

STEAM BARGE FOUNDERED

Went Down in Lake Erie During a Gale.

CAUSED BY SHIFTING OF CARGO

Nine Persons Were Drowned and the Remaining Four on Board Were Picked Up by a Life-Saving Crew.

Cleveland, July 1.—In a heavy north-east gale last night, the steam barge Margaret Olwill, laden with stone from Kelley's island for Cleveland, foundered in Lake Erie, off Loraine. Nine persons were drowned. Four members of the crew have been picked up by passing steamers, and brought into port. The dead are:

Captain John C. Braun, master, of Cleveland.

Lizzie Braun, wife of the master, Cleveland.

Blanchard Braun, 3-year-old son.

Mrs. Cora A. Hitchcock, a passenger, of Cleveland.

William Doyle, fireman, Cleveland.

George Heffron, seaman, Cleveland.

Frank Hipp, watchman, Cleveland.

Two seamen, names and addresses unknown.

From the reports of the survivors, the Olwill's cargo of stone shifted while the vessel was laboring in the trough of the sea. Shortly before she went down the rudder chains parted, allowing her to fall off into the trough. As the helpless craft rose on the top of a heavy sea, the stone slid to leeward, the steamer listed heavily and sank. The cabins came loose from the barge and floated on the water, while the rest of the ship went to the bottom.

The rescued members of the crew were floating on the surface of Lake Erie, clinging to bits of wreckage. Their rescue was attended by exhibitions of extreme heroism, for a heavy sea was still running when they were picked up. Captain Willoughby, of the State of Ohio, sighted the wreckage about 5:15 this morning, directly in the course from Cleveland to Toledo. The big steamer immediately put into service her life-saving crew, and after sailing around the wreckage for an hour and a half Doyle was rescued. Heffron was thrown a line, but he was too weak to take hold of it, and went down in the presence of a large crowd on board the steamer. Several attempts were made to get the yawl into the water, but the sea was still running high, and the work was extremely perilous.

Heffron's death was a pathetic one, for he grabbed the rope, and, being encouraged by the crowd, made a superhuman effort to put the rope around himself, but he was too weak, and had to give up the desperate struggle with the waves. The rescue of Doyle was effected with difficulty. Expert line-men walked up and down the steamer, and every time the big boat could be worked near him a line would be thrown. Finally he reached one, and quickly got it around his body. He was more dead than alive when taken in. Captain Willoughby said he did not leave the spot till he was sure that no others remained on the wreckage.

WANT A REPUBLIC.

Socialist Row in Belgian Parliament Led to Rioting.

Brussels, July 1.—The storm of verbiage was renewed in the chamber of deputies today.

The socialists led a cheering crowd, shouting "Vive la republique," to the park, where a conflict with gendarmes occurred. Thence the mob proceeded to the public square, the shops closing as the rioters appeared.

The streets were filled by a shouting mob, which eventually gathered in front of the war ministry, where gendarmes with drawn swords attempted to disperse the rioters.

At the conclusion of a great meeting in the town hall this evening, thousands attempted to cross the Grande Place, in which the town hall stands. The gendarmes charged with drawn swords, and the crowd retaliated with stones. Shots were fired on both sides.

Three persons were wounded, and a police officer was severely stabbed with a shoemaker's knife. The rioters on being dispersed, assembled at another point. A large crowd gathered in the Rue Royale, tearing up the paving stones and using these as missiles. Finally, the civic guard was ordered out to relieve the police.

Despite these attempts to suppress the disturbances, rioting continued to a late hour, many persons being injured. A tramway conductor received two bullet-wounds. Ultimately the troops were called and 35 arrests were made, many of those taken into custody being in possession of revolvers. The public prosecutor, with his entire staff, remains on permanent duty at the Hotel de Ville. It is rumored that one man who was wounded has since died.

The Brooklyn Repaired.

New York, July 1.—The cruiser Brooklyn, which was injured off the Battery Decoration day, was taken out of the drydock at the navy-yard today, thoroughly repaired.

STARVING MINERS.

Those on Kotzebue Sound Have No Money and Ask for Relief.

San Francisco, July 1.—The Associated Press has received a letter from Dr. J. S. Stone, formerly a well-known physician of this city, telling of the situation in the Kotzebue country. The letter is dated Kowak river, Alaska, month of March, 1899. Dr. Stone says that 1,500 men paid \$200 passage money to Kotzebue besides buying provisions, clothing, mining tools, etc., on the strength of circulars issued by certain transportation companies announcing "The richest gold fields in Alaska," and offering other inducements to secure travel on their lines.

The circulars, writes Dr. Stone, were malicious lies made out of whole cloth, and no gold has been found on Kotzebue sound or either the Kowak, Notoark or Selawik rivers, which flow into Hotham inlet, a part of the sound, or any of their tributaries in anything like paying quantities. Up to date other large rivers have been prospected with no result. One thousand holes were sunk this winter, some of them 35 feet deep, with no bedrock or color being struck.

About November 1 a rush was started for the Alashook on reports being received of gold being found in enormous quantities, and hopeful prospects. After journeying 16 days, cutting trails, dragging heavily loaded sleds with the thermometer registering from 45 to 60 degrees below zero, we reached Beaver City, a settlement consisting of seven cabins, only to find the reports absolutely false. The report had been started by a merchant who had supplies to sell and by a recorder of claims. Reports from other rivers are just as discouraging.

Of 1,500 men who came here probably half have returned; the remainder are here waiting for the ice to break up and for the possible arrival of a vessel to take them back to civilization. This country is cold and produces nothing to sustain life. Of the men who are here not 50 have means to get away and must, unless the United States government sends one of its transports here, die of cold or starve.

One-half of the terrible suffering of the people in this district has not been told. The last news received from the states arrived on the steamer Grace Dollar, and the last papers are dated June 20, 1898. We do not know if we belong to Spain, Germany or the United States.

Mr. Stone wished the fact of the necessity of governmental aid impressed upon the people until necessary aid is sent to distressed Americans who were hoodwinked by the transportation companies.

FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

General Otis' Skeleton Regiments Will Be Filled.

Washington, July 1.—The first volunteers to be raised for services in the Philippines will be those for the skeleton regiments now being formed by General Otis. It is not believed there will be the least difficulty in obtaining these men.

It is probable that some time will elapse before the troops of the provisional army are sent to Manila, but, meanwhile, they will be drilled and taught marksmanship in camp. It is estimated that three months are required to make soldiers of recruits.

The officers of the war department think that a number of volunteers now coming home will desire to return to the Philippines for a short service after they have had an opportunity to see home and friends. They are regarded as the most desirable for the regiments being organized by General Otis.

The Situation in France.

London, July 1.—A representative of the press saw Senator Depew today. He said:

"I have just returned from Paris and Brussels, where I picked up my son, who is now thoroughly restored to health, and who embarks with me Saturday for New York.

"The situation in Paris, which is equivalent to France, seems gradually becoming broader. All this spasmodic upset, this changing of ministers, the cries from the housetops are surely laying the foundation of making men divide off into those cognate parties which, well defined, will, in my opinion, yet raise France into and keep her in the front rank."

A Bourgogne Damage Suit.

Paris, June 30.—The action for damage brought by Mme. Resal as a result of the loss of her husband by the sinking of the French line steamer La Bourgogne in collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, June 4, 1898, off Sable island, N. S., has resulted in a verdict against the company of 100,000 francs, the plaintiff at the same time being debarred from claiming any money lost with M. Resal which may after be recovered. The court found the company responsible for the acts of the captain, who was declared to be at fault in bringing his ship to a standstill after the collision, in losing time in launching the boats, and in not furnishing the passengers with life-boats.

Work on Dalton Trail.

Judging from the number of blasts going off near Pyramid harbor Dalton must be doing extensive work on that end of his trail.

TEN THOUSAND MEN.

Recruiting for the Philippines Will Begin at Once.

Washington, June 30.—Secretary Alger, Adjutant Corbin and Colonel Bird, assistant quartermaster-general in charge of transportation, had an hour's consultation with the president to day relating to the question of reinforcements for General Otis. A definite decision was reached to continue recruiting men at all the recruiting stations, and Secretary Alger said after the conference that General Otis would have 40,000 when the rainy season closed for resumption of active operations.

The enlistments are to be for service in the regular army and recruits are to be organized into regiments or assigned to regiments already formed after enlistment. General Corbin said the enlistments would be for two years. Arrangements are to be made at once for increasing the transportation necessary to get these additional troops to the Philippines.

The decision to reinforce General Otis by the end of the rainy season is interpreted to mean that active campaigning will cease until the bad weather ends. By remaining quiescent under good shelter during the rainy season it is hoped that the health of our troops will be conserved and the danger from climatic fever reduced to a minimum.

Later in the day it was definitely decided to begin enlistments for the volunteer service under the act of the last congress. The adjutant-general's reports show the regular army is up to its full authorized strength. Recruiting officers in the principal cities of the country will be instructed immediately to prepare to enlist volunteers. The present indications are that about 10,000 men will be wanted.

Volunteers will not be accepted in organizations. Secretary Alger is determined to adhere to that rule. Looking over the act of congress he has concluded that the authorization to raise these volunteer troops "at large" indicates a purpose on the part of congress to follow out the plans successfully adopted in immune regiments.

Drowned in the Pasig.

Victoria, B. C., June 30.—Details of the drowning of five men of company G, Twelfth infantry, United States army, in the Pasig river, June 3, were brought here from the Orient by the steamer Empress of China. A number of soldiers under the direction of an officer were crossing the river on a small craft, made of bamboos lashed over small boats. The men were crossing in regular squads, but at the time of the accident the raft was overloaded and rapidly filled until it sank about 10 feet from the bank. The water was full of struggling men, fighting against the swift current and heavy equipment, and before they could be rescued five had gone down for the last time. Four bodies have been recovered as follows:

Corporal E. Hermann, Jasper L. Whirins, Nels Anderson, Joseph Nuneville. They were buried in the new national cemetery adjoining the old Spanish cemetery.

FIRST CASE UNDER NEW TREATY

Mexico Wants to Try Mrs. Rich for the Murder of Her Husband.

El Paso, Tex., June 30.—The trial of Mrs. Mattie Rich has begun before the United States commissioner here to determine whether or not she shall be surrendered to the Mexican authorities for trial at Juarez, on the charge of murdering her husband there last April. John Rich, an American citizen, was mysteriously shot in Juarez. He was brought to El Paso in a hack next morning by his wife and died a few days later as a result of his wounds. Mexico made application for the extradition of the woman, who is also an American citizen, and the case has aroused widespread interest on account of its peculiar features and the fact that it is the first extradition case under the neutrality agreement. Rich made an ante mortem statement, in which he said his wife shot him, and this was placed in evidence. The surgeon also testified, and the proceedings of the Juarez court which investigated the killing were introduced. Today Mrs. Rich will testify in her own behalf.

The dead man's home was formerly at Fort Dodge, Ia., and his father, a banker, resides there now. At one time the deceased lived at San Antonio, Tex.

Brush With Rebels.

Manila, June 30.—Captain Gale's squadron of the Fourth cavalry embarked for Morong Monday. The gunboat Napidan, which accompanied the troops, visited the town of Muntulupa, on the west shore of the lake, and found a small body of rebels entrenched there. The intrenchments were shelled by the Napidan, and when the rebels began to retreat the cavalry was landed. The Filipinos in firing a final volley killed a cavalry private.

A French Duel.

Paris, June 30.—A duel was fought this morning with swords between M. Berteaux, socialist, and M. Millevoje, republican nationalist, as a result of the altercation which took place between them in the chamber of deputies yesterday. After M. Millevoje had wounded M. Berteaux in the left cheek, the two deputies shook hands.

BUSINESS IN ALASKA.

Sober Development Takes the Place of the Mad Rush—New Discoveries Being Made.

Captain Dwight Hunt, with two companions, has been in Haines this week, outfitting for a prospecting tour in the Porcupine mining district, says the Porcupine Quill. Captain Hunt and party represent an extensive company, known as the Jack Crawford (poet and scout) party that went to the Hootalinga last season over the Dyea route, equipped with dredgers, and who have been unsuccessful in the Yukon and are trying the present season to retrieve their ill luck by operating in the Atlin and Forty-Mile diggings in the Yukon. Attracted by favorable reports from the Porcupine district, the manager of the company, Henry M. Wallace, a prominent lawyer of Ann Arbor, Mich., placed a detail of operators under charge of Captain Hunt, who is an experienced prospector, and sent them here to prosecute intelligent examination of the quartz and placer claims in American Alaska in this vicinity. They are also going to give special examination of the hydraulic propositions which are reported favorable. In event they are successful in their search they will bring in a large outfit this season of modern hydraulic machinery and permanently establish the headquarters of the company—which have a large capital at their control—under the Stars and Stripes, and abandon the Northwest Territory propositions, where they are sorely handicapped by unjust discriminations and exactions. The party will be ready to start early next week, and are now getting their boats and outfits over the trail to the Chilcat river.

Excitement Runs High.

Mr. Cole, the mail agent for Porcupine City, brought down on his last trip a small pile of gold dust taken from claim No. 1 above Discovery, on Porcupine creek. It was the partial output of the first washout by the use of a sluiceway on that claim, and was sold to S. Weitzman for \$35. Mr. Cole says the miners on McKinley and Porcupine creeks are just beginning to take out gold, and the field soon will astonish the nations. The water is quite high, and only the elevated rimrock can be worked, but as the work progresses the claims are growing richer, excitement is running high and daily arrivals of prospectors are large.

A Stampede Expected.

Since the arrival of samples of coarse gold from the placer mines on the Porcupine and McKinley diggings, the mists of doubt that have been thrown over that district by the "grubstakers" who have done no active work except to hang around the camp, "waiting for something to turn up," have disappeared, and a feeling of confidence established. In fact, nothing but the best of reports are being brought in daily, and if developments continue as they are now going on there will be a genuine stampede inside of six weeks.

Large Cannery Destroyed.

Mr. D. J. Munn's cannery on Sea Island, B. C., was completely destroyed by fire. The cannery was one of the largest on the North Arm, and generally had the largest pack for that branch of the river. The cannery was fully equipped with everything necessary for the season's work and all the nets were hanging in readiness to be taken out for the sockeye run. The loss on the cannery, stock of cans, machinery, etc., is estimated at \$65,000, on which there was only \$45,000 insurance.

Struck a Quartz Ledge.

William Estinghausen, of California, who has been prospecting along the Chilcat river for the past four months, struck a ledge of quartz about four miles from Haines. His discovery covers a ledge five feet between walls, and evidently carries a large per cent of copper and gold. Mr. Estinghausen has followed mining for several years in Alaska and California, and is satisfied that his discovery possesses great wealth and will take immediate steps to develop it.

New Alaska City.

Jim McCloskey, of the Arctic, has returned from the Ketchikan mining district, which he reports as a promising district. "Ketchikan," says Jim, "is going to be quite a city, as it already has one large store and about 40 houses. The townsite is being surveyed and the prospectors are flocking in by the dozens. One noticeable feature of the district is the copper-stained ore, nearly every sample coming from that district being literally covered with the stain."

Great Racing Event.

Saturday, July 1, the trotting and running races commence at the Irvington track, Portland, and will continue until July 8. Judging by the horses that have already been entered for the different events, it ought to prove a success in every way. Opening day, ladies will be admitted to the track and grandstand free of charge. On all other days 25 cents admission will be charged. This includes a seat in the grandstand. The admission fee for gentlemen on all racing days, including grandstand, will be 50 cents. Good racing and popular prices will undoubtedly prove great drawing cards.

Summer Iron Works.

The Puget Sound Wire Nail & Steel Company, now the property of the American Steel & Iron Trust, has closed down and the nail and wire machines will be shipped to the Washburn & Moen Company, at San Francisco. F. W. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, of Seattle, is inspecting the buildings, machinery and site of the nail works with a view to purchasing them and moving the iron works thereto. If the deal is made it is the intention of the Sumner iron works to at once go into the locomotive building on a large scale.

Mill Destroyed by Fire.

The Krumm choppmill, at Genesee, Idaho, has been destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have been started in the engine-room. At the time of the fire some four or five tons of chopped feed was on hand. The 14 horse power gasoline engine, valued at \$1,100, will not be a total loss, as it is believed with a few extras it can be placed in running order again. The insurance was only \$1,000, which will nowhere near cover the loss.

Cannery to Be Erected.

George W. Sanborn has purchased 200 feet of water front property on the west side of the Seaside cannery, and expects to have a cannery built and ready for operation next season. The plant will be up-to-date and equipped with the latest machinery. The cannery will have no connection with any other cannery or combination.

Bank Incorporated.

The Medford bank has filed articles of incorporation, at Medford, Jackson county. The capital stock is fixed at \$50,000. The incorporators are R. H. Whitehead, J. E. Engart, J. Stewart, W. B. Roberts and H. E. Ankney. The company will conduct a bank.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 90c per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$35@40.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.75.
Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz.
Celery, 35@40c.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box.
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 18c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c per pound.
Eggs, 21c.
Cheese—Native, 14c.
Poultry—Old hens, 16c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.
Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 9c; cows, prime, 9c; mutton, 9c; pork, 7c; veal, 8@10c.
Wheat—Feed wheat, \$20.
Oats—Choice, per ton, \$27@28.
Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$6.00@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, \$23.
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, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 61c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$3.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 43@44c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$21.00 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, 30@25c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 20@22c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
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@16c per pound.
Potatoes—\$1@1.10 per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 90c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, \$1 per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack.
Hops—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 27c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c 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@6½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7½@8c per pound.