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IT IS WARRANTED THE BEST.

PEACE WANTED

Filipinos Defeated and Discouraged.

OUTRAGE AT WARDEN.

Mine Blows up, two Miners Killed.
Aguinaldo Wants a Truce Until their
Congress Can be Assembled.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The end of
the Filipino insurrection is in sight, in
the opinion of army and navy officials.
A telegram received from General Otis
today announced that Aguinaldo had
taken what is regarded as the first
step toward surrendering, namely re-
questing a cessation of hostilities. The
text of General Otis' dispatch follows:
"Manila, April 28.—After taking Cal-
umpit, MacArthur's division crossed the
Rio Grande river in the face of great ob-
stacles, driving the concentrated forces
of the enemy back of the railroad two
miles. MacArthur reports that the pas-
sage of the river is a remarkable mili-
tary achievement, the success of which
is due to daring skill and determination
of Colonel Funston under the discrimi-
nating control of General Wheaton.
Our casualties are slight, the number
not yet being ascertained.

"This morning the chief of staff from
the commanding general of the insur-
gent forces entered our lines to express
admiration of the wonderful feat of the
American army in forcing the passage of
the river, which was thought impossible.
A staff officer reports that the insurgent
government directions to suspend hos-
tilities pending negotiations for termina-
tion of the war. The staff officer with
his party is now en route to Manila, and
will soon arrive.

"Lawton's forces are well in hand in
the vicinity of Angat, east of Calumpit,
where he is waiting for supplies to be
sent tomorrow.

"Yesterday a force of 1800 insurgents
attacked the troops at Tagnig, and were
driven back by the Washington regim-
ent. Our loss was two killed and 12
wounded.

"Oris."
Secretary Alger said, as the depart-
ment closed, that, while it could not be
said that peace was assured, he re-
garded the prospects as of the brightest,
and felt confident that the end of the in-
surrection was near. To his mind,
there would be a repetition of the nego-
tiations which were had before Santiago.
The secretary left Washington tonight
for a 10 days' trip in the West, and it
gave him great satisfaction to leave
affairs in such promising shape.

Everybody is praising the volunteers,
a marked change in the sentiment ex-
pressed a few days ago, when it was
understood that the same men were plead-
ing to be brought home. Colonel
Funston came in for the most commen-
dation, even the regular officers taking
note with admiration of the fact that his
achievements were all strictly within
the lines of the plans laid down for him
by his superior officer, General Wheaton.

General Corbin said that every volun-
teer who participated in the fighting in
the Philippines since peace was de-
clared should have a medal of honor.
By the terms of their enlistments they
were entitled to withdraw from the ser-
vice, but they had remained voluntarily,
performing more than was required of
them, which was more than the ordinary
duty of a soldier.

It is expected that tomorrow there
will be further negotiations with the in-
surgent representatives. While the
hope is expressed that our commission
will not hold out terms so severe as to
lead to a renewal of the fighting or the
withdrawal of the insurgents to another
stronghold further north, it is realized
that Otis must exercise care to make
sure that they do not in bad faith take
advantage of the opportunity afforded by
a suspension of hostilities to secure what-
ever benefit to themselves may come
from the rapidly approaching rainy
season. Campaigning on the part of the
Americans will be almost impossible at
that time. However, it is believed that
Aguinaldo is now really in earnest, and
that his sole effort is to shift the res-
ponsibility for the surrender to the
Filipino congress.

REBELS DEMORALIZED.

Last Achievement of the Americans
Took Them by Surprise.

MANILA, April 28.—General Otis said
today after the interview with the Fili-
pino peace envoys:
"The insurgents were completely dem-
oralized when our force crossed the
river and took the trenches beyond the
rebels, though their position in the Rio
Grande trenches was impregnable, for
they had defied the Spaniards there in
1896, and thought they could do it
again."

The insurgents have gathered at San
Fernando, where non-combatants report
they are burning and pillaging. The
soldiers are said to be mutinous.
General Lawton is again in touch

with Otis and MacArthur by wire, via
Bocave, a new line having been com-
pleted tonight.

Aguinaldo is at San Isidro, a town 40
miles beyond Calumpit, almost due
north and on the Rio Grande river, the
same stream which the Americans
crossed to utterly rout the rebels Thurs-
day.

Peasants and native non-combatants
are now returning to their homes within
the American lines.

Insurgents from Baler declare that
Lieutenant Gilmore and the 14 men
from the Yorktown, who went there to
release the Spanish garrison, are pris-
oners in their hands and are alive.

The President's Congratulations.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Immedi-
ately upon receiving from Washington
the dispatch from Otis, President Mc-
Kinley sent the following message of
congratulations and thanks to the
soldiers in the Philippines:
"Philadelphia, April 28.—Otis, Manila:
Your message announcing the achieve-
ments of MacArthur's division and the
proposal by the insurgents of suspend-
ing hostilities is most gratifying. Con-
vey to the officers and men my heart-
felt congratulations and gratitude for
their signal gallantry and triumph."
—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

FILIPINOS' ADVANCES.

Representatives of Aguinaldo Confer
With Otis and the Commission.

MANILA, April 28, 6:25 P. M.—The
Filipinos' advances for peace have been
fruitless. Colonel Argueta and Lieu-
tenant Joseph Bernal, who came into
General MacArthur's lines under a flag
of truce, told General Otis they were
representatives of General Luna, who
had been requested by Aguinaldo to ask
General Otis for a cessation of hostilities
in order to allow time for the summoning
of the Filipino congress, which body
would decide whether the people wanted
peace. General Otis replied that he did
not recognize the existence of the
Filipino government. There will be an-
other conference tomorrow.

The Filipino officers walked down the
railroad track to the Kansas regim-
ent's outpost at 9 o'clock this
morning. The Kansas commander there
escorted them to General Wheaton's
headquarters where they were provided
with horses and sent to the headquarters
of General MacArthur. The latter in-
vited the Filipinos to sit down at lunch
with him, and conferred with them.
He refused, however, to speak authorita-
tively on the subject of their errand,
referring all inquiries to General Otis.

The Filipinos were then escorted by
Major-General J. S. Mallory to Manila,
reaching this place at 3 p. m. General
Otis' aide, Lieutenant Sladen, was await-
ing their arrival at the depot with a carriage
in which they were driven to the palace.
They were escorted directly to the office
of General Otis. Jacob B. Schurnman,
president of the Philippine commission,
and Hon. Charles Denby, member of
the commission, soon joined the party.

News of the arrival of the Filipinos
under a flag of truce spread through the
city rapidly, and many officers gravitated
to the corridors of the palace.

At 5 o'clock the two Filipino officers,
escorted by Lieutenant Sladen and Major
Mallory, left the palace. They did not
look elated as the result of their task with
General Otis and the members of the
Philippine commission.

Aguinaldo is evidently selecting the
army as a cloak for his congress, hoping
by subterfuge to overcome General Otis'
consistent policy of ignoring the Filipino
government. The Filipinos' argument
is that it is impossible to arrange an ar-
mistice without the sanction of the con-
gress. General Otis punctured this
assumption by stating that if General
Aguinaldo could make war without the
consent of the congress, he could stop
without reference to that body. One of
the conferees afterwards remarked that
the Malays are shrewder than white
men in diplomacy.

While the insurgents are undoubtedly
tired of war, the leaders are torn with
dissensions.

There is a suspicion that it was hoped
by means of a conference to ascertain
what they could expect. If they saw
that anything is to be gained by con-
tinuing the war, an armistice would
afford them an opportunity for recuperat-
ing their forces.

It is an interesting commentary upon
Aguinaldo's scheme that only 60 of the
300 members of the Filipino congress
have taken the oath of allegiance which
their constitution requires.

A Filipino proclamation, replying to
the proclamation of the American com-
mission, has appeared. It is signed by
Madini for the president, and is dated at
Canalsdro, April 19. It declares that
President McKinley issued the procla-
mation in order to force the American
congress to ratify the cession of the
islands under the treaty of Paris.

"This contract of cession was made
with the Spanish after Spanish domina-
tion had been ended by the valor of our
troops," the proclamation asserts. The
proclamation complains that the Fili-

pinos were not represented at Paris dur-
ing the negotiations of the treaty, and
that they are without assurances of the
fulfillment of American promises. It
dilates upon the alleged Anglo-Saxon
hatred of blacks, and asserts a desire to
enslave them. Deploring a lack of
foreign aid in prosecuting the war, the
proclamation concludes: "We stand
alone, but we will fight to the death.
Coming generations will pray over our
graves, shedding tears of gratitude for
their freedom."

SPokane, April 29.—A Warline
special to the Spokesman-Review says:
Wardner today has been the scene of
the worst riots since the deadly labor
war of 1892. One man is dead, another
is thought to be mortally wounded, and
property valued at \$250,000 has been de-
stroyed by giant powder and fire. The
damage was done by union men and
sympathizers from Canyon creek, about
20 miles from Wardner.

This morning a mob of from 800 to
1000 men, all of them armed and many
of them masked, seized a train at
Burke, at the head of Canyon creek.
There were nine box cars and a passen-
ger coach, and they were black with the
mob. The visitors brought with them
3000 pounds of giant powder.

After a parley of two hours 140
masked men armed with winchesters,
Bourke in the lead and Wardner follow-
ing, started with yells for the Bunker
Hill & Sullivan mill and other buildings,
a third of a mile from the depot. They
sent pickets ahead, and one of these
pickets fired a shot as a signal that the
mill was abandoned.

This was misunderstood by the main
body of the mob, who imagined that
non-union miners in the mills had
opened fire on them, and they began
firing on their own pickets. About 1000
shots were thus exchanged between the
rioters and their pickets, and Jack Smith
one of the pickets, formerly of British
Columbia, and a noted figure in drill
contests, was shot dead. The fatal error
was discovered after a few seconds' fir-
ing and Smith's body brought down
from the hillside.

By this time the strikers had taken
possession of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan
mill, which they found deserted, the
manager having directed his employes
not to risk their lives by battling with
the mob.

Powder was called for, and 60 50-pound
boxes were carried from the depot to
the mill. The heaviest charge was
placed among the machinery of the mill.
Another charge was placed under the
brick office building. Other charges
were placed around the mill. Then the
boarding-house, a frame structure, was
fired. Fuses leading to the charges
were lighted, and the strikers carrying
the dead body of the picket, retired to a
safe distance.

At 2:36 P. M. the fast blast went off.
It shook the ground for miles, and build-
ings in Wardner, two miles away, trem-
bled. At intervals of about 30 seconds
four other charges went off, the fifth be-
ing the largest and completely demolish-
ing the mill. The loss to the Bunker
Hill & Sullivan Company is estimated
from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

In a few minutes the strikers went
back to the station, the whistle was
blown for stragglers, the mob soon
climbed aboard and at 3 o'clock, just
three hours after its arrival, the train
pulled out for Canyon creek.

During the fusillade from the guns of
the mob, Jim Chayne, a Bunker Hill &
Sullivan millman, was severely shot
through the hips. It is reported that he
was carried off by the strikers, and his
wound is probably fatal. J. J. Rogers,
a stenographer in the employ of the com-
pany, was shot through the lip, but his
wound is trivial.

This morning the 230 non-union
miners at the Bunker Hill & Sullivan
had warning of the coming of the mob
and left the mine and took to the hills.
They have not been seen since. Union
men working in the Last Chance left the
mine this morning, presumably to take
part in the riot.

Tonight the Bunker Hill & Sullivan
mine is closed. When it will be re-
opened is a thing no living man can say.
With the mill wrecked it is impossible
to handle the ore produced at the mine
workings. The Last Chance is likewise
closed down. It has been getting power
from the Bunker Hill mill, and the des-
truction of those works will absolutely
prevent the Last Chance from working
for the next three months or until its
own compressor is complete. Mean-
while the total working force of the town
is laid off.

The wrecking of the mill plant in-
volves the livelihood of 600 men. The
Bunker Hill mine up to the time of the
strike had been working 360 men and
the mill 90, while the Last Chance al-
together employed 150.

As soon as the first word of the serious
trouble reached the town, all the saloons
closed. Most of the merchants of the
town shut up their establishments. As
the first shots were heard the excite-
ment increased. Children were run-

(Continued on page six)