

THE PACIFIC COAST NEWS

Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

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

Several thousand boxes of apples were shipped from Coos bay early last week. The real estate transfers in Umatilla county for one day last week amounted \$7,000.

An Astoria paper says that Clatsop county warrants are likely to be at a premium within 30 days.

This year over 700 cords of wood have been shipped from Brown's spur, north of Dallas, to Portland.

A number of settlers bound for the coast by country passed through Roseburg last week, in covered wagons.

Wallowa county cattle have been nearly all bought up, but there are a good many hogs left in the county.

Lincoln county's outstanding warrants and the interest thereon amounting to \$25,979, on September 30 last.

Stock in Baker county is reported to be in excellent condition, and the loss in winter promises to be unusually light.

Travelers over the McKenzie road, in Coos county, report from two to seven feet of snow on the summit of the Cascades.

A band of 1,000 head of cattle was driven through Vale last week on the way to Ontario, whence they will be shipped East.

Harry Watters killed a bald-headed eagle in the sandhills near Marshfield last week. The eagle measured nine feet from tip to tip.

The financial statement of Gilliam county shows that on September 30 last there were outstanding warrants and interest amounting to \$24,201.

Several elk were seen in the vicinity of Emigrant Springs, in Umatilla county, recently, but as it was the hunting season, they were not molested.

Fishermen in the vicinity of Rainier are of the opinion that the light run of salmon in that section is caused by the heavy blasting along the shore, where the Astoria railroad is being built.

The treasurer of Coos county has advised that he will pay all county warrants indorsed prior to November 1, 1891. Interest on such warrants ceased November 15. This call will reduce the county's indebtedness about \$3,000.

The 800 Angora goats recently shipped from Boise, Idaho, to Pendleton, will be wintered near Pendleton. It is said to be the intention to ship them to the Klondike in the spring to make mutton for the miners. They are hardy and nimble animals, and can more easily be driven over the mountain passes than sheep.

The work of taking spawn is now going on at the Mapleton hatchery. Over 200,000 eggs have already been placed in the hatching troughs. The sum appropriated for operating the hatchery this year is not nearly so large as it should be, but the work has been attended to closely, and considering the expenditure a great number of salmon fry will no doubt be turned out next spring.

There will be 12 miles of American rails laid on the Astoria & Columbia river railroad beginning at Goble. The English rails were not sufficient to complete the track. This new consignment came on its way from the East. The rails are of the same weight and size as those laid, 75 pounds to the yard, 5-inch base, 5 inches high and 2½-inch rail. Tracklaying at the Goble end of the line will begin when the new rails arrive.

Washington.

A carload of apples grown on Orcas island was shipped from Seattle to Omaha last week.

The state road commission has finished its work for the winter, and the working crew has been discharged.

The Hon. D. P. Thompson, ex-minister to Turkey, delivered a lecture on Turkey in Walla Walla, last week.

M. L. Weston has 5,500 head of sheep in Prosser, Yakima county, and expects to winter them on Snipe's creek.

The six salmon canneries of Whatcom county will all be more or less extensively improved and enlarged during the next five months.

The clerical force in the land commissioner's office, in Olympia, has 200 acres of school lands to be made out of returns from county auditors.

Government surveyors say that with a little work the Snake river will be navigable from Pasco to Riparia, to which latter point boats are now running on the Upper Snake.

Suit has been commenced in the superior court of Chehalis county by the Northern Pacific Railway Company against Chehalis county for the purpose of having the taxes against the lands of the company in that county declared null and void.

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EXPIATED HIS CRIME.

Kelsay Porter Died on the Gallows at Union, Oregon.

Union, Or., Nov. 22.—In the gray dawn of an approaching day, while most of the citizens of Union were still asleep, Kelsay Porter, murderer of the Mache family in Pine valley, January 1, 1896, expiated his crime on the gallows. Including the sheriff's jury of 12 men, about 50 people witnessed the execution. It was carried out with dispatch. Seventeen minutes after Porter left the jail door to mount the scaffold, his body was in the coffin, which was waiting to receive it beneath the gallows.

It was about 5 o'clock this morning when Porter was aroused and told to prepare for the trying ordeal before him. Realizing his last moments had really come, he displayed nervousness. After dressing in a suit of black clothes provided for him, he ate a light breakfast, the first meal for several days. The appearance of his religious adviser had a reassuring effect. Rev. Mr. Shields passed an hour in the cell, preparing Porter for his death, reading Scriptural passages to him, and closing with a fervent prayer for the condemned man.

Porter, in refusing to see press representatives, stated that all he had to say would be spoken on the gallows, but before leaving the jail, he changed his mind, and from the time he passed out of the door of his cell, mounted the scaffold and was hurled into eternity, he did not speak a word. He was assisted to the platform of the scaffold by Sheriff Phy and Deputy McLaughlin, who helped him up the steps. Rev. Mr. Shields and Deputy Sheriff Giffen were also on the scaffold.

Porter was placed directly over the trap, his legs and arms pinioned and his wrists handcuffed. While this was going on he became slightly unsteady. The black cap was placed over his head, the rope adjusted about his neck by Sheriff Phy, and at 6:55 the trap was sprung and the body shot downward, dangling at the end of the rope. Death was instantaneous, the neck being broken by the fall. Twelve minutes later three attending physicians pronounced Porter dead, and the body was cut down and placed in the waiting coffin.

The crime for which Kelsay Porter suffered the death penalty was the killing of the Mache family—Benjamin Mache, his wife and 17-year-old son, Benjamin—in Pine valley, Union county, January 1, 1896.

LOCKS FOR THE DALLES.

Government Has Abandoned the Boat-Railway Scheme.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The probabilities are that a boat railway will never be constructed at The Dalles. Chairman Hooker, of the river and harbor committee, has made an examination of the rapids, and has interested himself more or less in several matters which will require appropriations coming from his committee. Mr. Hooker is very reticent about expressing his views, but there were other members of the river and harbor committee with him on his Western trip, and the press correspondent has been able to learn that the boat railway plan will not be approved in the next session of congress, and that the committee on river and harbors will not taken favorable action for any improvement there that does not have for its object a different plan than either a boat railway or a portage railway. It is very probable that what will be done is the authorization of a survey to be made for construction of a canal and locks, and which will secure the passage of boats of about four feet draft. It is asserted that boats of greater draft than this cannot operate successfully above the dalles, and that boats of this draft can go far up the Columbia river, the Snake and the Clearwater. If these boats could ply between Portland and the farthest points on the rivers named, a great deal would be accomplished, freight rates would be regulated, and the wheat of Eastern Oregon and Washington and Idaho could be transported to tidewater at a small cost. It is the general belief that a canal and locks of the kind contemplated could be built at an expenditure of less than \$1,000,000, and also that they could be pushed to completion at an early day. It is not known whether the Oregon delegation will accept such a plan as this, but the general understanding is that it will be offered by the members of the river and harbor committee who visited the Columbia during the past summer.

FATE OF PROSPECTORS.

Three Men Are Drowned in White Horse Rapids.

Port Townsend, Nov. 22.—News reached here tonight of the drowning of two men belonging to the party of Colonel Will E. Fisher, of San Francisco, in the White Horse rapids November 4. No details of the accident were received. Neither could the names of the drowned men be learned. Accompanying this news was the information that Frank Anthony, of Seattle, was drowned at the same place October 29. Anthony's boat capsized. His two companions, Murphy and Hepburn, were rescued by the Canadian mounted police.

Heavy snows are reported on the summits of the passes leading into the interior.

RECENT EVENTS IN THE ORIENT

Rich Gold Discoveries Reported in the Chinese Province of Chansi.

Victoria, Nov. 19.—The steamship Empress of China has arrived here from the Orient. Among her passengers was Bishop Hoffman, of the Catholic church. He says that gold discoveries are being made in Chansi, in Northern China. The Chinese government, to encourage mining, has begun the building of a railway from Hankow to Peking, passing through a richly mineralized country.

Other advices are as follows: A small revolution has broken out in Northern China caused by dissatisfaction with the war settlement with the Japanese.

A Chinese pirate concerned in the murder of Captain Rosso, of the Pegu, has been hanged at Edi Bosar. Another pirate confessed to taking part in the murder.

The Japanese man-of-war Fuso ran on a rock near Nagahama, after having been in collision with another ship, taking part in the naval maneuvers, and sunk on the 29th of October. There were no casualties, and it is expected that the ship can be raised without much difficulty.

On October 31 a conflagration occurred at Nagoaka Machies, over 350 houses being reduced to ashes.

The Japanese government has demanded the sum of \$200,000 in gold from Hawaii by way of indemnity in connection with the emigration affair. This sum includes losses suffered by the immigrants to whom admission was denied, as well as by the companies who sent them and the expense of sending a warship to Honolulu. The Japanese papers consider the demand moderate.

TO COME WEST.

Four Thousand Families Are Ready to Emigrate.

Denver, Nov. 19.—Charles Kuharich, secretary of the Croatian Consolidated Company, of New York, is now in Denver, making his headquarters with the Colorado Immigration & Development Company. He reports about 4,000 families that are now ready for Western immigration, with many more to follow.

The Croatians are industrious and frugal. They are of the Slav race of southern Germany, Croatia being one of the provinces of Austria, and the language is similar to that of Russia and several of the other provinces of southern Austria. The people Mr. Kuharich represents prefer fruit, vegetables and grape lands, in the cultivation of which they are among the most expert people in the world.

The largest colonies of these people now in this country are in Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York, numbering several thousand, and many thousands more are now in Europe awaiting arrangements to be made for their removal to this country.

NEAR A SETTLEMENT.

The Behring Sea Conference Comes to a Close.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Behring sea meeting, in which representatives of Great Britain, Canada and the United States have participated, came to a close tonight, the seal experts making a unanimous report concerning the condition of the seal herds, and the diplomatic representatives of the respective governments reaching an understanding, by which, at a later day, they hope to effect a final adjustment, not only of the Behring sea question, but of other pending border controversies. For the present, however, no final action was taken as to the suspension of pelagic sealing. The Canadians urged that other questions be embraced in any plan of settlement, and suggested an international commission to accomplish this end. This proposition was fully discussed, and an agreement reached that the Dominion officials should put their views in writing after returning to Ottawa, and submit them to the authorities here. All parties concerned say the outlook is favorable to a satisfactory adjustment.

In Defense of the Boycott.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 19.—The state trades and labor assembly today adopted resolutions condemning the interference of the United States court with the Chinese boycott here and other boycotts elsewhere, on the ground that the boycott of organized labor is a defensive instrument, an expression of the right to extend patronage to those who, by employing union labor, patronize labor. The boycott is declared to be merely the right of a man to choose his own assistants, to go wheresoever he will upon the public highway, to work for whomever he may desire, to patronize whom he pleases, and to prosecute his business in a competitive way, even to the injury of another's business, provided in so doing he is not guilty of defaming another citizen.

Panic in a School.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19.—A panic was caused in St. Andrew's school today by the upsetting of a stove. Some frightened children jumped from the windows, while others were thrown down by the maddened efforts of the stronger ones to escape. The fire and police department responded to the calls. The fire was quickly subdued, and four seriously injured pupils were sent home.

WORK BEING PUSHED.

The Government Wants New Armament in a Hurry.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—For more than two months people living in Tioga and Nictown have commented upon the fact that the Midvale steel works had not had a shutdown even for Sunday, and the jarring noise of the big machinery has penetrated at midnight or the early hours of the morning the same as during the day. Sickens has been the only plea that would permit any of the employees to enjoy a day's rest, and three relays of men have been alternately kept at a high tension.

All this excitement, it leaked out today, is due to a hurried order from the government for an increase of armament. The order placed with the Midvale steel works is for 50 10-inch disappearing guns and 10 12-inch mortars.

The government inspection is in the hands of Captain T. A. Lisle, of the army. He is out of the city, and the manager of the Midvale company declined to talk regarding the big contract made with the government.

An open gate of the main building at the Midvale disclosed to view three unfinished castings of the 10-inch pattern. To one side of the furnaces upon temporary wooden mountings were two weapons apparently ready for transportation.

While this work of constructing guns has been pushed so assiduously at the Midvale works, equal activity has been waged at the big works of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, where the war department has a contract for 10 10-inch disappearing gun carriages and 10 12-inch mortar carriages. The Southwark Company has completed several of the carriages and delivered them to the government.

There is enough work on the unfinished contracts at both plants to keep the entire force of men, at each place busy for several months. It is said there will be no shutdown in either place for the holiday vacation.

"A SUICIDAL POLICY."

Impossible Task Has Been Given to General Blanco.

New York, Nov. 18.—A World dispatch from Havana says: General Blanco has entered upon an almost hopeless task. The present Cuban situation is such that it seems impossible to effect the reforms and to accomplish what the greatest army in the history of colonial wars has failed to accomplish.

Spain's present policy is announced to be one of combined conciliation and force. It appears to be, as some Spanish journals have called it, "a suicidal policy." The peculiar and not generally understood conditions of the Cuban struggle now make any conciliatory move a direct play into the hands of the insurgents.

This is particularly true of the proclamation of November 10, which commands civil and military authorities to aid in protecting the sugar properties in grinding cane. To adequately protect the sugar estates likely to operate, General Blanco will have to practically close the operations against insurgents. He has not enough men to do both things. Most of the plantations were worked last year for short periods. All paid their own guards, and most of them paid the Cubans as well. Those planters who did not pay tribute were forced to double or treble their guards. Only about 20 per cent of the sugar plantations that operated two years ago have machinery modern enough or cane in good enough condition to warrant grinding at the present price of sugar.

General Blanco will have to furnish, estimated moderately, at least 12,000 men, or 275 guards to each of 44 plantations. These soldiers must come from forces now operating against the insurgents. It is not likely that General Blanco has forgotten the lesson of the invasion, and will take the regular troops from guard duty in the towns to allow volunteer garrisons opportunity of surrendering to the enemy. The larger number of Cubans forced by hunger into volunteer uniforms makes such surrendering more probable now than before.

More than half of the rural population has disappeared, having been murdered by Weyler and his supporters. The same men are much more directly accountable for the inhuman manner in which their brave soldiers have been underfed and uncared for. As nearly as can be conservatively computed from figures, little more than half are left alive.

Umbrella Touched the Live Wire.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18.—Levi L. Potter, colored, aged 25 years, was killed tonight by an electric light wire. He was standing on an iron grating in front of a South-street store. He carried over his shoulder an umbrella with an iron rod, one end of which he held in his hand. The other end touched the wire where it was exposed and Potter fell dead.

Fate of Annexation Treaty.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty by the United States senate is assured. The administration has made a poll of that body, and as a result President McKinley thinks that more than two-thirds of the senators will vote for ratification.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-713 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

The action of the market has been a great disappointment to the bulls, and there is a growing feeling that with favorable conditions in the winter wheat sections for the next two weeks, that wheat possibly may sag still lower. The news has been rather bearish in many respects, the enormous receipts (much of which is low grade), the heavy rains in the winter wheat sections in the past week, the improved conditions in the Argentine, and the smaller demand for flour has caused a liquidating movement to set in that has carried May wheat down to a lower price than it has seen for a long time.

Claims are made that the earlier estimates of Europe's import requirements of breadstuffs are now thought to have been somewhat too high. In addition, the demand has been, so far, easily met, causing together a shade of indifference on the part of purchasers. In all estimates of the future, much is made of what may be expected of the crops of the Argentine and of the Australian colonies. Too many perhaps, forgot that while harvesting begins in about a month, the products of the harvest do not appear, to any great extent, before April or May. The large shipments from Russia and America yet stifle any undue efforts on the part of buyers in Western Europe to secure larger shipments at present, especially as the quantity on passage is about double the amount so found at the beginning of our crop season. It is not surprising, in view of these conditions that the markets have occasions of relapse. But later, when the two principal sources of supply begin to show actual exhaustion, as they may be expected to, at the rapid rate of shipping, an upward turn in affairs is likely to ensue. It should be no disappointment to those who habitually understate the resources of exporters to find relapse in prices when the facts showing it are developed. Still there need be no great apprehension of the future for the supply is none too great for the natural wants of the world.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72@73½c; Valley and Bluestem, 75@76c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$4.25; graham, \$3.70; superfine, \$2.40 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 33@34c; choice gray, 31@32c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—22½@24c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 25@35c per roll. Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.50@2.50 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5.00; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cental. Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cental. Hops—8@13c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$2.50@2.60; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound. Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24@25c; ranch, 16@18c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c; California, 9½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$25 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5c; salmon, 3½c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25c@\$1 per box; peaches, 75@80c; prunes, 35@40c; pears, \$1 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 13@14c; Northern 14@16c per pound. Hops—12½c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@22; California bran, \$16.00@16.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$1.00@1.15 per cental. Eggs—Store, 18@20c; ranch, 39@41c; Eastern, 17@25; duck, 25c per dozen. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@70c.