

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

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

The Washington county court is debating the question of building a county new wheat warehouse has been at Mission to take the place of one that burned recently.

The estimated sum of money that has Grant county during the last year bicycles is \$4,500. This sum would a bicycle to about every twentieth

brass shoe weighing 1,800 pounds cast at the Astoria Iron works last. The shoe is to be put on the of the Manzanita to hold the stern-rudder and screw.

Work is piling up at the Pendleton factory so rapidly that it has been necessary to work nights. A night force has been hired and in a few days the hum of the machinery will be almost without cessation in the establishment.

The citizens of Marshfield, Myrtle and other towns in Coos county have complained somewhat of a sugar famine, but Coquille has been worse. There has been a shortage of flour, sugar, butter, eggs and fruit jars, and farmers and trains would come and go without replenishing the stocks of flour and sugar.

The 12th annual catalogue and guide-book of the state normal school at Astoria, in Douglas county, has been published. A feature of the catalogue, usually found in such publications, is the remarks addressed to the different classes, to those who expect to become pupils, to the instructors, and to the school directors throughout the state.

The Old Fellows hall in Pendleton is being moved and the contents of the paper box deposited in the corner-stone of the building May 8, 1879, have been moved. The articles contained in the box consist principally of a number of coins, two business cards, several newspapers, a copy of the old constitution and by-laws and the family record of Lot Livermore.

The report of the officials of the La Grande land district, which includes Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, Wallowa and Walla Walla counties, shows a total land surface area in the district of 8,843,000 acres, of which 15,360 acres are reserved, 2,820,425 acres have been disposed of, leaving a total of 5,022,575 acres yet undisposed of, of which 4,394,601 acres are surveyed and 1,476,614 acres unsurveyed land. The county embraces a total land surface area of 2,028,000 acres; 678,814 acres have been disposed of, and there yet available 1,349,186 acres, of which 867,353 acres are surveyed and 481,833 acres unsurveyed. Of the land in Union yet undisposed of, 75 per cent is timbered, 20 per cent grazing land, and 5 per cent farming land.

Washington. H. T. Jones has been tendered and accepted the position of chief grain inspector for Spokane. The salary is \$200 a year.

All arrangements have been made by the Fishermen's Protective Association, on Gray's harbor, to run the cany at Aberdeen this season.

The Whitman County Union Veterans' Association of Old Soldiers and Sailors, at its first annual reunion last week, decided to meet next year in Illinois.

The contract for revenue cutter supplies for the coming year has been awarded to the Adams Hardware Company, of Port Townsend, says the tender.

Dealers are offering 52 cents a bushel of wheat in Pomeroy, but there are takers. One farmer sold 8,000 bushels at that figure, and received part cash.

One of the Seattle banks is issuing letters of credit available at Juneau, Michaels and Circle City, Alaska, and at Cudahy and Dawson City, North Dakota territory.

The Port Angeles school district has decided by a vote of five to one to value its outstanding warrant indebtedness, amounting to \$18,000, issued in excess of the legal limits.

The receiver of the nail works at Port Townsend has postponed the sale of tools and chattels of the works until August 24, at the request of a majority of the creditors.

The shipments of fruit from the city of Walla Walla during the last four months have brought to that place \$75,000 in cash, being 40 per cent more for the corresponding period a year

Very few idle men are seen on the streets of Walla Walla as compared with the number there a week ago. Many are willing to work secured jobs from farmers, most of whom are harvest-blast.

BAD WRECK ON BIG FOUR.

A Fast Passenger Train Ditched and Four Men Killed.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 2.—A Times-Star special from Thornton, Ind., says the Chicago express on the Big Four, due in Cincinnati at 7 A. M., was wrecked about 2:30 o'clock. A coupling pin had been driven into a switch so as to hold it open, and throw the fast train from Chicago to Cincinnati off the track as it passed this point. The engine and tender, mail, express and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The coaches and Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, although they had a bad shaking up.

Seth Winslow, the engineer, and B. C. Rickiere, the fireman, and two unidentified tramps were killed outright.

The train was passing Thornton at a high rate of speed when the engine struck the switch that had been opened and fastened open.

The two tramps who were killed were stealing a ride on the front end of the mail car, and their remains cannot be identified.

A relief car was sent from Indianapolis to Thornton early this morning, and as soon as the track was cleared a new train was made up for Cincinnati, and other points.

Officials of the railroad company have instituted a thorough investigation as to the perpetrators of the wreck. All the available detectives were set at work today.

IMPRISONED AMERICANS.

List of Those Still Remaining in Cuban Prisons.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Consul-General Lee has informed the state department that in the event of the release of the American, Lewis Somelian, now confined at Havana, there will remain of American citizens imprisoned in Cuba in addition to the five Competitor prisoners only the following: Manuel Fernandez, confined in Fort Cabanas; Rafael Fernandez Diaz, at Sagua la Grande; Jolia Thomas Sainz and Frank A. Gramont at Santiago.

All of these prisoners are charged with rebellion with arms in hand, and are held subject to the ordinary military jurisdiction. The United States consul at Manzanillo has cabled the secretary of state a contradiction of the story that Albert Slusser, an American, has been captured by Spanish troops and taken to that place. He says that nothing is known of Slusser's arrest.

Seven Persons Killed.

San Jose, Ill., Aug. 2.—At 7 o'clock this evening a cyclone struck the farm of A. McDowell, two miles north, and his house and barn were destroyed. Seven people were killed and three severely injured. The killed are:

A. C. McDowell, McDowell's grandson, wife of Samuel Brownlee, three of Brownlee's children, Miss Jessie Groves. Severely injured: Mrs. M. C. McDowell, her son Charles and daughter Mary.

Miss Jessie Groves was a neighbor of the McDowells and was spending the day there. The storm came directly from the north, and entirely destroyed the McDowell house, barn and walnut grove. It then rose and went over the town of San Jose. At Mason City, lightning struck the spire of the Presbyterian church and set it on fire.

Believes Annexation a Certainty.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Ellis Mills, the retired consul-general at Honolulu, arrived from the islands on the steamer Alameda. Mr. Mills was succeeded by William Hayward, and with his wife, he is on his way back to his home in Virginia. Speaking of political affairs in the islands Mr. Mills said:

"Annexation is now regarded universally by the people of Hawaii as a certainty. Their enthusiasm over the annexation movement is more intense now, if such a thing is possible, than it has ever been, and almost everybody has an abiding faith in the happy result that they all wish for and anticipate. It is confidently expected that the whole matter will be settled when congress meets this fall."

A Whaler Lost in a Storm.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—A message has been received announcing the loss of the whaler Cape Horn Pigeon, in the Japanese sea, during a furious storm. Captain Scullam and the crew of 18 were saved, but 90 barrels of sperm oil went down with the vessel. Two thousand pounds of bone had been shipped home a short time before the disaster. The Cape Horn Pigeon was owned by J. and R. Wing, of Bedford, Mass.

The Treaty Renounced.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The commercial treaty between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, which has been in force since May 30, 1895, was renounced today by Great Britain, and ceases to be operative a year hence. The Reichs-zeiger says the supplementary conventions which were concluded when the treaty was extended to the German states joining the Zollverein will expire with the main treaty next summer.

A Hanging in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 2.—Maximo Martine was hanged at Floresville this afternoon for a triple murder committed on June 6 last. He killed Jesus Carille and wife, an aged couple, and Juanita Acosta.

THREE THOUSAND KILLED.

For Miles Around Canudos Dead and Dying Are Strwn.

New York, July 30.—A special to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says information has reached that city that more than 3,000 soldiers have been killed in a big battle near the site of Canudos. The fanatics, numbering more than 10,000 men, all well armed, attacked the government troops. Whole brigades of the soldiers were swept down and destroyed, trampled under foot as the victorious fanatics with wild, hoarse shouts of triumph passed over them.

The full extent of the loss of life cannot be told. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that the loss in killed on both sides is more than 3,000. For miles the ground around Canudos is strewn with the dead and dying. The government troops were compelled to leave their dead on the field and flee to save themselves from complete destruction by the avalanche of fanatics.

When the report of the awful battle reached Rio de Janeiro, it was considered by the president and ministry, and it was decided to send the minister of war to the scene next week with 4,000 men, who are now gathering. They will carry with them a great amount of ammunition, and will endeavor to dislodge the fanatics from the positions they now hold.

Fighting has been in progress at Canudos for several weeks. In the meantime, while the fanatics fought apparently with little heart, they have been gathering their forces from all directions. The result was the final attack on the government troops which led to such awful results.

THE COAL OPERATORS.

Have Concluded Their Conference After Two Days' Work.

Pittsburg, July 30.—The "true uniformity" conference of coal operators of the Pittsburg district concluded its work tonight at 9:15, after a two days' session at close and persistent work. The 21 sections of the uniformity agreement were thoroughly discussed and adopted section by section. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the meeting.

The agreement, as adopted provides for cash payment of wages, 2,000 pounds to the ton, check-weight men in the tipples, miners to be credited with the full quantity of coal contained in the mine car, abolition of company stores, semi-monthly paydays, uniform price of pick mining in the thin and thick vein districts, and screens not exceeding one and one-half inches. It also provides that in case of the violation of the terms of the agreement, a penalty of 10 cents per ton on the total output of coal mined by the violator will be charged, which penalty is to be paid to a commission, subject to the right of either arbitration or appeal.

Said penalty, when collected, is to be distributed among the signers of the agreement pro rata in proportion to the total amount of output made by them during the year.

NOT A NEW ISSUE.

Great Britain Has Claimed Palmyra for the Past Nine Years.

Washington, July 30.—State department officials say that no new issue is presented by the seizure of Palmyra island by the British, reported some days ago by an incoming vessel, for Great Britain had maintained a claim to the island for the past nine years. The island is said to be in the Polynesian group, and although Hawaii has asserted a claim to its possession, our government has not been strongly impressed with the validity of the claim.

Meanwhile the British, it is said, not only have asserted a claim to it, but have actually occupied the island for some years past. In view of the probable annexation of Hawaii by the United States, the matter will doubtless receive close attention in the future at the hands of the state department, but it is not expected that the subject will prove to be difficult of adjustment, particularly in view of the fact, as stated by naval officers, that Palmyra island is nothing more than a barren rock in the Pacific, distant 1,000 miles from Hawaii.

A Bad Train Wreck.

Reno, July 30.—One of the worst wrecks in the history of the road occurred this morning six miles west of Reno. The road is strewn with debris of baggage, express and mail-cars, reduced to kindling wood. There are no fatalities, except that of six Indians, who were riding on the blind baggage. Nine other Indians were injured. Fireman Rollins was thrown from the engine, and sustained considerable injury. Mail Clerks George W. O'Brien and S. A. Ross escaped with a few cuts. Wells-Fargo's messenger, J. J. Burke, was badly bruised. The wreck was probably caused by the spreading of the rails.

More Mines Closed Down.

Columbus, O., July 30.—Fred Ditches, of the national executive committee, wired the national headquarters of the miners' union that the Sugar Creek, McDonald, Turkey Knob and Dunlop mines have closed down by a vote of the miners at a mass meeting in the new river district.

THE SESSION'S WORK.

A Review of the Legislation That Was Attended To.

The extraordinary session of congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the capitol. It met in pursuance to his proclamation, at noon, March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiency in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged congress promptly to correct the then existing conditions by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenue, support the government, and the liquidation of the public debt.

No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message, and the tariff has been the all-absorbing feature of the session. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding house had been at work throughout the short session, which ended March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted to the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee and 13 days later, March 31, it passed the house. It went to the senate, was referred to the committee on finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments which were submitted to the senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the senate with 872 amendments.

The bill then went to conference, where after a 10 days' struggle, on July 17, a complete agreement was reached by which the senate receded from 18 amendments and the house from 511. The other 243 were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the house on July 19, at the conclusion of 12 hours' continuous debate. The report was taken up in the senate July 20, and adopted July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the president the same day.

Congress did not devote its session entirely to the tariff, although it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last, would, in themselves, have compelled President McKinley to call congress in extra session, even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. These appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian, and the general deficiency. Those bills were introduced and passed by the house in the initial form in which they existed at the time they failed of enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and when they finally became laws, contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance. The general deficiency bill carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$25,000 to defray preliminary expenses, and appropriated \$150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire.

By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for three new battle-ships to \$300 a ton, and in case of the secretary of the navy finding it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a government armor-plate factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority, he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory; advertise for proposals and report to congress at its next session.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both houses, the question of sectarian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of the government:

"That the secretary of the interior may make contracts with sectarian schools, apportioning as near as may be, the amounts contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at such places as non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895."

The question of opening to entry the gilsonite deposits in the Uncompahgre reservation was also compromised by opening such agricultural land as have not been allotted to the Uncompahgre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title to all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt or like substances.

In the sundry civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending the order of President Cleveland, setting aside about 21,000 acres as forest reservations. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the government and protection for the forest reservations of the country.

The Republican leaders of the house decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff bill upon the senate, and therefore the committees were not announced until the close of the session.

The Hawaiian treaty of annexation negotiated by President McKinley was still unacted upon when congress adjourned.

In open session, after much debate, the senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the house.

The following minor and joint resolutions became laws, managing to escape objection from any member:

Authorizing the secretary of war to receive for instruction at the military academy at West Point Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for the entry of land in Greer county, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers and for other purposes," approved January 18, 1897.

Appropriating \$10,000 not expended for the relief of the Mississippi river flood sufferers, for the flood sufferers at El Paso, Texas.

Authorizing foreign exhibitors at the trans-Mississippi and international exposition to be held in Omaha during 1898, to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries respectively, for the purpose of preparing for and making exhibits.

To provide for the immediate repair of dry dock No. 3, at the New York navy yard.

Making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

To supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Three bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Pearl river, in Mississippi, the St. Louis river, between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and across the Clinch river in Tennessee.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Names of the Men Given the Most Important Places.

Speaker Reed has announced the following house committees. The committees on ways and means, account and mileage were announced at the beginning of the session. The following are the chairmen and the far Western congressmen given places on the more important committees, the names of the chairmen being given first:

Foreign affairs—Robert Hitt, of Illinois; Francis Newlands, Nevada.

Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.

Judiciary—David B. Anderson, Iowa.

Banking and currency—Joseph H. Wallack, Massachusetts; F. G. Newlands, Nevada.

Coinage, weights and measures—Charles Stanoe, Pennsylvania.

Interstate and foreign commerce—W. P. Hepburn, Iowa; A. J. Barham, California.

Rivers and harbors—W. B. Hooker, New York.

Agriculture—J. S. Wadsworth, New York; T. H. Tongue, Oregon.

Military affairs—J. A. Hull, Iowa; Marcus Smith, Arizona.

Naval affairs—C. A. Boutelle, Maine; S. G. Hilborn, California.

Postoffices and postroads—Eugene J. Loud, California; H. B. Ferguson, New Mexico.

Public lands—J. F. Lacey, Iowa; W. R. Ellis, Oregon; J. H. Lewis, Washington; Marion Devries, California; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona.

Indian affairs—J. A. Sherman, New York; M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Territories—W. S. Knox, Massachusetts; M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Public buildings and grounds—D. S. Mercer, Nebraska; Hilborn, California.

Pacific railroads—Powers, Vermont.

Invalid pensions—Ray, New York; Castle, California.

Immigration and naturalization—Lorenzo Samdofred, Ohio.

Labor—J. J. Gardner, New Jersey.

Militia—B. F. Marsh, Illinois.

Minor committee chairmen—Elections No. 1, R. Taylor, Ohio; No. 2, Henry Johnson, Indiana; No. 3, James A. Walker, Virginia.

Levee and improvement of Mississippi river—Richard Bartjoldt, Missouri.

Education—G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

Merchant marine and fisheries—S. E. Payne, New York.

Railways and canals—Charles A. Chickering, New York.

Manufactures—George W. Garish, Indiana.

Mines and mining—Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

Patents—J. N. Dicks, Pennsylvania.

Pensions—H. C. Ludenslager, New Jersey.

Claims—C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania.

War claims—T. M. Maher, Pennsylvania.

Private land claims—G. W. Smith, Illinois.

District of Columbia—J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

A Probably Fatal Quarrel.

Bloomfield, Ill., July 27.—At Dresden, a little town ten miles east of here, two brothers, Butler and Morton Records, became engaged in a quarrel, and Morton attacked Butler with a chair and was about to strike when Butler drew a revolver and shot him through the left lung. Butler surrendered himself to the authorities. Morton will die.