

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XXXV.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898.

NO. 34.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

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

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 wooden steamer L. R. Doty was lost in a gale on Lake Michigan and of 17 people on board, none were saved.

The French, anticipating the proposed demands of England, have withdrawn Major Marchand from Fashoda.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, and the immediate provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

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 trial will be held in the superior court.

The steamer L. R. Doty, with her crew of 15 men, is believed by marine men to be lost in the great storm in mid-lake off Kenosha, Wis.

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

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LATER NEWS.

The departure of troops for Cuba has been postponed. Yellow jack has caused the delay.

General Rio del Pinar, chief rival of Aguinaldo, has been arrested on a charge of having disregarded the authority of the insurgent dictator.

Controller Daves, who is treasurer of the Lafayette monument fund, is being deluged with contributions from the school children of the country.

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. A general balance of accounts is to be struck and the indemnity will be deducted from the sum allowed for the Philippines.

The murder of a prospector named Botkin by the miner Gilmore trail has been reported to the provisional police. The murderer is variously known as T. Wilson, McGregor and McGraw. The killing was the culmination of several weeks of quarrelling, in which the prospector was injured on that desolate trail.

A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says no decision has yet been reached by the commissioners regarding the date of evacuation. One or two communications have passed on minor agreements as to the day when Spanish sovereignty in the island shall cease. The Spaniards will again be ordered to get out by January 1.

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 groundhouse for transport to the regiment in Porto Rico. The men are Fred Fisher, Archie Miller and Robert Lavall. It is believed the powder was ignited by a spark from a cigarette, which a soldier was smoking.

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.

John H. Dyalog, head of the ship-building firm of that name, is dead at his home at Camden, N. J.

According to Pension Commissioner Evans the war has cost the United States 3,000 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. This settles the Chile-Argentine boundary.

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

It is rumored that the United States has bought Samana bay, Santo Domingo, and will establish a coaling station there. Samana bay is a deep inlet in the northern coast of the island and is in the direct route to Porto Rico.

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. Between the proposed states of Camaguey and Las Villas would be a public work which would be a special federal district or territory where the capital would be built, a new inland town for this specific purpose.

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 31. The resultant loss of life was 253, an increase over the last previous year of 100. Of the lives lost 84 were passengers and 169 crews. The estimated number of passengers carried on vessels inspected by the bureau during the year is 850,000,000.

At a meeting of the Paris peace commission the Americans presented a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of the Philippine debt as has been spent for the benefit of the islands in the future, and to provide for a permanent betterment. It was also set forth that the United States does not assume any part of the Philippine debt which had been incurred by Spain for the furtherance of military or naval operations, or to quell the insurrections of the natives.

Graham A. Young, of the army engineers corps, who died at Willett's Point, was buried to over \$1,000,000.

Thomas Greenwald, a private in battery I, Seventh United States artillery, was shot dead while trying to desert from Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Candian senate is the most patriarchal of contemporary upper houses, one-third of its members being in the seventies, five in the eighties and one 94.

The empress dowager of China is 84 years of age. Her title runs as follows: "Tsu-hsi-tsun-yung-ki-shao-yung-chuang-shoukang-chin-hien-chang-hsi."

Christian Daniel, inventor of a dozen important machines used in shoe manufacture, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. His machine was the first used for sewing heels in shoes.

In all the varied homologies of the day the name of Dewey easily leads, and a posthumous honor has been named after him. He died in July alone in as many 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. 2.—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 of 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 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 re-boat, the vessel being tried to obtain some information from the spy regarding the fortifications. He was arrested, and in 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 Fall 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 the British battleship Esquimaux 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 dockyard the dockyard 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 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 Lines. 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 transported to 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 Empresses would be ready immediately.

Over an Embankment. St. Paul, Nov. 2.—A Winnipeg special to the Dispatch says a special 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 Edinburg, and Thomas Burns, a seaman, were injured.

His Life in Danger. San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Friendly Chinese have warned Rev. D. Gardiner, interpreter of the Chinese bureau, who is making an aggressive campaign against the trade in slave girls, that at a meeting of highlanders held last night it was decided to take the doctor's life as a matter of opportunity. It is said that the government has information, detrimental to the interests of the highlanders and their chattels.

Not So Warlike. Paris, Nov. 2.—Eclair says it leans on reliable authority that the Fashoda question will be settled favorably to Great Britain by the recall of Marchand. France, the paper adds, yields all, reserving only the question of its right to the Bah-el-Ghazal district, which she does not consider as belonging to Egypt. Continuing, Eclair remarks: "M. del Case, however, has now decided to raise the whole Egyptian question and thus avoid the humiliation of yielding to the British ultimatum."

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 all surrounding mining districts, and the excitement is intense. Conservative mining men say that such an ore clote with such values (\$300 per ton) is unprecedented in the mining history of the continent. The great ledge has not been proved for a depth of 430 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 west end points.

The mine is 80 miles from a railroad and the ore is freighted that distance on 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. It reports that from one shipment 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 it running for several years.

Other big mines in the Republic are the Mountain Lion, owned chiefly in Portland; the San Pol, 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 \$5 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 29 days. The country rock is porphyry.

INDIAN REPORTS IN.

Some Encouraging; Others Indicate That Life Is Progressing Backward.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A majority of the annual reports of Indian agents to the commissioner 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 arrangement in the report of the agent at San Carlos 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 our tribes. Their advances, however, have not been what it should or what it was possible to have been under the circumstances. In the agent's annual report for 1897, on the Lemhi reservation, and 22 Indian families engaged in farming, 15 yearling Indian ponies, but 41 following agricultural pursuits, an increase of 12; not one convert a year."

Agent Muller, of the Blackfoot agency, Montana, referring to the opening of the land laws under the act of March 3, 1879, says: "The prospecting has been practically worthless, 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 provisional 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 contractors 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 the galleries. Congratulatory telegrams have been received from the chief cities of Nicaragua and the neighboring republics.

It is believed here tonight, on the eve of taking up the main question, that the Spanish commissioners are not likely to acquiesce here in any treaty that the Americans would sign.

Care for Hog Cholera.

Washington, Oct. 31.—During the past two years the department of agriculture has conducted a series of experiments for the purpose of determining the best remedy for hogs affected by cholera or swine plague. The experiments were conducted by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and the results were eminently satisfactory, proving that the disease can be successfully treated by a certain remedy. This year the experiments have been extensive and far-reaching. The bureau treated 932 hogs. Of these, 170 died, the number saved being 81 out of every 100. The loss was only 19 per cent.

Miss Nell Thompson, a Christian scientist, died in Los Angeles, while undergoing an extended fast.

Turkish Murderers Executed.

Constantinople, Nov. 1.—Five more of the Mussulmans convicted of taking part in the massacre of British soldiers September 8, were executed today.

Will Vote at St. Paul.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 31.—The members of the first battalion of the Twenty-second Kansas regiment, which have sailed from San Francisco for Manila, carry ballots with them and will vote on Kansas matters about midway between Honolulu and Manila.

Spain's Soldiers Died on Row.

Punta del Gorda, Azores Islands, Nov. 1.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, from Havana with repatriated Spanish soldiers, was wrecked here today. There were 72 deaths on board during the voyage.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Major-General Lawton, recently in command at Santiago, has been ordered to command of the Second Army corps, relieving General Graham, recently retired.

PHILIPPINES TO BE OURS

A Settled Fact That The Islands Will Be Taken.

NOT ONE BUT ALL OF THEM

Debt May Be Assumed—If Spain Refuses, Hostilities Will Be Resumed and We Will Seize the Archipelago.

Paris, Nov. 1.—While the Spanish and American peace commissioners now stand on the threshold of the Philippine question, it seems probable, in the light of this hour, that the United States will take over the entire archipelago.

During the four days just passed, those in touch with, though possibly not in the confidence of the commissioners have felt the concentration of tendencies toward to which the standpoint indicated as likely to be occupied by the United States commissioners at Tuesday's session of the two commissions.

In 1897 Spain issued, by royal decree, bonds in the sum of \$40,000,000, to which were pledged the revenues of the Philippines, and to which the Spanish national guarantee was added. From these \$40,000,000 of obligations, Spain realized \$30,000,000 in cash. These \$40,000,000 represent the Philippine debt, which is entirely outside of the Spanish debt.

The conditions also differ, the Philippine debt having been created by royal decree because the archipelago was not a parliamentary colony, while the so-called Cuban debt was created by law.

The difference raises the question of the non-transferability of the Philippines when removed from the sovereignty under which its resources were pledged.

Should the United States absorb the Philippines, none but officials who know the conditions of the debt, and it is believed there will be some financial assumption by the United States.

At this point arises the question of how much financial relief might compensate Spain for her loss of the Philippines. Some well-informed persons believe that the report of Senator Sherman would direct his commission to sign a treaty by which the United States should take the islands and assume \$40,000,000 of debt. This proposition finds support in the Parisian press, which declares that resistance is impossible, and that Spain should abandon the archipelago.

Spain Will Resist.

Paris, Nov. 1.—There was a strong impression, which has been growing here recently, that the Spanish, upon receiving definite assurances of the American determination to take the entire Philippine group, would modify the attitude of the Spanish newspapers which arrived here today. These are found to have wheeled into line with the Epoca of October 27, which demanded that the Spanish commissioners should sign a treaty in Paris, no matter how onerous the conditions imposed by the Americans.

Nevertheless, despite this attitude of the Madrid press, and despite the statement given Friday last to the press correspondent by the Spanish commissioner, who had announced that he had had no intention of withdrawing the Americans here will not be surprised if one or more of the Spanish commissioners resign and practically close the negotiations. This feeling is based upon the fact that Senator Rios early last week would have resigned, had he not been told that he would not have imperiled the Spanish ministry; and the reasoning is that, while pressing the Cuban debt, which is not mentioned in the protocol, Senator Rios was inclined to resign, he would have done so if he had had any intention of withdrawing the Americans here will not be surprised if one or more of the Spanish commissioners resign and practically close the negotiations.

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PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Tomatoes, 60¢ @ 85¢ per box. Cucumbers, 10¢ @ 15¢ per doz. Onions, \$5 @ 90¢ per 100 pounds. Potatoes, \$10 @ 12. Beets, per sack, \$1. Turnips, per sack, 60¢ @ 65¢. Carrots, per sack, 60¢. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Beans, green, 2¢ @ 3¢. Green corn, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per sack. Cauliflower, 75¢ per doz. Celery, 40¢ @ 50¢. Cabbage, native and California \$1.25 @ 1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 60¢ @ 65¢ per box. Peas, 75¢ @ 80¢ per box. Prunes, 50¢ per box. Peaches, 75¢. Plums, 50¢. Butter—Creamery, 27¢ per pound; dairy and ranch, 18¢ @ 20¢ per pound. Eggs, 30¢. Cheese—Native, 19¢ @ 21¢. Country—Old, 18¢ @ 19¢ per pound; spring chickens, 14¢; turkeys, 16¢. Fresh meats—Coke dressed beef steers, prime, 7½¢; cows, prime, 6½¢; mutton, 7½¢; pork, 7¢ @ 8¢; veal, 7¢ @ 8¢.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$1.00 @ 1.05. Oats—Choice white, \$0.92 @ 93. Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.50 @ 10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$13. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$24 @ 25; whole, \$23. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$8.60; straight, \$8.25; California brands, \$8.25; buckwheat flour, \$8.75; graham, per barrel, \$8.70; whole wheat flour, \$8.75; rye flour, \$4. Millet—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$17 @ 21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 61¢; Valley and Bluestem, 63¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.45; graham, \$3; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, \$9 @ 94; choice No. 1, \$7 @ 38¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$21 @ 22; brewing, \$23 per ton. Millet—Bran, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$18; clover, \$15.50 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9 @ 9; chop, \$7 @ 8; Oregon wild hay, \$5 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50¢ @ 55¢; seconds, 40¢ @ 45¢; dairy, 40¢ @ 45¢ store, 30¢ @ 35¢. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11¢ @ 12¢; Young America, 12¢; new cheese, 10¢ per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50 @ 3 per dozen; hens, \$3.00 @ 3.50; springs, \$1.25 @ 1.