14.—S. E. Lowe, of an Eastern detective agency, left here on this evening's train for Portland, en route eastward, with Bates Soper, alias Homer Lee, arrested by him near Ashland late last evening on a requisition from the governor of Missouri, on a charge of murder in the first degree.

It is alleged that six years ago last April Soper murdered his wife and two children, at Archie, Cass county, in Missouri, by deliberately chopping them to pieces with a hand ax.

Soper, according to his own story, came away from Missouri in 1891, and was over in Washington two months. He then came to Oregon, and lived in the Willamette valley, above Oregon City, for a year and a half. He then went to Portland, he says, and lived there four years, being known as Sandy Soper, and having employment most of the time with the Pullman Car Company in cleaning and such work in the railroad yards. He was married in Portland, and his wife is there now, though he refused to give her address.

When Soper left Portland, it is claimed he had a 2-year-old child with him, and it is suspected that he made way with this child, too, after leaving Portland.

Soper left Portland late April, and passed through here to Sisseton, where he remained a week, and then came back to Ashland, April 28, where he has been working since in farming and orchard work. He had leased an orchard tract here, and, at the time of his arrest, was working on the Owen farm, south of town. Those who have known him say that he was an exceedingly quiet, an inefficient man, and was an unusually good worker. He was known here as Homer Lee.

When arrested he did not deny being Bates Soper, the man wanted, though he does not admit the crime charged against him.

Lowe, the young detective who captured Soper, claims to have spent a year and a half in searching for Soper, and to have been on the case off and on for six years, locating his man in Portland last December. He was not entirely satisfied, so returned for further instructions, to come back and follow his trail from Portland this way. He claims to have spent months in following a clue at Crystal Creek, and then returned East with the wrong man.

CANNON BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Explosion of a Gun Cotton Shell at the Indian Head Proving Grounds.

Washington, June 14.—The state of Maryland trembled last evening as a result of an explosion of 330 pounds of gun cotton at the government proving grounds at Indian Head. A 12-inch breech-loading rifle weighing 101,000 pounds and worth \$25,000, was blown to pieces. The armor-covered "bombproof" in which the spectators take refuge while tests are made was wrecked and a dozen naval officers and ordnance experts narrowly escaped with their lives.

The final test was being made of a gun cotton shell invented by a Chicago man, and through some unaccountable accident the shell exploded in the gun, wrecking the monster and its carriage and throwing some of the pieces more than a mile down the Potomac.

Colonel O'Neill, the chief of ordnance for the navy, and several United States naval officers and naval attaches from the various foreign legations had fortunately taken refuge on a navy-yard tug about a mile from shore. Lieutenant Anderson, who had been directed to fire the gun by electricity when the signal was given from the tug, had gone behind a big earth bank or "butt" about 300 yards from the gun. He and other spectators were unhurt, though a massive piece of the gun, weighing many tons, flew through the air with frightful velocity and struck the water within 100 feet of the tug.

If the spectators had gone into the "bombproof," as they usually do, when such tests are made, they would all have been killed, for a big piece of steel struck it and ripped through the 12-inch armor as if it had been so much paper. A great hole was torn in the ground where the gun stood and the buildings at the proving grounds were badly shaken. Not a particle of the massive gun or its carriage remained.

This was the largest charge of gun cotton ever fired or attempted to be fired from a powder gun. The government paid about \$25,000 for the gun blown up, and it was built especially for these tests. A shell shot from this gun was expected to perforate 21 inches of steel at a distance of 1,500 yards and to travel from six to ten miles before losing its momentum.

A Cyclone in Iowa.

Mason City, Ia., June 14.—At 6:50 tonight a cyclone struck northwest of Leola, Iowa, taking a southeasterly course. Several people are reported killed and injured. The cyclone tore up houses and other buildings in its course, and the territory is now bare. The path of the storm was about half a mile in width. All telegraph lines north are down, and box-cars on sidings were crushed into kindling. The government was crushed into kindling. A cyclone passed over the town of Kandiyoh, Wilmar county, Minn., and entirely demolished the buildings on the farm of John Berquist.

A. W. Nickerson Accidentally Killed.

Spokane, June 14.—Alfred W. Nickerson, an old resident of this city, and formerly manager of the Chas. Lumber Company, was killed today by the collapsing of the second floor of a building at Second and Mill streets. The building was partly destroyed by fire several weeks ago. Nickerson and his partner had bought it, and were tearing it down for the materials. Two other men were near Nickerson. Charles Ericson was slightly injured.

Her Horse at Her Funeral.

Alameda, Cal., June 14.—At the head of the funeral procession of Mrs. Julia A. Ferrin, yesterday, was Roy, the pet gray horse of the deceased, attached to the carriage she was accustomed to ride during her lifetime. Mrs. Ferrin died Saturday morning. It was in accordance with her last wish that Roy, with craps about his neck, lead the funeral cortege.

Two Miles from Milan, Italy, is a Very remarkable echo. It is at the castle of Sinometta and repeats the shot of a pistol 60 times.

FOR A REVENUE PRODUCER

Finance Committee Proposes Bank-Check Stamp Tax.

THE SUGAR DEBATE OPENED

James Vest and Caffery Are for the Opposition—Original Senate Committee Amendments Were Withdrawn.

Washington, June 12.—The long-deferred debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill came on abruptly at 1 o'clock today, after the senate had disposed of the cereals in the agricultural schedule. Jones of Arkansas opened the debate to some extent, answering Aldrich's statement on the sugar schedule. Vest severely criticized the sugar trust, and argued that the rates were a further tribute to its vast resources. Caffery of Louisiana also opposed the schedule as a whole.

No final action was taken on any feature of the schedule, further than the withdrawal of the original senate committee amendments. This leaves the house provisions of the bill, with an amendment increasing the house differential from \$75-1000 to \$5-1000 cent per pound.

The provisions relating to the Hawaiian islands went over by mutual consent.

Early in the day Tillman made a lively speech in favor of the amendment giving an export duty on agricultural products. The latest amendment was defeated, 10 to 59.

Committee Amendments.

Washington, June 12.—The Republican members of the finance committee will withdraw the amendments for an additional tax on beer and for a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea. The question of revenue is giving the committee considerable concern. If there should be a withdrawal of the increase on tobacco, the bill would not meet the needs as a revenue producer. For this reason, it has been practically determined to make a bank check stamp tax.

The committee has agreed upon a number of additional amendments to the agricultural schedule, the most important of them relating to fish.

The rate on chicory root was fixed at 2 1/2 cents per pound, the present rate being 3 cents and the original finance committee rate of 2 cents.

Concerning the Hawaiian Treaty.

There are several propositions under consideration by the committee. They include the indorsement of the Davis amendment and continuing the present treaty in force without reservation, a suggestion to the president that a new treaty should be negotiated, modifying the terms of the existing agreement so as to render them less partial to Hawaii, and a proposition looking to the giving of a year's notice to the Hawaiian government of the abrogation of the present treaty. This latter proposition is understood to originate with Senator Aldrich, and is antagonized by the special champions of Hawaii.

The opinion is freely expressed by senators that the question of annexation will be taken up with the administration as soon as the tariff bill is passed.

PANNER IS MISSING.

Disappearance of the President of the Forest Grove Bank.

Forest Grove, Or., June 14.—The Forest Grove bank closed its doors at 10 o'clock this morning. The president, Mr. Panner, was reported to have been taken away by a horse on the morning of the 13th, and to have been seen by Cashier F. T. Kane from Anton Panner, the president of the bank.

The order came in a registered letter to Mr. Kane, from Portland, in which letter was also an assignment to S. Hughes and A. Hinman, made by Mr. Panner for the benefit of all his creditors.

In the letter, Mr. Panner said that he felt that he had reached the point where he feared to go on with his business affairs, as he did not feel that he would be able to stand the mental strain; that he intended to go off among strangers for quiet, and if he got well, he would return; if not, he would die among strangers.

It is feared here by many that he has committed suicide.

About three months ago Mr. Panner had a serious illness, and had not fully recovered. He had for the last few days a premonition that he would have a recurrence of the trouble, and feared that it would result fatally.

Mr. Panner was considered one of the wealthiest men in the county, and it is thought he had plenty to pay all claims against him. There does not seem to be any reason why any one should worry who has claims against him. An inventory of his real estate was being made today, and his personal effects will be inventoried tomorrow. Until this is complete, it will not be known what his liabilities and assets are.

Mr. Panner did a large real estate and loan business, and enjoyed the public confidence. He was at the front in many ventures of a public nature, and it was he who built recently a private telephone line from here to Hillsboro.

Purser Rogers Drowned.

San Francisco, June 14.—Captain Alexander of the steamship Santa Rosa, reports that while off the entrance to Port Harford yesterday, A. K. Rogers, one of his passengers, jumped overboard and was drowned. Rogers was for many years purser of the steamship Queen. He had been ill for some time, and it is supposed to have been temporary insanity that led to his tragic death. He leaves a widow and one child in this city.

Gomez Brave Weyler Back.

Havana, June 14.—The Herald's correspondent in Sagua la Grande reports that just previous to General Weyler's return to Havana, he encountered some of Gomez' forces near Sancti Spiritus, under command of Gomez himself, and was forced to retreat, leaving 50 dead on the field and 100 prisoners in the hands of the rebels. This matter has been neglected in official reports.

Bounties on 62 bears killed in the town of Albany, N. H., were paid by the state last year.

DYNAMITED BY CUBANS.

Eleven Spaniards on a Passenger Train Were Killed.

Havana, June 11.—The passenger train which leaves Havana for Matanzas daily at 6 A. M., was dynamited this morning about 12 miles from this city, by a party of insurgents. According to the official accounts, the object was plunder, as \$4,000 was in the express car.

The officials had ordered the passenger train to go ahead and a platoon of 100 men to follow. At a bend in the line, a terrible explosion completely wrecked the engine, which fell into a pit 29 feet below, dragging three cars after it. At the same moment another explosion wrecked the pilot engine, which came to the rescue, and it fell into the pit also. Both engines, one fireman, one conductor and seven soldiers were killed and three passengers were severely injured, while 32 suffered more or less serious bruises. The train was dynamited with electric machines and bombs placed on a culvert at the curve.

The body of an insurgent was found lying near the wire communicating with the bombs. The military escort of the train quickly recovered, and opened fire upon the insurgents, who had advanced toward the cars, and threw them off.

A Cuban Revolution.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Press from Boston says: Colonel Shepard Young, a well-known local military man, in an interview divulged the details of a secret Cuban expedition, which left Boston on May 23, and picked up several recruits in New York. Today he received a cipher telegram from Jacksonville conveying the news that they had just sailed from that city on a fast, light-draught steamer, 115 strong, armed with rifles of the latest pattern. All have seen service in the militia.

A movement has been started to organize a commissary commission to supply stores. Colonel Young says: "I conducted the drills in a hall in Boston, put them through infantry tactics, cavalry tactics and artillery tactics. Every man could load and fire a cannon, no matter what the size, and swing a saber or use a bayonet. Not a soldier left Boston until he was drilled sufficiently to take charge of a regiment. The tactics were taught in this city mostly at night."

"We got word from New York that a spy had been sent to Boston, but we did not see him. The troops practiced with the machete that is used mostly for front cut. The machete is heavier than a saber, and the wielding of one is hard work, but the men soon learned to use it with skill."

The Queen Had Her Own Mind.

New York, June 11.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Senor Sagasta never advised the queen regent to keep Premier Canovas and the conservative in office. On the contrary, he had laid stress upon the expediency of the advent of the liberals into office, with a view to the recall of Weyler and a reversal of the whole policy followed by the captain-general in Cuba, in order to secure the sincere execution of the reforms and improve the understanding with the United States.

The liberals persist in their determination to hold aloof from parliament, and relations with the government as long as Canovas, being the Duke of Tetuan in the cabinet.

Marshal Campos positively advised the queen regent to select any cabinet she might be willing to undertake a more liberal policy in Cuba and recall Weyler. Marshall Lopez, Dominguez and Blanco expressed the same opinion. Hence profound surprise was caused by the solution of the crisis.

Havana, June 11.—Captain-General Weyler is personally inquiring into the charges which have resulted from the expulsion of many of the political leaders, and is extending to a majority what his press censor calls "a generous pardon."

Pacific Coast Armor-Plate Plant.

San Francisco, June 11.—Should the government accept the proposition of the Union Iron works to provide diagonal armor for the battleship Wisconsin, and the construction of it, it is thought that an armor-plate plant will be established in this city.

A. Betts Brown, of Edinburgh, Scotland, known all over the world as an expert on such matters and himself a large manufacturer of armor-plate, recently visited and inspected the Union Iron works, and he asserted that he reported favorably on the project to establish an armor-plate factory. There is cause to believe that he not only made estimates of the cost of such works, but prepared working plans for their construction.

The Armor-Plate Question.

Washington, June 11.—The secretary of the navy today sent to the senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry, a statement concerning the cost and quality of armor-plate which has been supplied to the government by the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies since they began to supply the government. The statement shows the Carnegie company has supplied 12,127 tons, at prices ranging from \$515 and \$641, and the Bethlehem company supplied 13,301 tons, with the same range of prices. The secretary says assistance has been given either of the companies, financially or otherwise.

Burned in a Hotel Fire.

Denver, June 11.—A special to the Times from Montrose, Colo., says: The Montrose hotel, a two-story frame building, and a block of stores were burned today. Robert H. Mead, aged 65 years, of Portland, Colo., a guest at the hotel, burned to death. A dozen other guests were rescued uninjured.

In the winter months a child grows only one-fifth as much as it does in June and July.

The Fort Orchard Dry Dock.

Washington, June 11.—The condition of the new dry dock, at Bremerton, on Puget sound, which has been the subject of much concern to the navy department, owing to representations of its unsoundness, has at last been officially reported sound beyond question. The report from the commandant of the station to Chief Matthews, of the bureau of yards and docks, states that the dock showed not the slightest settling after docking the big battleship Oregon, and that it is sound in every particular.

THE RUIZ CLAIM IS FILED

Next Step Will Be to Compel Spain to Pay It.

GOVERNMENT HAS GOOD CASE

Mr. Calhoun Arrives in Washington and Makes a Verbal Report to the President—What He Found.

Washington, June 10.—Assistant Secretary Day said that the report of Consul-General Calhoun, the result of the investigation made in Havana in the Ruiz case had not yet been received at the state department. Consequently it was not possible to learn whether the publications purporting to be copies of the report were accurate. Assuming, however, that the consul-general's conclusions are correctly set forth—in brief, that Ruiz died while in jail in violation of his treaty rights—the question of the largest importance is what shall be the next step.

The widow of Ruiz has filed with the department a claim for \$150,000 for the death of her husband. The Spaniards appear to make the first two points non essential and to leave the case resting on the broad claim of confining Dr. Ruiz for more than 72 hours without permitting him to communicate with his friends or trying him.

The fact being established that Dr. Ruiz kept up his citizenship by registering himself at American consulates in Cuba from time to time, as required by regulations, is taken as an offset against the claim that by continuous residence in Cuba for nearly 20 years he had forfeited his rights as an American citizen.

It is surmised that the next step in the case will be the presentation of a claim against the Spanish government in behalf of the family of the victim of this illegal imprisonment.

What Mr. Calhoun Found.

Chicago, June 10.—The Chicago Tribune correspondent, Charles M. Pepper, telegraphs the following from New York: Special Commissioner W. J. Calhoun, who returned here yesterday from Cuba, says that he had formed an impression before leaving the states that negroes and possibly bandits were the chief agents in the insurrection. He had not been there three days before he was convinced that the whole strength of the Cuban people is lacking the insurrection. He became satisfied it was in reality the struggle of Cuba for the Cubans, and that they would fight desperately for independence. Everything he subsequently saw and heard strengthened this belief.

Calhoun had heard the reports of pacification by General Weyler and had credited them in some degree. His stay in Cuba destroyed this notion. He could not find the pacification which was reported. Instead he found signs of war everywhere, even at the gates of Havana. The Spanish troops held certain parts of the island as an army of occupation, while the insurgents were making constant and often successful raids. Mr. Calhoun was so impressed with these evidences of actual warfare that he gave out a blunt statement that he could see no end of war and that the devastation was growing.

Mr. Calhoun could not discover that any approach to civilized methods of warfare was being made on either side. He was overwhelmed with evidence to show the atrocities committed by the soldiers under Weyler, particularly the guerrillas who form a part of the regular army. Such cases as he was able to investigate personally, generally proved to be correctly stated. He also saw that the Red Cross Society was not permitted to exercise its offices of mercy between the two contending parties. This refusal was made by the Spanish government.

Mr. Calhoun's personal inquiries and investigations have satisfied him that the starvation and suffering caused by Weyler's reconcentration order were not exaggerated. He witnessed scenes of misery at Matanzas, which determined him to look no further into that phase of the war, because he had seen enough.

While Mr. Calhoun did not attach so much importance to belligerency as to other phases of the question, what he saw did not cause him any fears for the United States in case the policy of belligerency should be adopted by the administration and by congress.

During his stay in Cuba, Mr. Calhoun gave a great deal of attention to the financial conditions. He understood perfectly that the hope of the insurgents is to win independence by bankrupting Spain. While he did not see actual bankruptcy, he found that the credit of the peninsula was growing weaker, that faith in its ability to pull through safely was lessening even among Spanish partisans in Havana.

Port Angeles, Wash., June 10.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon the big sawmill which was built by the Puget Sound Co-operative Company in 1887 was totally destroyed by fire, together with the wharf. Some months ago the mill was acquired by the United States Savings & Loan Co., of St. Paul, on a mortgage. The property was insured for \$2,000. Eastern parties were negotiating for the mill. The cause of the fire is not known. The mill was not being operated.

DeWolf Hopper's Achievement.

Summit of Pike's Peak, Colo., June 9.—By reciting "Casey at the Bat," on the summit of Pike's Peak today in the presence of a large crowd, Mr. DeWolf Hopper has established beyond question his reputation of being the "highest and most wonderful actor in the world." He sent the following telegram to the Lambs' Court at New York: "I'm up here at St. Peter's gate; have fixed admittance for all true Lambs."

Leprosy is said to be spreading in Spain in a somewhat alarming manner.

ROCKETS FLEW WILD.

A Fatal Explosion in a Chicago Fireworks Factory.

Chicago, June 10.—A match dropped carelessly by one of the workmen in the fireworks factory of M. Shure, at West Van Buren and Halsted streets, caused a terrific explosion a few minutes after 9 o'clock tonight. It was shortly after the closing time of the factory, and many of the workmen had gone home, although the loss of life would have been very heavy. As it was, a number of the employees were badly hurt, and terrifying rockets and candles struck several people who were passing in street cars and on the sidewalks. Mrs. Maggie Kenny was struck by a rocket, and died in the hospital. Fourteen persons were severely, and 11 slightly injured.

The force of the explosion was so great that nearly all the windows in the block were demolished, and the Shure building, which is a four-story structure, was badly damaged.

Immediately following the explosion, the establishment was ablaze from cellar to roof, and the fire department had a desperate struggle before it succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The building was almost entirely destroyed by fire, however, and such portions of the large stock of fireworks as had not been scattered throughout the neighborhood by the explosion, were destroyed, causing a heavy loss to Shure.

The explosion caused a wild panic in that portion of the town for a time, and the wildest stories were current regarding the number of killed and wounded. It happened at a time when the street was crowded with people on their way to their homes, and the street-cars, which pass in front of the building every minute, were densely crowded with passengers. The flying missiles from the factory struck a number of people on the cars, and one man who was gazing into a store window fully 400 feet distant had his attention suddenly attracted to other matters by a rocket, which hit him squarely in the back. He fell to the sidewalk and was carried to the hospital before he was able to give his name. The majority of those injured, however, received but trifling hurts, and will be around within a day or two.

The loss to the building and contents is estimated at \$60,000.

TARIFF ON COTTON.

Principal Product of the South Put on the Dutiable List.

Washington, June 10.—By the decisive vote of 42 to 17, the senate adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton, the great product of the South, on the dutiable list at 30 per cent ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that cotton has been incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Bacon on his individual responsibility, and without the approval of the finance committee, which this far has been requisite to the success of every amendment, except a minor one, which went through by default. The amendment led to a spirited debate, disclosing a wide difference of views, and at times causing sharp personal criticisms.

On the final vote, six Democrats—Bacon and Clay of Georgia, McEnery of Louisiana, McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina and Hawkins of Utah—voted with the Republicans for the Bacon amendment, while the negative vote was solidly Democratic, with one exception—Kyle, Populist.

The debate on cotton took up most of the day, and but little progress was made on the bill. Early in the day the sugar schedule was passed over, and the agricultural schedule taken up. The paragraph on cattle went over, but the remainder of the agricultural schedule, up to and including paragraph 228, was agreed to as reported, all amendments, except that of Bacon being rejected.

THE SELF IMMOLATIONS.

What Was Found in Investigating the Case of the Russian Fanatics.

London, June 10.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Tiflis, Russia, who is investigating the case of the immolation of members of the religious sect, the Rascolniki, reports of which have already been cabled, describes in his second letter today the scenes at the place of entombment. He says in the space where the five victims were crowded they were obliged to pack themselves like sardines, and eat and sleep alternately. One scooped a cavity in the clay wall with his fingers to give room to lay his head. The victims donned their best clothes, then their funeral shrouds, and prostrated themselves resignedly and silently, always in the presence of some fanatic confessor. There was not a single involuntary move while Kevalloff and his party covered them.

Free Mining Machinery.

Washington, June 10.—The government of Nicaragua, by decree, has provided for the free admission into Nicaragua of all materials necessary for mining.

The Lewers Won.

San Francisco, June 10.—A close and exciting race from Honolulu to this port was finished today by the schooner Robert Lewers and the barkentine Newsboy, the schooner winning by six hours. Captain Goodman, of the Lewers, and Captain Mollstedt, of the Newsboy, put up \$500 as a wager. The vessels were in sight of each other until four days ago. They carried about 40,000 bags of sugar.

Robbed a Cemetery.

Indianapolis, June 10.—The discovery has been made by a farmer that Lick Creek cemetery, five miles southeast of here, has been almost emptied recently of buried bodies. At least 50 bodies have been taken.

The farmer saw lying near a new grave the shroud in which a body had been buried. Today a number of graves were opened and in eight out of ten the bodies had been stolen, and in three the coffin, clothing and all were missing. Every one who has a friend buried is preparing to open the grave.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.