

# TO REBUILD SPRAGUE

Temporary Structures Are Already Under Way.

AID FROM THE SOUND CITIES

The Merchants of the Fire-Stricken Town Are Losing No Opportunity to Resume Business.

Sprague, August 7.—Today has been the busiest in the history of Sprague in many years; tents, temporary buildings and shacks of all descriptions are going up on every hand. A spirit of hopefulness is manifested by every business man in the city. There is no suffering, as supplies reach the city on every train. All are hustling under cover, and tomorrow most of the burned out firms will reopen.

The Northern Pacific station is nearly erected, and a gang of men is working tonight to finish it. Station Agent Meeks will move in tomorrow. Master Mechanic Warner, of Tacoma, is here assisting Master Mechanic Moir in cleaning the debris away and making order out of chaos. F. W. Gilbert returned to Spokane this evening, after laboring without sleep for two days. The wrecked engines are being taken to the Tacoma machine shops. The telephone office will open tomorrow over the First National bank. The total amount of insurance is \$72,000. The adjusters are arriving, and the losses will be paid as soon as possible. No answer has yet been received to a telegram sent to Kendrick by business men asking if the shops will be rebuilt here. The coal is still burning, and presents a magnificent sight at night. The tracks have been repaired through the city, and wires stretched both east and west. The relief station is in charge of J. T. Jordan and C. M. Tuttle, and the needy are receiving prompt attention.

Southern Pacific Loss Exaggerated.

St. Paul, August 7.—A reporter who went to the office of the Northern Pacific receivers tonight, seeking information in regard to the great fire at Sprague, Wash., found Receiver Oakes hard at work with a large staff of clerks deep in examination of pay-rolls and vouchers. In the absence of General Manager Kendrick Mr. Oakes had taken upon himself the duties of that office, and is working day and night on the measures of economy introduced in meeting the competition of the Great Northern Company.

The amount of the loss by the fire has been exaggerated, so far as the property of the road is affected. Mr. Oakes stated that it was a blessing in disguise, for the property destroyed was well insured, and eight of the engines burned were of an old and useless type, and have been for sale for several years. The shops, if rebuilt, will be of modern construction, affording better results than heretofore possible with the old plant.

Tacoma Has Sent Provisions.

Tacoma, August 7.—A meeting called by Mayor Orr, was held at the chamber of commerce this morning to take action for the relief of the sufferers by the Sprague fire. A relief committee was appointed and canvassed part of the business district this afternoon, raising \$500 in cash and a quantity of provisions. A thousand pounds of meat and fish were forwarded by express this afternoon, and a carload of provisions will be sent tomorrow, the Northern Pacific forwarding them free.

Aid From Spokane.

Spokane, August 7.—At a relief meeting held here today \$233 was subscribed for the Sprague fire sufferers. The mayor and a number of councilmen were present. It was agreed to appropriate \$500 more as tomorrow's council meeting. Then, if more is needed, it will be raised by subscription. In reply to a telegram asking what was wanted, Acting Mayor Dencor, of Sprague, telegraphed: "Can't tell what is wanted till we see what we get tonight. Thanks."

Sent to the Ellensburg Shops.

Ellensburg, Wash., August 7.—The railroad shops here began running on increased time this morning, as a result of the Sprague fire. Repairs are already coming to these shops from the East, and a number of Sprague mechanics will soon be here to assist in the work.

Relief From Tacoma.

Tacoma, August 7.—At the citizens' meeting today, presided over by Mayor Orr, it was decided to send relief at once to Sprague sufferers. A carload of provisions was dispatched tonight. Money, clothing and building material was also donated.

State Aid Tendered.

Olympia, Wash., August 7.—Governor McGraw tendered to the distressed people of Sprague the use of the state tents and camping utensils, but today received a dispatch stating that they were not needed.

Survivors of the White.

Port Townsend, Wash., August 7.—Six survivors of the lost sealing schooner White, which was lost last spring in Alaska, arrived today. All the survivors are horribly mutilated, having lost either fingers, toes, arms or feet. They are bound to their homes in San Francisco.

No Indians in Jackson's Hole.

Lander, Wyo., August 7.—The sheriff's posse which went to Jackson's Hole returned tonight. They report that no Indians were seen on the 400-mile trip, except those on the reservation.

Hearing of the Stanford Appeal.

San Francisco, August 7.—United States Judges McKenna and Morrow today fixed the date for the hearing of the appeal in the Stanford case for September 10. The government appeal will be heard in the federal court of appeals by Judge Gilbert, of Oregon, and Judge Hawley and Judge Morrow, of this district. The appeal is on the demurrer of the Stanford estate to the suit of the United States in its action for \$15,000,000.

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## A VIGOROUS PROTEST

Japan Not Willing to Accede to the Powers' Demand.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO HOLD ON

Forced Evacuation of the Liao Tung Peninsula May Result in War—A Diplomatic View.

Washington, August 3.—The diplomatic corps in Washington is watching with much interest at present the settlement of the question of the evacuation of Port Arthur in accordance with the demand which Russia, France and Germany are reported to have made upon the Japanese to evacuate the entire Liao Tung peninsula without reference to China's fulfillment of her part of the Shimoneki treaty obligations. It is made quite clear at the Japanese legation here that Japan will not accede to this demand, if really made, without a vigorous protest.

"Japan", said an official of the legation in discussing the contingency today, "will fight before she will yield the advantage she has in the peninsula, without a full settlement of the indemnity awarded her for the surrender of the concession. It is too important a lever to let go of, simply because it may suit Russia's purpose to ask it. It is our understanding here that the evacuation is to depend upon the payment of the indemnity. Japan certainly regarded the matter in that light when the treaty was amended at the instance of the European powers. It may be claimed that the question is no longer between China and Japan, but rather one between Japan and the European countries interested in the settlement. But this position is not tenable. It is China to which Japan must look for the money she is to receive, and it is Chinese territory that is involved in the controversy; and if it is a matter of keeping faith with the European powers, let them make good the indemnity if they do not want Japan to continue at Port Arthur."

The representatives here of the Mikado's government are evidently not impressed with the belief that France and Germany are so much concerned over this settlement as has been represented. Diplomats, generally, also find it hard to realize that Russia should be so much in earnest in pressing Japan to the wall in these matters as she is reported to be. They say that having gained every advantage sought, Russia would naturally be expected now to press her claims in a way not to further wound the feelings of the Japanese.

"Russia," said a member of the diplomatic corps, "has succeeded in preventing Japan's getting any foothold whatever in the Asiatic continent, and it is evident from recent accounts that Europe is reaping a diplomatic harvest in Korea to which Japan is entitled. It has always been Russia's policy to treat a conquered nation so leniently as to soon Russianize them. Why she should not treat Japan as liberally and make the Pacific island her actual, as she is her natural, ally, passes my comprehension."

There is good reason for believing the Japanese are taking every opportunity to impress upon the Russians the advantage to them of friendly co-operation between the two countries in the Eastern Pacific. Whether this is to be done with a view of Japan continuing to hold Port Arthur, notwithstanding the existence of the treaty, is not so clear, but there are some who interpret the Japanese tactics to mean this. It seems clear, at any rate, from all that can be learned here, that Japan will hold on to the footing she now occupies on Chinese soil until the indemnity is paid or until she is driven out by a more formidable display than can be made in a diplomatic conference.

Nothing to Prevent the Fight.

Dallas, Tex., August 3.—Ex-City Judge Charles F. Feckler, regarded as one of the clearest legal minds in Dallas, stated the law governing prize-fighting as follows: "The last legislature adopted a new criminal code which made prize-fighting a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, and an imprisonment of thirty days. This law went into operation July 20. The legislature also subsequently passed a civil code and it enacted that a fight may take place by taking out a license for \$500. This law goes into effect September 1, thirty days before the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest. There is no doubt the supreme court will hold it is or will be the law after the 1st of September. The civil code was adopted last and, therefore, will take precedence over the other." This opinion is concurred in by every lawyer in Dallas, who has read the law, and there is no power to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

Bread Riots at Tabara.

Toberan, August 6.—The scarcity of bread and the closure of the bazaars to prevent disorder has led to serious rioting in Tabara. The troops dispersed the rioters, twenty of whom were killed. The mob carried the corpses to the Russian consulate and demanded protection "against the soldiers. The consul thereupon, visited the governor, who promised a reduction in the price of bread. Nothing has been done in the matter and the troops were still firing on the mob when this dispatch was sent.

Blocked by Lomax.

Chicago, August 5.—The Western roads today made an attempt to arrange a meeting for the perfection of the passenger association, but it ended in nothing. The preliminary meeting had been scarcely opened in the office of Chairman Caldwell when word was received from General Passenger Agent Lomax, of the Union Pacific, that he would not be able to attend any general meeting. This blocked the whole game, and everything was declared off.

Panama Strike Ended.

Colon, August 3.—The Panama railroad yesterday handled 1,800 tons of transit freight. The strike is ended and the strikers are receiving the usual wages.

## THE NEGROES RUN OUT

Illinois Colored Miners Put to Flight.

GIVEN A TASTE OF MOB VIOLENCE

Their Discharge Having Been Denied, the White Miners Took the Matter Into Their Own Hands.

Spring Valley, Ill., August 6.—"The Location," a patch of some hundred odd company houses near No. 3 shaft, inhabited almost exclusively by negroes, was this morning visited by a vengeful mob of 500 white miners from this city, and given a taste of mob violence.

Last night, near midnight, five colored men held up a white man, Barney Role, between this city and "The Location," and after robbing him of nearly \$100, fired three shots into him and left him for dead. Role is the third man shot at "The Location" in the past few weeks.

When the white miners of this city heard of the outrage they assembled on the public square, and decided to march in a body to General Manager Dalsiel's house and demand of him the discharge of every colored man in "The Location." A brass band was secured, and the mob repaired to the general manager's house. He refused to grant what the white miners wanted. They then told him that as he was not disposed to run them out of town they would take the matter up themselves, and with that they marched to ward No. 3. By the time the mob arrived at "The Location" most of the negroes, having been notified of the wrath of the whites, had fled to the woods. About a dozen were caught and treated to most violent kicks. Stones were hurled at them and shots fired. Two were shot, but not seriously hurt. The boarding-house for colored men at No. 3 was then attacked. All the inmates fled for their lives. The mob ransacked the houses, breaking furniture and committing other depredations. By noon today every negro had fled. All the afternoon a gang of men with pistols and shotguns scoured the woods hunting for negroes to shoot at.

Sheriff Clark arrived late this afternoon with a band of deputies. No more trouble is anticipated, unless the negroes attempt to come back. There is a terrible prejudice here against them for frequent and bold outrages they are charged with committing. There is much feeling against Dalsiel, at whose instance, it is alleged, they were imported. Everything is quiet tonight, but trouble is expected if the negroes go to work.

A later investigation shows that there were more negroes seriously hurt than at first reported. Two persons were fatally injured and twelve others severely wounded.

The rioters were all Italian miners. There has been bad blood between them and the negroes ever since the latter were imported here, and it is asserted that they have been waiting for a good excuse to drive them out. This was furnished by the shooting of last night.

ON THE RESERVATIONS.

The Missing Indians All Accounted For and Everything Is Quiet.

Market Lake, Idaho, August 6.—When General Coppinger heard of the excitement among the settlers of Swan valley, he ordered company C, Eighth infantry, to proceed there at once. This was before the official investigation disclosed the fact that the Indians in that vicinity were all peacefully returning to their reservations. The company will probably not remain long at Swan valley.

A special telegram from the Bank-nock agency says that Indian Agent Teter wired General Coppinger from the reservation, where he arrived last night, that all the Indians who had been absent from the Fort Hall reservation have returned, and that all is quiet. Agent Teter also sent the following telegram to Washington to the commissioner of Indian affairs:

"All Indians absent from reservations have returned. They have had bad council, and have requested me to telegraph you their hearts felt good and they had not harmed a white man."

Adjutant Stitzer and Colonel Foote, of the Wyoming National Guard, and the representatives of Governor Richards, arrived here last night from Jackson's Hole. General Stitzer says the Indians are by no means blameless in the affair, as claimed by Agent Teter; that they do not even respect the regulations of their treaty, formed twenty-five years ago, but trespass on private property, and even drive antelope right into the ranchers' doors and kill them. Considerable stock, he says, has been killed by their promiscuous shooting.

General Stitzer denied the assertions that the settlers will resist arrest. He believes the state will stand by them and will welcome any legal test of the questions involved as to the rights of settlers and Indians in the Jackson's Hole country. He says the troops have a month's rations with them, and will probably stay so long at least. He agrees, with all others who are acquainted with the Indians, that their nature will not allow the killing of their brother braves to go long unavenged after the soldiers withdraw from Jackson's Hole.

The Insurgents Defeated.

Madrid, August 6.—An official dispatch has been received here which says the Spaniards have defeated the rebels under Jose Maceo near Santiago de Cuba, and that several of the rebels were killed.

## THE CLOTHING-MAKERS.

Every Contractor Will Sign Agreement, Else the Strike Continues.

New York, August 6.—The executive committee of the Garment-Makers' Union held a meeting today to discuss the attitude of the contractors, as laid down by Secretary Wilkowsky at the midnight conference. Should a single contractor decline to sign the agreement, the Brotherhood of Tailors will refuse to declare the strike off, but it is believed that all the contractors will submit to the terms of the brotherhood.

At today's meeting the executive committee of the garment-makers decided to obtain reports from all the shops and have them read at the meeting in Cooper Institute tomorrow.

It is possible that the union will decide to ignore the action of Secretary Wilkowsky in making the surrender, and will prolong its resistance to the strikers.

The new dynamometer.

An Important Invention by Officers of the Northern Pacific.

Tacoma, August 6.—An important invention has been perfected by H. H. Warner, master mechanic; General Manager Kendrick and Chief Engineer McHenry, of the Northern Pacific. It consists of an instrument for measuring the drawing force of engines and is an ingenious dynamometer. The measuring is done by means of a diaphragm working in a cylinder or vessel containing confined fluid, as water, oil or glycerine. As the engine draws on the load behind it, the diaphragm presses against the liquid, operating a needle or indicating gauge, which records every ounce of pressure exerted.

The dynamometer has been sent to St. Paul and back on a freight train, returning here Friday. Officials say it will greatly reduce operating expenses by enabling the making-up of trains on each division according to the powers of the engine, while heretofore they have been made up of so many loaded cars, and there was no way of accurately proportioning the weight of the train to the drawing power of the engines on each division.

Its use will result in a reclassification of engines on the Northern Pacific as soon as enough of the instruments can be made for use on all trains. The invention results from a conversation had a few years ago between the inventors regarding the need of such an instrument.

THOSE UNION PACIFIC RAILS.

Shank on Trial in Nebraska for Attempting to Steal Them.

Grand Island, Neb., August 6.—George H. Shank, who, with one Ralston, was charged with attempting to load \$25,000 worth of rails stolen from the Union Pacific company, and ship the same during the night of July 4, was given a preliminary hearing yesterday and was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$500. President Patrick, of an Eastern road now building, testified to a contract with Shank to furnish 1,000 tons of new and five tons of relay rails, and that he has come here to ascertain why they were not shipped.

Shank and Ralston claimed to have bought the rails. The state attempted to show that several days before the alleged attempt was made, Ralston, in the presence of Shank, openly boasted that he would take the pile of rails in dispute. It was shown against Shank that the plan was to load the rails that night and ship them, and that Shank and Ralston had made a trip on branch roads to find more rails.

Back From Mount Rainier.

Seattle, August 6.—Major Edward S. Ingraham returned from an ascent of Mount Rainier, with a party of tourists, among whom were several scientists. He took with him the first mercurial barometer ever carried to the summit, making observations both up and back. From the readings will be deducted the accurate height of the mountain. Miss Howard, of the state agricultural college, Pullman, who was with the party, is the first woman to ascend the mountain this season. She experienced great hardship, and does not care to repeat the trip.

An Alleged Cattle-Thief Murdered.

Cheyenne, Wyo., August 6.—A man has been found murdered on Horse Creek, about forty miles from here. The body is believed to be that of William Lewis, a ranchman. Last year Lewis was arrested on a charge of horse-stealing, but was acquitted. Several times since this trial, Lewis and his foreman have been shot at by unknown parties.

Five Hundred Turks Killed.

London, August 6.—The Chronicle has a dispatch from Constantinople which says: "A man from Uskun who traversed the disturbed district reports that a severe engagement has taken place in which the Turks lost 500 killed and wounded, and the insurgents 100 wounded, all of whom were placed in a hospital at Salonica."

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Happenings of Interest in the Towns and Cities of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

A committee of fifty has been organized in Port Townsend, Wash., to promote the welfare of that city.

Lawrence Gronlund, the socialist, is on a visit to Seattle, to try to make converts to his way of thinking.

A party of copper-miners has been inspecting a copper mine on Bear creek in Wallawa county, that is said to be quite rich.

George Edgar, who administered to Ada Myers, in Baker county, has been held in \$500 bonds to answer to the next grand jury, on charge of manslaughter.

The Port Townsend, Wash., Herald has suspended publication. It is understood that the plant will be moved to North Yakima, where a daily will be established.

The total valuation of all property in King county, Wash., is placed at \$42,810,688 by the last assessment. This is \$2,648,250 less than the assessment of last year.

The A. P. A.'s of Pierce county, Wash., have decided to have a paper, to be called the American Citizen. The first number will appear about August 15, and the paper will be published weekly.

It is claimed that the orchard of E. H. Hanford, adjoining the townsite of Oakesdale, Wash., and containing 220 acres, is the largest in Whitman county, if not in the state, owned by one man and in one single tract.

Hopgrowers from near Salem are said to be out after pickers at 40 cents a box, agreeing to come and get them, when a wagon-load of pickers can be gathered together, and to return them back home after picking is over.

The first tunnel at the Santiam, Or., mines has been run in forty feet, and free gold ore has been struck. Considerable activity is apparent in the Santiam region, and the hills are being thoroughly prospected for new claims.

The Baker City national bank is now ready to pay its second dividend to depositors. Twenty per cent or about \$14,000, will be paid out. Receiver Beard hopes to be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar to depositors by the time the affairs of the bank are closed.

There seems to be little evidence against W. D. Allred, who was arrested and brought to Klamath Falls, Or., charged with the Agor-Klamath Falls stage robbery. So far, the driver's opinion that he recognized Allred's voice is all the evidence amounts to.

Judge Parker, of the superior court of Pierce county, Wash., has decided that in the collection of delinquent taxes the treasurer must not retain the full amount of the penalty and interest in the general and salary funds, but must divide it proportionally among the funds specified by law.

It is feared that the watermelon crop of Yakima, Wash., will be a small one this year, says the Republic. In the Moxee valley, from where so many big loads of luscious melons came last season, there will be hardly enough to supply the producers. The cold, backward spring is said to be the cause, and even replanting failed.

Stewart Johnson, the Lake Chelan, Wash., steamboatman, says that from about the first of September on till snowfall hunting will be the best. The big game will then be gathered in droves and herds on the middle tides; bear will be fattened on the late berry patches and grouse will be plump and plentiful as blackbirds in a tulia berry swamp.

Benjamin F. Manning, county treasurer of Whitman county, Wash., says he does not think the county will resume the issuance of warrants this year. October 11, 1894, the commissioners found that the legal limit of indebtedness of the county had been exceeded by about \$80,000, since which time no warrants have been issued except on the salary and emergency fund.

The trial of John McDowell for killing his son-in-law, John McCalbe, February 26, 1895, at the Summit, Or., was completed at Toledo the other day. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and Judge Fallerton sentenced McDowell to two years in the penitentiary. McDowell is 69 years of age, and the reports of the murder when it happened were decidedly against him.

According to the Salem Journal, prices for wheat vary considerably among the six flouring mills of Marion county, Or. During six months the highest price paid by the Salem mills was 44 cents, lowest 37; while the lowest price paid by the Aumsville mill was 40 cents and the highest 60. The average prices were as follows: Salem, 40 cents; Jefferson, 45 cents; Aurora, 50 cents; Sidney, 43 cents; Gervais, 47 3/4; Aumsville, 55.

The state grain commission will establish the following grades: On club, blue stem and other varieties of wheat there will be four grades—first, second, third and rejected. On barley there will be brewing barley, No. 1 feed, No. 2 feed and rejected. The rejected does not mean that it will be excluded from the market, as it may mean wet wheat or very light shrunk wheat, and the dealer will be guided accordingly.

## CONDITION OF CORN.

This Year's Crop Will Be the Largest Ever Known.

Chicago, August 5.—A local paper says: The crop of corn this year will be the largest that has ever been known. It is estimated at present that the yield will exceed by 200,000,000 bushels the record of any previous year. The condition did not exist a month ago. At that time continued drouth in nearly all corn states made the outlook dubious for an average yield. But the rains came, heavy and continued showers, just at the time most needed, and today prosperity hovers closer over millions of homes than for many years.

How much depends on the corn crop is realized by few. The crop will bring more money, if marketed, than all other products combined. The estimated yield of corn for this year is from 2,250,000,000 to 2,500,000,000 bushels. At the present price, which is 35 cents for December or May delivery, the crop will be worth \$800,000,000. A decline of 5 cents a bushel would mean a difference of \$125,000, in the value of the crop.

So favorably have the reports become of an enormous crop that the managers of the various railroads that traverse the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are already making arrangements and perfecting their equipments for handling the crop. The force of workmen has been increased in a number of shops, and all rolling stock is being overhauled and made available for use, in addition to new freight cars that are being hurried rapidly in construction.

The government report of July 18 indicated that there would be an unusually large yield of corn, but since that report was issued, the conditions have vastly improved. Secretary Morton has called for a special report on corn from all weather stations, which will be furnished soon. The previous greatest yield of any year was in 1889, when the acreage was 78,189,651 and the yield 2,112,892, bushels.

THE NAVAL MANEUVERS.

Request of the Japanese Government to Witness Them Denied.

New York, August 5.—A Herald dispatch from Washington to the navy department has refused permission to the Japanese government to have one of its officers witness the maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron. The request was preferred by the Japanese minister some days ago, and he has just received a reply containing the refusal.

The department authorities state in this communication that the maneuvers will be extremely simple in character and will be simply preliminary to others to be held in the future. Japan is not the only nation interested in the coming naval maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron. Other nations have determined that they would like to have an officer witness them, but none has gone to the length which Japan took. Besides informing the Japanese government of their refusal in this connection, it is understood the reply says they will be glad to have a Japanese officer witness the maneuvers of our squadron when our navy is more familiar with drills, exercises, etc. The vessels will leave about August 7 for Newport, where they will remain for a short time, and then go to Portland to attend a fair to be held there. Great interest is being manifested in the maneuvers, and considerable benefit is expected to result.

Another Federal Investigation.

San Francisco, August 5.—The Chronicle publishes an article in regard to alleged frauds in the railway service on the Pacific coast which it says promise to lead to one of the most far-reaching federal investigations ever held here. It is alleged by Railway Postal Clerk E. S. Clover, and others, that the United States mails were fraudulently stuffed, with the advice and consent of Superintendent Samuel Flint, of the eighth division of the railway service, during the month of June, 1894, in order that the weights carried during that month, which formed the basis for estimating the compensation to be paid the railroads for the next four years, might appear unduly large. Railway postal clerks of long standing say there are great opportunities for stuffing the cars in such a way as to rob the government of millions each year. The Chronicle says that this local scandal opens up a wide field for congressional investigation.

Fought as They Left Church.

Baton Rouge, La., August 6.—A sanguinary battle occurred last night at Gideon church, where protracted meetings are being held. The feud between the O'Neil and Picou families resulted in Henry and Albert O'Neil, brothers, being attacked by Hill and Wallace Picou and Carlo Edmundson as they came out of the church. The attacking party was armed with shotguns, and the O'Neils were almost instantly killed. The Picous and Edmundsons were arrested.

Coughlin and George Escape.

Salt Lake, August 5.—The outlaws, Coughlin and George, who were pursued by officers yesterday in City Creek canyon, made their escape in some way, and all track of them has been lost.