

THE STORM IS OVER

But the Floods Continue to Come Down.

OLD YAMHILL BEATS THEM ALL

Flood and Freshet Everywhere. Trains Blocked. Traffic Suspended and Telegraph Wires Down.

The great storm is about over in the Willamette valley, but its worst results are yet to appear in the damage wrought by wind and rain everywhere.

The storm has been general and the reports from Southern Oregon to the Sound are the same. The damage has been quite heavy, and today lines of communication and travel are badly demoralized in nearly every direction.

An ocean of water is rushing down every watercourse from the mountains to the valleys of the Columbia and the Willamette, and property being swept away. It has been one of the severest storms ever known in the Northwest, considering its widespread result. Wind, rain, hail, snow and overflowing streams are doing their insidious work.

It has been somewhat difficult for the Portland newspapers—and those of the Sound as well—to get their telegraphic report, owing to the fierce onslaught of the storm on the wires in nearly every direction. Both companies have been busy keeping their lines open, and railroad and telegraph companies have co-operated in restoring connection with the outside world.

The wires to San Francisco were down this morning, but there has been no delay, to speak of, in sending out messages, but the Eastern telegraphic for the Evening Telegram Tuesday was somewhat blocked in getting through. The wires are down to Seattle. The Western Union opened up a circuit with San Francisco by way of Spokane and Ogdén, and the Telegram's Washington state dispatches are coming by way of Spokane. The Postal has had a struggle maintaining connections. The San Francisco wire worked all right Tuesday morning, but shortly before noon connection was lost again. The Postal's service to Tacoma and Olympia is working satisfactorily.

Snow was general east of the Cascades and over Idaho Tuesday morning. A light snow from 1 to 2 inches fell over Northwest Oregon and portions of Western Wyoming during the past 24 hours. General rain fell over Southwestern Oregon and over Northern California. The storm area was central over Southeastern Oregon Tuesday morning, but it possesses no wind force.

Had the ground been in a condition to hold it, there would have been acceptable sleighing in Portland Tuesday morning. For pedestrians it was nasty Monday night.

The Columbia Telephone Company's East Side service south of Burnside street was wrecked as one result of the effect of the storm on the wires. The cable has been restored by this time. A trolley wire was thrown down on a telephone line and the East Side exchange in the Burkhardt building was burned out, and the operator was given a shock.

The Willamette is still rising. Anxious inquiries from Front-street merchants to the weather bureau Tuesday were answered by Observer Pague to the effect that the river could be expected to rise for 20 hours yet. It rose a tenth of a foot in 2 1/2 hours Tuesday morning.

At Albany there was a rise of seven-tenths of a foot in three hours Tuesday morning. The stage of water there is 28.1 and there has been a rise, thought to be local merely, of 6 feet since 5 o'clock last night. Several residences in the lower portion of the city are flooded.

The morning report from Eugene shows that the river is falling there, having gone down over a foot.

At Salem in was on a stand for five hours from sunrise Tuesday morning. It is 27 feet there, and is three feet higher than Monday.

At Oregon City, the Clackamas is beginning to recede. On the flat between that city and the Park Place the Southern Pacific tracks are covered with two feet of water, and the fires in the locomotives of both passenger trains were put out when coming through, the south bound train barely pulling through so the fire could be rekindled. The trolley cars have resumed running, though somewhat irregular. The Willamette paper mills resumed operations Monday night.

The Yamhill river has not been on

such a tear for years. One hundred feet of the Stayton bridge over the Santiam has been swept away. Reports from Silverton say that Silver creek is out of its banks and has done considerable damage. The abatement of the waters was looked for, beginning Tuesday evening.

The railways are among the greatest sufferers from the great storm. The Northern Pacific will probably sustain the heaviest loss by reason of the interruption to traffic and the damage to bridges and trackage.

As all wires along the Northern Pacific were down Tuesday, nothing assuring can be told until communication is re-established. Assistant General Passenger Agent Charlton said this morning that he hoped to bring in the delayed Graue opera company and the Sound mail and passengers late Tuesday afternoon.

The train which carries them has been tied up somewhere between Astoria and Olqua. It is the train which left Tacoma on Sunday night for Portland. It was stalled by the Astoria washout, and had to return. The transfer of Portland passengers and mail for the north was made at Astoria. It is proposed to get the opera troupe past the washout, and if they can reach Castle Rock they may be brought to Portland by boat in time for a show Tuesday night.

Between here and Spokane and Montana points the Northern Pacific has had a dozen disrupted points. Trestles and bridges have been carried away, and travel on all branch railway lines had to be stopped.

On the O. R. & N. travel has not yet been interrupted. The chief dispatcher said that the main line of track and wires were still open. The train from the East was 2 1/2 hours late this morning. Local trains to The Dalles are running and freight is moving all right. The Coeur d'Alene branch is blocked by water and by washouts. The branch lines in Idaho are tied up.

On the Southern Pacific trains are moving. The through express, over 12 hours late, came in via Albany and Corvallis this morning at 2:30 o'clock. The south-bound express was sent out at its regular time last night. The through train which left San Francisco Sunday will arrive here at midnight.

Reports from the Great Northern line say that there is much interruption to travel on that line by washouts. There has been a landside and a bridge swept out on the O. C. & E.

THE KELLOGG'S HARD TRIP.

The Northern Pacific effected an arrangement with the Kellogg Transportation Company today to send a boat up the Cowlitz river to see what could be done toward transferring the Sound passengers around the railroad washout between Olqua and Kelso.

The steamer Kellogg left Portland at 11 o'clock for Kelso. It is expected that she will reach there at 6:20 this evening. Then she has 25 miles further to climb the raging torrent of the Cowlitz so as to reach the storm-bound passengers, who are expected to be at Olqua. They will be brought to Kelso, and from there a Northern Pacific special will bring them to Portland. It is now pretty certain that there will be no performance at the Marquam tonight, since the Graue company cannot well reach here before 10 or 11 o'clock at best, and it may be midnight before the train gets in.

To Make Crucible Steel.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—The Cleveland Steel Company, owned by the Rockefellers, is erecting a big crucible steel plant, and will manufacture that article on a large scale. It will be the only concern of the kind in this country, as all crucible steel, which is used for the manufacture of cutlery, flint tools, etc., is now imported from Sweden.

Two Musicians Injured.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says: The accommodation train on the Santa Fe was wrecked near Socorro today, and Professor Louis Witt, leader of the First Regiment band, of Albuquerque, and Professor Arthur von Jossen Sodring, a well known pianist, who were passengers, were both painfully injured.

Cotton Mill Resumes Operation.

GREENFIELD, N. H., Nov. 17.—The cotton mill of the Columbian Manufacturing Company at High Bridge, which has been shut down since April 16, has started up on half time. The mill is the only industry in the village, and gives employment to 150 operatives.

More Work at Pullman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Within a week the Pullman Palace Car Company has added 300 men to its list of employees.

Wanted.

Table boarders in private family, home cooking. Charges, \$16 per month,

WON A GREAT VICTORY

Weyler Said to Have Been Badly Whipped.

HE IS FALLING BACK ON HAVANA

Big Coast-Defense Gun Tested With Satisfactory Results—General Solo of the Insurgents Killed.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Little news regarding Captain-General Weyler's operations against the insurgents in Pinar del Rio was allowed to leak out from the palace today. Major Bazan, of the Spanish commander's staff, however, arrived here today from the front. He says the operations are most difficult and adds that the captain-general slept two rainy nights on the ground without blankets, and has been several times without meals. The major further says the captain-general yesterday was between Zoroa and Candelaria.

In spite of the fact that weather is greatly improved in Pinar del Rio, and the authorities assert that the health of troops in the field shows an improvement, 700 sick men have already arrived here, and 300 more are expected to reach the city during the day.

Local newspapers are raising popular subscriptions to provide funds to make Christmas presents to the troops. Each newspaper with this object in view will publish a special edition on Christmas night.

A COAST-DEFENSE GUN TESTED. Destructive Power of the Monster Effectively Proven.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—One of the 10-inch steering disappearing guns has been successfully tested at Willett's point. The trial was under the direction of Captain W. A. Crozier, who is one of the inventors of the Buffington-Crozier carriage, upon which the two guns are mounted. The other gun and carriage had been tested at Sandy Hook before they were brought here. Since the two big guns were placed here they have been the pride of the post. The work of mounting them was completed a few days ago.

The projectiles which the guns throw are of steel, with pointed ends, and weigh 575 pounds each. The one used in the test at Willett's point was of the same style and weight, but was made of cast-iron, steel being too expensive, it is said, to be used in practice. The guns are loaded at the breach.

When the projectile was raised by means of a small derrick attachment of the gun and pushed home, a charge of 140 pounds of powder was brought in bags and put into the breach. In a short time everything was in readiness for the first shot. Communication was had with the signal station which had been arranged at Davis island and Sand point to be sure the range was clear before the shot was fired. The gun was aimed at about due east. Sailing vessels were tacking back and forth across the range, and it was some time before the range was reported to be clear. Finally Lieutenant Wheeler shouted that all was ready. The spectators stuffed their ears and braced themselves for the shock. The officers gave the command to fire, and Artillery Sergeant Salvage yanked the lanyard.

There was a deafening report, followed by a loud whistling noise made by the projectile as it shot through the air over the heads of the boatmen who were between the fort and the point at which the officers had figured the ball would strike the water. The smoke soon cleared away, and those on the fort saw the great splash made by the projectile when it struck.

With this small charge of powder Lieutenant Wheeler said the velocity was 1,470 feet a second. With the first shot, as with all others, the working of the carriage was perfect. The recoil of the gun caused it to recede, and an instant after the shot was fired the gun was down out of sight behind the ramparts ready to be reloaded. The gun is thirty feet long and weighs thirty-three tons. After being charged and aimed it is easily raised by means of hydraulic power to the crest of the parapet.

The second shot was with 205 pounds of powder. With this the projectile was sent at the rate of 1808 feet a second. The shot was fired in a dead line with Execution lighthouse, but struck water when within a mile of it. The next three shots were made with 238 pounds of powder each. They were directed a little to the south of Execution lighthouse, where they dropped. The projectiles carried about six miles at a velocity of 2014 feet a second. The officers expressed great satisfaction

at the result of the test. Captain Crozier said the ordinance department now has under construction 80 gun carriages of this type for 10 and 12-inch guns, which are already finished. The work on the carriages is being rapidly pushed, and when they are completed the guns will be mounted at various places, including Portland, Me., Boston, Narragansett bay, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Fort Monroe, Washington, Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile and San Francisco.

The Possibility of Bloodshed.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—Under a Topeka, Kan., date, the Star this evening prints the following:

The turn taken in the Santa Fe receivership case opens the way for a most serious conflict between the federal and state courts. Should the receiver appointed by County Judge Myers finally succeed in qualifying and demand possession of the road, the officers of the latter would refuse to yield, standing out the expectation that Judge Foster, of the federal court, would assume jurisdiction of the case. His authority resisted by the railroad people, the receiver's recourse would be to ask Judge Myers for an order calling out the posse comitatus to help him to take possession of the property. Such an order would authorize the sheriff to summon every male citizen in Jefferson county, if necessary, to put the receiver in possession of the road. Then Judge Foster, presuming that he would assume jurisdiction, would order the United States marshal to appoint an army of special deputies to enforce the processes of his court. Then the sheriff could call upon the government for the state militia, and the United States marshal, in turn, could appeal to the secretary of war for troops, and thus bring on a collision between the state and the federal governments. Nobody looks for anything of this kind to happen, but Assistant Attorney-General Goddard says there is ample room in the case for it, and should the two courts and the parties in interest become stubborn and lose sight of the real merits of the case, a miniature war would result. But it is likely that after a little flurry of excitement, sober second thought will come, and the case will be settled without even coming to a hearing before any court on its merits.

Bacchante Will Remain.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The dancing Bacchante will remain in the public library court yard. This is the decision reached by the art commissioners yesterday. In explanation of its entire change of front on the question, the commission gives out a statement which says their first judgment was formed by examining a small reproduction of the statue, and Auguste St. Gaudens and Daniel C. French has written to them suggesting that a different conclusion might be reached if the statue itself were viewed in its proper proportions. Mr. McKim brought the Bacchante to Boston for inspection. Public opinion approves the second decision, those who have seen the statue being almost universally in favor of it.

Died at Frayer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—The opening session of the Daughters of Rebekah and grand lodge of Illinois Odd Fellows was sadly interrupted today by the sudden death of Mrs. Mary B. Stevens, of Yale, Ill., the chaplain. She just commenced a prayer, saying "Our Father," when she dropped to the floor and died of heart disease. Her husband, D. C. Stevens, a prominent merchant, was attending the Odd Fellows' grand lodge session across the hall when notified of his wife's death. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and committees appointed to the body to Yale, after which the session adjourned.

General Solo Killed.

KEY WEST, Nov. 18.—Private advices from the Cuban insurgent lines via Matanzas are that the rebel brigadier-general, Bernardo Solo, has been killed in a skirmish with Spanish guerillas on the Havana border.

General Solo accompanied Calixto Garcia's expedition to Cuba, joining the personal staff of Maximo Gomez. It is understood that when killed he was in command of a brigade of Oriental recruits, which Gomez had dispatched from Puerto Principe to reinforce General Aguirre's corps, operating around Havana.

Insurgents Said to Have Won a Great Victory.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 18.—Cuban leaders here have received information that the insurgents have just won one of the most important battles fought on the island during the war. The battle was in Pinar del Rio, but no details are given. Cubans here are rejoicing, as this is the first real battle since Weyler took the field.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE and get the news.

CUBA DESIRES PEACE

Both Spaniards and Natives Tired of War.

EDITOR CORONADO INTERVIEWED

Weyler's Latest Edict—Many Noncombatants Murdered by His Soldiers—More Castle Executions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Manual M. Coronado, editor of the Cuban patriots paper, La Discusion, published in Havana, who escaped from that city in the last days of October, after General Weyler had ordered his arrest, reached New York this morning. He brought with him important news for the junta in this city, and early this afternoon visited the headquarters. Of his escape he said:

"When I learned by private tips that General Weyler had ordered my arrest, I made immediate preparations for escape. The order was not a surprise. I had secured a disguise in the costume of an ordinary sailor. When my house was surrounded by troops, I hastily shaved off my heavy mustache, and, donning my disguise, which also included a heavy black goatee, I stepped into the house adjoining and made my escape to the street, as I thought, unobserved. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I jumped into a carriage. A alarm was given and the police pursued me in another. I worked an old game. I told my driver to keep ahead, and, watching for an opportunity, jumped from the carriage and walked back on the pavement, mingled with the crowd and made my escape to the country.

"A few days afterward—I prefer not to give dates, I shipped aboard a sailing vessel as a common sailor. The captain knew me, however. We reached New Orleans after an uneventful trip, and I came to New York by rail, arriving this morning."

—In reply to a question as to the general feeling of the people living in Cuba, he said, through an interpreter:

"Today we might say that Spain holds Cuba by sheer force of arms. The whole country, Spanish and Cuban alike, desires peace at almost any sacrifice, and although it may seem strange, the Spanish element are quite as pronounced in this feeling as the Cubans, and wish peace and independence for Cuba.

It is thought that Cuba again under Spanish rule would be unable to pay the enormous war debt already incurred or to stand the tremendous tax that would now invariably be imposed by Spain on Cuba, and another uprising would, under those conditions, follow. Spain would have to expend great sums of money to keep Cuba in submission. The war debt now is estimated at \$500,000,000, and is accumulating at the rate of \$12,000,000 a month.

"If Cuba gains her independence in this struggle, and I hope and maintain that she will, she will start afresh with wonderful possibilities for her. Spain will soon be forced, by lack of funds, to withdraw her troops. The opinion I express is not that of transient Cuban residents, but of merchants and landowners, Spanish as well as Cuban. The Spaniards express this opinion in private only, as public expression would insure their execution as rebels.

"Weyler does as he pleases. His latest edict is that all persons, men, women and children, who are found outside of the Spanish lines, shall be considered rebels and shot as such. This edict was published only in the official gazette in Havana, which circulates among officers and officials only. There was no way in which those outside of these circles could learn of the edict. There is no railroad to Pinar del Rio from Havana, and it is in this province that the edict has cost many lives. People taken under this edict are marched outside of the gates of the city and shot down by soldiers. The reports of prisoners captured by Weyler are only the capture of these poor devils.

"The former practice of the Spanish

The staple good Japan tea is Schilling's Best. The price is so low that to call it good is to seem to lie about it.

The grocer gives you money back, without a word, if you want it. That don't look like lying, does it?

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

authorities of shooting prisoners in Morro castle and throwing the bodies into the water for sharks, has been stopped, because not long ago several bodies drifted into the bay of Havana. The authorities explained to inquiring citizens that the men had probably drowned. Bullet holes in the head, however, disproved this. The people would welcome anything to hasten the end, not only on account of the loss of property and life, but on account of the massacres."

ARMENIAN ELECTION AS PATRIARCH A GOOD OMEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—Monsignore Maghaski Ormanian's election as the new Armenian patriarch is an excellent sign of peace in the future. An imperial decree will probably be issued tomorrow, approving the election, and the next day the new patriarch will enter upon his functions. He has already decided that religious councils shall take immediate steps to examine the rules of organic law, which will doubtless be modified.

According to their religion, the Armenians belong to the Armenian Greco-Catholic church, which in the year 580 separated from the Greek church at the council of Chalcedon. They have likewise separated from the United Catholic church, and they now recognize as their highest religious authority the patriarch of Erchmianzin in Russia, who bears the title of Catholicos of Sis (Kiliken). The patriarch of Constantinople occupies a most important position, as he is recognized as the representative of the Armenian nation and church at the sublime porte. He is chosen from a body of 140 members of the national assembly, who sit at Constantinople, and this election must be confirmed by the sultan. The inner affairs of the nation are settled by two councils.

The former Gregorian patriarch, Izmirlian, resigned in August, 1896, in consequence of a "round robin," signed by the Armenians at the sublime porte among whom the opinion had gained ground that a fair share of "blood guiltiness" should have been laid at the door of one without whose connivance Armenian intrigues would have been impossible. The political importance of this event consisted in the fact that the sultan always persistently refused to receive Izmirlian.

The Herald's correspondent in Constantinople wrote at the time: "Now that this obstacle to any possible reconciliation has been removed, the prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the Armenian question is confidently looked forward to on all sides, but the sultan's sine qua non is the frank recognition of the re-signation of the revolutionary character of the late movement and submission."

Monsignore Bartolomeos, late Gregorian bishop of Bursa, was chosen to locate the Armenian patriarchate on the resignation of Monsignore Izmirlian. The sultan was highly pleased at the choice at the time, and assured him that he would always continue to manifest his good will and solicitude toward his Armenian subjects who remained faithful to the throne.

Monsignore Bartolomeos thanked the sultan, saying:

"The Armenian subjects of your majesty have progressed and prospered in the shelter of your government. The throne of your majesty has been and always will be their refuge. They flee for safety to your mighty and benevolent protection. Loyalty and sincerity have always guided your actions. It is impossible that I myself should deviate from this course."

For sale.

* One span draft horse, one set of harness and a wagon, for sale at a bargain. Address box 429, The Dalles, Or.

oct28-dawlin