

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Resume of Events in the Northwest.

ENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

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

A large congar, measuring 6½ feet tip to tip, was killed near Alsea last week.

The Oregon Press Association will meet in Baker City on October 16, 17 and 18.

Quite a number of the Umatilla Indians are in the Grand Ronde valley, in Union county, digging camas.

Last outside of the town of Athena a field of 25 acres of wheat has just been harvested, and the yield was 52 bushels per acre.

The salary of the principal of the Seaburg school has been reduced to \$1,000, and the under-teachers to \$37.50. The janitor's salary was cut down to \$30.

Last week a piece of bridge timber 10 feet long and 40 inches in diameter was cut at Saldun's logging camp, near Astoria, for the Astoria & Columbia river railroad.

At the custom house in Astoria one ton of coal last week \$1,200 duty on coal was paid under the new tariff, or \$360 more than would have been required under the old law.

Thirty-six bounty warrants for squirrels and gopher scalps were issued by Marion county last week. The sums for which the warrants were issued amounted in the aggregate to \$94.10.

Mrs. Mercy Simons, of Sodaville, is said to be the oldest person in Linn county, and perhaps in the state. She is 105 years old. Mrs. Fisher, who is 103 years old, is the oldest resident in Albany.

The Columbia river annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in Pendleton during the week commencing August 25. The conference has about 85 ministers and more than 90 charges. It is expected that 150 visitors will be present. Bishop Foss will preside.

A dispatch was received in Baker City from Weiser, Idaho, announcing the arrival of a smelter and that the same would be immediately forwarded to the Seven Devils. This is the first word of importance toward opening up the vast copper belt. One carload of smelter machinery was received at the same time. The smelter is said to be 75 tons capacity, and one ton of waste will equal four tons of ore. As the Peacock ore averages 20 per cent copper, the lessees of the mines expect to reap a rich harvest. Several arrangements are being put up for the purpose of working some of the rich gold ledges which abound in the same district.

Washington.

Austin has a new flouring mill.

The State Bar Association will hold its next annual meeting in Spokane.

More than \$1,000 was paid the gillnetters in Blaine for one night's catch.

The annual report of the auditor of Blaine county shows that the county owes \$5,000.

John W. Troy, the alleged defaulting auditor of Clallam county, has been taken back to Port Angeles. It is probable that his case will be settled out of court.

The telephone line to Goldendale will soon be completed. The poles are all set, and the wire in place as far as Winans. The line will cross the river at Winans' place, being stretched between their big stationary fishwheels.

It is reported that the General Electric Company, of Portland, has had a survey of the Klickitat falls made recently for the purpose of furnishing electricity for The Dalles and Goldendale and to build an electric line from Goldendale to Goldendale.

So many men are leaving Skagit county that there is a fear of crippling the shingle industry in this county, as the manufacturers say they can't get enough men to keep the mills in operation. Even the farmers come to Mount Vernon daily looking for help to work in the hay fields.

The Walla Walla Statesman says that when the petition of the Commercial Club of that place to the war department to have two troops of cavalry sent to Walla to replace those sent to Fort Yellowstone was referred to the commanding officer of the department of the Columbia, that official made a favorable report upon the petition.

Espey and her daughter, Clara, of Rockford, Spokane county, who walked all the way from Spokane to New York city, returned a few days ago to their home. Both mother and daughter report having had a good time, and declare that their health was never better, although the long journey reduced them in flesh. Their object in making the trip was for the purpose of making enough money to lift a mortgage from their farm. They were in demand at the various museums and other places, where salaries were paid them as curiosities.

SEVEN WIVES CLAIM HIM.

A Polygamous Bookkeeper in a Chicago Jail.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—A warrant charging bigamy has been served on David Ellsworth Bates in his cell at the police station. It was sworn out by James L. McCarthy, who said he was the father of Mrs. Bates No. 3. The police say Mr. Bates married at least seven women, all of whom are living, and only one of them divorced. This makes the lean and sallow-faced little bookkeeper a polygamist extraordinary.

The following women have so far filed with the police their claims to Bates as husband:

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Julia McCarthy, married in Chicago three years ago, recognized by the prisoner as his true wife, and dwelling at 840 West Sixty-first street.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Nettie Swaim, married February 25, 1897, in Chicago, and residing at 6402 Bishop street.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Anna E. Herbert, Plainwell, Mich., a sister of his brother's wife, married September 11, 1889, and now in Michigan.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Nellie Howard, of Kalamazoo, Mich., married in 1885, and divorced two years later.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Ida Caderwood, of Galena, Ill., who dwelt at 5401 Dearborn street, where she gave birth to a baby. Her home is not known to the police.

Mrs. Bates, whose identity is a mystery, but known to have dwelt at Forty-third and Wallace streets, where a child was born.

A Wisconsin sheriff says Bates is really Austin O. Croven, who is under indictment at Waupaca, Wis., for the abduction of pretty 15-year-old Olive Vosburg some months ago. Her photograph was found in his coat. It is suggested by the police that this girl may have been his wife.

A PECULIAR COMPLICATION.

Two Commissioners Appointed for the St. Michaels Office.

Washington, Aug. 9.—A peculiar complication has grown out of the filling of the posts of United States commissioners for the district of Alaska, and two men now hold commissions for the same office at St. Michaels. The last sundry civil bill created four commissionerships for Alaska, to be located at Circle City, Dyea, Unga and St. Michaels. There were already four commissioners there, with offices at Sitka, Juneau, Wrangell, Kodiak and Unalakleet.

William J. Jones, a lawyer of Port Townsend, was appointed to the St. Michaels commissionership. The department heard he had withdrawn, and then chose L. B. Shepard, of Nebraska, for the place. Meantime, Jones' bond and oath of office were received, although he was supposed to have withdrawn, but the second appointee's commission had then been forwarded. Both men hold commissions and the department is at sea as to how to straighten out the tangle.

THE SWAUK DISTRICT.

G. B. Henton Reaches Seattle With \$1,000 in Gold Nuggets.

Seattle, Aug. 9.—G. B. Henton arrived in this city tonight with over \$1,000 worth of gold nuggets, the result of ten days' work on Williams creek placer claim on the Swauk district, Kittitas county. One nugget was worth \$260, another \$120; others \$50 and \$60 and down to very small pieces. He has been working the claims since January, and since that time has taken out \$5,000. The Swauk placers are old and well known, but have been worked only in a crude way. One man who owns a claim there has been working it quietly for six years, during which time he has made about \$50,000. Mr. Henton sunk a shaft 103 feet to bedrock before he made his find. He says the Clondyke has no attractions for him.

Fishing Season to Close.

Astoria, Or., Aug. 9.—The fishing season closes Tuesday. It is utterly impossible as yet to make an estimate of the pack, but it will probably be in the neighborhood of 500,000 cases. It is known that the fishermen's union cannery packed 30,000 cases. Of the other packers, some have made the usual packs, while others have fallen below last year's output. The fishermen on the upper river have done comparatively nothing, the catches being very light. An up-river fisherman says the men have barely made expenses. On the lower river the men have done better, and all cleaned up good wages. The high men on the lower river have 19 tons to their credit, valued at about \$1,500. The seiners have made light catches, but the traps have done very well. Fish are plentiful in the river at present.

Canada Enforces Labor Law.

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 9.—Canada has begun to take means to enforce the alien labor law against Americans. Commissioner McCreary is here on business in connection with work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway through the Rocky mountains, and he informed the Canadian Pacific railway authorities that any American laborers engaged for that work would be deported to their own country again. McCreary has instructions from the Canadian government to strictly enforce the new law.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

President Is Determined That This Country Shall Build It.

Washington, Aug. 6.—No matter what the attitude of the Greater Republic of Central America may be, it is the intention of the administration to recommend governmental control of the Nicaragua canal when congress assembles next December. This was made plain at a conference at the state department participated in by Assistant Secretaries Adee and Cridler, Senator Morgan, former Senator Miller and Mr. Merry, the recently appointed minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, regarding the complications which have grown out of the refusal of the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador to receive Mr. Merry.

It is practically decided that Mr. Merry shall go to Costa Rica, and that the headquarters of the legation shall be transferred to that country from Nicaragua. No steps will be taken to make the transfer, however, until the governments of Nicaragua and Salvador have again been heard from.

The administration believes there is no necessity of entering even into a new convention with Nicaragua with a view to securing authority for the construction of a waterway. The programme which will follow will be based on the provisions of the convention now in force, as well as the concession which was granted to an American company by the Nicaraguan government for the construction of the canal. This concession will not expire for three years.

Acting in accordance with instruction of the state department, Minister Baker is watching every move of the opponents of the canal in Nicaragua and reporting to the state department, so that in case of necessity prompt action may be taken by the authorities.

The Walker commission, which has been holding meetings at the state department, will make a preliminary report to congress at the beginning of the session, setting forth its estimate. Should this report show that the cost will not be greater than \$100,000,000 the president will probably have something to say in his first annual message in regard to the advisability of the passage of a bill by congress guaranteeing the construction of the canal under governmental control.

SECRETARY WILSON'S TRIP.

The Cabinet Official Will Be in the Northwest Soon.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Within a short time Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will make a report on the condition of the Western states as regards the culture of beets for sugar. The cabinet official is in this city on his way to the West. He will visit Utah, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and a number of other Western states with the idea of investigating the conditions for growing sugar beets.

During the past month he has sent the seed of the sugar beet to 22,000 farmers. The majority of them are now growing the vegetable. The valleys of the West are well adapted to raising them, and it is his opinion that this industry will deal a severe blow to the sugar trust.

He has received a number of letters from those interested in cornering sugar, asking him what he would do in the matter of sugar beets. He said:

"I failed to reply to any of them. After a tour which will last a month, I believe I will be able to make a report of the condition of the West for the culture of the saccharine bulbs. It costs but an average of \$12 an acre to water a number of the valleys in the West I have seen, and I have figured that the farmers can make a handsome profit."

"As for the Clondyke gold fields, my department has sent a number of experts to make a report on their condition. The experts were instructed to look after the agricultural interests of the United States in the new eldorado."

TURTLE CREEK CAMP.

No Material Change in the Strike Situation—More Miners Walk Out.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—The miners' strike situation has not changed materially from yesterday's reports. Everything about the Turtle Creek camp was quiet, the only ripple of excitement being the hearing of President of Dolan and other officials of the miners for holding an unlawful assemblage. The strikers claim 20 new accessions to their ranks from the Plum Creek mines today. A careful estimate of the men now at work in that mine shows 215 of the usual total of 285. No work was done at the Oak Hill or the Sandy Creek mines.

The camp was reduced in number today by 300 men. They were sent to their homes and because the men were not inclined to respond to the numerous marching orders imposed on them. The camp has been costing \$300 a day to keep it in provisions, etc., being at the rate of 7 cents per day per man, as against 18 cents per day in the National Guard encampments. The camp is now under strict military discipline, and everything is moving like clockwork. The customary march will be made to Plum Creek in the early morning, and will be continued daily, the miners' officials say, until the suspension in the DeArmitt mines is complete.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Governor Atkinson's Advice to the Miners' Committee.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 5.—Governor Atkinson has written to Messrs. Gompers, Sovereign and Hatchford, a committee on behalf of the striking miners who called on him to inquire concerning the injunction against them. They asked what were their rights in connection with addressing the miners. The governor reminds them that his office is executive, and that he cannot interfere with the action of the courts, but, he goes on to say, in his opinion there is the utmost freedom allowed in discussion in public places on any subject, the only restrictions being that they must not trespass upon the property of others, nor incite to riot or unlawful violence. He assures the men that he will protect all citizens in the exercise of rights of free speech, warning them at the same time that if they abuse that right by interfering with the rights or property of others, he will just as energetically use the power of the state to repress all lawlessness and preserve the peace.

JOINING THE STRIKERS.

DeArmitt's Men Are Slowly Coming Into Line With Strikers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—The strikers will continue to gain accessions to their number from the New York & Cleveland Company's men. Sandy creek and Turtle creek mines are idle, and the Plum creek men are slowly but surely coming into line with the men encamped in the vicinity. Today nearly half of the diggers at this stronghold of the company failed to go to work, and a number of those who did not go into the pit have promised to quit as soon as they clean up the coal now in their rooms. At Camp Determination it was reported that every miner of the New York & Cleveland Company who had gone to work was in sympathy with the movement, and only their signatures to a contract prevented them from staying out.

There are close upon 2,000 strikers in camp at Turtle creek, 350 at Plum creek, and 300 at Sandy creek. If this number is not sufficient to deter the DeArmitt men from working, all these camps will be largely increased before the end of the week.

EASY ROAD TO CLONDYKE.

A Salem Man Claims One Could Be Quickly Opened.

New York, Aug. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: There is a short and easy route to the rich gold fields of the Clondyke, according to a communication to the interior department, from J. M. O. Lewis, a civil engineer, of Salem, Or., who says he can open up at small expense a route from south of the Copper river by which the Clondyke may be reached by a journey of not much more than 300 miles from the coast.

The route which he proposes will start in from the mouth of Copper river near the 20-mile glacier, about 25 miles east of the entrance to Prince Williams sound. He says Copper river is navigable for small steamers for many miles beyond the mouth of its principal eastern tributary, called on the latest maps the Chillina river, which is itself navigable for a considerable distance. From the head of navigation on the Chillina, Mr. Lewis says either a high road or a railroad could be constructed without great difficulty or heavy grade through what the natives call "Low pass," probably Scola pass. From this pass, the road would follow the valley of White river to the point where it empties into the Youkon on the edge of the Clondyke gold fields.

FIVE HUNDRED KILLED.

Awful Loss of Life by the Outbreak of a Volcano.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—A Chronicle special says: Five hundred reported killed up to July 1 is the record of the terrible outbreak of the volcano of Mayon, on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group. On the night of June 26 the volcano began throwing up ashes and lava in immense quantities, and flames were thrown upward considerably over 100 feet. The next day 56 bodies were recovered at a considerable distance, and the recent dispatches to Hong Kong up to July 8 state that not less than 500 were known to be killed.

The Turks Angry.

Constantinople, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that Lord Salisbury, British prime minister, has telegraphed urging the immediate withdrawal of Edhem Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, from Thessaly. The Turks are very angry, and accuse the British government of trying to jockey them out of Thessaly without compensation being made.

Murdered His Son.

Boulder, Colo., Aug. 4.—H. C. Mellor, an old and respected resident of this county, shot and killed his son James, aged 25, at Quigleyville, today, in a quarrel over the right to use a certain field as a pasture. James first struck his father. The murderer gave himself up and said he merited punishment, as he had committed a terrible crime.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The important factor in wheat last week was the large foreign demand. A lesser influence was the appearance of the July bulls as large buyers of the September.

The general view of the trade is that the situation is favorable for comparatively high prices. The fact that the market has had within a fortnight an advance of 10c per bushel, and that the new crop movement has not fairly started to keep, however, an influential party in the field. As to the final outcome of the situation, it is remarkable how close speculators are together. Their differences are hardly more than as to the time for an advance and its extent.

Receipts of new wheat at Chicago are away under last year's. The big Kansas crop shows in the arrivals at Kansas City, which, without being so very large, are a good deal over 12 months ago, yet the foreigners have taken all of this Kansas wheat they could get. None of it is moving toward Chicago, unless it is to go through to the other side. The small receipts are more significant because July is 4c over September, an incentive to rush the grain here. Furthermore, Chicago July is 1c and 1½c over St. Louis, Toledo or Detroit. The completed crop movement last year developed that the 1896 winter wheat yield was very much less than anybody had assumed it to be. With July almost ended the receipts this year at Chicago are vastly less than last, the week's shipments exceeding the arrivals.

Our visible supply showed an increase of 1,782,000 bushels, and now totals 17,814,000 bushels, against 46,754,000 bushels a year ago this time.

The foreigners took freight room in two days last week for as much wheat as will be received at all the primary markets in a fortnight. It is certainly nothing against the market that there is a clever active bull interest in it. This has made it somewhat uncomfortable for the professional short sellers. These latter have found out that there was somebody to meet their raids. The long line has not, however, been large enough to be threatening, and the tactics have at no time been offensive. It looks as if the July would go out at a moderate premium over the September, and as if the campaign would be continued through September.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76¢; Valley, 79¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$4; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 38¢; choice gray, 37¢; 39¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.
Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10@11; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.
Eggs—12½¢@13¢ per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35¢@40¢; fair to good, 30¢; dairy, 25¢@30¢ per roll.
Cheese—Oregon, 11½¢; Young America, 12½¢; California, 9¢@10¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; broilers, \$1.50@3.00; geese, \$3@4; ducks, \$2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10¢@11¢ per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35¢@45¢ per sack; new potatoes, 50¢ per sack; sweets, \$1.90@2.25 per cental.
Onions—California, new, red, \$1.25; yellow, \$1.50 per cental.
Hops—10¢@11½¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4¢@6¢.
Wool—Valley, 11¢@13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7¢@9¢; mohair, 20¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½¢@2¾¢; dressed mutton, 4½¢; spring lambs, 5½¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4; light and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$3@4.25 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.25; dressed beef, 4¢@5½¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 3½¢@4½¢; small, 5¢@5½¢ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18¢; ranch, 10¢@12¢.
Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢@11¢; California, 9½¢.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18¢@19¢.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10¢@11¢; spring chickens, \$2@2.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.75.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$24 per ton.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$21.
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, 6¢; cows, 5½¢; mutton sheep, 6¢; pork, 6½¢; veal, small, 6¢.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½¢; salmon, 4¢@5¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; flounders and sole, 3¢@4¢; ling cod, 4¢@5¢; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 2½¢@4¢.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9¢@12¢; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8¢@10¢; do year's staple, 7¢@9¢; mountain, 10¢@13¢; Oregon, 10¢@13¢ per pound.
Hops—8¢@12¢ per pound.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18.50@22; California bran, \$15@15.50 per ton.