

Scio Weekly Press.

SCIO OREGON

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

The president has appointed J. B. Brady, of Alaska, to the governorship of that territory.

George J. Hackett, a miner, was crushed to death, as the result of an accident in the Brown Bear mine at Deadwood, Cal.

James P. Harlan, brother of Associate Justice Harlan, was accidentally killed by being run down by a train in Louisville, Ky.

The 12th annual session of the grand encampment of the Indian War Veterans of the North Pacific Coast, is in progress in Portland, Or.

A rock and mud slide near Hellewell tunnel, British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, killed five men and fatally injured another.

As a result of earthquakes in India the postoffice at Chittagong has been swallowed up, some streets are closed to traffic and thousands of poor people are homeless and living in the open air.

Reports from all portions of Washington and Oregon, east of the Cascades, tell of the rainfall of the past week, which has been general in this section. The correspondents all agree that the last vestige of danger to the '97 wheat crop is removed. The crop yield will be enhanced 25 per cent. The rain has caused additional benefit by wiping out the grasshopper pest.

Senator McBride, of Oregon, has been making an effort to secure the restoration of the bonus rate of \$3 per 1,000 on lumber, planed, grooved and tongued, instead of \$2.60, as reported by the senate committee on finance.

He says that the lumber dressed in this manner is worth at least twice as much in the Portland market as the sawed lumber, which pays a duty of \$2 under the bill, as agreed to. Senator McBride says that the importations of dressed lumber will quite seriously interfere with industries in Oregon and Washington.

The universal postal congress, the fifth convention of the kind in the world, has finished its labors in Washington, D. C. The sixth congress will be held in Rome in 1903. All the countries of the world were represented at the congress just closed, with the exception of Corea and the Orange Free State, and those two sent word that they hoped soon to enter the postal union. The congress, among other things, succeeded in establishing uniform colors for postage stamps, arranged for facilitating intermediary transit rates and diminishing the tariff quite materially on a graduated scale for the mailing of six years.

Howard A. Scott, who murdered his wife in October last, was electrocuted in Sing Sing prison, N. Y.

A fast freight train on the Santa Fe railroad was derailed near Elms, Mo., and three tramps and a brakeman were killed.

The United States government immigrant station, on Ellis island, New York harbor, was destroyed by fire, but with no loss of life.

Assistant Quarantine Officer Blue declared that the disease on the City of Para, now at Angel island quarantine station, San Francisco Bay, is yellow fever.

A serious landslide occurred near Briega, canton of Valais, Switzerland. Part of the forest there and a number of buildings have been buried. There was no loss of life.

Sir Henry Irving unveiled a memorial station to Mrs. Sarah Scott-Siddons, the famous English actress, on Brompton green, London, where her remains were interred 66 years ago.

While Professors Markburn and Richards were practicing on a flying trapeze at Fiesta Park, Los Angeles, they fell to the ground and Richards sustained internal injuries which will probably result fatally.

Firemen extinguished a fire at the home of Great Prezel, a laborer, at Dayton, O. They found the charred bodies of Rose Prezel, aged 16, and Albert Prezel, aged 2 years. The children played with matches and set fire to the house.

The southbound express on the Grand Rapids & Indiana, was derailed near Niggsville, Ind. The rails are said to have spread, ditching the engine, tender, mail and baggage cars. The engine was totally demolished, instantly killing the engineer.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, now in quarantine in San Francisco, brings details of the loss in mid-Pacific of the British ship Buckhurst, on April 4 last, she having picked up part of the crew of the ill-fated vessel on May 2, when 200 miles off the Nicaragua coast, and landed them at Punta Arenas. The Buckhurst caught fire, and the crew after working ten days to quench the flames, were compelled to abandon her.

The Salt Lake Tribune has published a story that a party of desperados from the notorious "Robbers' Roost," in Southern Utah, have gone to Wyoming and are located at Wamsutter, a small station east of Rock Springs. Their purpose, it is claimed, was to hold up the Union Pacific express train or else to rob the paymaster of the Sweetwater mines.

Henry L. Buehler, of Baltimore, Md., the oldest old fellow in the world, is dead.

The London Times publishes a table showing that in the ordinary course of nature the future rulers of Germany, Russia, Greece and Roumania will be immediate descendants of Queen Victoria.

C. P. Huntington is quoted as saying that the Pacific Mail Company will put on two new steamers of 10,000 tons each, to ply between San Francisco and China. The customs committee of the French chamber of deputies has adopted a proposal of M. Jannart to impose a duty of 12 francs per hundred kilos on foreign pork.

DISCRIMINATION MUST CEASE.

American Cattle Are All Right and the Government Will Prove It.

Washington, June 21.—The action outlined in the interview with Bellamy Storer before his sailing for Europe, looking to making vigorous representations to Great Britain, Germany and Belgium and doubtless to France, for a modification of the discriminating measures against American cattle, is the result of the indefatigable efforts of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to combat the prejudices of the Old World against our farm products and to secure to our exporters at least the same rights as are enjoyed by those of other countries. Ever since the new administration began, Secretary Wilson has been pushing this matter. He has had frequent interviews with the president and Secretary Sherman on the subject. Several new diplomatic appointees have had conferences with the agricultural committee officials, at which questions of this kind were discussed and the situation explained.

The state department is now co-operating in the movement and in various ways has instructed its representatives going to the countries named to state their cause to the respective governments, setting out the discriminations imposed on our products, together with data showing them to be unjustifiable. These statements will also show that the restrictions placed on American cattle preclude any material danger of loss by disease or other causes.

Official reports of experts in the field will be cited to demonstrate that American cattle products show a greater exemption from disease than those of practically all other countries. These representations will be accompanied by the significant warning that if the unjust discriminating measures are continued, proper action will have to be taken by this government. Discriminating nations will be given to understand that the rights of American exporters must be recognized, or else privileges accorded foreign producers will be withdrawn.

While peaceful annexation of the Hawaiian islands would abrogate the existing treaties of that country with foreign powers, Japan probably would contend that the islands shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands, for educational and other public purposes. The Hawaiian islands shall be admitted into the Union as a territory of the United States, its local laws to be passed by the local legislature of the United States, subject to the approval of the president. Until congress shall apply the laws of the United States to the islands the present laws of Hawaii are to govern the islands.

The present treaties and laws governing Hawaiian commercial relations with foreign nations shall remain in force until congress shall take action.

Further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited pending congressional action. The entry of Chinese from Hawaii into the United States is likewise prohibited. The United States assumes the public debt of Hawaii, but with the stipulation that the total debt shall not exceed \$4,000,000. The treaty, before it becomes effective, shall be ratified by proper authorities of the United States and Hawaii. No mention is made of any gratuity to Liliuokalani or Kaulani.

This is the true reason why she will not leave the carriage at the service at St. Paul's cathedral Tuesday. It is semi-officially announced that she will be unable to respond to the greetings extended along the line of the royal procession.

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Fatal Accident Near Eugene. Eugene, Or., June 18.—A terrible accident occurred about four miles north of Eugene this evening, which will probably result fatally. The reports are meager, and the names were not learned.

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The mother is thought to be injured beyond any hope of recovery, while there is only a slight chance for the child. Parts of the bodies of both are buried to a crisp.

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THE TERMS OF ADMISSION

Conditions Upon Which Hawaii May Be Annexed.

JAPANESE FILE A PROTEST

A Territorial Form of Government Is to Be Provided—Treaty Read in the Senate With President's Message.

Washington, June 18.—Representatives of the governments of the United States and Hawaii gathered at the state department this morning and signed the treaty, which, if ratified, will make the little island republic a part of the United States. There were two drafts of the treaty, one to be held by each party and one to be exchanged in the usual form. Secretary Sherman signed the first copy to be held, while Minister Hatch signed the Hawaiian copy of the treaty, his fellow-commissioners, Messrs. Thurston and Kinney, coming in to tender it. The treaty was sealed by Assistant Secretary Craddock, and copies were handed the respective custodians, and the treaty was made, as far as the executive branch of the government could effect it.

The Japanese government has filed a protest against the Hawaiian treaty, and the protest that it promises to lead to a breach of treaty stipulations between Japan and Hawaii.

At the Japanese legation, the document filed by the Japanese minister is not regarded as a protest against the Hawaiian treaty, but is considered as a request for information. There is, however, to be no doubt that, as soon as Japan is notified officially of the signing of the convention, the government of the United States will be informed that Japan expects and demands the recognition of all the rights and privileges which she now enjoys under the existing treaties with Hawaii.

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THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Senate Has Disposed of the Agricultural Schedule.

Washington, June 18.—The senate made rapid work on the tariff bill today. There was no long speech and the debate was of a snappy character, which at times enlivened but did not delay the serious work on the bill. Thirteen pages were disposed of, carrying the senate through the agricultural schedule and up to schedule H, relating to spirits, wines, etc. During the day, the paragraphs on dairy products, farm products, fish, fruit and nuts, meat products and miscellaneous agricultural products were acted on. The finance committee proposed many changes, but the main advancing rates somewhat over those heretofore reported. The committee was sustained on every vote, although a contest was made on almost every paragraph. Vest's motion to restore salt to the free list was rejected—aye 24, noes 31.

The important paragraph proposing a tax on tea went over at the suggestion of Allison, who expressed the hope that this duty on tea might be dispensed with.

The senate met at 11 A. M., and will continue to meet at that hour until the bill is disposed of.

The Treaty in the Senate. Washington, June 18.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands reached the senate chamber at 3 o'clock today. The senate went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley, accompanying the treaty, and the treaty itself, were read to the senate.

The message of the president was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the island, and showed that the United States and Hawaii are becoming more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations, with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, says the president, the predominance of the United States has been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States, and their relations grew firm by succeeding events.

At the time the tripartite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States, because this government held the islands already under the Hawaiian Islands and the United States which placed the islands under the special care of this country, and this government would not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii. The annexation of the islands, said the president, and making a part of the United States, is in accordance with the established policy of this country.

The president called attention to the fact that a legitimate and existing government of Hawaii offered to annex the islands to the United States in 1831; but, on account of what was deemed the wrong policy, the annexation was not accepted by this country. He stated that the United States virtually exercised a protectorate over the islands since the first American mission, and guaranteed the autonomy of the government of the group. The islands had a large self-governing population, and our people were very interested in them. American interests predominated, and we had grown to consider them under our own protection. The present treaty was in the light of a consummation of what had practically been in existence for years.

The Queen Almost Blind. London, June 18.—The whole aspect of the coming jubilee has been suddenly changed by painful information which comes from a source making it impossible to doubt its accuracy. It is announced on the authority of one of the royal physicians attending upon her majesty that "the queen is almost totally blind."

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PROGRESS ON TARIFF BILL

Best Day's Work the Senate Has Done So Far.

TWO SCHEDULES FINISHED

Spirits, Wines, Beverages and Manufactured Goods—Flax and Wool Will Be the Next to Come.

Washington, June 18.—The senate made greater progress today on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering 20 pages, were completed, namely, schedule II, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. This brings the senate to the flax schedule with the important wool schedule standing next.

The portion of the bill passed today is substantially the same as that reported, the committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Jones of Arkansas and others were systematically rejected by majorities varying from five to ten.

Allison secured the adoption of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule with a view of compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the senate in placing raw cotton on the tariff list. The original schedule was then restored, the remaining paragraphs on spirits 200 to 293 inclusive) were agreed to as reported, without opposition.

The wine paragraph led to some discussion. The committee proposed to increase the duty on wine to 10 per cent, and the senate was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was perfected by striking out the provision for an additional duty of 3 cents on each bottle or jug and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

White presented statements from representative wine men of California, criticizing the paragraphs on wines as not affording sufficient protection. White added his views that these wines, brandies, and similar articles should be liberally taxed on the principle that they are articles of luxury, although he would not make the tax prohibitive.

Vest said the rates were practically prohibitory. In effect, it compelled people to drink California wine or go without wine.

The committee paragraph was agreed to. The paragraph on cherry juice, etc. (298), was modified by the committee to include the house proviso of "containing no alcohol, or not more than eight per cent of alcohol," and thus agreed to.

On ginger ale, soda water, etc. (299), the committee changed the wording on "other similar waters" to "beverages containing no alcohol." The paragraph was then agreed to with a committee provision that all filled bottles shall have the character of their contents blown in the bottles.

The paragraph on cotton manufactures, schedule I, cotton manufactures, was then taken up. The first paragraph (301), cotton thread and yarn, was contested by Jones of Arkansas. He spoke at length on the ability of the American cotton manufacturer to compete against the foreign producer without high duties.

The debate, although on the first paragraph of the cotton schedule, took a wide range, covering the entire cotton question.

Jones of Arkansas offered an amendment in the nature of a test on the entire cotton schedule, proposing the Wilson rates on cotton thread and yarn. Rejected, 20 to 30. McHenry voting with the Republicans in the negative. The Democratic senators, Bacon, Clark, McLean and Thurman, who had voted for a duty on raw cotton, were in the affirmative on this motion to reduce the rate on manufactured cotton. After this contest, rapid progress was made on the schedule, the paragraphs being agreed to as reported.

On motion of Allison, paragraph 315 was changed to exempt brands and grades, including suspenders and braces at 40 per cent and reducing the rate on labels for garments to 30 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Allison also proposed a new paragraph, 319, with a view to meeting the duty heretofore imposed on raw cotton. He said the duty on raw cotton, if it remained in the bill, would probably require an entire overhauling of the cotton schedule at a later date. The additional paragraph provides that on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single, and on the goods manufactured thereof, the duty shall be 10 per cent in addition to the rates of the cotton schedule.

Thillman said he was one of the Democratic voting for a duty on raw cotton. He avowed that he wanted the bill loaded as heavily as possible, so as to disgust the people and have them "turn you out."

Train Run Into a River. Chicago, June 21.—A north-bound suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road ran into the Chicago river tonight at Kinzie street. Six men were hurt, but it is not expected any will die.

Murderer Butler Convicted. Sydney, N. S. W., June 21.—The trial of Frank Butler, charged with the murder of Captain Lee Weller, while the two were on a gold-prospecting trip, was concluded today, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. Butler attempted to cut his throat with a piece of tin this morning, but was seized before he did himself any injury. Later he made a violent resistance to the keepers while on the way to the courthouse. He fought like a wild beast.

Denied Admission to French Cable. Washington, June 21.—The president has refused permission to the Compagnie Francaise Cables Telegraphiques to land the new cable of that company at Cape Cod, or indeed, anywhere upon the United States coast. The question that was raised through the French ambassador as to the power of the federal government to deny admission to the cable will be referred to the attorney-general for an opinion, but, meantime, the executive branch of the government holds to the doctrine that such landing can only be by express authorization of congress.

SUGAR OUT OF THE WAY.

Senate Should Now Make Good Progress on the Tariff Bill.

Washington, June 17.—The senate made a great stride forward today by completing the consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, except the provisions relating to Hawaii, which went over. The schedule has been the storm center of the entire bill, and with it disposed of there is a better prospect for speedy action on the bill as a whole. The first paragraph of the sugar schedule has served to bring out all the speeches and the test votes, and when this was passed early today, the other paragraphs of the schedule were agreed to without further opposition. As agreed to, the schedule places on sugar not above No. 16, Dutch standard, 1 cent per pound, and .03 of a cent for every degree above 75, and on sugars above No. 1, Dutch standard, 1.93 cents per pound. The sugar testing below 87 deg., 1.10 of a cent per pound shall be deducted. The other provisions of the schedule relate to maple sugar, maple syrup, candy, etc.

Only one aye and no vote was taken during the day, on the amendment of Lindsey to make the rate 1.8 cents per pound on sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard. This amendment was defeated, 22 to 35.

The Pettigrew amendment, relating to trusts, was then taken up and discussed at length. It developed considerable divergence of view both sides of the chamber, the two Alabama senators—Morgan and Pettus—joining Hear in opposition. Allison finally tested the sense of the senate by moving to table the amendment, which motion prevailed—aye 35, noes 22.

The amendment concerning the cultural schedule was then resumed, the latter paragraph being agreed to as reported.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Annexation Question May Go Over Until the Regular Session.

Washington, June 17.—The suggested course of procedure when the Hawaiian annexation treaty is sent to the senate is that it should be made public in order that the proposition to restore the house provision in the tariff bill may be accomplished, and the understanding that the treaty of annexation possibly will be in effect before a year's notice of abrogation could be given. One reason given for making the treaty public would be that it could be discussed in connection with the Hawaiian provision in the bill.

It is not believed there will be any attempt to secure immediate action on the treaty, and possibly it might not be considered at this special session. Some question has arisen as to whether the senate is competent to act upon a treaty which acquired territory, and whether the house would not be called upon to concur, but the precedents are that the treaty-making power—the president and senate—can act, and the only manner in which the house would be considered would be in voting on an appropriation necessary to carry the treaty into effect.

The manner in which the treaty will come before the house is in the paragraph providing that the United States shall assume the present debt of Hawaii. This will not in any way effect the treaty or interfere in its adoption.

Before the matter will be submitted to the house will come the ratification of the treaty by the senate. If the treaty is ratified no action by the house can change the condition. The failure of the house to appropriate money to pay the debt or interest on it may become a future complication, but the ratification of the treaty by the senate will annex the islands.

No Pension for Ed. Washington, June 17.—One point of importance in which the Hawaiian treaty differs from the convention negotiated by Secretary Foster in President Harrison's administration is the omission of any provision for ex-Queen Liliuokalani and Princess Kaiulani. In the original treaty it was provided that the United States should pay the ex-queen the sum of \$20,000 cash and the same amount of money as a pension each year during the remainder of her life, provided that she in good faith submitted to the government of the United States and the local government of the islands. Princess Kaiulani, having next in line of royal blood was to have received a cash payment of \$150,000, but no pension under a similar proviso as in the case of the ex-queen.

It is understood any objection that might be expected to the annexation of the islands based on the large proportion of natives in the population, has been forestalled by an article not only prohibiting further immigration of such laborers to the Hawaiian islands, but also prohibiting the coming of any Chinese from the islands to other parts of the United States.

Comment on London Papers. London, June 17.—All the afternoon papers have taken up the Hawaiian question in the light of the proposed annexation of the island to the United States. The Globe says: "The question is essentially international, and cannot be disposed of by the decree of one power alone. Great Britain and France are in the same position toward Hawaii as the United States."

Chicago, June 17.—"Jim," the big hyena of the Lincoln Park zoo, has escaped, and all the park policemen are out looking for him. One of them saw him, and when the officer tried to catch him, Jim made a leap for the policeman's leg and the officer made a leap for a tree. Then he threw down his club at Jim and yelled "police."

The last seen of the hyena he was going north toward Evanston. He is a big fellow, and even less amiable than the general run of his kind.

Neck Broken in Wrestling. New York, June 15.—Albert Benson and Thomas Olsen got into a friendly wrestling match in Brooklyn this afternoon. Olsen lifted Benson off his feet and threw him backwards. He did not rise, however, and Olsen walked over and tried to raise him. Benson's neck was broken.

Suicide of an Indiana Physician. Greenfield, Ind., June 17.—Dr. Samuel Marsh Martin, one of the most prominent physicians of Eastern Indiana, committed suicide last night by hanging.

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.

Astoria now has a paid fire department.

Pendleton is considering the proposition of buying in its own paper, as an investment for funds.

The locks at the Cascades were opened for the season last week, as high water is over for this year.

Baker City's praises are loudly sung by all the visiting fishermen who took part in the tournament there.

Indian Agent Harper says that many fish are being taken in the Umatilla river by persons using dynamite.

Winans Bros. brought into The Dalles 1,200 pounds of salmon one day last week. The run is light, but the fish are of excellent quality.

Seven emergent wagons passed through Lakeview. Three of them were bound for Indiana, and the rest for Nebraska. They were from Rogge river valley.

The bicyclists of Astoria are talking of building a bicycle path, and it is suggested that the county join them in building a good road to John Day's and Knappa.

Lane county's jail has been without an occupant since the March term of circuit court, the longest period it has been empty during the present sheriff's term of office.

The Lane county court has let the contract to build a 100-foot strain beam truss bridge, with crib pier, across Salmon creek, for \$390. Seven bids were handed in by four bidders.

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

The graduating class at the Corvallis college this year numbers 17, against 48 last year and 51 the year previous. The reduction in the number is largely due to an extension of the course from three to four years.

There will be no grain raised in the northern part of Morrow county this year, and but a small amount of hay. The grasshoppers, having destroyed everything in sight. The portion of the county that they have not visited will raise an average crop.

The Weston Leaver says that a number of pioneer relics were exhibited at the reunion held there recently. Thomas Spence's contribution was a pocket rifle 100 years old, made in Massachusetts. It is a harmless-looking affair now, but was considered a trusty weapon by Mr. Spence's father, who, armed with it, alone chased a band of Indian horse-thieves for three days.

The free text-book proposition was voted down in Mount Vernon.

Steamboat men at Gray's harbor are talking of putting a steamer on North river, above the dam.

The number of deaths in Seattle during May was 38. Eight of these were children and two were from drowning.

At the school election in Walla Walla the proposition to furnish free text-books was defeated by a vote of 31 to 14.

Winfield Scott Rich, of Cambridge, Mass., has been engaged as principal of the Spokane high school, at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

All laws passed by the last session of the Washington legislature, to which no emergency clause is attached, have become operative.

Bonnie's shingle mill, in Cowlitz county, which has been delayed on account of the jam of bolts in the Toulte river, will be started up at once.

An ordinance has been passed by the