

OREGON CITY COURIER

OREGON CITY HERALD

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EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Cullied From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

Porto Ricans, it is said, will demand territorial rights.

The new French premier has succeeded in forming a cabinet.

Agricultural experiment stations are to be established in Alaska.

A company of Chinese naval reserves is to be formed in Philadelphia.

According to Pension Commissioner Evans the war has cost the United States 8,000 lives to date.

The Paris exposition has granted America extra floor space, and the allotment now amounts to 210,000 square feet.

A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago, Chile, announces that the protocol on the Puna de Alcala dispute has been signed.

Governor Lord, of Oregon, has appointed Hollister D. McGuire state fish commissioner, in accordance with an act creating the office, passed by the special session of the legislature.

The Maria Teresa, which was sunk during the battle with Cervera's fleet and raised under the direction of Naval Constructor Hobson, has sailed from Calmanera for Hampton roads.

It is rumored that the United States has bought Samana bay, Santo Domingo, and will establish a coaling station there.

A proposition being considered by the Cuban assembly is the division of Cuba into four states, to be called Orient, Camaguey, Las Villas and Occident.

War between England and Russia is declared to be imminent.

In his annual report James A. Durnont, supervising inspector-general of steamboats, states that the total number of accidents to steamships resulting in loss of life during the year was 81.

The resultant loss of life was 288, an increase over the last previous year of 100.

President McKinley was the guest of honor at the peace jubilee banquet of the Philadelphia Clover Club.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has granted two Americans a new concession for an interoceanic canal.

The president has issued his annual proclamation, setting apart Thursday, November 24, as Thanksgiving day.

The French, anticipating the proposed demands of England, have withdrawn Major Marchand from Fashoda.

The French court of cassation has decided in favor of revision of the famous Dreyfus case.

At Lake Linden, Mich., a boiler in the Calumet & Hecla boiler-house exploded, killing three men instantly and burning one seriously.

The San Francisco grand jury has voted to indict Mrs. Botkin on the charge of murder.

The steamer L. R. Doty, with her crew of 15 men, is believed by marine men to have been lost in the great storm in midlake off Kenosha, Wis.

Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., formerly street commissioner of New York, died at his home in that city with yellow fever, contracted at Havana.

At Richmond, Tex., Manuel Morris and Peter Autre, negroes, were hanged from a double gallows.

Vice-President Hobart narrowly escaped being killed in a runaway accident in Philadelphia.

Ex-State Representative George Ogle, of Clackamas county, Oregon, has refused to accept the money voted him by the recent session of the legislature for full pay for the disorganized house of 1897.

Three more warships are to be sent to Manila. Two will proceed by way of the Suez canal and one across the Pacific.

James A. Davis, who died in Dorchester county, Md., steered the first steamer that crossed Lake Erie.

John Hays, the discoverer of Lake Superior's copper wealth, has just celebrated his 94th birthday in Cleveland.

At an auction sale at Morris Park, N. J., the great race horse and sire, Meddler, was sold to William C. Whitney for \$40,000.

LATER NEWS.

The business portion of Divide, Colo., has been wiped out by fire.

The Sixth Virginia regiment, composed of negroes, has mutinied, and refuse to serve under white officers.

Frightened settlers are flocking in droves out of the Izea country in Eastern Oregon, fearing more Indian outbreaks.

The transport Peru has arrived in San Francisco with 15 sick soldiers from Manila. Fifteen hundred sick men are reported among the troops in the Philippines.

The monthly statement of government receipts and expenditures shows that the receipts for the month of October amounted to \$89,630,051, and the disbursements to \$63,982,376.

Seven Californians lost their lives in a disaster in the north. The party wandered from the trail while en route to the Atlin gold fields, and unwittingly walking into quicksands in a swamp. All were engulfed.

The monthly circulation statement of the controller of the currency shows that the total amount of national bank notes in circulation October 31, 1898, was \$289,546,281, an increase for the month of \$4,189,351, and an increase for the year of \$9,499,916.

The annual report of the general superintendent of the railway mail service shows that at the close of the year there were 8,074 clerks employed, and that with the closed pouch and express pouch service the grand total of miles traveled in the service was 255,565,343.

General Leonard Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago, authorizes the statement that there has not been a case of yellow fever in Santiago city during the last 60 days, and that the ordinary sickness during the same 60 days has been 90 per cent less than was usual at this season of the year.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on October 31, 1898, the debt, less net cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,110,966,922, an increase for the month of \$43,487,717.

War between England and Russia is declared to be imminent.

The United States of Central America, the new republic, has sprung into life. It is composed of three countries, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua.

It is the intention of the administration to urge the construction of the Nicaragua canal by government aid, in accordance with the concession of the Maritime Canal Company.

Rear-Admiral Bunce's retirement on December 25 will make Rear-Admiral Dewey the senior officer of the navy, and if congress revives the grade of admiral, as desired by Secretary Long, his appointment to that rank will follow without any further jumping.

A cash indemnity will be demanded of Spain, and the United States will insist upon being reimbursed for every dollar expended directly or indirectly on account of the war.

The murder of a prospector named Botleau, on the Ashcroft-Glenora trail has been reported to the provisional police. The murderer is variously known as T. Wilson, McGregor and McGraw.

A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says no decision has yet been reached by the commissioners regarding the date of evacuation.

Four privates of the Nineteenth infantry, who were left at Fort Wayne when the regiment went South, were badly injured by an explosion of powder which they were transferring from the basement of the guardhouse for shipment to the regiment in Porto Rico.

American pulp making machinery is gaining considerable headway in Scandinavia.

George Wilson Phillips, aged 79, who invented most of the machinery which was used in the first match factory in the country, died at his home in Springfield, Mass.

Trouble at Fort Worth, Tex., between whites and blacks over politics culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for sheriff, was shot and killed.

GENERAL BACON'S REPORT

Official Paper on the Leech Lake Indian Trouble.

HOW MAJOR WILKINSON DIED

Indians Taught a Lesson That Will Last Them During the Rest of Their Existence.

Washington, Nov. 3.—General Bacon, who commanded the United States forces at the recent battle at Leech lake, Minnesota, has sent a detailed report of the action to Adjutant-General Corbin. The interesting portion of the report is that in regard to the battle, of which General Bacon writes:

"At 9 o'clock A. M., we reached Sugar point, 25 miles east of Walker, and located on a neck of land or peninsula extending about five miles into the lake and averaging about two miles in width and almost two miles north of Bear Island. At this point a landing, difficult by reason of high seas and natural obstructions, was effected, and two Indians, for whom warrants were issued, were arrested by the marshals.

"After searching the vicinity of the point, I left Lieutenant Ross and 80 men to guard the landing and boats, and proceeded, with Major Wilkinson, the remainder of the detachment and the civilians, and searched the country, back for three miles. Occasionally we saw at a distance a few bucks, who disappeared with our approach. The women and children seemed nervous, and gradually concealed themselves.

"At 11:30 the entire party had reassembled at the landing, about which Lieutenant Ross had thrown out pickets. I had concluded to remain at Sugar point all night and had given orders to send back one boat for rations and tents, both boats being too heavily laden with men to load rations on coming up. The detachment had received orders to stack arms, when one of our rifles was accidentally discharged.

"Instantly the Indians fired a volley into the ranks of the detachment from the surrounding woods and underbrush and charged to the edge of the same, keeping up a rapid, continuous fire. My detachment was composed of 58 absolutely raw recruits and 19 old soldiers.

"When the attack was made, the men were in line near a log hut. They were for a moment confused by the Indian volley and demoniac yelling. They broke ranks and attempted to conceal themselves behind the hut. But they recovered almost instantly, and, under the personal directions of the officers present, formed a skirmish line and in turn charged and drove the Indians back into the underbrush as far as it was practicable.

"I then formed my deploy line on two sides of a square, each side skirting the timber whence the attack came and protecting the log house, wherein were placed the wounded. The Indians continued their tactics of crawling up, concealed by the underbrush, and attacking until dark, the attacks growing less and less vigorous. They were armed with Winchester repeating rifles and appeared well supplied with ammunition, judging from the prodigal use which they made of it.

"During the night they disappeared from the peninsula so far as could be ascertained, supposedly departing in their canoes to neighboring land or islands. They seemed to have had quite enough of fighting, and were not heard from, except an occasional distant shot, one of which killed a soldier digging potatoes in an adjoining field on the morning of the 6th.

"Major Wilkinson, Third infantry, was killed very soon after the repulse of the attack, while steadying and gallantly leading the portion of the line assigned to him. I had observed his coolness and courage up to the moment of his falling, and felt sure that, had he survived, his actions would have merited the highest consideration from the war department.

"I cannot too strongly express my admiration for the intrepidity, absolute coolness and good judgment displayed by Second Lieutenant Tenny Ross, Third infantry, commanding the left half of the line. He exposed himself both in leading his platoon and in care of the wounded. He was commissioned only last July, but appeared in this fight to be a veteran. From the courage shown by him in this engagement, his well-known ability and good habits, I feel safe in predicting for him a brilliant military career, and beg to recommend that he be brevetted for conspicuous bravery in this action.

"I also take great pleasure in calling attention to the courageous conduct and efficient professional services rendered by Acting Assistant Surgeon Herbert J. Harris, United States army. This officer, at the time of attack, was on board one of the steamboats, anchored some distance from the landing, but returned to shore in a boat and joined us.

"Upon the death of Major Wilkinson, First Sergeant Thomas Kelley, company E, Third infantry, was assigned to command the skirmishers on the right of the line. He performed this duty so gallantly by his example in leading and directing his men that I most earnestly recommend that he be awarded a medal of honor.

"I would fail in my duty should I neglect to relate the part taken by Private Oscar Burkard, hospital corps, United States army, which elicited during the six hours' fighting the applause and admiration of our entire line. Scarcely a man fell who was not instantly attended to and received intelligent aid from Private Burkard. He exposed himself throughout the entire engagement, and is deserving of a medal of honor, for which he is heartily recommended." General Bacon then reviews the subsequent events.

HELD A CROWD AT BAR.

Maniac Wounded Eleven Men and Was Himself Shot.

Beaver Dam, Wis., Nov. 3.—Adam Hammer, of this city, became suddenly insane today, and, securing a gun, wounded 11 men and was finally shot himself to prevent his doing further injury. Hammer was employed in the machine shops of the J. S. Rowell Manufacturing Company. He was a good workman, but at times had spells of supposed insanity. The result, it is said, of religious excitement. His peculiar ways made him the butt for practical jokes.

Today someone placed some tacks on a stool where he worked, and this angered him. He left the shop, went to a hardware store, where he rented a shotgun, and, taking up his position south of the main building of the plant, kept everyone at bay for over an hour and shot several employes through the windows. Finally Lieutenant Arthur Tibbets, of company K, Second regiment, who has a reputation for good marksmanship, was selected by the marshal to shoot him in such manner as to bring him down without killing him. Lieutenant Tibbets shot Hammer in the right shoulder with a .22-caliber rifle, when he dropped. He was quickly arrested by the marshal and taken to the lockup, where his wound was dressed. It was found to be not serious.

The list of the wounded is as follows: Theodore B. Powell, shot in the face and head; William Chadfield, shot in the leg; Marshal Edward Powderly, shot in the face; Michael Niemann, shot twice at close range, dangerously wounded in the side and leg; Justice E. F. Lyons, shot in the right eye, may lose the eye; C. W. Sholeabitz, shot in the head; John Gerg, shot in the face; William Geise, shot in the face, and Carl Voorpahl, shot in the leg. Two others received slight scratches.

CLOSED FOR THE SEASON.

Navigation on the Upper Yukon River Discontinued.

Seattle, Nov. 3.—Navigation on the Upper Yukon river between Dawson and the lakes has closed for the season, and all the river steamers have gone into winter quarters. Thirty Klondikers who left Dawson October 10, on the steamer Flora, arrived today. They report that the Flora was the last boat to leave Dawson. The Yukon was filled with running ice, and it would be impossible to make another trip.

Frank Sullivan, of Medina, Mo., reports a rich placer strike on Thistle creek, about 20 miles above Stewart river. A number of claims had been staked out. One man is reported to have taken out 69 ounces in four days. It is about 25 feet to bedrock.

There will be quite an exodus from Dawson as soon as the river is sufficiently frozen over.

The schooner General Siglin arrived today from Cook inlet, Alaska, with about 40 miners. They confirm the report of the wreck of the sloop Johnson and the drowning of nine men. Although searchers have watched the beaches of Turnagain arm, no bodies have been recovered.

Among the passengers was the Elm City Mining Company expedition, composed of six men, and M. E. Skinner and wife, of Albany, N. Y., who unsuccessfully tried to dredge gold on the Beluga river, also returned.

GIVES UP FASHODA.

France Will Recall Entire Marchand Expedition.

London, Nov. 3.—William Hayes Fisher, one of the junior lords of the treasury, member of parliament for Fulham and a ministerial whip, speaking in London this evening, said he had seen dispatches which enabled him to assert that the French government had decided to recall the Marchand expedition from Fashoda.

Will Retire Unconditionally.

London, Nov. 3.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: France will retire from Fashoda unconditionally, without asking compensation. Baron de Courcel, whose term as French ambassador in London expired long ago, but who held on to conduct negotiations affecting Egypt, will not be recalled, and no haste will be shown to appoint his successor, with a view of making French resentment at British action, for England has almost taken the place of Germany as the object of French hatred.

Drilled Into Dynamite.

Jamestown, Cal., Nov. 3.—By an accidental dynamite explosion in a compartment shaft at the Trio mine this evening, David Stewart and Frank Calkins were killed and Edward Brophy and F. B. Beecher slightly injured. The escape from death of Brophy and Beecher was miraculous. They were only 10 feet distant from the other two miners, but were sheltered by the cage. The explosion was caused by the drill striking a small quantity of dynamite.

Killed in an Eng. Mine.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Rudolph Newman, general agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, while inspecting the Sitka mine at Unga, October 10, fell 209 feet to the bottom of the shaft, and was instantly killed. His remains were brought to this city on the steamer Portland today.

Wages Restored, Force Increased.

Massillon, O., Nov. 3.—The Massillon Stoneware Company has volunteered to increase the wages of its employes, restoring the 12 1/2 per cent cut made last winter. The force of employes will also be increased 50 per cent.

It is announced that a combination representing 85 per cent of the entire production has been formed to control the product of white, black and salt glazed stoneware in the United States.

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS

A Press Censorship Has Been Established.

THE SILENCE IS OMINOUS

Gathering of a Big Squadron—Preparations for War in Progress All Over the World.

London, Nov. 3.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes no news regarding England's war preparations, explaining that silence is due to a letter from the war office, asking it not to publish "anything which might be useful to a possible enemy." The Daily Mail confirms the reports of unexampled activity at the French dockyards, notably at Toulon, where the coast ports have been experimenting with melinite shells against an old gunboat.

British Naval Preparations.

London, Nov. 2.—There was an unexpectedly gloomy feeling this morning on the stock exchange and the Paris bourse, both markets being influenced, it is inferred, from the aggressive tone of some of the French papers. Besides this something extraordinary seems to have happened, and it looks as if a crisis was approaching.

The British naval preparations are being pushed with great activity. The British emergency squadron is gathering at Devonport, with all possible speed, and seven battle-ships and one cruiser so far have been designated to join the squadron. The officers and sailors have been hurriedly recalled from leave of absence, several battle-ships and cruisers at Portsmouth are taking full crews on board, and other warlike preparations are being made. A number of signalmen, now on duty with the British channel squadron, which arrived at Gibraltar this morning, have been ordered home for service.

A sensation was caused by the arrest of a supposed Russian spy at a fort near Harwich. The man was already under surveillance, and went to the redoubt, where he tried to obtain some information from the sentry regarding the fortifications. He was arrested, and inquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

It was also asserted today that officers of the volunteers had received orders to prepare for immediate mobilization, and it was stated that the different army corps had been informed as to the ports on the southern and western coasts to which they have been allotted.

Three Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "England has been and even now is so near war that the government has carried its preparations to the farthest limit of the preparatory stage. It has been arranged to call out the reserves and militia and to mobilize the volunteers simultaneously and to form large camps at various important railroad junctions where rolling stock and locomotives will be concentrated."

Activity at Esquimaux.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 2.—The departure of her majesty's ship Amphion Sunday for the Society Islands, the French colony in the South seas, did not end the activity at the Esquimaux naval station. As soon as she left the wharf at the dock yard, the dock-yard crew was detailed to get the drydock in readiness for the reception of her majesty's ship Leander. She, too, is to go on a long voyage, or at least be in readiness for any duty that she may be called upon to perform.

The most significant feature outside the departure of the Amphion, however, is the activity on her majesty's ship Imperieuse. Admiral Palliser's flagship, Sunday a large number of men were given shore leave, a very unusual thing on Sundays, and this morning she commenced coaling. It is understood that she goes out under sealed orders on Thursday, but it is not likely that she will follow the Amphion, as that would leave Esquimaux with a small fleet, the Leander, Icarus, two torpedo-boat destroyers and two torpedo-boats.

The White Liners.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 2.—An unconfirmed report says the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has received notification from the British admiralty that the three big Empress liners may be required at any moment, to be transformed into auxiliary cruisers. Guns and other equipments lie at Hong Kong and Esquimaux.

One vessel is now in Vancouver harbor, or Yokohama. If trouble with France assumes its worst aspect, the two Empresses would be ready immediately.

Over an Embankment.

St. Paul, Nov. 2.—A Winnipeg special to the Dispatch says a special naval train was derailed east of Rat Portage, this morning, by a broken rail. The tender, two baggage and three colonist cars went over an embankment 10 feet high. Frank Fleckney and William Miller, boys from the training-ship Agincourt, of Chatham, England, were killed. Samuel Harrison, stoker of the Edinburgh, and Thomas Burns, a seaman, were injured.

His Life in Danger.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Friendly Chinese have warned Rev. Dr. Gardner, interpreter of the Chinese bureau, who is making an aggressive campaign against the trade in slave girls, that at a meeting of highbinders held last night it was decided to take the doctor's life at the first opportunity, if he persists in supplying the government with information detrimental to the interests of the highbinders and their chattels.

BIG REPUBLIC STRIKE.

Unprecedented in Mining History of Country—Excitement at Fever Heat.

Spokane, Nov. 2.—A telephone message from Republic, on the north half of the Colville reservation, says the miners in the Republic mine have now crossed 24 feet of ore in the big ledge on the 480-foot level, and the drills are still in ore. The news of the strike has spread to the surrounding mining districts, and the excitement is intense. Conservative mining men say that such an ore chute with such values (\$300 per ton) is unprecedented in the mining history of the continent. The great chute has now been proved for a depth of 480 feet, and a length of 400 feet. It is nowhere less than five feet wide, and the width runs as high 25 feet. Contrary to the general rule in gold mining, the ledge is richest at its widest points.

The mine is 80 miles from a railroad, and the ore is freighted that distance over a mountain road and shipped to a Puget sound smelter. In addition to these limited shipments, the company is treating ore at its mill on the ground with the electro-cyanide process. Its receipts from ore shipments and mill runs are averaging \$4,000 per day, and these will be greatly increased when the machinery is installed for the enlarged mill. Enough ore is now blocked out to keep the mill running for several years.

Other big mines in the camp are the Mountain Lion, owned chiefly in Portland; the San Poil and the Jim Blaine, owned in Spokane.

Buying orders for Republic stocks were telegraphed today from many of the surrounding towns. It is hard to quote prices on the Republic stock. Before the recent big strike it was selling freely at \$2 per share, but now there is not a share in sight, and holders are talking \$8 per share.

In running the tunnel which has just tapped the ledge in the lower workings the miners have broken all records. They cut 400 feet in 23 days. The country rock is porphyry.

INDIAN REPORTS IN.

Some Encouraging; Others Indicate That No Progress Backward.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A majority of the annual reports of Indian agents to the commissioners of Indian affairs are of an encouraging nature, and indicate progress generally along civilized lines. Some of the reports, however, are not so gratifying, and make some surprising statements. Unusual in an annual report is the following arraignment in the report of E. M. Yerian, in charge of the Lemhi Indians in Idaho. He says:

"They are addicted to gambling, horse-racing and dancing, and the influence of the so-called medicine man operates to the disadvantage of the tribe. Their real advancement has not been what it should or what it was possible to have been under the circumstances. In the agent's annual report for 1892, on the Lemhi reservation, I find 29 Indian families engaged in farming; 15 years after I can report but 41 following agricultural pursuits, an increase of 12, not one convert a year."

Agent Fuller, of the Blackfoot agency, Montana, referring to the opening of the ceded portion under the mineral land laws last April, says the prospecting has been practically fruitless, and predicts the abandonment of the so-called mineral strip before November 5.

NICARAGUA WANTS A CANAL.

She Is Now Weary of Maritime Company's Delay.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 2.—After four days of public discussion, the Nicaragua congress has unanimously approved of the agreement provisionally made between President Zelaya and the American contractors and engineers, E. F. Cragin and Edward Eyre, authorizing the construction of an interoceanic canal and empowering the concessionaries to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company. The adoption of the clause declaring that the concession to the Maritime Canal Company will terminate on October 19, 1899, was received with prolonged cheers from congressmen and the public in the galleries. Congratulatory telegrams have been received from the chief cities of Nicaragua and the neighboring republics.

Oregon and Iowa at Bahia, Brazil.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A cablegram received at the navy department this afternoon announced the arrival at Bahia, Brazil, of the battle-ships Oregon and Iowa. The battle-ships will stop at Bahia for a few days, replenishing their coal bunkers from the Abarrends and the Celtic, and then will proceed to Rio, where they are to take part in the great demonstration there on November 15, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the republic of Brazil.

Killed an Elopier.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1.—Just before midnight, John Belick, a bricklayer, shot and killed Al Sargent, a barber. Sargent had gone to Belick's house for the purpose of eloping with Mrs. Belick, and had the woman's trunk in a wagon when the husband surprised him. Belick fired four shots, each taking effect. Belick and his wife are in jail.

Mastered Out.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Ninth regiment, New York volunteers, was mustered out of the United States service today.

Alleged Embezzler Caught.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—Lambert Wilt, the alleged absconding teller of the savings bank at Jungbunzlau, Bohemia, was arrested here this afternoon. It is said Wilt embezzled \$50,000, and that a considerable part of that sum has been recovered.