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NEWS OF THE WEEK

From all Parts of the New and Old World.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING ITEMS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Current Week.

A freight train on the Boston & Maine railroad was wrecked by a wash-out near Woodsville, N. H. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were killed.

Reports from the south of France show the destruction by floods to be greater than earlier reports indicated. The losses are estimated at 300,000,000 francs in the aggregate.

That they may obtain funds to fight the carrying out of the death sentence of their son, the parents of Theodore Durrant will place his photographs on sale. The photographs will show Durrant in prison garb taking his daily exercise with the other condemned men within the walls of San Quentin prison.

A destructive cyclone passed through Lowrey, Minn. Four persons were killed and many injured. Every building in the village was damaged, seven dwellings, the depot, church, elevator and butcher shop being totally destroyed, while the railroad tracks were twisted, telegraph wire torn down and part of a mill carried away.

Owing to a peculiar land law, or rather no law at all, by which title to land can be acquired in Alaska, considerable trouble is being experienced in Juneau, where the only title to real estate seems to be vested in possession. If a man vacates his house, even temporarily, he is apt to find it occupied on his return, and the last occupant has as much right to it as the former occupant. The result is many vacant lots in Juneau and other towns are being jumped by new arrivals in the country.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer. Broadhurst discovered that a trestle 20 feet long had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment to spare he rushed up the track and flagged the train, which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

The salmon pack at Astoria so far foots up about 2,000,000 cases.

Senator Davis has reported from the committee on foreign relations an amendment to the general deficiency bill to pay \$6,000 to families of three Italians lynched at New Orleans.

Lake Ann, Mich., a village of nearly 1,000 inhabitants, was practically destroyed by fire today. Mrs. Masters, aged 80, was burned to death while trying to rescue goods from her dwelling.

Special dispatches from Bombay state that from 600 to 1,000 rioters were killed during the recent rioting in the vicinity of Calcutta, and it is added that native officials put the death toll as high as 1,500.

The sultan now shows signs of yielding on the question of rectification of the Turkish frontier in the direction of Greece, and the ambassadors are expecting that negotiations of peace will be resumed when it is hoped every thing will be settled in accordance with the views of Europe.

While tamping a shot in the Morning mine, at Mullin, Idaho, an explosion occurred, injuring William Evans and another miner, whose name was not learned. Both men were taken to Wallace, Evans lying on the road. The other man is dying in a comatose condition, with several fractures of the skull.

There was a fatal accident at the San Francisco fireworks display. Edward J. Matthews, 20 years old, while watching the display, was instantly killed by the explosion of a mortar, and his companion, Miss Hildenberg, was badly lacerated on the face, and received a shock to her system which the doctors say may affect her mind.

Telegrams received President Ratchford, of the United Mineworkers, Ohio division, indicate that the order for a general strike of the miners has been complied with generally throughout the mining districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, and in some sections of West Virginia and Kentucky. President Ratchford roughly estimates the number of men involved at 300,000, but this is regarded as very liberal.

Averil Dimmick, foreman of the Winona mine, at Lead, S. D., was burned to death, and two others probably will die, as a result of a strange accident. A gasoline pump at the bottom of the shaft refused to work, and they went to investigate. Gasoline had escaped and covered the wall of the shaft. Their candles ignited it and they were surrounded by fire. Manyon and Smokers tumbled into the bucket and escaped, but Dimmick fell on a hook, which held him under the chin.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in their cross-complaint, by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the past ten years.

SENATOR HARRIS' FUNERAL.

The President and Members of the Cabinet Attended the Services.

Washington, July 13.—An impressive funeral service over the late Isham G. Harris occurred in the senate chamber today in the presence of President McKinley and members of the house of representatives, members of the diplomatic corps, and officials from all branches of public life.

The desk of the late senator was heavily bound in crape with a crape scarf thrown over the vacant seat. In a semi-circular area immediately in front of the presiding officer stood the casket, resting on heavy black draped pedestals and literally buried in floral offerings. At the head of the casket and resting in part on the desk of the officers was the floral tribute of the senators. It was of galax leaves, sage palms and bride roses made as a wreath, out of which three white doves with outstretched wings ascended.

At 12 o'clock Rev. Hugh Johnston, acting chaplain, delivered an invocation which referred to the long and valuable services of Senator Harris, his sturdiness of purpose and unflinching resolution.

Senate officials announced the arrival of the various officials. The president and cabinet were announced at 12:15 o'clock. President McKinley came first, accompanied by Secretary Sherman, with Secretaries Gage, Alger, Wilson, Attorney-General McKenna and Secretary Porter following. Across the aisle were the escort of senators, each wearing a broad white silk badge of mourning from shoulder to hip.

The services were brief and simple, consisting only of prayers by Rev. Mr. Johnston, Rev. Dr. Duffy, of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and Chaplain Condon, of the house of representatives, the latter pronouncing the benediction. At the conclusion of the prayers, the vice-president arose and said:

"The funeral service is closed, and the body of our late brother will now be committed to the charge of the officers of the senate and a committee of the two houses to be conveyed to his native state." At 12:30, on motion of Bate, the senate adjourned.

THE HEATED SPELL.

Two Thousand Persons Were Prostrated in the East.

Chicago, July 13.—The fierce heat under which the greater portion of the country has sweated since the first of July moderated in many localities today, and predictions from the weather bureau at Washington indicate that lower temperature will bring general relief within 24 hours. The records of prostrations and deaths resulting from the long heated term approaches in magnitude that of a general epidemic.

Reports from all sections of the country show that the prostrations number in the neighborhood of 2,000, with fatalities close to 350. In addition to this, there were scores of deaths resulting indirectly from the intolerable heat, the death rate in many of the large cities showing a fearful increase over previous years. The Central states suffered more severely than other sections, the heat being most deadly in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. In the number of fatalities this city heads the list with 37 deaths, Cincinnati and suburban points reporting 65, and St. Louis 42. Throughout the South the heat was intense, but the death rate was much lower than in the North.

Made Good the Shortage.

Fairhaven, Wash., July 13.—A cablegram from Buenos Ayres announces that J. A. Kerr has effected a settlement with Winfield Scott Parker for \$13,000 on account of Parker's shortage as tax collector of Fairhaven for 1891. Parker, in "boom days" as tax collector, handled large sums of money. November 26, 1891, he asked for two weeks' leave of absence, which was granted. At the same time he paid over about \$40,000, thus allaying suspicion and rendering escape sure. His shortage was not discovered for more than a month. It amounted to something over \$13,000. One thousand dollars reward was offered, but to no avail. Several detective agencies attempted to arrest him, but signally failed. Finally the matter was put in the hands of Kerr & McCord, attorneys here, who located him in Buenos Ayres. About six weeks ago Kerr started for Argentina with full power to compromise the shortage, with the above result.

A Mysterious Death.

San Francisco, July 13.—Ex-State Senator W. M. Dixon, of Warm Springs, Alameda county, is trying to ascertain the cause of the death of his sister, Mrs. Eliza Johnston, which occurred while en route to California on one of the Christian Endeavor trains.

The death occurred under peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Johnston was a wealthy widow living at Kansas City, where she had large landed possessions. She was 71 years old. On her trip she was accompanied by a druggist. When the train reached Reno, Nev., the druggist missed Mrs. Johnston. After much telegraphing, the railroad people finally located Mrs. Johnston at Wadsworth, Nev., where she subsequently died. How she left the train or what caused her death are questions now being investigated by Mr. Dixon and the railroad officials.

MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

Anxiety to Reach Complete Agreement.

EXTRA EFFORTS OF CONFEREES

Several Hundred Minor Amendments Agreed Upon and Others to Be Compromised.

Washington, July 13.—Both the house and the senate conferees appear satisfied with the progress that has been made. Several hundred of the minor amendments have been agreed upon, many of them mere changes of phraseology, and on a large majority of them the house conferees naturally have yielded. None of the real important problems in the bill, however, have as yet been solved. All of them have received more or less consideration, and there has been a free exchange of opinion. The temper and disposition of the senate and house conferees on these important matters have in this way been ascertained. In several cases the conferees are very close to an agreement. Both sides show a commendable spirit of conciliation, and, while in each instance each side seems to be holding out strongly for its contentions as to rates, there has not yet appeared on the horizon anything which portends such difficulty as would not in time be surmounted.

There is the best of reasons for believing that several of the main points of contention will be compromised. This is especially to be believed of lumber, hides and wool, and possibly sugar, though on the latter the house conferees are standing particularly firm for their schedule.

On the subject of reciprocity the drift of opinion seems to be in the direction of a substitute. Certain of the house provisions—that is, the list of articles that can be used as a basis of reciprocity treaties—will be broadened, but the senate provision requiring the ratification of the treaties will be discarded. Several of the eminent lawyers in both branches of congress question the constitutionality of the power conferred on the president by the senate reciprocity provision.

The stamp act on bonds and stocks provided for in one of the senate amendments has not yet been affected. The revenue that will be furnished by it furnishes a strong argument for its acceptance in view of the heavy anticipatory importations, and there is talk of widening its scope so as to include a tax on actual transfers, but on all recorded sales.

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The necessity of revenue also furnishes a strong argument for the restoration of the house rates on imported tobacco.

It is impossible to estimate yet when a final agreement will be reached, and, although various dates are given as to the length of time the bill will remain in conference, ranging from tomorrow to a week from tomorrow, one of the most influential of the conferees said tonight that all arrangements were pure guesswork. He says the decision on matters of great importance in the bill were so interdependent that an ultimate decision on one might involve a complete agreement on others, and that the final agreement might come at any time after the rest of the matters of secondary importance were out of the way.

When the report is completed, it will at once go to the house, where it is not likely that more than one day will be allowed for debate.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Horrible Murder of an Aged Woman in New Mexico.

Las Vegas, N. M., July 13.—According to a report received from La Cinto, on the Canadian river, Teodora Salas, 80 years old, was cruelly murdered by Antonio Lucedo, aged 18, and Teodoro Lafoya, aged 23. It seems that Lafoya's sister had been ill for some time, and it was claimed that Salas, who was considered by the ignorant and superstitious natives of the neighborhood as a bruja, or witch, exercised her wits over the young girl.

Following the advice of his mother, Lafoya and his companion, Lucedo, followed the old woman to a place about three miles from San Lorenzo, where, after being frightened, she was prevailed upon to go back with them to the girl's house and cure her. They placed her on the saddle of Lucedo's horse, he mounting behind. After going a short distance, Lafoya pulled his pistol and killed the old woman's dog, which was following, saying that he had got rid of one witch and would now get rid of the other (the old woman).

Thereupon, he threw a lasso over her, and, starting his horse, jerked her from the horse. He then instructed Lucedo to attach his lasso to her feet, and the two, starting their horses on the run, dragged the woman to death, not a vestige of clothing being found on the body when discovered. After lingering around the place for a few days, the murderers disappeared.

The mother of Lafoya was arrested, she having told the officers who called at her house that she had told her son and Lucedo to kill the old woman.

Frank Smith's Sentence Commuted.

Boise, Idaho, July 13.—The board of pardons today commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of Frank Smith, who was sentenced to hang at Moscow, for the murder of Emil Fox, at Genesee, in January, 1896.

A Yellow Fever Quarantine.

Madrid, July 13.—The government has decreed quarantine against vessels arriving from Costa Rica ports, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever there.

CUBANS IN MATANZAS.

Long-Threatened Invasion of That Province Has Begun.

New York, July 13.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The threatened invasion of Matanzas province by the insurgents has begun. Several large bodies of Cubans have crossed the line from Santa Clara and the strength of the force engaged in the westward movement is estimated from 4,000 to 6,000. La Crete and Herie, who recently crossed the Juarcu and Moron trocha and passed into Santa Clara from Camaguay, have united with other leaders, and there are now five or six chiefs, each with a considerable following, moving into Matanzas, where the insurgent forces were ordered to mobilize. Men have been summoned from the plantations around and ordered westward.

Whether the movement was ordered to embarrass General Weyler or to distract attention from Gomez, who is supposed to be hemmed in by Spanish columns near Sancti Spiritus, is not yet clear. It may be both.

The purpose of the gathering in Matanzas is said to cover the landing of an expedition which is due in that province, and which will furnish the combined force with some additional arms and cartridges and several rapid-fire field guns. After receiving this expedition the programme mapped out by General Gomez is for an advance across Matanzas province, and if all goes well a demonstration near the city of Havana itself.

Quintin Bandera, who recently came from the East with 1,600 men, and who was in Melana del Sur two weeks ago, has gone to Matanzas. The entire force of rebels under Castillo in this province is ready to join with those in the eastern province. Ducesse and his force of 2,500 to 3,000 men may come from Pinar del Rio to take part in the movement.

General Calixto Garcia will remain in Santiago province, but practically all the other leaders of prominence of the insurgent side have been ordered to meet in Matanzas.

Just what opposition the Spanish troops will make to the movement is not certain. The sudden activity in the rebel ranks after the rainy season has well begun shows that they are able to move, despite the muddy conditions of the roads, and frequent drenchings which they must receive. Any forced marches of large bodies of Spanish troops to head off the rebel movement must result in heavy losses from sickness, hardship and exposure.

Evacuation of Bayamo.

New York, July 13.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: Captain-General Weyler has at last decided it wise to evacuate Bayamo. He has already ordered the inhabitants to evacuate themselves to Manilla, and has asked the war department of Spain to authorize the withdrawal of troops and the burning of the town. The expense of maintaining the garrison there has always been very heavy and one which the end gained did not justify.

Much sickness prevails. The insurgents are looking out for the landing of artillery along the coast of Matanzas. The Spanish army has never been so weakened by sickness before. An official estimate of the number of Spanish soldiers in hospitals throughout the island is 2,800. Not long ago the Luncheon battalion marched to the front 1,100 strong; today the battalion numbers 150 men.

Destructive Hall Storm.

New York, July 13.—A World dispatch from Berlin says: A Stuttgart dispatch received here brings the news of a destructive hall storm which raged for hours in Southern Wurttemberg, causing the death of 13 persons and damage to crops amounting to more than 4,000,000 marks. Such a meteorological phenomenon in the hottest month of the year has never been experienced before in this part of the fatherland.

Before the storm the weather was extremely sultry. Gradually the clouds began to darken, and within a few minutes after there was a sudden darkness followed by rushing torrents of rain, which almost submerged the villages. The rain was followed by a terrific hail-storm, some of the hailstones being of almost incredible size.

New Obelisks.

Olympia, July 13.—At a meeting of the state board of control today, a communication was read from Dr. Sempie, superintendent of the Eastern Washington hospital for the insane, asking to be relieved, as he wished to take a post-graduate course in an Eastern medical college. The board elected Dr. Wilson Lockhart, of Spokane, to fill this vacancy, and Dr. J. D. Maclean, of Spokane, his first assistant physician. Dr. Lockhart will take charge of the Medical Lake hospital July 20, and Dr. Maclean's term of office will begin September 1. John Scott, also of Spokane, was appointed overseer of the jute mill at the penitentiary.

Sixty Deaths in the Week.

Cincinnati, July 13.—The number of heat deaths today was six. The maximum heat, by trustworthy street thermometers, today was 96 at 3 P. M. It is 85 at 11 o'clock tonight. The number of deaths in the last seven days is 60.

Durrant Was Not Hanged.

San Francisco, July 13.—The privilege granted Theodore Durrant by Governor Budd expires today, but the murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams is in no danger of hanging. It does not matter whether Governor Budd grants a further reprieve or not, as the granting of an appeal by the United States circuit court to the United States supreme court takes all power from the state officials until the highest federal court renders a decision in the case.

Six Burned to Death.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—An Evening Post special from Pineville, Ky., says Hugh Joeson's family living 15 miles north of his place, was burned to death Tuesday night, being unable to escape from the house, which was fired over their heads. The dead are: Hugh Joeson, Mary Joeson, Fanny Joeson, John Joeson, a daughter 8 years old, and Maggie, a daughter 6 years old. The remains of all six were found in the debris.

THE ENDEAVOR HOSTS

Convention Formally Opened in San Francisco.

MONSTER MEETINGS BEING HELD

Over Twenty Thousand Delegates From the East in Attendance—Coast Is Well Represented.

San Francisco, July 13.—The long-anticipated "California, '97" of the Christian Endeavor became a reality with the assembling of the two vast audiences at the Mechanics' and Woodward's pavilions this morning. Ten thousand people filled the Mechanics' pavilion as early as 9:30 this morning, and crowds of delegates and visitors who came later were turned away, no room being left for them on the inside. The hall was a vast bouquet of colors. All was animation and happiness, with the thousands eager to applaud or cheer at every opportunity.

The formal opening was by Rev. F. E. Clark, the founder and president of the great Christian Endeavor movement. Dr. Clark was received with frenzied applause by every person in the building. Every man, woman and child stood upon benches and chairs waving aloft flags, banners, handkerchiefs—in fact, every conceivable object to be had. The demonstration lasted several minutes, and Dr. Clark appeared much affected by the heartiness of the welcome.

The meeting at Woodward's pavilion, while not so large, owing to the smaller capacity of the building, was equally enthusiastic. The hall was crowded and hundreds blocked the streets on the outside. Secretary Willis Baer formally opened the convention at this meeting.

The Christian Endeavor hosts have completed their conquest of this city. They have arrived in such numbers during the last 24 hours as to permeate every quarter of the city. All through the late hours of the night and every hour this morning, trains have arrived from east, north and south, bearing thousands of delegates and visitors. Special boats have carried the crowds across the bay, and at the ferries they were met by scores of white-capped guides whose sole duty it is make the delegates welcome and to pilot them to the headquarters at the Mechanics' pavilion, where every delegate is registered and directed to comfortable quarters in some part of the city.

The scenes at the pavilion resemble a national political convention, except that women are more in evidence on this occasion than usually attend great gatherings. In fact, fully two-thirds of the delegates are of the gentler sex. But their presence tends to make the scene more striking in color and more animated in spirit. All the streets in the business district of the city and in the neighborhood of the different headquarters are congested with the countless thousands of visitors.

Every one seems to be on the move, as if the coming breezes from the Pacific are most welcome after a journey through the burning alkali plains. Men and women alike are decked with ribbons of purple and gold, Endeavor colors, on which are words announcing their state and town. Streams of delegates poured into the pavilion throughout the night and this forenoon, and the young women engaged in the registration department was prepared for anything, and not even the big Massachusetts delegation could rattle them.

The busiest scenes this morning are about the California headquarters. There are 30,000 Endeavors in California, and it seems as though most of them intended putting in an appearance at some time during the convention. Not the least attractive part of this part of the pavilion is the score of pretty California girls who are engaged in distributing badges and imparting information to all those who call.

Oregon and Washington.

The work of decorating the different state booths is about completed, and the installing of the coat-of-arms of each state on the different booths has given life and color to every nook in the building. One of the largest and handsomest booths is that of Oregon, decorated in purple and gold, the state name appearing in gold letters. The other Northern coast state, Washington, has handsome quarters, violet and white being the predominant colors.

These Passed Ogden.

Salt Lake, July 13.—The Endeavor westbound movement is practically over. The Rio Grande Western handled 71 trains, carrying 17,333 passengers, from Grand Junction to Ogden.

Again at Flood Mark.

Minneapolis, July 13.—The Mississippi river is within six inches of the highest mark reached in the unprecedented floods of April last. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men are out of employment as a result of the necessary closing down of sawmills, and there will be heavy losses on logs if the rise continues. The new power dam has been damaged, repairs resulting from the fresh being in progress and the work being wholly unprepared for this unexpected flood.

A Portland Man Drowned.

New York, July 13.—The body of a man found in the North river Wednesday with \$207 in his pockets, is believed to be that of Edward J. Johnston, of Portland, Ore., who left that city June 14. He was a Swede, and is supposed to have been drowned.

In Session at Toronto.

Toronto, Ontario, July 13.—The national conference of charities and corrections began here today.

THE STRIKE GROWING.

A Complete Shutdown in the Wheeling District.

Pittsburg, July 13.—Nineteen thousand men in this district are idle. There is an almost total suspension of work in the mines along the Monongahela river. The suspension is radically total on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about five men working there. All the mines closed down today excepting the M. A. Hanna & Company, along the Panhandle; the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and a few individual mines which can have but little effect upon the situation.

The Hanna mines have about one-third of their usual number of men at work. The coming out of the men along the Baltimore & Ohio is a decided victory for the miners, because these men are working under an ironclad agreement, and by their loyalty to their brethren forfeit \$5,000 in wages which the company holds out.

The situation as to the supply of coal cannot be called serious as yet, because there are from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of black diamond in stock at the various pools along the river which can be placed in Pittsburg at short notice and, if need be, a portion of it could be shipped to the lakes.

Up to the present time, no sign of lawlessness has developed among the strikers and there is no evidence whatever that there will be. A careful review of the situation proves the assertion of the mine officials that the Wheeling division is solidly advocating the strike. Five cars were loaded at the Germania mine yesterday, but it was with coal which had been lying on the dump since work was suspended last week. There was a doubt as to whether or not the Slavs would return to work, but this has been dispelled, and the foreigners seem as enthusiastic as any on the strike question.

It is said that President Gompers will offer to raise a fund of \$50,000 per week to assist the strikers in their struggle.

The Number of Men Out.

Columbus, O., July 13.—The United Mineworkers' headquarters report that from 125,000 to 130,000 miners are out.

Florida Filibusters.

New York, July 13.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Havana says: An expedition of Cuban filibusters from Florida is reported to have landed on Sunday in Havana province at the mouth of Jaruco bay. The Spanish gunboat Reina Maria Christina, which was cruising about the coast, endeavored to intercept the expedition, but without success.

When the cruiser arrived at the spot and disembarked her marines, they were fired upon and driven to their boats by a strong rebel force in ambush. After a brief bombardment of the insurgents' position the warship hurried to Havana for reinforcements. When she returned the filibusters had already left with their munitions and supplies for Castillo's headquarters in the Tapaste hills, closely pursued by Fondeveles' Spanish column, which had marched overland from Minas to intercept their movements.

Dr. Augustine Clemente Betancourt, an American citizen, after years of incarceration as a military prisoner in Pinar del Rio and in Cabanas castle as a political suspect, has been liberated and ordered to leave the island, no proofs to substantiate the charges against him having been found.

Manuel Fernandez Cabuquiel, an American citizen captured with the insurgents near Jaruco, 12 months ago, and since then confined in Cabanas fortress, has been notified to prepare for an early trial.

Railroads Constitute Coal.

Chicago, July 13.—Railroad companies issued orders to constitute all coal being carried over their lines. The order carried confusion with its execution, and local coal companies, who expected to receive special shipments to meet the demand of the day, were thrown on their own resources to overcome the difficulty. The price of common soft coal jumped 40 cents a ton, while soft screenings were rated at just double their customary value. Fully 15,000 carloads from the mines in Southern Illinois were confiscated by the railroad companies. The seizure is made because of a recent supreme court opinion, which says that in case of strikes the railroad companies have the right to confiscate any coal on their railroad property, regardless of the consignee.

The Elks' Grand Lodge.

Minneapolis, July 13.—The grand lodge of Elks this afternoon elected the following officers: Grand exalted ruler, M. D. Detweiler, Harrisburg, Pa.; grand exalted leading knights, M. E. Allen, Birmingham, Ala.; Louis Hauser, Newark, N. J.; Charles M. Foote, Minneapolis; grand secretary, George A. Reynolds, Saginaw, Mich.; grand treasurer, Ed S. Ortis, Meadville, Pa.; grand Tyler, Scott Holmes, Cincinnati; grand inquisitor, Lewis A. Clark, St. Louis; grand inner guard, George E. Meyer, Jr., Pittsburg; grand chaplain, Rev. Dr. S. D. Timberlake, New Albany, Ind.; board of directors, Jerome B. Fisher, Jamestown, N. Y.; Hunter A. Graycroft, Dallas, Tex.; George B. Cronk, Omaha.

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NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving State States—Oregon.

Edward Walker was killed near Bronaugh by a bucking horse. In Sumpter, Baker county, a man was knocked down and robbed of \$150. Jacob Burckhardt fell in the river at the foot of Flanders street, Portland, and was drowned.

An enterprising man named Long has put in a photo gallery, a newspaper and a steamboat at Woods. The Pendleton roller mills are grinding about 2,000 bushels of wheat every 24 hours, turning out daily 400 barrels of flour.

Goods to the amount of \$638 were stolen from a store at Pleasant Hill. Rewards aggregating \$350 are offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

The Eastern Oregon Association of Baptist churches held its annual meeting at Adams. L. E. Penland, of Helix, was elected moderator, and Rev. Hugh Miller, of Pendleton, was elected clerk.

The McKenzie wagon road across the Cascade mountains is now free from snow, and in good condition for travel. Several thousand head of cattle have already been driven across the mountains on this road.

A band of sheep that were being driven to the Canyon creek range, back of Strawberry, in Grant county, ate some poisonous weed just before reaching the range, and several hundred of them died on the hillsides.