

VOL. XII.

Domestic Happiness

Is to no small extent centered in the kitchen. Make the source of the food-skip what it ought to be, and the domestic skies are far less to be cloudy. In fact you can't bring your kitchen up to the standard without looking over our stock of ranges and cooking utensils. Our stoves are the Europa of the housekeepers, as they are unequalled for baking and other purposes. Pots, kettles and pans constitute the weapons of cookery, and the implements of cookery, like those of war, should be of the best that can be obtained. Every article in our stock is a war, as our patrons well know, and also agree that we are very fair and reasonable in the prices we charge.



BELLOWS & BUSCH, Oregon City, Or.

THE EARTHQUAKE

Its Destructiveness Greater Than First Reported.

WHOLE CITIES IN TOTAL RUIN

In One Province Alone Two Thousand Are Dead and Fully Twenty Thousand Homeless—The Capital of the Province of La Rioja Destroyed.

Buenos Ayres, October 30.—The earthquake which was felt throughout the Argentine Republic yesterday was most severe in the provinces of San Juan de la Frontera and Rio Janeiro. Many churches, theaters and private houses were destroyed. Twenty persons are known to have perished. The inhabitants are in a state of panic, fearing a repetition of the shocks. The government is sending aid to those who have lost their homes, and everything possible will be done to alleviate their suffering. Though the shock was felt in other parts of the country, it was less severe than in the two provinces above named.

A correspondent at La Rioja, capital of the province of the same name, telegraphs that the city has been ruined by last night's earthquake. The churches and schools and public edifices are all thrown down. The people are camping out in the neighborhood. Comparatively few were killed, for there was a general rush into the open country. The first shock came at 4:30. At times the shocks lasted twenty seconds. The scene was a horrible one, women shrieking and fainting on every hand when the walls came crashing down. Two sisters of mercy were killed and many more are now entombed in the ruins. The Governor fears that the killed and wounded throughout the country will number at least 2,000, as many of the outlying towns also suffered. From San Juan come reports that the shocks continued during the night, but that they were of a character. Not a house in the town is without damage.

Couriers continue to arrive here with news of the damage wrought in the various departments and towns. The village of Del Abordon has been completely swallowed up in the huge gaps which opened in the ground.

The national government is sending special trains with food, tents and every kind of assistance as well as laborers to clear away the wreckage. La Prensa has opened a public subscription list and the town of La Rioja has contributed 10,000 mites. It is estimated that at least 20,000 people are homeless.

South of Buenos Ayres only a slight tremor was felt. The shocks appear to have passed away to seaward near the mouth of La Plata river.

La Rioja, the town which has been ruined by the great earthquake, is the capital of the province of La Rioja in the northwest of Argentina. It contains about 4,600 inhabitants. The province is rich in minerals, and manufactures wines and brandy, but its situation inland is an obstacle to the development of its resources.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Hawaiian Sugar Crop of Next Year Will Be a Success.

San Francisco, October 30.—The outlook for the Hawaiian sugar crop of 1895 is very flattering. For years this industry has been in a depressed condition. This has been due in part to successive seasons of drought. The dry seasons have taught the growers a lesson. Most of them no longer depend on the elements alone for their water. Immense reservoirs for the storage of water have been built in the mountains, where the rainfall is very heavy. From these reservoirs the water is conducted to the plantations across hills and sandy places by means of wooden or iron aqueducts, in some cases probably over a mile. For one the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company has expended nearly \$150,000 in the development of its water supply this year and now has over seventy miles of ditches. The crop of 1894, which will begin to come into the market very soon, is estimated at 150,000 tons.

Held for the Full Amount.

New York, October 27.—Fred N. Pauly, receiver of the California National Bank at San Diego, Cal., secured a verdict for \$28,104 to-day before Judge Wallace and a jury in the United States Circuit Court against the American Surety Company. The receiver sued for \$25,000 and interest from 1891, and the verdict was for the full amount asked for. The American Surety Company gave \$25,000 bond for the President of the bank, John W. Collins, who was largely to blame for the failure of the bank in 1891. The verdict was for the full amount asked for. The American Surety Company gave \$25,000 bond for the President of the bank, John W. Collins, who was largely to blame for the failure of the bank in 1891. The verdict was for the full amount asked for.

His Property Seized and Sold.

LONDON, October 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says all the Soo Chow property belonging to Sheng, the Taoist of Tien Tsin, has been seized and sold by the government in obedience to orders from Peking. Sheng is the official who bought German rifles for 600,000 taels and sold them to the government for 3,000,000. When the raid was discovered Li Hung Chang slapped his face. The seizure of his property followed quickly upon the denunciation of the Board of Censors.

Frankfurt Citizens Certificates.

Washington, October 30.—Commissioner Miller sends the idea that there has been a wholesale issue of fraudulent Citizens certificates on the Pacific coast as represented by Special Agent of the Treasury Hurley. He has forwarded Mr. Hurley's report to Internal Revenue Collector Wellborn at San Francisco for examination and report.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

Nothing More Than a Vexatious Boundary Dispute Between Them.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Senator Lazo Arriba, the Guatemalan Minister, to-day made a statement in regard to the political difficulties between his country and Mexico. He said:

"With the object of ending the old and vexatious boundary question the preliminary basis for a definite treaty was agreed upon and signed in New York city August 12, 1882, and the formal treaty was subscribed to the 27th of September of the same year. In the present treaty no new points were added, other than those in the demarcation of the boundary line the actual possession should be generally considered a base, but that both governments by agreement should change the rule by making mutual compensations, so that until the boundary line is marked each of the contracting parties should respect the party in possession. In the present treaty, in the event that said parties should not agree about the total or partial designation of the line the difficulties that would arise should be settled by arbitration. In the present treaty the United States of America and the definite treaty provides that a parallel beginning near Ixhuatlun runs east to the Ganguza river, this river was to be reached in that direction, or the Chixoy river, if the former were not in the way of said parallel. This parallel did not reach the Usumacinta, this river being north of it, and according to the treaty said parallel should have stopped at the Chixoy river, but the Mexican engineers endeavored to prolong the parallel to the Usumacinta, this groundless assertion that this is the Usumacinta river, thus giving to Mexico over 1,000 square miles of the Guatemalan territory. The government of Guatemala had a very strong protest thereon, and the Mexican government accepted its views on this point, although under the condition that no other similar thing should be done. In the present treaty, no other difficulties in fact, except very small differences in the work of engineers, and this they think can be arranged by themselves. In the present treaty, according to the treaty, the domain of the respective territories that will be annexed by the other upon the final change of the boundary line, and the authorities of the two countries have granted concessions to cut mahogany in said territories.

"From an international time Guatemala has been in possession, whenever questioned before by Mexico, of a large portion of the land located on the west side of the Chixoy and Usumacinta rivers, and upon this territory being invaded recently by Mexicans the Guatemalan authorities were obliged to expel them and to protest against the invasion, asking at the same time for an explanation. The Mexican government now asserts that said territory belongs to Mexico, evidently being misinformed by its engineers. The government of Guatemala had not then nor has it now any armed force outside of its own territory."

Senor Arriba believes that as soon as the final change of the boundary line, the real effect will change its attitude toward Guatemala, and also believes that a war between the two nations is a very improbable contingency, not only because of the friendly relations existing, but also because of the great importance, but chiefly because the treaty provides that all questions incident to the demarcation of the boundary line, and upon this territory being invaded, by the civilized means of arbitration. Should the actual difficulties, he added, reach this point, the President of the United States will be invited to act as arbitrator.

HOTEL FIRE AT SEATTLE.

Sixteen Dead and Several Wounded in the West Street Hotel Fire.

SEATTLE, October 28.—Sixteen dead, several injured and the loss of \$17,725 worth of property are the results of the terrible fire in the West Street Hotel, corner of West and Columbia streets, Saturday morning. The fire was extinguished at 1:30 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock sixteen bodies had been taken out of the ruins.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Mrs. Oterson of California, aged 60; Mrs. Oterson, her son, aged 18; Mrs. J. Hoffman of Falls City wife of a farmer, Mrs. J. H. Hoffman, 10, Iowa, aged 4; Mrs. Hoffman, three children, Mrs. Hancher, girl aged 6, boy aged 4, and girl aged 2 1/2; John F. Anderson, aged 28; F. Ballman, Angus McElroy, J. W. McElroy, C. McElroy, C. Graham had three unknown men.

The injured at the hospital are: D. B. Glass, back broken and head cut, both ankles broken; Ed. H. Hayes, head cut badly, back hurt; C. B. Johnson, hands burned.

The identification of some of the bodies will not be complete for several days, and in some cases probably never.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

How the fire started is best told by Spencer F. Butler, son of the proprietor, who is slighter child. About 1 o'clock this morning," said he, "I went to the kitchen, which is at the head of the stairs, to get my lunch. I lit a coal lamp, and then I heard a noise downstairs and went to see what was the matter. Then I heard the explosion up stairs, and when I ran up stairs the kitchen was all ablaze. The lamp had exploded, and the table, floor and walls were literally charred to cinders, many of them being identified.

This Paid Duty.

San Francisco, October 27.—The steamer China, which arrived from Hong Kong via Yokohama, had in her cargo 548 cases of opium, the largest quantity that has arrived on one steamer. The duty on it at the reduced rate amounts to \$138,000.

THE CHANCELLOR

Emperor William Accepts the Resignation of Caprivi.

B. EULENBURG ALSO RESIGNS

Decided Difference Regarding the Treatment of Socialism Brought About the Crisis—Immediate Cause of the Chancellor's Resignation Not Clear.

Berlin, October 29.—The report that Chancellor von Caprivi has handed his resignation to the Emperor and that it has been accepted is confirmed. Count Eulenbueg, President of the Ministerial Council, has also resigned. Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Finance Minister, it is rumored, has been appointed President of the Council, and Prince von Hohenlohe Schillingfurfur, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has been offered the Chancellorship. Before offering the Chancellorship to Prince Hohenlohe the Emperor consulted with the envoys from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Baden. It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe declined the office, owing to the division of the Emperor's cabinet. The Chancellorship was then offered to General Count Waldersee, the political soldier, who was conspicuous in the final intrigues against Bismarck. The general inference is that the Emperor intended to appoint General Count Waldersee as Chancellor, the office of Prussian Premier probably would have given him shortly after the resignation of Caprivi. In the event that said parties should not agree about the total or partial designation of the line the difficulties that would arise should be settled by arbitration. In the present treaty the United States of America and the definite treaty provides that a parallel beginning near Ixhuatlun runs east to the Ganguza river, this river was to be reached in that direction, or the Chixoy river, if the former were not in the way of said parallel. This parallel did not reach the Usumacinta, this river being north of it, and according to the treaty said parallel should have stopped at the Chixoy river, but the Mexican engineers endeavored to prolong the parallel to the Usumacinta, this groundless assertion that this is the Usumacinta river, thus giving to Mexico over 1,000 square miles of the Guatemalan territory. The government of Guatemala had a very strong protest thereon, and the Mexican government accepted its views on this point, although under the condition that no other similar thing should be done. In the present treaty, no other difficulties in fact, except very small differences in the work of engineers, and this they think can be arranged by themselves. In the present treaty, according to the treaty, the domain of the respective territories that will be annexed by the other upon the final change of the boundary line, and the authorities of the two countries have granted concessions to cut mahogany in said territories.

Caprivi believed to have been crushed recently by the Emperor and the Federal envoys, not only because of his former and going too far to suit the latter. The difficulties of his position were increased, moreover, by the intrigues of Miquel and Eulenbueg, who for more than a year have spared no effort to discredit his politics and diminish his influence with the crown. One of the Chancellor's last acts before offering his resignation was to notify the Reichsbank that the decree prohibiting advances on Prussian stocks had been cancelled as no longer necessary on either economic or political grounds. The Emperor's attitude toward Caprivi is believed to have been a failure, and that it is imperative to reunite them. Among the many reports on the subject of the Emperor's attitude toward Caprivi is that the Emperor had expressed disapproval of his Majesty's speech at the recent presentation of colors to 132 regiments. The Emperor had expressed his opinion that the speech has not yet appeared in official form.

RETALIATION BEGUN.

Importation of Fresh American Beef and Cattle Prohibited by Germany.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The German Ambassador yesterday formally notified the Secretary of State that in consequence of the introduction of Texas fever by means of two shipments from New York the importation of fresh beef and cattle from the United States to Germany will shortly be prohibited. The Department of State officials declined comment on the matter. It is thought, however, that this marks the commencement of a policy of commercial retaliation against the United States, as German beet sugar in the new tariff law, as it seemed that no cattle affected with Texas fever or any similar complaint could have been imported from the United States. No reports have been received which indicate that this disease or any other could have been imported from the United States. No complaints have been received from other countries. The Department of Agriculture will be called upon to investigate the complaint made by Germany, and Secretary Trevelyan is expected, will send a protest against Germany's action to that government through the American Ambassador at Berlin.

Rights of a Grand Lodge.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 29.—Judge Brown sustained the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in its suit vs. Koerner Lodge for property. Koerner Lodge refused because the supreme Lodge ruled out the German ritual. It surrendered its charter, but held its property. The ruling is in favor of the Grand Lodge. The case is a test, and is regarded as important in that it will be followed by others throughout the United States. An appeal will be taken.

Socialism in Italy.

ROME, October 27.—In the last few days a number of societies of "Socialist workers" have been suppressed throughout Italy and a quantity of documents seized. During the raids on meeting places of Socialists in Verona five men were arrested for cheering the name of Caserio, the murderer of Carnot.

WHISKY TRUST.

Boston Is to Possess the Rival New Concern.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Papers were filed in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N. J., which indicate a formation of a new Whisky Trust. The papers comprise the articles of incorporation of a spirit company with a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, the total authorized capital being \$10,000,000. The principal offices and place of business of the company outside the State of New Jersey will be in Boston, and it will carry on the business of distilling and bottling whisky in the United States. The objects for which the company is formed are stated in the article to be: "To make, sell, buy and deal in spirits and liquor of all kinds and sorts, and to buy, sell and deal in any and all material (on which spirits of any kind may be made, and all material necessary and incidental to the business of distilling and bottling whisky in any and all its branches and any business incidental thereto; to purchase, refine, sell, deal in and manufacture domestic and foreign spirits, and all products of the sugar cane, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture or otherwise of all material, supplies, machinery and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with and carrying on the business herein described."

The \$5,000,000 capital stock of the company is divided into 50,000 shares. Of this stock \$500,000 is divided into 5,000 shares, and is to be first preferred stock, and be known as "guaranteed stock," and \$2,000,000 is to be divided into 20,000 shares, which shall be preferred stock and be called "preferred stock," and the balance is to be divided into 25,000 shares, to be called "general stock." The guaranteed stock is to be held by the organizers and incorporators, who are Robert H. Dillingham of East Orange, N. J., and David M. Ripley and Edward G. Matrin of this city.

Great Excitement Over the New Australian Gold Fields.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived to-day, brought only three passengers from Australia. This was owing largely to the fact that nearly everybody was on the rush to the gold fields of Western Australia. It is reported that 1,000 miners arrived in Sydney harbor over 1,000 miners en route for the eldorado. Some of the finds reported are enormous, and in one place a ton of rock yielded 855 ounces of gold. The Londonderry mine, one of the first discovered, was sold to an English syndicate just before the outbreak of the war. The new gold fields are being worked by the Japanese. The Japanese army under Field Marshal Count Oyama has landed near Port Arthur, but the report is credited by the officials of the expedition that Oyama was sent to attack Port Arthur or Wai Hai Wei, or both.

HOW THE CHINESE COME.

Government Officials Thought to be in Collision With Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—M. B. Hurley, special government agent at Chicago, has been on the Pacific Coast for months investigating the Chinese certificate frauds. He is now in Los Angeles. Investigations in Washington, Oregon and California have revealed the extent of the frauds. It is estimated that there are fully 4,000 of these bogus certificates in this State. They have all been used, but they are not used as much as was made out to be, and that the Alameda sailed a camel-load of ore, nearly all gold, was brought into Sydney from the wealth of Nations mine. Its arrival caused great excitement.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, October 27.—The Japanese legation has no confirmation of the report that the Japanese army under Field Marshal Count Oyama has landed near Port Arthur, but the report is credited by the officials of the expedition that Oyama was sent to attack Port Arthur or Wai Hai Wei, or both.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

SHANGHAI, October 27.—An official report from the front shows that the Japanese army has crossed the Yalu river and is now in Manchuria. It is asserted that the Japanese army has crossed the Yalu river, and is now in Manchuria. It is asserted that the Japanese army has crossed the Yalu river, and is now in Manchuria. It is asserted that the Japanese army has crossed the Yalu river, and is now in Manchuria.

REPORTS CONFLICT.

Each Side's Claims Necessarily Cause Such to be the Case.

YOKOHAMA, October 27.—It is asserted that the army corp under Field Marshal Count Oyama, formerly Minister of War, has effected a landing at Seikioko near Port Arthur. It is also again asserted that the Japanese army under Field Marshal Yamagata has successfully crossed the Yalu river and entered Manchuria. It was announced September 26 that Field Marshal Count Oyama sailed from Hiroshima with the second Japanese army. Since then he has been repeatedly asserted that the Japanese had effected a landing near Port Arthur, and it has been stated a report was current that this report was asserted that both sides lost 3,000 men in an engagement, which resulted in the Japanese being driven southward. If the Japanese have been so uniformly successful in their operations against the Chinese, it is difficult to understand how they have so many of their soldiers wounded and already sent to the rear. A dispatch from Chemulpo, October 25, announced that 1,200 wounded Japanese had arrived there. It is asserted there was a large number of Japanese wounded at Seoul, and it is stated 2,100 wounded Japanese soldiers had already been sent back to that country. Supposing a large number to mean another 2,000, this would show that the whereabouts of about 6,000 wounded are already known at Chemulpo, and it is safe to assume this number does not include those engaged in the recent fights said to have occurred about the Yalu river.

DESPERATE CRIME WHICH NETTED SIXTY CENTS AND ARREST.

SACRAMENTO, October 27.—At noon today, while E. L. Hawk, a real estate agent, was in his office, a young man hurriedly entered and, presenting a pistol at his head, ordered him to open his safe. Hawk parleyed with the fellow, telling him there was not a cent in it. The robber said: "Well, produce what you have in your pockets and do it quick."

THE CRUISER OLYMPIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The progress made on the 5,800-ton cruiser Olympia during the past two weeks has been very great, and three weeks more will witness her delivery to the United States naval authorities all ready to assume a position among the great ships of the white navy. Her armament will all be put in before she leaves the works. All of it has been received but five of the five-inch guns and two of the eight-inch guns. These are supposed to be the main guns. The crew of the Olympia will probably be supplied from various sources. The ship will be ready to leave for the Pacific coast in a few days. The ship will be ready to leave for the Pacific coast in a few days.

PRICE OF COAL ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The regular monthly meeting of the anthracite coal operators was held here to-day. Those who attended were unanimous in expressing satisfaction with the nature of the business transacted. Said one operator: "The West will need a lot of coal this season, and it will have to be secured by the regular channels. It was agreed to-day that prices be increased 25 cents on all regular grades of coal and 15 cents on broken coal. Production was not restricted."

STILL VICTORIOUS

Japanese Continue to Keep the Chinese on the Run.

ARE MARCHING ON LISHI YEN

Main Attack Upon the Chinese Position Is Expected to Take Place to-morrow—The Chinese Fled to Batteries Constructed Farther Down the River.

LONDON, October 27.—A dispatch from Tokio, dated to-day, states that Field Marshal Count Yamagata has telegraphed to the war office that a detachment of 1,000 Japanese infantry crossed the Yalu river Wednesday morning and attacked the enemy. The Chinese force consisted of 800 cavalry and 100 infantry with two guns. The enemy fled. The Japanese captured a Chinese fort, two guns and many rifles. The Chinese loss was twenty killed and wounded. The Japanese sustained no loss. The Japanese advance columns are marching on Lishi Yen. A dispatch, dated Wijn, October 24, apparently delivered in transmission, was received, giving details of the above fight. It says that the Japanese were forced over the Yalu river at Suichikin creek. Chinese earthworks had been thrown up to oppose the landing of the Japanese forces, but the slight deviation enabled the Japanese force to cross, and it landed without opposition. The Chinese fled to the first few rounds were fired at them. The Japanese captured the works with a rush. The Chinese fled to batteries at Suichikin creek. The Chinese fled to batteries at Suichikin creek. The Chinese fled to batteries at Suichikin creek.

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