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## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Ecuador has decided to go to the gold basis.

Immense damage to Texas crops by frost is reported.

The maple sugar crop of Vermont will be a total failure this year.

A presidential boom in behalf of Richard Olney has been launched.

Five bodies were recovered in the ruins of the Armour felt works, at Chicago.

Washington gossip is busy with the name of General MacArthur as a presidential possibility.

Admiral Dewey is said to have cabled to Washington a requisition for more men and more ships.

Plans are afoot to reorganize the National Red Cross Society, with a view to greatly increasing its scope.

Brigadier-General D. A. Flagler, chief of ordnance, is dead at his home at Old Point, Va.

Claude Holland, a victim of the Santa Fee wreck, at Lang, Kan., in 1897, has just received \$11,500 in settlement of his claim against that company.

A positive statement to the effect that the Philippine group was offered by the United States to England on certain conditions has been published in London.

Samuel Haller, 35 years old, a ticket-etcher with Buffalo Bill's wild west show, was shot and probably mortally wounded by William H. Holland, at New York.

Claus Spreckles has decided to establish in San Francisco an electric plant that will be without a rival in the world, and which will furnish to the people of that city light, heat and power almost at cost.

The Oregon wounded will be brought home as soon as possible from Manila. They will come on the first ships designated for that purpose by the war department. The dead will also be brought to this country for burial.

At Wednesday's session the army beef board of inquiry had Eagan on the stand. He explained his contracts with the beefpackers, but his testimony was in no way startling. He declared that Senator Hanna had nothing to do with the matter.

General Miller, now in the Philippines, having reached his 64th year, has retired.

President McKinley has returned to Washington after an outing of two weeks and a day.

Stocks of the sugar companies in the Hawaiian market are booming and large advances are noted all through the list.

A list prepared in the office of the adjutant-general shows the casualties in Manila since February 4 to be 137 killed and 864 wounded.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says there are 20,000 cases of influenza in the city of Brunn, capital of the province of Moravia, Austria, and that the death rate is enormous.

The restoration of the wages of 1,700 employes in the York cotton mills, Saco, Me., is announced to begin Monday, when a similar raise will affect over 2,000 hands in the Laconia and Peppercorn cotton mills, of Bliddeford.

Harry Sanderson, the young farmer, who attempted to murder his sweetheart, Myrtle Fleischer, near Mayetta, Kan., but instead wounded Mrs. John Fleischer, her aunt, so that she died later, was lynched by a mob from Mayetta.

Since General MacArthur made a gallant advance north of Manila there has been some talk that he should be chosen as a brigadier-general of volunteers, his rank in the regular army being lieutenant-colonel of the adjutant-general's department.

A Washington dispatch says: General Thomas M. Anderson has been for some time past slated as a brigadier-general in the regular army until he retires next fall. He is to command the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver.

The cruiser Chicago, which left Hampton Roads March 13 under orders to overtake the American liner Paris and transfer from that ship ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, who had been taken seriously ill, has arrived at Newport News with the distinguished invalid on board.

Senators Jose R. Villalon and A. Hevia, who were appointed by the Cuban assembly to present to the Washington authorities the resolutions of that body, have arrived in Washington. Their mission, in addition to the presentation of the resolutions, is to explain in detail the situation with reference to the insurgent army.

## LATER NEWS.

Ho Ho has been almost wiped out as the result of the recent fighting.

The president has appointed William B. Sampson postmaster at Skagway, Alaska.

The "Spider and Fly" company was arrested at Tacoma for violating the Sunday law.

At El Paso, Walter Dunham, an American, shot and killed Jesus Mampela, a Mexican.

Germany is said to be concentrating a fleet at Amoy, with the intention of seizing Futsien.

The Two Hundred and First New York regiment has been mustered out at Camp Wetherill.

Bob Brown was hanged at Glasgow, Ky. His crime was murder of his father-in-law, Lewis McClelland.

At Minneapolis, John McGraw, a miller, shot and killed his landlady, and then shot himself. Jealousy.

Miss Carrie Rogers was married to William Blackman at Olympia. The bride is a daughter of Governor Rogers.

A report of the effects of the gun-fire of Dewey's ships May 1 last shows that 167 Spaniards were killed and 214 wounded.

A cracker trust is to be formed on the Pacific coast. Agents are now visiting the principal cities, and it is said all the leading factories will be in it.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company, of Chicago, has purchased 30,000,000 feet in Wisconsin, the second largest deal made this year, and the consideration is about \$350,000.

The United States Philippine commission has issued a proclamation to the natives. It is addressed to the people of the Philippine islands, and complete home rule is offered them.

In a decision handed down by Justice Peckham, the United States supreme court holds the war tax law constitutional as applied not only to stock exchanges but to livestock yards as well.

Five men working in a deep, narrow ditch at Joplin, Mo., lost their lives by a cave-in that caught them from both sides. Four of the men were buried under 18 feet of earth and rock and the bodies have not yet been recovered.

The work of searching the ruins of the Windsor hotel fire in New York has been finished. The contractor thinks there are no human remains left in the ruins. The total of the known dead now numbers 45, and several persons are still missing.

It is announced in Madrid that Count de Villa Gonzalo, former Spanish ambassador to Russia, has been appointed Spanish ambassador to Great Britain.

Oscar Straus, the United States minister at Constantinople, has had an audience with the sultan. The interview, which was protracted, was of the most cordial character.

The secretary of interior has approved a patent of 3,194 acres in the Walla Walla, Spokane and Olympia land districts, Wash., to the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

It is announced that the Paris Figaro, which is publishing daily the evidence given before the criminal chamber of the court of cassation in the Dreyfus affair, will be prosecuted.

Miss Mary Wilson, a prominent young society woman of Augusta, Kan., committed suicide on learning that Alva Dix, her lover, had been killed on the battlefield of Malolos.

The Third United States volunteers (Ray's immunes) has arrived at Savannah, Ga., from Sagua de Tanamo, on the transport Sedgwick. The regiment will go into detention camp at Sapelo.

The body of Austin Bidwell, the Bank of England swindler, was buried at Chicago. The body of his brother George was shipped to Hartford, Conn. Both men died recently at Butte, Mont.

While suffering from nervous trouble, Rear-Admiral Charles C. Carpenter committed suicide at a sanitarium in Boston. At one time he enforced American demands on China by firing upon a Chinese vessel.

The Chinese authorities have notified the British consul at Tien-Tsin that the whole foreshore recently opened at Fort Ching Wan Tao is reserved for a Chinese mining company. The British legation has entered a protest, pointing out that this action renders the opening of the port nugatory.

The whole country between Malolos and Calocan is now full of friendless women, children and old people, who are returning to their homes, carrying white flags. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that, if they will return and attend to their ordinary work peacefully no harm will befall them.

An event of interest to all Americans, whether foreign or native-born, will occur in Cincinnati during the week of June 19. The 21st annual convention of the Music Teachers' Association, organized for the purpose of encouraging American musical art, progress and professional fraternity, will then hold its sessions. A large attendance is promised.

## WHITE FLAGS ARE UP

### The Filipinos Desert to the American Line.

### AGUINALDO'S CAUSE IS LOST

Philippine Commission Will Issue a Proclamation Demanding Unconditional Surrender.

Manila, April 4.—The arrival of Colonel Denby, the last member of the American Philippine commission, has decided the commission to issue a proclamation to the rebels at once. It contains no reference whatever to independence, and calls for an unconditional surrender of Aguinaldo and his forces.

All round Malolos white flags are being waved by groups of natives and deserters from Aguinaldo's army. MacArthur is allowing all such to come within the lines, but is insisting on close inspection, to prevent treachery.

It is believed that the rebels will make a fight at Marikina, near Manila, where a clash between Hall's troops and the rebels took place the other day. This would please the Americans, as it is believed a decisive battle could be secured. From the reports of deserters who are pouring into the American lines at Malolos, Aguinaldo has but a small force left, and his control is visibly impaired.

Americans Resting. Manila, April 4.—The American troops under General MacArthur are still resting at Malolos, where every thing has been quiet today. Hostilities elsewhere, so far as officially reported, have been limited during the last 24 hours to an occasional exchange of shots between the insurgents and the troops forming the lines of General Lawton and General Hall, extending from the waterworks to La Lonia. But this shooting has been just active enough to make the lives of the soldiers a burden and to compel the officers to sleep in trenches, clothed, and in readiness to repel possible attacks.

Drawing the Americans Inland. Paris, April 4.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview published today in La Patrie, says: "The capture of Malolos is not as important as the Americans are trying to make it appear. The Filipino government had already determined on removal to San Fernando, and a small detachment of troops was left with orders to burn the town, and thus to draw the Americans inland."

"Two months of rain and fever will save the Filipinos their ammunition and a good deal of trouble, and the war will not end while a single Filipino remains to bear arms."

Agoncillo charges Major-General Otis with opening the hostilities, and holds the Americans responsible for the transfer of the Spanish prisoners and for preventing the Filipinos negotiating a treaty with Spain.

Agoncillo is confined to his room with the influenza.

### TURKS DRIVEN BACK.

They Attempted to Capture a Bulgarian Position.

Vienna, April 4.—A serious collision has taken place between Bulgarian and Turkish frontier guards at Kozyl-Agob, between Jamboli, Eastern Roumelia, and Adrianople, on the banks of the Toonja, 56 miles south of Jamboli. According to a dispatch from Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, the Turks attacked a weak Bulgarian outpost, but the Bulgarians, aided by armed inhabitants, repulsed their assailants after a fierce fight. Both sides suffered losses of killed and wounded. The Turks, the dispatch says, were seeking to secure a position hitherto held by the Bulgarians. Kozyl-Agob is the railway station nearest the Turkish frontier in Bulgarian territory, and it would be an important strategic point for Turkey if she desired to pour troops into Bulgaria.

Farmers Murdered. Victoria, B. C., April 4.—The steamer Tartar arrived from the Orient today, after a stormy voyage. She brings news of the massacre of 29 farmers by aborigines at Byressetts, Japan.

Germany is said to be concentrating a fleet at Amoy, with the intention of seizing Futsien.

Dispatches from Tokio to Japanese coast papers charge Americans with shooting down men, women and children in the Philippines.

Serious Disturbances at Canton. London, April 4.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong, serious disturbances have recently occurred in the vicinity of Canton, and a British torpedo-boat has been sent to protect British interests. The destroyer will soon be followed by other vessels carrying troops.

London, April 4.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he learns in official circles that Italy and Great Britain have arrived at an agreement which will result in an Italian occupation of San Mun bay, province of Chi Kiang, China, before April 25.

## DEWEY'S GOOD GUNS.

The Spaniards Had 167 Killed and 214 Wounded Last May Day.

Washington, April 4.—Lieutenant John M. Elliott, the intelligence officer of the Baltimore, has forwarded to the navy department, under date of January 1, 1899, a report on the effects of the gun fire of Dewey's fleet upon the Spanish war vessels in the battle of Manila. The report is based upon a personal examination of all vessels, personal conversations with officers aboard, and extracts from Admiral Montojo's official report. It describes in detail the effect of every shot from the American fleet, and proves that Montojo's vessels were riddled by a perfect storm of shot and shell from the American guns. There was a much larger percentage of hits at Manila than at Santiago. This is accounted for by the fact that Dewey's fleet made a deliberate attack, with most of the enemy's ships at rest, while the appearance of Cervera's fleet at Santiago was unexpected and it was a rushing fight. Lieutenant Elliott makes the following summary of the number and size of the shots which struck each of the Spanish vessels:

Cristina—Five 8-inch, five 5-inch and 13 other large shells; seven 6-pounders and nine other projectiles.

Castilla—Two 6-inch, twelve 5-inch, four other large shells, three 6-pounders and 16 other small shells. Survivors also tell of three 8-inch shells which burst on the orlop deck forward, amidships and aft, causing fires that could not be controlled.

Don Antonio de Ulloa—Four 8-inch, three 6-inch, one 5-inch and 14 other large shells; ten 6-pounders and one other small shell.

Don Juan de Austria—Two 6-inch or 8-inch; four 5-inch; five 6-pounders, and two other small shells.

Isla de Luzon—Three shells before she retired behind the arsenal, and was sunk by her own guns.

Isla de Cuba (to which Montojo transferred his flag after the Cristina was abandoned)—Four 6-pounders and one of unknown caliber. She, too, was sunk by the Spaniards.

Marquis del Dueno—One 8-inch; one 6-inch and three 6-pounders.

The Velasco took no part in the action, but was hit by a stray shell and was sunk by the Spaniards.

The Argos was also out of the fight, but was struck by a large shell and was scuttled by the Spaniards.

The total number of hits observable was 141, but there were doubtless many others, especially of small caliber, through the rigging and burned structure of the ships. After painstaking inquiry, Lieutenant Elliott makes the following report of casualties:

Vessel	Killed	Wounded	Total
Reina Cristina	130	90	220
Castilla	23	60	83
Isla de Cuba	2	2	4
Isla de Luzon	6	2	8
Don Juan de Austria	22	22	44
Don Antonio de Ulloa	4	19	23
Marquis del Dueno	4	4	8
Shore batteries	6	4	10
Totals	167	214	381

The following points, in connection with the examination of the Spanish ships, are emphasized by Lieutenant Elliott:

First—The sides of iron and steel-built cruisers do not arrest projectiles enough to explode them.

Second—The incendiary effect of bursting 8-inch shells is great, and far greater than would seem proportionate to that of lower calibers.

Third—At ranges over 2,500 yards, the gun shields of cruisers are in no sense a protection, but insure the annihilation of the gun's crew and the disabling of the gun if struck by a large projectile.

Fourth—Washships of the present day will generally be placed hors de combat by conflagration and the destruction of their personnel before they are sunk by gun fire.

### FIVE BANDITS CAPTURED.

Armed Cuban Desperadoes Attack and Rob Americans.

Santiago de Cuba, April 4.—Five more bandits have been captured, including Naimon, a noted desperado.

A body of armed men a few days ago attacked two Americans in the neighborhood of Holguin, took their arms and horses, and then went still further north to rob the lighthouse at Gibara. Colonel Grubbe, of the Second immunes, has gone in pursuit. The trouble seems to have grown out of the cessation of public work in the province and the delay in the approval of the estimates. Many who became bandits during that period now refuse to return to work.

The telegraph line to Havana constructed by the United States signal corps is completed, and will be opened for commercial messages tomorrow.

Finlanders Oppose the Czar. New York, April 4.—The Finnish-American central committee recently appointed by the Finlanders recently in the United States to organize opposition in the Western hemisphere to the czar's recent ukase for the Russification of Finland, today issued an address to all Finlanders in the United States and Canada, calling upon them "to rise up as one man, stung in the knowledge of the righteous cause, and uphold their sacred rights before the world."

Miss Rose Le Clercq. London, April 4.—Miss Rose Le Clercq, a well-known actress, is dead.

## SEEKS NEW FIELD.

Aguinaldo May Carry the War to the Southern Islands.

Manila, April 5.—It is said Aguinaldo will abandon the attempt to keep up a fight in Luzon and transfer his attempts to the island of Mindanao, Cebu and others of the southern archipelago.

Hong Kong, April 5.—Aguinaldo has been advised by his envoys here to move his rebellion to Mindanao and other islands aside from Luzon. Arrangements are being made for large shipments of supplies, food, arms, etc.

The Enemy Located. Manila, April 5.—A cavalry reconnaissance north of Malolos today disclosed a thousand of the enemy at Quingua, five miles northeast of Malolos. A sharp skirmish followed and resulted in the retreat of the Filipinos.

The main body of the rebel army is between Quingua and Piliian. Other detached forces of the enemy retreated to the eastward and entered into the Mateo valley, where they were repulsed by General Hall's troops.

Scouts near Caumpit had their ponies sink in a soft spot in the road. This led to the finding of two breech-loading coast guns buried there. Their presence is mysterious. The troops will make a thorough search for additional arms.

Rebels About to Give Up. Washington, April 5.—The following cablegram was received at the war department this morning:

"Manila, April 5.—Present indications denote that the insurgent government is in a perilous condition. Its army has been defeated, discouraged and scattered. The insurgents returning to their homes in the cities and villages between here and points north of Malolos which our reconnoitering parties have reached desire the protection of the Americans. News from the Visaya islands is more encouraging every day. OTIS."

General Otis has received the following message:

"Manila, April 5.—Hearty congratulations on the most magnificent work of the army. DEWEY."

General Wheaton has assumed command of the brigade lately commanded by General Otis. The Third and Twenty-second regiments of General Wheaton's command are returning to this city.

Santiago Bandits Captured. Santiago de Cuba, April 5.—Four bandits, among them Antonio Nunez, a notorious desperado, were captured five miles north of San Luis yesterday, after a lively fight with men of the Ninth immune regiment. Today they were brought here and locked up. The Piemento estate, near Cobre, was visited by 11 brigades today, and a store on the estate was looted. In this instance there was no fighting. A regular battle, however, has taken place near Holguin between the bandits and men of the second immune regiment, two outlaws and one soldier being killed. Further serious trouble is anticipated at Holguin and Guantanamo.

### TROUBLE AT CANTON.

Chinese Capture Captain May, of the Hong Kong Police.

Hong Kong, April 5.—It is reported that the Chinese have captured Captain Francis Henry May, superintendent of the Hong Kong police.

Two companies of Welsh fusiliers went to Canton last night on the torpedo boat Destroyer, sent there to protect British interests, and the torpedo boat destroyer Fane followed at daybreak this morning with 200 men. The Hong Kong regiment is now under orders to proceed to Canton.

Captain Francis Henry May, who has been superintendent of police at Hong Kong since 1893, and superintendent of the Victoria jail and fire brigade there since 1896, is the fourth son of the late J. A. C. May, lord chief justice of England. He is now in his 40th year. He received special decorations for services rendered during the coolie strike, and the great plague of 1894.

### REVOLUTION IN MACEDONIA.

Collision Between Bulgarians and Turkish Guards May Be the First Step.

London, April 5.—In connection with the collision between Bulgarian and Turkish frontier guards at Kozyl-Agob, a correspondent in Macedonia writes to the Pall Mall Gazette concerning the seething condition in the Balkans. He says:

Grave consequences cannot be deferred much longer. The whole province is armed, and matters are rapidly drifting into open revolution. The people are drilling for the coming struggle, and the country is virtually in a state of siege. Turkish troops have been pouring into most of the disturbed districts, and reinforcements are arriving daily. Detachments guard the Oriental railway from Salonica to the Serbian border, and the garrison towns are packed with soldiers. There is a widespread impression that momentous events are impending.

The Ottomans are convinced that Bulgaria is at the bottom of the trouble in Macedonia and will certainly actively support the expected rising, encouraged by Russian influence.

Catching salmon for eggs at the Upper Clackamas hatchery in Oregon will not begin until June this year.

## A TRIBUTE OF HONOR

### Fitting Ceremonies in Memory of Dead Patriots.

### PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ORDER

Bodies of Men Who Fell in Cuba and Porto Rico to Be Interred at Arlington Cemetery.

Washington, April 5.—The president today issued the following executive order:

"It is fitting that in behalf of the nation a tribute of honor be paid to memories of the men who lost their lives in their country's service during the late war with Spain. It is the more fitting, inasmuch as in consonance with the spirit of our free institutions and in obedience to the most exalted promptings of patriotism those who were sent to other shores to do battle for their country's honor under every quarter of our beloved land, each soldier and each sailor parting from home ties and putting behind him private interest in the presence of the stern alien foe of an unsought war with an enemy who was an individual type of the devotion of the citizen to the state which makes our nation strong in unity and in action."

"Those who died in another land left in many homes the undying memory that attends heroes in all ages. It was fitting that with the advent of peace, won by their sacrifices, their bodies should be gathered with tender care and restored to home and kindred. This has been done with the dead in Cuba and Porto Rico. Those of the Philippines rest where they fell, watched over by their surviving comrades and crowned with the love of a grateful nation. The remains of many brought to our shores have been delivered to their families for private burial. But for other of the brave officers and men who perished there has been reserved internment in grounds sacred to soldiers and sailors among the tributes of military honor and national mourning they have so well deserved."

"I therefore order that upon the arrival of the cortege at the national cemetery at Arlington, all proper military and naval honors be paid to the dead heroes; that suitable ceremony shall attend their interment; that the customary salute of mourning be fired at the cemetery, and that on the same day at 2 o'clock, Thursday, the sixth day of April, the national flag be displayed at half-mast on all public buildings, forts and camps and public vessels of the United States, and that at 12 o'clock noon of said day, all departments of the government at Washington shall be closed.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

### SHOT DOWN AT MANILA.

An English Subject Killed by American Soldiers.

Chicago, April 5.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Within the next two weeks the government will be asked by Great Britain to indemnify the family of a British subject named Simpson, who was killed during the battle at Manila, February 23. Simpson represented an English paper house and was accidentally shot. He was looking out of the window of his house when the battle was in progress, and being dressed in white clothing he was mistaken for a Filipino.

Early in March Sir Philip James Stanhope asked on the floor of the house of commons if the details of the occurrence had been received by the government. Parliament Secretary Broderick replied that the details would not be in the hands of the government until the early part of April, when, he said, friendly representations would be made to this country. It is now said these details are in the hands of the British foreign office, and will be immediately forwarded to Sir Julian Pauncefote, who will make representations to the state department.

This will be the first claim of the kind growing out of the Spanish war and the operations in the Philippines. When the facts are presented to the state department, it is believed the justice of the claim will be acknowledged and congress will be asked to make an appropriation, as there is no fund at the disposal of the department to meet such cases.

### WAGES ADVANCED

Nearly 140,000 Cotton Mill Hands Are Benefited.

Boston, April 5.—Cotton mill workers generally in the New England States are getting more than three-cent advances. The total number of spindles in the north, began work today under the advanced wage schedule, which means that all of the mills is about 10 per cent better off than which existed prior to the general reduction in the earnings of 1898, and which, it is estimated, affects about 130,000 hands employed by more than 100 corporations. The reduction in 1898 averaged a little more than 10 per cent. In Fall River, for example, it included 2,192, 290 spindles, and 353,143 in New England, and 11 1-19 per cent.