

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Summary of Events in the Northwest

ENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

gathered in All the Towns of Neighboring States—Improvement in All Industries—Oregon.

Walker was killed near Brookings, a bucking horse.

Chapter, Baker county, a man killed down and robbed of \$150. Burckhardt fell in the river at Flanders street, Portland, and was drowned.

enterprising man named Long in a photo gallery, a newspaper steamboat at Woods.

Pendleton roller mills are grinding 2,000 bushels of wheat every day, turning out daily 400 barrels.

to the amount of \$333 were from a store at Pleasant Hill. aggregating \$350 are offered apprehension of the thieves.

Eastern Oregon Association of churches held its annual meeting at Adams. L. E. Penland, of Adams, was elected moderator, and Rev. Miller, of Pendleton, was elected

McKenzie wagon road across the mountains is now free from and in good condition for travel. thousand head of cattle have been driven across the mountains road.

and of sheep that were being to the Canyon creek range, back Strawberry, in Grant county, ate poisonous weed just before reaching the range, and several hundred died on the hillside.

any pheasants will be more numerous in the Willamette valley this year ever before. The weather was for hatching and raising the first now being cared for by the cocks, the second crop is being hatched

ahontas, an old Indian woman has been roaming up and down coast from Rogue river to Humboldt, is reported to have perished attempting to cross the mountain from Crescent City to Happy, on the Klamath river. She was in a snow storm.

the scalps of gophers and squirrels. Marion county pays 10 cents for the former in quantities of 5 and 5 cents apiece for the latter in quantities of 20. For wildcats, \$1 is paid, coyotes \$2.50, bear \$1.50, and \$2.50. During the month of the county treasurer paid out on account about \$192.

Wilcox, of Eagle Lake, missed one of his cows a few days ago, and he finally found her, he discovered that she had adopted a young calf, and was taking proper care of it. days later she gave birth to a calf and now the calf and fawn receive the same motherly attention.

Washington.

the Okanogan river is so low that navigation has been suspended for the season.

there are 2,100 children of school age in Walla Walla, being an increase of 100 above the census of last year.

the Washington State Philological society held its second annual convention in the state university at Seattle. work on the new cannery building at Bellingham is advancing satisfactorily. A crew of about 25 or 30 men is employed on construction.

McNeil, of Tumwater, has made a number of violins of Washington. The violins are said to be of excellent tone.

the plat of township 24 north, range 12 east, has been placed on file in the Olympia land office, and the township is now open for entry.

George Brown was drowned in the Chehalis river, Chehalis county. Indians recovered the body say he was killed and held under the water by smooth crabs.

John H. Walsh, of Oakesdale, has received from the secretary of the navy appointment as a cadet at Annapolis. Emory Hathaway, of Seattle, has been named as an alternate.

William Chambers, 18 years of age, was hunting a bob-cat that had been eating chickens on his father's ranch at Asotin. In his eagerness to catch the animal he fell over a precipice and was instantly killed.

number of men have visited Westport and other points in Chehalis county lately, with a view to making claims on the material advertised for the government jetty work at the river mouth.

The Great Northern shops at Hillgrove are now employing a larger force than ever before. There are 139 men on payroll, exclusive of the various men in the store department, section men and numerous other employees. The two engines that rolled several hundred feet down a mountain side several weeks ago, near Kulispell, have been put in the shops for general re-

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS.

Trouble Between the Tribes on the Vancouver Island Coast.

Victoria, July 12.—The troubles of the sealing schooners with their Indian crews on the west coast have not been entirely settled yet, as when the steamer Tees, which arrived today, called, the captain of the Dominion cutter was still trying to arrange matters.

The Tees brings news of the trouble between the different tribes of Indians on the coast. In years gone by, an arrangement was made with the chief of the Nootka Indians and the Kitkathlas that by paying a bounty of one in every seven skins taken the Kitkathlas could come down and hunt sea otters on the shores of the Nootka reservation. The arrangement worked well while the Nootka Indians were away sealing, and the chief reaped a rich harvest, but now that the Nootkas are at home, they do not fall in with the proposition. Accordingly, when the Kitkathlas came down to hunt as before, they sent out a messenger ordering them to go home. They at once refused. Another messenger was sent, telling them that unless they did so, the Nootkas would come out and fight.

The affair did not come to blows, as the tribesmen, following the example set by civilized communities, held a big "wah-wah." H. Gillet, Indian agent at Alberni, on board the Tees, acted as judge between the opposing factions, and decided in favor of the Nootkas. There was a lively time at the pow-wow, and several times the tribesmen nearly came to blows. The Kitkathlas are much worked up over the matter. When the Tees left they were still encamped on the beach at Nootka holding "wah wahs" among themselves, indignation meetings, as it were. Two of them went to Kyuquot to try to catch the Quada to lay their grievance before Captain Walbran. Failing to get satisfaction from him, they will come to Victoria to lay the matter before the superintendent of Indian affairs.

WAR TALK IN JAPAN.

Government Is Urged to Send Warships Across the Pacific.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—The Japanese press is grinding out fierce editorials on the pending annexation treaty with Hawaii, and if these bellicose paragraphs represent the national spirit, the war feeling is certainly rampant among the Japanese. A number of late papers arrived here yesterday from Japan by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Matsuyama Maru. They devote columns to consideration of the annexation question, and the tenor of the majority favors resistance against the proposed action of the United States. The Japan Daily Mail of June 24 says editorially:

"It is certainly true that the little band of Americans who have arrogated the right to dispose of the Hawaiian islands are usurpers; that they have attained their commanding position by a trick and that they have not the slightest moral title to the property which they are now quietly undertaking to hand over to the United States."

The Kokumin Shimbun contends that Japan must handle the matter with a firm determination to shed blood if need be, for the maintenance of the rights and interests of the 25,000 Japanese in Hawaii, together with the prestige and honor of Japan. It does not advise, however, that such strict measures should be adopted until every other method of pacification has failed.

The Tokio Shimbun says: "The warship Naniwa is quite capable of affording the Japanese in Hawaii ample protection. If additional men-of-war are to be sent anywhere, they should be sent in the form of a squadron to the other side of the Pacific. Unless we are determined to take that step, if necessary, how can we effectually wipe away the indignity to which we have been subjected?"

A Duty on Salmon.

Vancouver, B. C., July 12.—A new difficulty confronted the Fraser river cannery today by the announcement that a duty of 1 per cent per fish would be charged on all salmon brought in from the American side. As most of the cannery have fishtraps at Point Roberts, on the American side of the line, the duty, if enforced, will be a considerable item in the expenses of the cannery. It is claimed by the cannery that while they had no official notice that the duty would not be charged, verbal assurances were given both by the local members of parliament and officials of the marine and fisheries department that such a course would not be adopted. They were highly indignant at the action of the government.

The Bank Caved In.

Los Angeles, July 12.—An accident occurred this evening at the zanja No. 7 of the Los Angeles waterworks, just beyond Ninth street, whereby two men lost their lives. David Scott and David Rheinspild were working at the point designated attempting to fill a washout which had occurred in the ditch. Above them was an embankment, under which they were excavating, intending that it should fall and close the break. Without warning, the embankment gave way, burying the men under tons of earth. The work of rescue began at once, and in 12 minutes the bodies were unearthed, but life was extinct.

GOLD CONVENTION.

Miners and Mine-Owners in Session in Denver, Colo.

Denver, July 9.—The first international gold mining convention opened today. The most important action of today's session was the adoption of a rule excluding politics from the consideration of the convention. A permanent organization was effected with ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico, as president.

In point of numbers the convention will satisfy the expectations of its most ardent supporters. There are 600 delegates in the city, representing 20 states in all sections of the Union. The Broadway theater, in which the congress convened, was handsomely decorated with national emblems and banners.

At 10:30 o'clock B. F. Hunter, chairman of the executive committee, called the convention to order. After prayer by Rev. M. A. Ellis, Secretary Irwin Mahon read the call. Acting Mayor Scobey welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city, and was followed by Governor Alva Adams, temporary chairman, who delivered an address of welcome with the explanation of the purposes of the convention.

A committee was chosen to draft a memorial to congress to create a department of mines and mining, with a place in the cabinet.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Scott, of Omaha, chairman of the credentials committee, reported that there were no contests, and that the committee had invited all who were interested in mining to become delegates and participate in the discussions. The report was unanimously adopted.

B. F. Hunter, chairman of the committee on organization and order of business, recommended Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, for permanent president; David T. Littler, of Illinois, John Dern, of Utah, and General Alex Barrara as vice-presidents-at-large, and that each state select a vice-president and member of the executive committee from its delegation. Hon. Irwin Mahon, of Colorado, was named as permanent secretary, and O. W. Crawford, of Illinois, as assistant. It was also recommended that all discussions be confined to mines, mining and kindred subjects, and that every state, territory or foreign nation be allowed 10 votes, providing they have that many delegates present; if not, then one vote for each delegate. The report was adopted.

INTO THE RIVER.

Terrible Accident to a Bay City, Mich., Trolley Car.

Bay City, Mich., July 9.—An interurban electric car bound for Saginaw from this city crashed through the open draw of a bridge two miles outside this city at 11 o'clock today, and seven passengers were carried down into the river.

A woman with three children from this city, whose names have not been learned, were drowned. The other three passengers were men. They were seriously injured. The river was dragged, and the body of the woman recovered.

The three male passengers jumped, but all were injured. One of the latter was E. Jenkins, assistant general freight agent of the Michigan Central. He was partially out of the car window when the car went through, and was injured about the arms and body. Frank Mayo, of Essexville, was badly injured about the legs.

T. P. Klump, a traveling man from Geneva, O., was so badly injured he cannot recover.

The exact cause of the accident is unknown, but it is believed the motorman was racing with a railroad train, which is a competitor for suburban traffic, and could not stop after the bridge began to swing. The woman who was drowned was found to be Mrs. McClelland, of Bay City.

WILL BE COERCED.

Two American Warships Are en Route to Tangier.

New York, July 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The emperor of Morocco is to be coerced by American men-of-war in order that punishment may be inflicted upon one of his subjects who assaulted an American citizen. The vessels are on their way to Tangier. They are the San Francisco, flagship, and the Raleigh. The San Francisco is expected to reach Tangier in a few hours. The Raleigh will arrive at her destination the latter part of the week.

The orders of the San Francisco and the Raleigh were the result of a request received by the state department from Consul-General David N. Burke, stationed at Tangier. Mr. Burke announced that an American citizen had been brutally assaulted; that he had asked the Moorish government to arrest and punish the American's assailant, and that up to the present time there were no indications that the request would be granted.

Forest Reserves Divided.

Washington, July 9.—For the purpose of more effective administration and protection, the forest reservations west of the Rocky mountains have been divided into two districts. Those in California and Arizona are one, and those in Oregon and Washington the other.

BURNED AT SEA.

A Story of Marine Disaster Off the Barbadoes Coast.

New York, July 8.—Seventeen shipwrecked sailors who just arrived here on the Prince line steamship Sardinian Prince, from South America and West India ports, tell of a battle with that most dreaded of all enemies at sea, fire. The men embarked at Barbadoes, having been forwarded from there by the American consul. They belonged to the American ship Belle of Bath, which was burned at sea on June 18, about 150 miles eastward of Barbadoes. Their trip was one which they are never likely to forget.

The Belle of Bath left this port June 2, clearing for Hong Kong with a cargo of case oil. All went well until June 9, when the first week's journey was at an end. The ship was sailing along in fairly good weather, when suddenly it sprang a leak. Captain Curtis ordered all hands to the pumps promptly. The water gained upon them steadily, and every moment it looked as if the vessel would go to the bottom. After 24 hours of constant work the water was reduced in the hold, but the leak could not be stopped, and the crew worked in relays for nine days pumping the water out.

When the men were almost exhausted on Friday afternoon and some of them were on the verge of collapse the cry of "fire" rang through the ship. First Mate Col detected little clouds of smoke coming from the forecabin, and quickly sounded the alarm. Captain Curtis, who was below, snatching a few minutes' sleep, sprang on deck and ordered the hatches closed down. In a few minutes dense clouds of smoke were issuing from the forecabin, accompanied by flames. The fire was shooting high in the air, and fanned by a breeze, was threatening the whole ship.

Captain Curtis realized at once that his ship was doomed, and that to endeavor to fight the fire would be useless and dangerous. Boats were hastily provisioned. The order was given by the captain to lower them at once. With marvelous rapidity the flames spread all over the ship, and the men were forced to make haste to get into the boats. The boats dropped away to leeward, and the men were put to the oars and rowed away to a safe distance.

By this time the ship was a blazing furnace. The flames had reached the oil and burst out from every part of the vessel. When the flames had eaten their way into the hold a tremendous explosion was heard. The decks of the ship flew up and the sides burst, and a great body of smoke and flame filled the air. It took perhaps half an hour to finish the work. When the smoke died away the men in the yawl could see the Belle of Bath had been burned to the water's edge.

A heavy sea was running, and with every sweep of the oars the little lifeboat was in imminent danger of being swamped. Under light canvas 120 miles were made, and after 24 hours' struggling in the rough waters, land was sighted. It was early Sunday morning, and the crew uttered a prayer for their escape.

A GIFT BY THE STATE.

Silver Service Presented to the Battleship Oregon.

Portland, Or., July 8.—The magnificent silver service secured by the citizens of the state, as a testimonial to the battleship Oregon, was formally presented by Governor Lord, on behalf of the people, to Captain Albert C. Barker, commanding the battleship and representing the officers and crew of the Oregon, yesterday afternoon at the Armory.

The silver service was conspicuously displayed on a large table, resting amid the folds of an American flag. All the naval and military officers were in full uniform.

A conspicuous feature of the ceremony was the presence of 200 sailors, taken from the crews of the two monitors, now lying in the harbor. They were clad in their summer dress suits of spotless white, and presented an exceedingly attractive appearance.

The battalion of sailors was drawn up in line on the west side of the immense drill-room of the Armory, and, as Governor Lord, with the committee and naval and army officers, came in at the main entrance, the shrill piping of a whistle brought the line to a present, while the distinguished visitors and others marched in the center of the hall.

The presentation was made by Governor Wm. P. Lord. The response was by Captain Albert C. Barker, commanding the battleship Oregon. When he had finished his address, accepting the testimonial, he was loudly applauded, and a moment after the presentation ceremonies came to a close with three rousing cheers for Oregon and the flag. Immediately after the floor was cleared of tables and chairs, the silver service carefully cared for, and the announcement made that the battalion of sailors would give an exhibition drill. This proved to be a great feature. The precision with which the men responded to trumpet orders astonished the spectators, and at the close of each evolution the sailors were heartily applauded. Some of the movements were exceedingly graceful, particularly the calisthenic exercise with guns, and the admirable performance was watched with the closest attention.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

Outside of some little manipulation of July options, markets were dull and fairly steady last week. Spring wheat in the Northwest is above the average, both as to quality and acreage sown. The whole Southwest from Kansas City to Galveston is feeling elated over the crop of winter wheat. The Kansas hard wheat is of a fine quality. Texas has a big crop.

Proctor Taylor, the well-known miller of Quincy, Ill., and member of the Chicago board of trade, has just returned from a trip to Oklahoma, where he has been to see for himself about the likelihood of getting a quantity of soft red wheat for his mill. The result of his inquiries and observations on the spot was, in his opinion, that Oklahoma would raise between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels of excellent quality wheat unless his information is largely astray on acreage. He saw a field threshed that yielded 43 bushels to the acre, and returns of 35 and 38 bushels were quite frequent. His observation was confined to the line of the Santa Fe Railroad, and he said only the best farmers—those having threshing facilities of their own—had yet threshed their wheat, but withal he came to the above conclusion as to the total yield.

The Minneapolis Market Record of June 28 says: The prospect for wheat in the Northwest is not impaired during the past week. The growth is very heavy and the head is forming. By opening the straw it is found that the heads are of unusual length. There is nothing now in sight to prevent a large yield. It is to be borne in mind that there is yet time for many accidents. If no accident happens to it there ought to be more than 200,000,000 bushels harvested in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Allowing 60,000,000 for the other spring states and about 30,000,000 of winter wheat, which is now practically assured, and the outlook is for a crop for this country of 575,000,000 bushels of wheat. The question of price is also promising, for with the small stocks to be carried forward, in all countries, the new crop will go more quickly into consumption and leave small surplus to be carried over to another crop.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 66¢67¢; Valley, 68¢ per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.50@3.80; Graham, \$3.25; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38¢40¢; choice gray, 37¢39¢ per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@13.50; clover, \$11.50@12.50; California wheat, \$10@12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—13¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢35¢; fair to good, 25¢; dairy, 20¢25¢ per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11¢¢; Young America, 12¢¢; California, 9¢10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2@2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$1@1.25; geese, \$2@4; ducks, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢50¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, \$1.00@1.10 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, 90¢¢; \$1; yellow, \$1.25 per cental.

Hops—7¢7½¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4¢.

Wool—Valley, 10¢12½¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢8½¢; mohair, 19¢20¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½¢; dressed mutton, 4½¢5¢; spring lambs, 6¢7¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows \$2.50@3; dressed beef, 5¢6½¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 3; small, 4@4½¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17¢; ranch, 10¢12¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢11¢; California, 9½¢.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14¢15¢.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11¢12¢; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.50; ducks, \$4@5.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$25 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$20; feed \$21@22.

Corn—Whole, \$20; cracked, per ton, \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$19; whole, \$18.50.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6½¢; cows, 6¢; mutton sheep, 6½¢; pork, 6½¢; veal, small, 6¢7¢.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3¢4¢; salmon, 4¢5¢; salmon trout, 7¢10¢; flounders and sole, 3¢4¢; ling cod, 4¢5¢; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 3¢4¢.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9¢11¢; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8¢10¢; do year's staple, 7¢9¢; mountain, 10¢12¢; Oregon, 10¢12¢ per pound.

Hops—8¢12¢ per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$16.50@20; California bran, \$13@14.50 per ton.