

THE BEND BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

BEND, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1903.

NO. 17.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form. Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

Severe fighting is reported to have occurred at Oskan, European Turkey.

Italy has installed an American telegraph apparatus between Rome and Naples.

Seven Geneva university students who attempted an ascension of Mount Blanc are believed to be lost.

Jamaica is greatly excited over an official report that Costa Rica is ousting its bananas from the American market.

The smelting plant of the Hearst estate at Silver City, N. M., has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$15,000.

Importation of precious stones at New York for the fiscal year just ended was the heaviest on record, having reached a total of more than \$27,300,000.

An investigation has been opened at Brussels concerning the theft of 1,000 watches which came there from Geneva to be shipped at Antwerp to the United States.

Professor Payne has been appointed to represent Harvard at the unveiling of the Wagner monument at Berlin. St. Andrews is to be represented by Andrew Carnegie.

During the fiscal year just ended the money order department of the New York postoffice handled the sum of \$218,313,000, an increase over the previous year of \$31,326,000.

General Lino Duarke Level, a former noted Venezuelan revolutionist, has arrived in New York, and says the insurrection against President Castro is sure to continue.

The sale of the property of the Aultman-Miller company, of Akron, manufacturer of harvesting machinery, for \$640,000, has been approved by United States Judge Wing.

Seventy guns have been received from the United States South Atlantic Squadron at anchor at Montevideo, and taken to the Cerro establishment for important alterations.

Transfer of the Field Columbian Museum, at Chicago, from Jackson park to a site in Grant park, in the heart of the city, has become a certainty. Five million dollars will be expended by Mr. Field will construct and endow the museum.

The British have inflicted an awful defeat upon Mad Mullah.

John Barrett, of Portland, has been appointed minister to Argentina.

The courts have declared the ship trust insolvent and will appoint a receiver.

A wind and rain storm in Western Wisconsin laid low hundreds of acres of corn.

Russia says the United States has opened no negotiations regarding the Jewish petition.

Secretary Hitchcock held up Oregon state land selections because proof of mineral character was insufficient.

A Scottsboro, Ala., sheriff was severely wounded while trying to protect a negro from a mob bent on lynching.

A careful compilation from official records of shipments and of the best obtainable data regarding stocks on hand June 30, shows a wheat yield in 1902 for Oregon, Washington and Idaho of 14,878,000 bushels.

Postmaster General Payne will take a vacation for the benefit of his health.

Britain will pay the American fleet unprecedented honor on its arrival there.

The president's firm stand for Postmaster General Payne has silenced his critics.

Russia has summoned Minister Lesnar and other officials to attend a Manchurian conference.

The treasury department has purchased 190,000 ounces of silver for coinage into Philippine money.

A total reward of \$6,100 is now offered for the arrest of Harvey Logan, the escaped Montana trainrobber.

POWERS ARE MERCILESS.

Threaten Seizure of Tien Tsin If Indemnity is Not Paid in Gold.

London, July 1.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that since the arrival of Chang Chi Tung, director of commerce, and one of the most progressive of the Yangtze viceroys, who was recently summoned to Pekin by the Empress Dowager, he has visited all the foreign heads of legations, to whom he declares that China is seriously financially embarrassed, in consequence of which the powers should accept payment of the indemnity in silver. Chang Chi Tung says the viceroys and other officials were led to believe that the indemnity was only 450,000,000 teels in silver, without any reference to fluctuating values in silver.

None of the ministers except the American representative would agree to the payment in silver. France and Russia were ready to pay duties on a gold basis, and the legations of these two powers warned Chang Chi Tung that the powers would insist on the payment of the indemnity in gold and would take strong measures to enforce the terms of the protocol. They said in the event of noncompliance the powers contemplated seizing the salt gabelle, or reoccupying the native city of Tien Tsin.

The consensus of opinion, says the correspondent, is that China does not deserve charitable treatment. The government has not made any attempt at financial reform, and that the corruption is as great as ever. The money squandered by the court of Pekin would pay double the amount of the indemnity.

The Shanghai correspondence of the Times says the provincial authorities of Kiangsi are negotiating with a local American bank to raise a loan of a million teels for ordinary administrative purposes secured on the opium revenue of the province.

DISTRESS AT LADYSMITH.

Strike Conditions are Now Much Worse Than Ever Before.

Vancouver, B. C., July 4.—After all the talk of settlement, things were never so bad at Ladysmith as now. The miners are more bitter than ever, against Mr. Dunsuir, and trouble is the order of the day. The first savage assault that has marked the strike has occurred. Daniel Alexander, an Italian miner, who voted to go to work when the matter was under discussion, was frightfully maltreated by two other Italians, who set upon him at 4 o'clock in the morning. The two attacked Alexander with hands, teeth and feet, and he was a sorry sight when they got through.

The disagreement among the men over whether to return to work or not showing in other forms, one of which led to the resignation of Samuel Mottishaw, secretary of the local miners' union. It is stated that Mottishaw, who was active in the strike, found the opposition so bitter that, rather than be mixed up in it any longer, he resigned, and Frederick James was given the office.

There is little doubt that the two factions among the men—the leaders of those who want to go to work and those who want to stay out longer—are very hostile towards one another. More anger and recrimination has been caused because one side has declared that a registered letter from the representative who was sent to the Western Federation of Miners' convention has disappeared. This letter gave a gloomy report of federation affairs, but was never read to the Ladysmith union, and the men want to know why. Then, again, the Socialists have taken a hand in the struggle and some of the men look upon this interference as meddling and not likely to advance their cause.

Four Die From the Heat.

Chicago, July 3.—Four deaths and over a score of prostrations marked the second day of the heated term in Chicago. The mercury at the weather bureau registered 90 degrees and on the street level from 92 to 96.

CAN'T BE BLUFFED

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL SEND JEW NOTE TO CZAR.

Delay is Not on His Part—Petitioners are Tardy in Sending in the Paper—United States Will Not Hesitate to Give Expression to Indignation Over Kishinev Massacre.

Washington, July 3.—The position of the administration regarding the proposed transmission of the petition of the Jewish citizens of the United States to the Russian government was made clear and positive by a statement issued by the state department tonight. This statement was inspired by newspaper publications reflecting the attitude of the Russian government in the event of the presentation of such a petition through the medium of the United States embassy at St. Petersburg, which had been brought to the attention of high officers of the government. It was given very careful consideration both here and at Oyster Bay, before a decision was reached to make any declaration regarding the matter. The statement is as follows:

"At the state department it was stated by a high official, in the absence of Secretary Hay, that the delay in forwarding the petition of the American citizens of the Jewish faith as to the ill treatment of their co-religionists in Russia was solely due to the delay in furnishing the address to the state department by the petitioners. The state department would, of course, pay no heed to any statement purporting to emanate from the Russian government unless such statement was made officially in some form or other to our government.

"The state department has been especially careful to act only in accordance with all requirements of official propriety, but within the limits thus laid down it will most certainly not hesitate to give expression to the deep sympathy felt, not only by the administration, but by all the American people, for the unfortunate Jews who had been the victims in the recent appalling massacres and outrages."

In this connection it was pointed out by another official, who disclaimed any purpose to speak in his official capacity, that it seemed somewhat strange, to say the least, that the Russian government should choose this particular method of making a statement to the American people at the very time when, by methods which are certainly the reverse of friendly to the United States, it sought to induce China to break the pledged faith of all the powers as to the open door in Manchuria and has endeavored to bar our people from access to the Manchurian trade.

FIRE SEALS DOOM.

No Hope Now for Men Entombed in Wyoming Mine.

Hanna, Wyo., July 3.—Fire has added to the horror of the mining disaster here, and hope for rescuing the 26 entombed miners has been abandoned. The startling statement was made tonight by an experienced miner and fire fighter who penetrated the mine to the 16th level that the workings below the 17th level are a mass of flames, and where a few hours ago it was believed the rescuers would reach the bodies of the entombed miners not later than tomorrow noon, it now appears the victims will be burned. The efforts of those working below the surface are now confined to the work of walling up the entries and slope, and putting up fireproof barriers which will prevent the flames from reaching the 17th and other levels above. This is taken as an indication that the rescuers realize the fruitlessness of further attempts to reach the entombed miners below the 17th level.

Added to the horrors of the fire, which will doubtless destroy the underground workings, is the danger of another explosion, which may occur at any time. The situation is decidedly grave, and the citizens are becoming alarmed for the safety of those who are working below the surface, and also those engaged in hauling away the debris from the mouth of the slope. If the entries in which the fire is burning can be successfully walled and the fire confined to a few entries, there will be little to fear, but there is great danger of the flames breaking through into the entries from which the rescuers are moving rocks and debris in an effort to reach the two score or more bodies known to be in No. 17 entry. Here the gas has accumulated in such large quantities that the rescuers cannot remain long at a time.

HUNDREDS ARE DEAD.

Awful Explosion of Fire Damp in a Wyoming Mine.

Hanna, Wyo., July 2.—At 10:30 A. M. today an explosion of fire damp in mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific coal company snuffed out the lives of 236 men, injured scores of others and caused the destruction of a vast amount of property. The mine was not fired, as stated in the early reports, but the explosion was terrific, and completely shattered the timbers of the main shaft and numerous entrances, filled the workings with debris, and those of the miners that were not killed outright by the explosion were buried alive.

The explosion was heard for many miles around, and attracted people from the adjoining settlement. Huge timbers and railroad iron were hurled from the mouth of the shaft a distance of 200 and 300 feet.

Superintendent E. S. Brooks and a large force of men went to work with a will to remove the debris from the shaft and reach the entombed miners. Their progress into the mine was blocked by the foul gases, and several times they were forced to return to the surface.

All day the rescuing party worked, the force being increased from time to time by the arrival of ranchmen and others from near by settlements, and by those of a relief train sent out from Rawlins, which arrived about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon four men were taken out alive, and half an hour later they were followed by 42 others. Many were unconscious and had to be carried from the workings. Some were injured, but none fatally. Several are in a critical condition, but it is believed all will recover.

Two hundred and eighty-two men went down in the mine at 7 o'clock this morning, and up until a late hour tonight only 48 had been accounted for. Of this number two are dead. Horses and scrapers were put at work hauling debris away from the shaft, and cars were pushed down the incline, loaded and hauled back up to the tipple and dumped. The work is progressing slowly, owing to the narrow space in which the rescuers are compelled to operate, but by daylight the mine should be opened sufficiently to permit of deep explorations and the rescue of the dead bodies.

Late tonight a party of rescuers reached four miles that were alive, and this caused hopes to arise in the breasts of the tired workers and the anxious women and children gathered about the shaft. It is a faint hope, however, for experienced mine bosses and miners say that when the imprisoned men are reached all will be found dead. Some of the miners that escaped say that they saw 20 dead bodies in entry 17.

They reported that many of the men were crazed by the explosion and ran hither and thither in the mine. Many of these could have escaped, but they laid down, buried their faces in their hands and gave up the fight.

Of the 243 dead about 175 were married and leave large families. About 100 were Finlanders, 50 were colored and the remainder were Americans.

BID ADIEU TO KIEL.

Americans Leave German Waters Amid Great Booming of Cannon.

Kiel, July 2.—The United States squadron sailed at 6 P. M. today from Kiel, all the German ships saluting and the Americans replying. The flagship Kearsarge, Tloggo and San Francisco will go through to Cattagat, stopping at Kallund Borg, Denmark, for two days. The Maenias will go by way of Kiel canal to Bruesbattel and thence will rendezvous with the other American ships off Spithead. The squadron will arrive at Portsmouth July 7.

The salutes of the imperial standard were fired as the Hohenzollern sailed for Eckernforde this morning to accompany the emperor and empress tonight, after the cruiser yacht race. The emperor started for Eckernforde on board the Meteor at 7 A. M. The empress was on the Iduna, which also started for Eckernforde.

The American naval officers attended a series of receptions on board the German warships this afternoon.

China Sees Methods in Move.

Tien Tsin, July 2.—The local newspapers comment on the alleged significance of the gathering of the American, British and Japanese fleets in the northern part of the Gulf of Pechili. It is asserted that no less than 57 Russian warships of one sort and another are assembled at Port Arthur. The Japanese reserve officers who were on leave in North China are said to have been called home.

RAIN IN NEW YORK

FLOODS MANY STREETS TO A DEPTH OF FIVE FEET.

Families are Held Prisoners—Lightning Strikes Tammany Hall, But Does No Material Damage—Greatest Loss is Along the Water Front—Sewer Caves In With Fatal Results.

New York, July 1.—New York and vicinity, as well as other parts of the country, were flooded today by a down-pour of rain, during which, in the course of a few hours, about half as much water fell as in the prolonged period of wet weather last month. The storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning and Tammany hall and several other conspicuous spots were struck by bolts but no damage to speak of done.

Streets in various sections of Greater New York were inundated, and it is expected the damage by water will be very great. The flood was most serious along the shore front, on South and West streets, in the borough of Manhattan and in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, where much damage was done by flood 12 years ago.

For a good portion of the day here, the water in some of the streets was four and five feet deep, and many families were held prisoners in their homes.

Fifteen feet of a sewer which is being constructed in Brooklyn caved in and filled with mud and water. About 20 men were at work in the excavation, but all managed to escape except Peter Sears, who, it is supposed, was caught in the flood and was washed away in the sewer.

SECOND SEARCH BEGUN.

Ground Between Heppner and Lexington Will Be Covered.

Heppner, Or., July 1.—Another body was today added to the number found. This was the body of a woman dragged from the mud and slime of a deep puddle of water in front of the residence of William Dutton, two miles below town. Though badly decomposed the corpse was identified as that of Mrs. Clarence Andrews, a member of the ill-fated family of George Swaggert. Searchers were attracted to the place by the noisome odors and found the body partly exposed.

Yesterday the executive committee went over the ground between Heppner and Lexington, to note the progress of the work of search and decide upon future plans. The result was that all men were called in and paid off, then three crews of ten picked men each were selected and sent back to go over the searched territory a second time.

All cases of need have been relieved temporarily, and Mrs. Britton, who has had charge of emergency work, leaves for her home at The Dalles tomorrow.

Contributions continue to arrive. Those which came today amounted to \$2,345.72.

LAMP LIT MINE GAS.

Twenty-Four Killed and Fifty Others Injured in Explosion That Followed.

Barratoran Coahuila, Mexico, July 1.—Twenty-four miners were killed and about fifty others seriously wounded in an explosion of gas Thursday night in Las Esperanzas coal mines, the property of the Mexican Coal and Coke company. The disaster was caused by the ignition of gas by the flame from a defective lamp.

The men were on the point of quitting work for the day. Probably 100 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. After the shock of the explosion those who were able to move rushed to the exits, but the falling earth and debris carried many down to death. Fully fifty miners escaped with broken limbs and scorched flesh.

At last reports the bodies of twenty-four dead men had been brought to light. Others may die as a result of their injuries.

Large Creosote Works Burned.

Mobile, Ala., July 1.—A telephone special from Pascagoula today says that fire totally destroyed the West Pascagoula creosote works, entailing a loss of probably \$200,000. The works were said to be the largest in the South. The fire was caused by a piece of hot iron falling on the creosote. An explosion followed. No one was injured.