

MINERS USE DYNAMITE

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mill Blown Up.

WARDNER SHAKEN BY THE BLAST

Property Worth From \$250,000 to \$300,000 Shattered by the Explosion.

Spokane, May 2.—A Wardner special to the Spokesman-Review says: Wardner today has been the scene of the worst riots since the early labor war of 1892. One man is dead, another is thought to be mortally wounded, and property valued at \$250,000 has been destroyed by giant powder and fire. The damage was done by union men and sympathizers from Canyon creek, about 20 miles from Wardner.

This morning a mob of from 800 to 1,000 men, all of them armed and many of them masked, seized a train at Burke, at the head of Canyon creek. There were nine box cars and a passenger coach, and they were black with the mob. The visitors brought with them 3,000 pounds of giant powder.

After a parley of two hours, 140 masked men armed with Winchesters, Burke in the lead and Wardner following, started with yells for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill and other buildings, a third of a mile from the depot. They sent pickets ahead, and one of these pickets fired a shot as a signal that the mill was abandoned.

This was misunderstood by the main body of the mob, who imagined that non-union miners in the mills had opened fire on them, and they began firing on their own pickets. About 1,000 shots were thus exchanged between the rioters and their pickets, and Jack Smith, one of the pickets, formerly of British Columbia, and a noted figure in drill contests, was shot dead. The fatal error was discovered after a few seconds' firing and Smith's body brought down from the hillside.

By this time the strikers had taken possession of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill, which they found deserted, the manager having directed his employees not to risk their lives by battling with the mob.

Powder was called for, and 60 50-pound boxes were carried from the depot to the mill. The heaviest charge was placed among the machinery of the mill. Another charge was placed under the brick office building. Other charges were placed around the mill. Then the boarding-house, a frame structure, was fired. Fuses leading to the charges were lighted, and the strikers carrying the dead body of the picket, retired to a safe distance.

At 2:36 P. M. the first blast went off. It shook the ground for miles, and buildings in Wardner, two miles away, trembled. At intervals of about 30 seconds four other charges went off, the fifth being the largest and completely demolishing the mill. The loss to the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company is estimated from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

In a few minutes the strikers went back to the station, the whistle was blown for stragglers, the mob soon climbed aboard and at 3 o'clock, just three hours after its arrival, the train pulled out for Canyon creek.

During the fusillade from the guns of the mob, Jim Chayne, a Bunker Hill & Sullivan millman, was severely shot through the hips. It is reported that he was carried off by the strikers, and his wound is probably fatal. J. J. Rogers, a stenographer in the employ of the company, was shot through the hip, but his wound is trivial.

GREAT RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Harrowing Stories From the Province of Kazan.

London, April May 2.—Letters from the famine provinces of Russia tell a harrowing tale of distress. In the province of Kazan, the center of the famine district, the Red Cross Society alone is feeding 132,000 people. The relief delegate in the province of Ufa reports that peasants ran after him and begged for food on their knees in the snow. The St. Petersburg Skyya Viemomosti, in a vivid description of the misery and disease prevalent in Kazan, says:

"Crime, mortality and the murder of still-born infants have increased, and now scurvy and typhus are devouring the population like a conflagration fanned by the wind; but this is a case not of houses and barns, but of human lives being destroyed."

The Conference at Manila.

Manila, May 2.—The conference today between General Otis and Colonel Manuel Argueles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, who came from General Luna under a flag of truce yesterday to ask for a cessation of hostilities, was fruitless. It is understood the Filipino commissioners were given the terms upon which the Americans will consent to negotiate. The Filipinos admit they have been defeated, and it is expected will return with fresh proposals from General Luna.

Dewey Will Soon Return.

Washington, May 2.—The moment peace is declared in the Philippines Dewey will start for the United States.

MISSOURI CYCLONE.

Fifty Bodies Have Been Recovered, But More Are Missing.

Kirksville, Mo., May 1.—As a result of the tornado that swept through the eastern portion of this city yesterday evening, demolishing half of the residences and other buildings, nearly 50 dead bodies and over 70 injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured will die. Although rescuers have been searching the ruins ever since the storm swept its fury, many are still missing, and it is thought that a considerable number of the unfortunates were consumed in the flames that broke out soon after the storm had ceased.

Appeal of Finnish Americans.

New York, May 1.—At a meeting of Finnish-Americans held in this city last night, a resolution was adopted calling upon the government at Washington "to use, through its duly accredited representative at the court of St. Petersburg, its good offices with the czar to bring about, as an earnest of his declared love of peace, the rescinding of his majesty's ukase of February 17, and the restitution to his loyal Finnish subjects of their ancient constitutional rights and privileges." A copy of the resolution, together with a signed petition from all parts of the Union, will be forwarded to the president and to the secretary of state.

Annie E. George Not Guilty.

Canton, O., May 1.—The jury in the case of Annie E. George, on trial for the murder of George D. Saxton, came into the courtroom at 12:42 A. M., having agreed upon a verdict. Before the verdict was read the court cautioned the audience that there must be no demonstrations. In spite of that there was loud cheering as the clerk read the verdict of "Not guilty." A score of women rushed to Mrs. George and seized her hands. Congratulations were also extended to her attorneys. She worked her way to the jury box, took each juror by the hand and gave him a word and nod of thanks. Then the court said she was discharged, and released the jury.

President Is Gratified.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Immediately upon receiving from Washington the dispatch from Otis, President McKinley sent the following message of congratulations and thanks to the soldiers in the Philippines:

"Philadelphia, May 1.—Otis, Manila: Your message announcing the achievements of MacArthur's division and the proposal by the insurgents of suspending hostilities is most gratifying. Convey to the officers and men my heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for their signal gallantry and triumph."

"WM. M'KINLEY."

Future of the Philippines.

San Francisco, May 1.—Speaking at a banquet tendered him by the heads of departments of the Southern Pacific Company, Collis P. Huntington announced himself as strongly in favor of President McKinley's policy in the Philippines. He added:

"The future of those islands, so far as the United States is concerned, is a problem indeed, but it is a problem the solution of which will lie in the justness of our administration. What we shall want there first will be not statehood, but military government, with a civil governor, able, honest and kind, whose underlying principle of action will be the determination to do those things which are right to be done in the interest of the people."

Wireless Telegraphy Used.

London, May 1.—Wireless telegraphy was first put to practical use today. The Goodwin's lightship was struck by a passing vessel, and the crew, utilizing the wireless telegraphy apparatus, notified South Foreland that the ship was in a sinking condition. Tugs were dispatched to the assistance of the lightship.

Strike Was Short Lived.

Wardner, Idaho, May 1.—The last Chance men went to work last night at \$3 for car men and \$3.50 for miners. The Bunker Hill is working with 300 men, the full complement being 400.

Some strikers are returning to work and others are leaving town. The strike appears to be practically ended.

Glad to Get It.

Washington, May 1.—Secretary Hay this afternoon was notified by the French ambassador that Spain would accept through him the \$2,000,000 to be paid under the treaty of peace for the Philippines. The payment will be made to the ambassador as soon as the president returns.

Educator Goes to China.

Berkeley, Cal., April 29.—Professor John Fryer, head of the department of Oriental languages and literature in the university of California, will leave on Friday for a three months' trip to China. Professor Fryer goes in the interest of the Chinese imperial government to consult on several educational matters, the chief of which is the establishment of a Chinese university at Nanking.

Wages to Be Advanced.

Birmingham, Ala., May 1.—Five thousand employees of the Tennessee Iron & Railway Company were given notice today that their wages would be advanced on a basis of 10 per cent.

SAVED A MURDERER'S LIFE.

How Alger Secured Commutation of the Death Sentence.

Washington, April 27.—President McKinley has commuted the death sentence of Rafael Ortiz, of Caguas, Porto Rico, who murdered Private Burke, of the Forty-seventh New York infantry, to life imprisonment. Secretary Alger was instrumental in securing this act of clemency, as the case was brought to his attention when he was in Porto Rico.

Ortiz was in love with a Porto Rican girl before the arrival of the American soldiers in that island, and was loved in return. Burke won the heart of the dusky maiden, and when Ortiz protested the American slapped his face in the presence of his former sweetheart.

The Porto Rican swore vengeance, and, one night finding Burke drinking with several companions, rushed up behind him and cut his throat.

Ortiz was seized, convicted and sentenced to be shot. He was to have been executed at San Juan the day Secretary Alger reached Caguas on his tour of inspection. The mother and sister of the condemned man and several other natives lined up on each side of the road and stopped the progress of the secretary. The mother and daughter knelt and pleaded for his life.

Secretary Alger suspended execution of the sentence until the case could be looked into by the president, who today commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

EXPLOSION OF BENZINE

Two Persons Killed and a Score Injured in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 27.—By the explosion of 75 gallons of benzine in the laboratory of Frank H. Flees & Co., manufacturers of chewing-gum, today, two men were killed, three persons seriously injured and over a score others were more or less injured by flying debris. The dead are: Walter Manwaring, assistant superintendent, and Charles McKinley, engineer. Of those injured, Harry Randall, an employe, and Mrs. Givison, and her son are the most seriously hurt, but these will recover.

The explosion was a terrific one, and for a time caused the wildest excitement. No less than 100 buildings in the vicinity, most of them small dwellings, were damaged. The laboratory building was a two-story structure. At the time of the explosion there were only four men working in the building, who were preparing a mixture for the making of vanilline. The doors to the room in which they were working were closed, but the fumes in some manner reached the furnace in the next room, and the explosion instantly followed. Manwaring was instantly killed and McKinley was so badly hurt that he died several hours later in a hospital.

Randall's escape was remarkable. He was blown through the roof and landed on an adjoining building.

LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

Kansas Murderer Shot by Men of His Own Race.

Kansas City, April 27.—A special to the Star from Galena, Kan., says: Charles Williams, alias Jones (colored), was shot to death at 3:30 this morning in the city jail by a mob of negroes. Williams killed Laura Canaff, a negress, yesterday. The mob, composed of about 25 masked negroes, went to the jail, and four gained entrance by breaking the door in. The first man had an ax, the second a rope, and the third carried a pistol. Williams was locked in his cell, but they lost no time in breaking the lock, and ordered him to come out. This he refused to do, claiming that he was innocent of the charge, and asked them to only give him a fair show.

At this the man who carried the revolver began shooting through the bars at Williams. Four shots took effect, killing the murderer instantly. The work of the mob was systematically and coolly done. They came quietly, did their work and dispersed without any demonstration. The coroner's inquest today held that Williams came to his death from the effects of pistol shots from an unknown person. No arrests have been made.

Used Strong Language.

London, April 27.—The 300th anniversary of the birthday of Oliver Cromwell was celebrated today. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, delivered an extraordinary oration to a large congregation, and in the course of his remarks attacked the Prince of Wales as "a certain card-playing prince." After eulogizing Cromwell, Dr. Parker said: "When the prince fails, then let the country mourn. We look to the prince for noble deeds and high example. When I see my prince and premier on the race course, I don't like it."

These remarks were cheered by the audience, and Dr. Parker then proceeded to make a rabid attack on the sultan of Turkey.

Strike at Coeur d'Alene.

Spokane, April 27.—Miners in the Coeur d'Alene country struck today. The miners' union called out the employes of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines at Wardner, and the miners of the Last Chance mines also walked out. The men demand \$3.50 per day all round, and recognition of the union.

ALONG THE COAST.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

Our Trade in Livestock.

Washington butchers and packers are now importing cattle from Montana and Nebraska and hogs from the Eastern corn states while sheep from Australia and other outside points have come in to supply the demands for home consumption. Since Washington growers depleted their supplies of cattle by large shipments East for fattening it may be noted that the value of stock cattle has advanced 45 per cent as compared with an advance of only 5 per cent in beef cattle indicating that the replenishment of supplies toolishly reduced below what conditions warranted will cost a neat sum. Washington Oregon and California are all in the same class in reducing their cattle-growing industry to their loss though in the latter state the action was forced by the drought a condition unknown in the more fortunate northern states. On the other hand Montana has come back to cattle-raising for increased sources of profit. According to the report of the state livestock commissioner the number shipped outside the state during the season of 1898 was 182,225 and 60,000 were killed for home consumption, making the consumption of Montana cattle last year 242,225 head. The average price received was \$39 a head, a material advance over the average price for 1897.

New Mining Drill.

A novel machine is now being tried for the first time in the history of British Columbia mining at the Athabasca mine, near Nelson. It is called the Elmore hand-power drill and is a Chicagoan's invention. The machine is operated by one man, and uses any kind of ordinary drill steel, which is pounded by an ordinary miner's hammer. The inventor claims that it has an automatic feed, and the drill makes a perfect turn after every blow. It has already been tried in Mexico with success. The great advantage claimed for it is that while it does not supersede labor, it greatly lessens the cost of mining.

More Flour Than Vessels.

Not being able to fill oriental orders for flour by the present transportation facilities in vogue at Seattle the Centennial Mill Company has been compelled to charter the British ship Drumbarnton which is registered as a 1,173-ton vessel, but is capable of carrying 3,000 tons. The Centennial Mill Company will ship 2,700 tons and the remaining capacity will be utilized by the Novelty mills. The Drumbarnton has visited Puget sound several times, but this was her first trip to Seattle.

Orange Shipments.

About 7,500 carloads of oranges have been shipped from Southern California since November 1, 1898, to the present time. There are some 2,500 carloads yet to be shipped, which includes a crop of Valencia later, and the shipments of lemons during the summer and fall. Most of the crop now remaining are seedlings, which are going out at a lively rate and are bringing \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box in carload lots. No Valencias are going out yet, these being held for the summer trade.

System of Waterworks Wanted.

At a recent meeting of the city council of New Westminster, B. C., a by-law to raise money for the construction of a system of waterworks was read. Should the by-law be adopted the sum to be borrowed for the purpose will amount to \$15,000, payable in full on September 1, 1924, that is, 25 years from when the money will be needed. The interest will be 5 per cent per annum, payable yearly. A large sinking fund is provided for.

Republie Brick Plant.

Louis Adams, a pioneer brickmaker of Spokane, will go into the brick business on quite an extensive scale at Republic. The brick will be made by hand at first, and it is expected to turn out about 8,000 bricks a day. Arrangements are being made, however, for the latest modern machinery to be sent from the East, and when this arrives the plant will have a capacity of turning out 30,000 bricks per day. Operations will be started at once.

Easterners Buying Land.

An Eastern syndicate is negotiating with the Stayton Real Estate & Investment Company for several tracts of land in that vicinity in amounts ranging from 600 to 2,000 acres. Not for many years has the inquiry for Oregon real estate been so marked as now. The inquiries come from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, principally, and the demand is almost wholly confined to improved farms, with "some timber and pasture."

New Fish Hatchery.

The Upper Clackamas hatchery is to be rebuilt and hereafter operated by the state. It is to have a capacity of 10,000,000, and will cost something like \$3,000. It is the purpose of the fish commission to eventually enlarge this hatchery, making it the greatest one on the coast. The largest one at present is the government hatchery on the Columbia, and the Clackamas hatchery will rank next to the largest.

Oregon Beef in Demand.

Several weeks ago the prices of beef were put up to a very high notch by the California dealers, and the information is given out that prices will remain alarmingly high for the next two years. Butchers explain that the high prices are caused now from the fact that there was a great scarcity of feed for cattle and sheep last year, and that now, although there is every indication that there will be an abundance of feed on the ranges, it is a most difficult matter to get stock for the butchers' blocks. It is admitted that there is plenty of stock in Nevada, Oregon and Washington, but it is said that the owners have combined and agreed not to place any cattle or sheep on the market for over a year, calculating that there will be a much greater rise, which will, most assuredly, bring them in riches.

Dam Across Chelan River.

The dam across the Chelan river has been completed, except for minor details, which will be added after the usual spring high water. The dam is so constructed as to hold the waters of the lake at a level which will permit lake steamers to land a mile and a half below present landings. Two previous attempts to construct such a dam were failures.

An Irrigation Ditch.

Preparations are being made to begin the preliminary survey of a 100-mile irrigation ditch to be brought out of Rogue river near Grant's Pass. The ditch will be 12 feet on top, 8 feet on the bottom and 6 feet in depth, estimated to carry 10,000 miners' inches.

Candidate for Pitcher.

Harry Smith, a well known Tacoma athlete, is attaining distinction in the East. According to the Boston Herald, there are 12 candidates for the pitcher's position at Harvard, one of them being a Washington boy named Smith, attending the dental school.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59c; Valley, 60c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 43¢@44¢; choice gray, 41¢@42¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$23.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 40¢@45¢; seconds, 35¢@40¢; dairy, 30¢@35¢ store, 20¢@27¢.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3@4 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@5.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15¢@16¢ per dozen.
Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70¢@75¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3¢@3½¢ per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 50¢@75¢ per sack.
Hops—15¢@17¢; 1897 crop, 4¢@6¢.
Wool—Valley, 10¢@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 20c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½¢; spring lambs, 7½¢ per lb.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.00 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 4.00¢@4.50; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5¢@6½¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 6¢@7c; small, 7½¢@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80¢@1.10 per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$35@40.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 50¢@75¢.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, 85¢@1.
Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz.
Celery, 35¢@40c.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.60 per 100 pounds.
Apples, 60¢@1 per box.
Pears, 50¢@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 23c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12¢@18¢ per pound.
Eggs, 18c.
Cheese—Native, 13c.
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 8½¢; cows, prime, 8c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8¢@10c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.50.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$7.00@8; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$12.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$24.00.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$24.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.35; straights, \$3.10; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.50; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.50.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$10.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@23 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.