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URIBE WANTS SUPPLIES.

Cables His New York Agent to Send Him More Arms at Once.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Dr. A. J. Restrepo, diplomatic agent here for the Colombian revolutionists, the Tribune will say tomorrow, has received a long cable dispatch from General Uribe-Uribe. The General asks that more arms be shipped to him at once for his army, and asks also for cartridges for the rapid-fire guns captured from the government forces at San Cristobal. General Uribe adds in his message:

"Enemy retreating into interior. Will pursue. Have not time to write letters now. Too busy fighting. Clericals severely beaten in both battles."

The dispatch was sent from San Cristobal by way of Maracaibo. Dr. Restrepo said that he would immediately ship 500 rifles and a quantity of ammunition for the captured artillery to General Uribe.

Senor Tomas Herran, secretary of Colombia's Legation at Washington, who is now in the city, admitted today that the revolution in Colombia is becoming serious. He has received a number of letters from various parts of his country telling of the situation in several of the states. It is the army of General Marin which is causing the Colombian authorities the greatest concern, apparently. This force, which is operating in the Department of Tolima, consists of about 2500 men.

LEVELED BY A STORM.

Anadarko, O. T., Demolished Last Night—Two Men Killed.

EL RENO, O. T., Aug. 21.—A special to the American from Anadarko says: A heavy wind and rain storm swept through the town about 8 P. M. All large buildings in process of construction and a large number of tents and smaller houses were blown down. Two persons were killed and many injured. The full extent of damage will not be known until daylight.

Clouds had been drifting over this section for several hours during the afternoon, and about nightfall became very heavy. There was a slight fall of rain here, accompanied by an electrical disturbance of considerable force. No damage seemed to have been done in this vicinity, however.

Later a message was received from Anadarko stating that the town had been all but demolished by the storm. All the principal buildings were blown down and tents went up like kites in the tremendous wind. A scene of desolation appeared when the moon came out after the storm. No dispatch has yet been received here of any damage by the storm elsewhere except at Anadarko. John Antone, whose home was recently in Lamar County, Texas, and N. P. Tevis, late of Weatherford, Texas, were the only ones killed, although many persons were injured.

IOWA DEMOCRATS

State Ticket Nominated by Des Moines Convention.

HEADED BY THOMAS J. PHILLIPS

The Resolutions Reaffirm the Kansas City Platform and Contain a Plank on State Issues—Minority Report Adopted.

Governor—Thomas J. Phillips, of Ottumwa.
Lieutenant-Governor—G. E. Ferguson, of Logan.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John Shortley, of Dallas.
Superintendent of Schools—W. P. Johnson, of Carroll.
Railroad Commissioner—A. C. Bryce, of Bedford.

DES MOINES, Aug. 21.—The Democrats of Iowa, in state convention today, nominated a full ticket. The platform reaffirms the National platform adopted in 1900 at Kansas City, and contains a plank on state issues demanding reform in taxation laws, repeal of the mulct liquor law and enactment of a local option law.

State Chairman Huffman called the convention to order and introduced as temporary chairman Hon. E. M. Sharon, of Scott County, who said:

"The Democratic party must not be a negative party—a party of mere opposition. It cannot be a party of calamity, which draws vitality and success from industrial or financial depression.

"Imperialism and trusts are the two great dominant evils of our National life. They produce the two great issues which the Democratic party must meet.

"The colonial policy of the Administration had its inspiration and its demand from place-hunters, concession-grabbers, from those who have or seek special privileges in our acquired possessions. If the Administration had said to those who sought concessions in Havana and Manila that its policy was equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we would have had no war in the Philippines, and our army of occupation would long ago have left Cuba.

"There can be no solution of the trust problem, there can be no breaking down of monopoly, until government favor is withdrawn from them. Destroy monopoly and special class privileges, and you kill the trusts. Commence in the patent office, the fountainhead of legalized monopoly.

"If the Government at Washington would demand that the stock of every corporation licensed by it represent money or property at its actual worth, if it will take care that it gets no undue advantage from transportation companies, that it uses no unfair means to destroy legitimate competition, that it sells its products for a fair price, that it treats its employes honestly, and pays fair wages for a fair day's work, if it will oblige it to pay an income tax upon its possible earnings, we would find a great many Napoleons of finance losing interest in what are now the vast monopolies and trusts of the world, and honest business men could use their methods of operation for the benefit of our industries.

"If Congress persists in refusing to submit necessary amendments to the Constitution of the United States, it is the duty of the states to call a convention for that purpose and revise the Constitution by adding to it the grants necessary to enable Congress to control the trusts, destroy monopoly, provide for the election of United States Senators by the people, and provide for an income tax on persons and corporations sufficient in times of peace to pay the greater part of the expense of National Government."

The working committees of the convention were reported from the Congressional districts, and adjournment was taken to await the preparation of reports.

At 2 o'clock the convention reassembled and ex-Mayor Redmond, of Cedar Rapids, was introduced as permanent chairman.

The chief contest in the convention was on the adoption of the platform. There was a protracted session of the committee on resolutions, and a majority and two minority reports were submitted to the convention. The majority report confined itself exclusively to state matters. The first minority report agreed with the majority report, except in a preamble which reaffirmed the Kansas City platform. The second minority report differed from each of the others in its preamble only, which set out that state issues were paramount in this campaign. The minority report reaffirming the Kansas City platform was adopted amid much confusion by 669½ to 550½. Following is the text of the platform:

"We, the Democrats of Iowa, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm the principles of the Democratic platform adopted in Kansas City in 1900, and without surrendering our convictions or abating your loyalty to our National politics, we believe this campaign to be particularly one that should be confined to state issues.

"Resolved, That the fundamental principles of Democracy, equal rights to all and special privileges to none, applies to the subject of taxation. The Democratic party believes that the burden of taxation should be borne equally by all taxable property subject to the jurisdiction of the state. We pledge our members of the Legislature to formulate and urge the adoption of such laws as will compel the burdens of taxation to rest on corporate and individual property alike. We favor no exemption of any interests. We demand economy in the administration of state affairs, the repeal of mulct laws, the enactment of a local option law, the abolition of the offices of state printer and state binder, and the contracting for supplies for the state with the lowest responsible bidder. We cordially invite all honest men of the state to unite with us in securing the enactment of these principles into law."

Says War Is Improbable.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The following dispatch, addressed to the Associated Press, has been received from General Eloy Alfero, President of Ecuador:

"Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 21.—War between Colombia and Venezuela is improbable. The union of the Conservatives in both republics, with a view of exercising absolute control, has led to conflicts of a transitory character. The press strongly condemns any armed intervention in the internal affairs of the republic. ALFERO."

President Castro's Purpose.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The Novoe Vremya says:

"President Castro is evidently desirous of declaring war upon Colombia in order to strengthen his weakening authority. What will be the outcome of all this complicated affair it is difficult to say. Possibly war may result after all, between Colombia and Venezuela. In that case we must expect that the United States will not fail to intervene in this quarrel between two of its neighbors."

COLUMBIAN GUNBOAT LOST.

Unseaworthy Vessel Sank Near Savanilla.

COLON, Aug. 21.—(Via Galveston.)—News has just been received here from Cartagena saying an open boat containing four men has arrived there and reported that the Colombian gunboat Lapopa sank on leaving Savanilla for Cartagena. Steam launches were immediately dispatched to search for the Lapopa, but no trace of the gunboat was found. She recently underwent a thorough overhauling at Colon, the repairs costing $25,000.

Details of the loss of the Lapopa were received later in the day. She struck on a rock in the vicinity of the harbor of Savanilla last week, injuring her bottom, her stern and her propeller. The gunboat managed to get to Cartagena, where temporary faulty repairs were effected. On returning to Savanilla the bottom plates appeared to give out immediately, for she collapsed and sank by the stern. There were some troops and several passengers on board. Their fate is not yet known, but hopes are entertained for their safety, as the gunboat had some gigs in first-class condition on board.

(The Lapopa was an iron auxiliary schooner gunboat, built in 1887 at Wilmington, Del., and had one propeller. She was 120 feet long, had 20 feet beam and was 11 feet deep.)

COLOMBIA BUYING ARMS.

Secured a Fifteen-Pounder Recently on Exhibition at Buffalo.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Since the recent visit to this city of General Hoyt O. Jeffries, the American who is taking an active part in the warlike preparations being made by the Colombian Government, it has been known in some quarters that military supplies were being quietly shipped from American ports to Colombia, the supplies being placed on the manifest as machinery.

It was learned today that the Colombian Government had succeeded in purchasing the Driggs-Seabury 15-pounder which has been on exhibition at the Pan-America Exposition. This modern piece of rapid-fire artillery was withdrawn from the exhibition without attracting attention and on Saturday will be shipped from this port to Cartagena. It will be accompanied by 500 rounds of fixed ammunition. The powerful piece of ordnance secured by the Colombians is of the type which may be used as a siege gun, mounted on a fortification or used on shipboard.

TRAIN GUARD WITHDRAWN.

Railroad Officials Feared It Would Invite Attack.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Consul-General Gudger, at Panama, informs the State Department, under date of August 12, that the revolutionists are still within a short distance of the railroad line, and that the government has made no effort so far to dislodge them. For the week preceding his report a guard of 50 men had been sent with each passenger train, but at the time of writing the guard had been withdrawn, owing to the objections raised by the company, the railroad officials fearing it would invite attack.

Save for a letter from the Governor of Cartagena, dated August 7, which made no mention of any disturbance, Dr. Silva, the Colombian Minister, received no advices in the mail which has just arrived from Colombia regarding the revolution there.

But One French View.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Petit Journal says:

"The feigned anxiety expressed in the papers of the United States over the Colombian situation only serves here to mask the unmeasured ambition of American imperialism, thus favoring the accomplishment of a long-cherished dream, namely, taking possession of the Isthmus of Panama and the half-built canal, which the Americans will undertake to finish for themselves and for their own profit."

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Domestic.

Iowa Democrats nominated Thomas J. Phillips for Governor, and reaffirmed the Kansas City platform. Page 1.

Pennsylvania Republicans nominated William M. Potter for Supreme Judge, and F. G. Harris for Treasurer. Page 2.

The Navy Department denied a request of Schley. Page 2.

Shaffer has plans for settling the strike. Page 3.

The American Bar Association is in session at Denver. Page 5.

Foreign.

A Colombian gunboat sank near Savanilla. Page 1.

Diplomatic relations between France and Turkey are broken. Page 2.

Fifteen persons were drowned by the capsizing of a French coasting vessel. Page 2.

Sport.

Spokane defeated Portland, 6 to 2. Page 3.

Seattle won from Tacoma, 17 to 7. Page 3.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived at New York. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Census bureau gives Portland as the second healthiest city in the United States. Page 1.

Walla Walla wheat crop will be about 3,750,000 bushels, or larger than it was last year. Page 1.

Baggage of Frank McBride, suspected of Salt Lake postoffice robbery, will be returned today. Page 4.

Change of one point in course of Islander caused disaster. Page 4.

Murderer Nordstrom, of Washington, has given up all hope of escaping the gallows Friday. Page 4.

Oregon has more good homesteads than Oklahoma, according to man just back from late land drawing. Page 5.

No change in the San Francisco strike situation. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine.

Steel stocks in New York market are unaffected by strike news. Page 11.

Metal markets are very dull pending a settlement of the steel strike. Page 11.

September wheat at Chicago closes steady and ½c higher. Page 11.

British wheat ship Brabloch will complete her cargo today. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Price of salt has been advanced 300 per cent in past eight months. Page 8.

Success of the free swimming bath is assured. Page 7.

Labor never has been so scarce in Oregon as it is now. Page 12.

Fred Rekate, of Portland, was drowned in the Islander disaster. Page 12.

Two men arrested for passing the bills of a defunct New Jersey state bank. Page 8.

Annexation of Mount Tabor and other East Side districts would add 5000 to the population of Portland. Page 12.

All Oregon points on Southern Pacific get Portland rates on lumber to the East. Page 10.

Ordinance introduced in the Common Council for a franchise for the West Side & Suburban Railway. Page 8.

WORLD-WIDE FAME

Washington Owes It To Walla Walla Wheat.

CROP LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Wheatgrowing on an Extensive Scale—Typical "Down-Trodden" Farmer Not Much in Evidence Around Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Aug. 20.—(Staff correspondence.)—This city is advertised all over the world by the name it conferred on the variety of wheat which the unpatriotic Washington papers term "club." Portland, which introduced Walla Walla wheat into the European markets many years ago, is still satisfied with the name which has given the wheat a world-wide reputation, and Walla Walla cargoes are still quoted in every prominent trade paper in the world. Not all of the Walla Walla wheat that is floated from Pacific Coast ports is grown in this country, however; but this year the headquarters of the large wheat farmers of Washington promises to turn off a crop well above the average. Some remarkably good yields are reported, and, while there is an immense area in Summer fallow, there is enough wheat harvested or ready to be harvested to bring the output of Walla Walla County up to about 3,750,000 bushels. The quality is about the average, and 60 and 62-pound wheat is not uncommon.

There are other counties to hear from further up the line which will produce more wheat than will be grown in Walla Walla County, but there is no other county in the state where so comparatively small a number of farmers will turn off so much wheat as will go out of this county. The "big" farmers of this section each have thousands of acres under cultivation, and the man with a 160-acre patch is somewhat lonesome around here.

The typical Walla Walla wheat farmer will never be accused of being a "brother to the ox," etc. I met a number of them here today, and some of them wore patent leathers, smoked Havana cigars, and one horny-handed son of toil who "had only 1200 acres this year," was togged out in a hot-weather garment that looked suspiciously like a shirt waist. There were plenty of others who could have sported similar equipment without exciting suspicion as to their ability to meet their bills. This class of wheatgrowers have their work down, or rather "up" to a science, and some of them state that they can do a little better than keep even with wheat at 30 cents per bushel. They are not only thoroughly up to date in the business of wheatgrowing, but are all in close touch with the markets and with the world-wide conditions which govern prices. There are a few newspaper men east of the Cascade Mountains who might secure a better knowledge of the wheat business than they now exhibit if they interviewed a few intelligent farmers. The Walla Walla wheatgrower is far from being as ignorant regarding wheat and freights as some of his newspapers would have us believe.

The fact that there are more large farmers in this county than in other portions of the state is no reflection on the enterprise of the men who are engaged in the business elsewhere, but is largely due to the perfect location and climatic conditions of the county. Farther back toward the foothills rains are more frequent in harvest time, and large fields cannot be handled quick enough to save them with the ordinary equipment, and to increase the equipment would not be warranted for the short time in which it would be needed. Farther up the country, in the wonderful Palouse, late Springs and early frosts and rains shorten the season, so that it is necessary for the crop to be handled quickly, and it can be done to advantage by a large number of small farmers instead of by a smaller number of large farmers. Here in Walla Walla County, however, where the crop comes early and the rains come late, there is all Summer to save it in, and the equipment of the big farmers is sure of a long run. I drove through one of these big wheat fields this afternoon, following up one of those mammoth machines which cut, thresh and sack the grain.

The marvelous piece of mechanism, drawn by 38 horses and mules, was ambling along with a billowy kind of a motion, in keeping with the ground traversed, and in the half hour in which we held our watches on the big machine it rolled out an average of one sack of over two bushels per minute. It has been keeping up this average in this field for the past two weeks, and will run for 10 days longer at the same rate before it is ready to move on to the next field.

Most of the large farmers up here own from one to four of these big harvesters, and find the operation very profitable. One farmer, who has had unusually good luck with his machine, says he has harvested hundreds of acres at an expense of but $1 per acre. The cost under the old method of heading and threshing is usually $3.50 per acre for a crop running as high as 30 bushels to the acre. It is thus apparent that the owner of a good machine, if he does not have bad luck, has a clear profit of $2.50 per acre over the smaller farmer who is unable to work on such a large scale. Nearly all of the big growers confine their operations strictly to wheat, and buy barley or oats to feed their good-sized bands of horses. The Drumhellers, who own something like 14,000 acres of wheat land in Washington, this year have about 4000 acres of wheat in Walla Walla County, and are working over 100 head of horses in taking care of it, but have not grown a bushel of any other kind of grain. They use barley exclusively for feed, and the demand thus created for that cereal prevents the big crops which are now being produced in Columbia and adjacent counties from reaching the market at tidewater.

The first impression of an outsider regarding these wonderful harvesting machines is that they must cost a sum of money in keeping with their ingenuity and importance, but, contrary to general belief, the cost is only about $2000. The expensive part of the plant is the large band of high-priced horses that are strung out six abreast ahead of the machine. But five men are employed—one to drive, two to look after the threshing and cleaning machinery, and two to handle the sacks. The men who have the best success with the machines, pay good wages, $2.50 to $3 per day being the usual wages. There are a few harvesters in Umatilla County propelled by steam, but in Walla Walla County the land is not well adapted to their use, and here at least is a business that will not contribute anything toward hastening the horseless age.

Walla Walla County has some new acreage under cultivation this season, but will have much more next year, as a large amount of new land will come under cultivation up near the Touchet foothills. Land in good teaming distance of Walla Walla is held at very high figures, some of it as high as $75 per acre. It is this fact that makes wheat at low prices a very unprofitable crop for the small farmer. With land at $75 per acre and a crop obtainable (by Summer fallowing) only every other year, much better returns can be secured by placing money out at a very low rate of interest. Summer fallowing is pretty general throughout this county, but occasional Spring wheat fields are heard of with good results. Spring wheat is usually 10 to 15 bushels per acre less than Winter, and, while the difference is about the same this year, the yield of both is much better in most localities, and in one field, near Walla Walla, which ran 30 bushels Winter wheat last year, a Spring crop this year is turning off 32 bushels to the acre. This custom of overworking the land, however, is not generally practiced.

E. W. W.

GOVERNOR BECKHAM'S WIFE DANGEROUSLY ILL

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 21.—Physicians have been summoned on a special train from Louisville to attend Mrs. Governor Beckham, who is critically ill. The physicians attending Mrs. Beckham tonight gave out the following bulletin:

"Mrs. Beckham is alarmingly ill. Septicaimia, complicated with nephritis, is the cause of her illness. Her condition shows little improvement at 8 P. M."

Mrs. Beckham is fighting hard and has not once lost consciousness. At midnight the physicians stated her condition was more favorable that at any time during the day.

Colorado Fuel Election.

DENVER, Aug. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, held here today, J. A. Kebler was elected president, John L. Jerome, treasurer, and D. C. Beaman, secretary. A dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common stock was declared for the quarter ending June 30 last.

Flagler Will Remarry.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 21.—A telegram received tonight by the News and Observer announces that Miss Lilly Kennan and Henry M. Flagler will be married at Wilmington next Saturday.

Loubet Decorates President Harper.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—President Loubet of France has conferred upon President W. S. Harper, of the University of Chicago, the decoration of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

FAME FOR PORTLAND

Second Healthiest City in the United States.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., IN FIRST PLACE

Census Bureau Issues a Bulletin Giving the Mortality Statistics for Last Year—General Death Rate Is Decreasing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—According to a bulletin made public by the Census Office today Portland is the second healthiest city in the United States, its death rate in 1900 being but 9.5 per cent, while that of St. Joseph, Mo., the leading city, was 9.1 per cent. The number of deaths in Portland last year was but 836. The Washington cities do not show up so well. The death rate of Seattle was 11.1 per cent; Tacoma, 11.3 per cent, and Spokane, 13.9 per cent. But 3396 deaths were reported in Oregon in 1900 and 4910 in Washington.

The bulletin gives the mortality statistics during the census year in the states and territories and the principal registration cities. The total number of deaths reported for the year was 1,029,094, as against 841,419 for 1890. Perhaps the most important feature of the results presented is found in the decrease in the general death rate in the registration area of 1.8 per 1000 of population, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years; in 1900 it was 35.2 years.

W. A. King, chief of the vital statistics division, says in the bulletin:

"The most important feature of the results presented is found in the decrease in the general death rate in the registration area of 1.8 per 1000 of population, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent, and the decrease in the rates from the particular diseases to which the general decrease is due. The effect of the advance made in medical science and sanitation, and in the preventive and restrictive measures enforced by the health authorities, is still more strikingly shown in the comparative rate for the registration cities of the country taken together. In 1890 the death rate in 271 registration cities of 5000 or more people was 21 per 1000; in 1900 the rate was 18 per 1000 in 341 cities of 5000 population and upward, a reduction of 2.4 per 1000. The gross population of the cities taken into consideration was 14,358,254 in 1890, and 21,660,033 in 1900.

"The entire meaning of these figures can be properly weighed only when the rates for the individual cities are considered in connection with the known conditions of local improvement in sanitation and health regulations, factors which are not of a statistical nature, and which were not developed by the inquiries in the schedules.

"The decrease in the general death rate and in the deaths due to disease most frequent in the early years of life, on one hand, and the increase in the rates due to those diseases occurring generally at advanced ages, on the other hand, mean also increased longevity. The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years; in 1900 it was 35.2 years.

The total number of deaths reported in 1900 was 1,029,094; in 1890 it was 841,419. The increase was therefore 187,675, or 22.5 per cent. As the percentage of increase in the population was but 20.7, this indicates a more complete return of deaths than in 1890."

Among the totals in the various states and territories for 1900 are the following:

Arizona	1,331
California	22,506
Idaho	1,142
Montana	3,188
Nevada	873
Oregon	3,396
Utah	3,679
Washington	4,910
Wyoming	767

St. Louis, Mo., with a death rate of 9 per 1000, shows the lowest mortality, and Shreveport, La., with 45.5, the highest. Death from all the principal diseases shows a decrease since 1890, the most notable being in consumption, which decreased 54.9 per 100,000.

JAPAN WILL PROTEST.

Minister at Washington Advised of Alleged Outrage at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, has received a copy of resolutions recently adopted at a mass meeting of the Japanese residents of Honolulu, protesting against the alleged action of the United States quarantine officer in that port in subjecting S. Ozukabe, the Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu, and his wife to a physical examination upon their arrival there July 25. At the Japanese legation today it was stated that as yet no formal representations had been made to this Government. The Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu also was supplied with the resolutions and forwarded these, together with other details of the occurrence, to his government. Therefore, Mr. Takahira probably will await instructions from Japan before bringing the matter before the State Department or otherwise presenting it officially. When the matter does come up in formal shape it also will include cases other than the one which is the subject of the present presentation. It was stated at the legation today that information from Hawaii makes it clear that the Japanese are and have been the sufferers from these extreme quarantine inspections, to the exclusion of almost all others, and a number of cases have been brought to the attention of Japanese officials wherein Japanese cabin passengers, men and women, have been forced to undergo physical examinations, while passengers of other nationalities passed in the port unmolested.

Japanese Becoming Indignant.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—"There is great and growing indignation in Japan," says a dispatch to the Times from Tokio, "at the insulting discrimination of Hawaiian medical inspectors against Japanese ladies traveling by steamships. These outrageous measures, supplementing previous vexatious acts of differentiation in Hawaii and San Francisco, create a conviction that Japan's relations with the United States will be impaired unless some corrective measure is speedily adopted."

Cuban Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—According to a statement given out today by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the total receipts at the custom-houses in Cuba during the calendar year 1900 were $16,000,923, against $14,854,261 for 1899. The receipts from duties on imports were $14,276,141 against $13,090,649 and from duties on exports $1,086,008, against $764,106.