

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

A McKay creek rancher shipped 430 sheep from Pendleton to Seattle recently. He received 2 cents a pound for the sheep, and they averaged 90 pounds.

Fishermen along the river at The Dalles report a good many salmon in the river, and if the water continues falling expect a large catch soon.

The Pioneer Mill Company, of Island City, in Union county, has received orders for 5,000 sacks or ten carloads of flour for direct shipment to China.

Nineteen double-decked cars went out of The Dalles recently loaded with sheep. They go to the new ranges in North Dakota, on the line of the Great Northern.

The firemen's tournament for volunteer firemen of Eastern Oregon and Southwestern Washington, was held in Baker City last week and was largely attended.

The new postoffice in Salem was inspected by Chief Postal Inspector Munro and Inspector Thrall, and a favorable report is said to have been forwarded to Washington.

Wool is coming into the warehouses in The Dalles at the rate of about 250,000 pounds a day, and the warehouses are being rapidly filled, says the Times-Mountaineer.

The track at the coal mine, near Coquille, connecting the new opening with the main track, about 1,100 feet, is nearly completed. The work has been done rapidly, many citizens lending a helping hand and putting in several days of work. There were two or three pretty heavy cuts, but they were bravely tackled and finished.

Superintendent Shields, of Astoria, had the new reservoir cleaned out, and when the water had nearly all been taken out of the big tank, the bottom was found to be filled with beautiful mountain trout, of all sizes and colors. Mr. Shields had all the fish carefully preserved, and will replace them in the tank after the water is turned in again, says the Astorian.

The Light & Water Company, of Hillsboro, has commenced a new tank that will have a capacity of 100,000 gallons. The tank on the tower in Hillsboro holds 70,000 gallons, and with the new tank the reserve supply will be 170,000 gallons, enough to keep four streams flowing for three and a half or four hours. The new tank will be set in the rear of the station and on top of the ground.

Washington.

Good crops of gooseberries were raised on a number of ranches in Thurston county this year. The berries were all sold in the Sound markets.

The lien-land settlers in Eastern Washington are preparing to organize to fight the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for titles to their lands.

The plat of township 24 north, range 11 west, has been filed in the Olympia land office and applications for land in this township are now being received.

There are about 1,000 shingle bolts in the Toulte river, between the mouth and Tower, in Cowlitz county. The river is low, and the drivers are having a hard time getting the bolts out.

A number of wheat sacks have been stolen from the warehouses in Alto, Walla Walla county, lately. In one night more than 2,000 sacks were stolen. There is no clew to the thieves.

The commissioners of Chehalis county have granted a petition for a six-foot right-of-way from Aberdeen to Montesano, along the old country road, for a bicycle path. The road is to be built by private subscription, and a portion of the necessary funds has already been collected.

The governor and secretary of state have issued a deed to the United States government, conveying the tidelands fronting the Magnolia bluff property, at Seattle, for a military site. It is the first deed of the kind issued under the law passed in 1880 by the state of Washington.

The Medical Lake Granite Company has secured the contract for supplying the granite for the army post at Spokane, and has put on a large force of cutters, blasters and general quarrymen, all of whom are busy. It is estimated that the filling of the contract will require three months of steady work.

The Indians at Kettle Falls claim the white men's fishwheels are robbing them of their rights, as no salmon have found their way up the river for three years—at least not enough to give even "one fish to one Indian," and it was reported in the spring that Indians were suffering on the reservation for want of food. This was among those who have not yet learned to raise enough to last through winter, and formerly depended upon dried salmon.

WEYLER'S WARFARE

The Persecution of Helpless Cuban Women Continues.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch from Havana to the Journal says: Weyler continues persecution of helpless Cuban women, who have relatives in the rebel ranks. Senora Sardug, whose husband is a Cuban leader lately captured, was dragged from her home and thrown into the house of detention, where she will be kept "incommunicado" until her husband's court-martial and execution at Cabanas castle.

Six insurgents, who surrendered to Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, and who expected to be pardoned and paroled under Weyler's amnesty decree, have since been court-martialed and shot.

The town of El Callao, on the western trocha, was entered by insurgents recently. They visited the local Spanish hospital and confiscated all medicines and supplies in sight, but did not molest the inmates.

Dr. Paguera, a wounded Cuban surgeon from Castillo's staff, who had smuggled himself into Havana to recuperate, was discovered by the Spanish police, and sent to the military hospital of San Ambrosio.

El Comercio, in an editorial complimentary to Premier Canovas, says that, supported by Deputy de Lome at Washington, he endeavored to maintain apparently good relations with the United States simply to gain time to reinforce the armada and better arm the Spanish ports and complete certain drydocks already under way.

MUST SERVE GOVERNMENT.

Annapolis Cadets Will Not Be Permitted to Resign.

Washington, June 14.—For the first time in many years the secretary of the navy has interposed his veto upon the application of a junior officer to leave the naval service. In the present case three cadets at Annapolis, George Weber of Arkansas, H. L. Collins of Pennsylvania, and P. L. Pratt of Illinois, sought to resign. They had completed four years' service at the academy, the last year being devoted to the engineering branch, and desired to leave and engage in private business.

Secretary Long, however, found that the engineer corps was sadly in need of officers owing to the rapid depletion of the ranks of the older engineers in late years, and he decided that as these young men had been educated at the expense of the government, they should render service in return. The cadets, upon admission to the academy, are required to pledge themselves to serve the government not less than eight years, so these young men will be obliged to take the usual two years' cruise, which rounds out the Annapolis course, at the end of which time they will receive their commissions as assistant engineers in the navy and be regularly assigned to duty.

A Test Vote on Sugar.

Washington, June 14.—The test vote on the sugar schedule was taken late today, resulting in the adoption of the Republican caucus amendment, increasing the duty on refined sugar from 1.087 to 1.095 cents per pound, by the close vote of ayes 32, noes 30. The affirmative vote was made up of 29 Republicans, 1 Democrat (McEnery), 1 silver Republican (Jones of Nevada), and 1 Populist (Stewart). The negative vote was made up of 25 Democrats, 3 Populists and 2 silver Republicans. It was the closest vote so far taken on an issue of importance, and was accepted as showing that any amendments having the sanction of the caucus were assured of adoption.

The vote was taken after a day spent in speeches on the effect of the sugar schedule. The main speech of the day came from Allison, in charge of the bill, and was in the nature of an answer to the charges made against the sugar schedule as a whole, and a defense of it. Gorman spoke against the schedule and the entire bill, pointing out that its effect was to burden the people, without opening to us new markets. White reviewed the records of Republican senators on the sugar schedule during the debate on the Wilson bill, arraiving them for inconsistency. Caffery and Stewart also spoke, the former against and the latter for the sugar schedule.

The first paragraph of the sugar schedule was not finally disposed of up to the time of adjournment.

Shot a Serenader.

Little Rock, Ark., June 14.—Miss Lena Goodman, one of the most popular society belles of Dardelle, was killed in a most shocking manner at Rover, Ark., last night. The Yell county normal is being held at that place, and a large number of teachers are in attendance. Last night a party of young ladies and gentlemen were out serenading, and went to a house where a young teacher named Lipp was stopping. When awakened by the serenaders, Lipp deliberately fired a pistol shot into the serenading party. The bullet struck Miss Goodman in the neck, causing instant death. The murderer was arrested and spirited away to Danville by the officers, who feared that an attempt would be made by the excited people to lynch him.

Locusts are an article of food in parts of Africa, Arabia and Persia.

ROCKETS FLEW WILD.

A Fatal Explosion in a Chicago Fireworks Factory.

Chicago, June 10.—A match dropped carelessly by one of the workmen in the fireworks factory of M. Shure, at West Van Buren and Halstead streets, caused a terrific explosion a few minutes after 6 o'clock tonight. It was shortly after the closing time of the factory, and many of the workmen had gone home, otherwise the loss of life would have been very heavy. As it was, a number of the employes were badly hurt, and flying rockets and candles struck several people who were passing in street cars and on the sidewalks. Mrs. Maggie Kenny was struck by a horse, and died in the hospital. Fourteen persons were severely, and 11 slightly injured.

The force of the explosion was so great that nearly all the windows in the block were demolished, and the Shure building, which is a four-story structure, was badly damaged.

Immediately following the explosion, the establishment was ablaze from cellar to roof, and the fire department had a desperate struggle before it succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The building was almost entirely destroyed by fire, however, and such portions of the large stock of fireworks as had not been scattered throughout the neighborhood by the explosion, were destroyed, causing a heavy loss to Shure.

The explosion caused a wild panic in that portion of the town for a time, and the wildest stories were current regarding the number of killed and wounded. It happened at a time when the street was crowded with people on their way to their homes, and the street-cars, which pass in front of the building every minute, were densely crowded with passengers. The flying missiles from the factory struck a number of people on the cars, and one man who was gazing into a store window fully 400 feet distant had his attention suddenly attracted to other matters by a rocket, which hit him squarely in the back. He fell to the sidewalk and was carried to the hospital before he was able to give his name. The majority of those injured, however, received but trifling hurts, and will be around within a day or two.

The loss to the building and contents is estimated at \$60,000.

TARIFF ON COTTON.

Principal Product of the South Put on the Dutiable List.

Washington, June 10.—By the decisive vote of 42 to 17, the senate adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton, the great product of the South, on the dutiable list at 20 per cent ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that cotton has been incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Bacon on his individual responsibility, and without the approval of the finance committee, which thus far has been requisite to the success of every amendment, except a minor one, which went through by default. The amendment led to a spirited debate, disclosing a wide difference of views, and at times causing sharp personal criticisms. On the final vote, six Democrats—Bacon and Clay of Georgia, McEnery of Louisiana, McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina and Rawlins of Utah—voted with the Republicans for the Bacon amendment, while the negative vote was solidly Democratic, with one exception—Kyle, Populist.

The debate on cotton took up most of the day, and but little progress was made on the bill. Early in the day the sugar schedule was passed over, and the agricultural schedule taken up. The paragraph on cattle went over, but the remainder of the agricultural schedule, up to and including paragraph 228, was agreed to as reported, all amendments, except that of Bacon being rejected.

THE SELF IMMOLATIONS.

What Was Found in Investigating the Case of the Russian Fanatics.

London, June 10.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Tiraspol, Russia, who is investigating the case of self-immolation of members of the religious sect, the Raskolniki, reports of which have already been cabled, describes in his second letter today the scenes at the place of entombment. He says in the space where the five victims were crowded they were obliged to pack themselves like sardines, heads and feet alternately. One scooped a cavity in the clay wall with his fingers to give room to lay his head. The victims donned their best clothes, then their funeral shrouds, and prostrated themselves resignedly and silently, always in the presence of some passive fanatic. There was not a single involuntary move while Kovaloff and his party covered them.

A report has just arrived at Tiraspol, says the correspondent, of such self-immolations practiced for years past at the village of Plotkoe, about 16 versts distant, and the police have been ordered to make investigation.

Free Mining Machinery.

Washington, June 10.—The government of Nicaragua, by decree, has provided for the free admission into Nicaragua of all materials necessary for mining.

DYNAMITED BY CUBANS.

Eleven Spaniards on a Passenger Train Were Killed.

Havana, June 11.—The passenger train which leaves Havana for Matanzas daily at 6 A. M., was dynamited this morning about 12 miles from this city, by a party of insurgents. According to the official accounts, the object was plunder, as \$6,000 was in the express car.

The officials had ordered the passenger train to go ahead and a pilot engine to follow. At a bend in the line, a terrible explosion completely wrecked the engine, which fell into a pit 29 feet below, dragging three cars after it. At the same moment another explosion wrecked the pilot engine, which came to the rescue, and it fell into the pit also. Both engineers, one fireman, one conductor and seven soldiers were killed and three passengers were severely injured, while 32 suffered more or less serious bruises. The train was dynamited with electric machines and bombs placed on a culvert at the curve.

The body of an insurgent was found lying near the wire communicating with the bombs. The military escort of the train quickly recovered, and opened fire upon the insurgents, who had advanced toward the cars, and drove them off.

A Cuban Expedition.

New York, June 11.—A dispatch to the Press from Boston says: Colonel Shepard Young, a well-known local military man, in an interview divulged the details of a secret Cuban expedition, which left Boston on May 23, and picked up several recruits in New York. Today he received a cipher telegram from Jacksonville conveying the news that they had just sailed from that city on a fast, light-draught steamer, 115 strong, armed with rifles of the latest pattern. All have seen service in the militia.

A movement has been started to organize a commissary commission to supply stores. Colonel Young says:

"I conducted the drills in a hall in Boston, put them through infantry tactics, cavalry tactics and artillery tactics. Every man could load and fire a cannon, no matter what the size, and swing a saber or use a bayonet. Not a soldier left Boston until he was drilled sufficiently to take charge of a regiment. The tactics were taught in this city mostly at night.

"We got word from New York that a spy had been sent to Boston, but we did not see him. The troops practiced with the machete that is used mostly for front cut. The machete is heavier than a saber, and the wielding of one is hard work, but the men soon learned to use it with skill."

The Queen Had Her Own Mind.

New York, June 11.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Senor Sagasta never advised the queen regent to keep Premier Canovas and the conservatives in office. On the contrary, he had laid stress upon the expediency of the advent of the liberals into office, with a view to the recall of Weyler and a reversal of the whole policy followed by the captain-general in Cuba, in order to secure the sincere execution of the reforms and improve the understanding with the United States.

The liberals persist in their determination to hold aloof from parliament hall relations with the government as long as Canovas keeps the Duke of Tetuan in the cabinet.

Marshal Campos positively advised the queen regent to select any cabinet that would be willing to undertake a more liberal policy in Cuba and recall Weyler. Marshall Lopez, Dominguez and Blanco expressed the same opinion. Hence profound surprise was caused by the solution of the crisis.

Havana, June 11.—Captain-General Weyler is personally inquiring into the charges which have resulted from the expulsion of many of the political leaders, and is extending to a majority what his press censor calls "a generous pardon."

Pacific Coast Armor-Plate Plant.

San Francisco, June 11.—Should the government accept the proposition of the Union iron works to provide diagonal armor for the battle-ship Wisconsin, now in course of construction, it is thought that an armor-plate plant will be established in this city.

A. Betts Brown, of Edinburg, Scotland, known all over the world as an expert on such matters and himself a large manufacturer of armor-plate, recently visited and inspected the Union iron works, and it is asserted that he reported favorably on the project to establish an armor-plate factory. There is cause to believe that he not only made estimates of the cost of such works, but prepared working plans for their construction.

The Armor-Plate Question.

Washington, June 11.—The secretary of the navy today sent to the senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry, a statement concerning the cost and quality of armor-plate which has been supplied the government by the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies since they began to supply the government. The statement shows the Carnegie company has supplied 12,127 tons, at prices ranging from \$515 and \$661, and that the Bethlehem company supplied 13,301 tons within the same range of prices. The secretary says no assistance has been given either of the companies, financially or otherwise.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

We have witnessed almost an entire week of heavy dragging markets with an undertone of weakness that has been an entire reversal of the feeling exhibited heretofore, and prices have daily declined fractionally with no rally whatever. The news has also undergone an entire change, and bear news is now plentiful in almost every direction. The statistical situation however is as strong as ever, but has lost its force as an argument because foreigners will not pay any attention to it, and seem to be utterly indifferent to the fact that our visible is now down to 24,450,000 bushels, and their purchases are very moderate, even at the decline. Last week's exports amounted to 2,620,000 bushels, while receipts in the Northwest have shown surprisingly large and have been one of the causes of the decline. Reports from the winter wheat states are very bright, and harvesting has commenced in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. As yet there is little to judge by, but reports say the yield will be very heavy. Thoman's report last week estimated the winter and spring wheat crops would show a total yield of 530,000,000 bushels. Cables are coming weak and lower daily, and it begins to look as if the bulls were beaten again, and just at the time when they believed themselves on the threshold of seeing their hopes of better prices realized. Their position was never stronger than it is now, and the situation is such, that should the demand for cash wheat and flour again show signs of reviving, we would see a sharp return, but until this demand does materialize, there does not seem to be much hope for better prices. Our visible supply decreased 2,447,000 bushels and the world's shipments were 6,700,000 bushels, showing that importing countries are as yet drawing the greater portion of needs from other sources.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., June 11, 1897.
Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$3.75; Benton county and White Lily, \$3.75; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.80 per barrel.
Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75; Valley, 76c per bushel.
Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.
Hay—Timothy, \$13.00@14.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$10.00@12.00 per ton.
Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50, shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$23.50.
Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 20@22 1/2c; store, 17 1/2@30c per roll.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c; Garnet Chilies, 55@65c; Early Rose, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 1 1/2@1 3/4c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 12 1/2c; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen.
Eggs—Oregon, 11@12c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.
Hops—7c per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2 1/2c; dressed mutton, 4 1/2@5c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$5.00@5.50 per cwt.
Veal—Large, 3 1/2@4c; small, 4 1/2@5c per pound.
Seattle, Wash., June 11, 1897.
Wheat—Chicken feed, \$26 per ton.
Oats—Choice, \$31@32 per ton.
Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.60; Novelty A, \$4.30; California brands, \$4.85; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40.
Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton; whole, \$19.
Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$20; feed meal, \$20.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00 per ton; shorts, \$17.
Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$13.00; Eastern Washington, \$17; California, \$13@14.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$30.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.50; ducks, \$5@6.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 16c; ranch, 10@12.
Cheese—Native Washington, 11@11 1/2c; Eastern, 11c; California, 9 1/2c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$12.00@14; parsnips, per sack, \$1; beets, per sack, \$1.00; turnips, per sack, \$1.00; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 75c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.75; onions, per 100 lbs, \$1.50.
Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.50; new potatoes, 1 1/2c per lb.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14@15c.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 6 1/2c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6 1/2c per pound; veal, small, 6@7c.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4@5c; salmon, 6@8c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.
Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6 1/2c per pound.
Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$2.00@3.50; choice, \$2.50; Cal fornia fancy navals, \$3@3.50.