

GOLD HILL NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GOLD HILL, OREGON.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in grand style in Hawaii.

Germany has withdrawn objections, and will now accept arbitration.

A six story building burned in Boston entailing a loss of \$180,000.

Many buildings were wrecked and some stock killed in Bradley, Neb., by a twister.

President Timothy Dwight has bade farewell to Yale, and delivered his last baccalaureate sermon.

Owing to the prolonged drought and the plague of locusts Asiatic Russia is threatened with famine.

A young woman in the Atlin country has discovered a vein of quartz a mile long and 600 feet wide.

In a religious riot near Rome, several men have been killed, and troops have been sent to quell the rioters.

At the peace conference Russia submitted a proposal to keep navies of the world at a standstill for three years.

At the Rough Riders' reunion at Las Vegas, N. M., Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was presented with a gold medal.

Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius, an Oregon pioneer and a veteran of the early Indian wars, died at Cornelius, Or.

China will tear down her great wall at an enormous expense. A Chicago civil engineer will superintend the work.

The new American cup defender, Columbia, developed great speed on her trial trip. She beat the old Defender in a brush.

At Camden, N. J., fire damaged the Moro-Phillips chemical works to the extent of \$100,000. Three large buildings used in the manufacture of phosphate were destroyed.

The citizens of San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, propose to display their patriotism and fidelity to the government of the United States by celebrating the Fourth of July in good American style.

The body of Ensign Monaghan, who was killed in Samoa, was fittingly received in Portland. A requiem mass was said at the cathedral and a sermon was preached by Archbishop Christie. The body was escorted to the train by naval, military and church organizations.

Misreading of orders caused the Linnton, Or., collision.

The treasury deficit will reach nearly \$100,000,000 for the year.

At an hotel fire in Oswego, N. Y., one woman lost her life and eight were injured.

The Spanish government has appointed Luizi Marinas consul-general at Manila.

Secretary Long will create a board of admirals. Admiral Dewey will probably preside.

The cruiser Philadelphia has arrived in San Francisco from Samoa, with Admiral Kautz on board.

A San Francisco cigarmaker has been arrested by revenue officers for refilling boxes, and imitating foreign stamps.

One of England's greatest men died the other day at Macclesfield. His name was Leo Whitton and he weighed 714 pounds.

Yellow fever has broken out among the soldiers at Santiago and Puerto Principe. Four deaths and 14 cases have been reported.

The coast and geodetic survey steamer Patterson will make a survey of that portion of the Behring sea on the routes to the Alaska gold fields.

England will borrow \$4,000,000, repayable in yearly installments, for the defense works, barracks and rifle ranges at home and abroad.

Porto Ricans are becoming dissatisfied. They contend that under the present arrangements they are of no country and have no flag.

At Johnstown, Pa., the Cambria Steel Company has posted notices of a general advance of wages of 10 per cent. About 8,500 men are affected by the advance.

Fifty hospital ambulances shipped from Chicago to Tampa, Fla., over a year ago by army officials to be forwarded to Cuba for the use of the United States troops, have been lost. It took 17 cars to haul the ambulances.

The Filipinos imprisoned two Englishmen at Tachobona, on the island of Samar, southeast of Luzon. The British cruiser Grafton steamed to the point from Cebu, and her commander demanded their release. When this was refused he landed a force of marines, and cleared his ship for action, whereupon the Englishmen were handed over.

LATER NEWS.

Our sales abroad have more than doubled since 1880.

New Orleans will furnish the first two of the Spanish court stenographers Otis asked for.

A new sugar company organized in San Francisco has \$5,000,000 to use in Hawaiian isles.

One of the Prince Luigi party panned out \$1,800 in four days' time at Cape Nome, Alaska.

After 26 ballots were taken, the Kentucky Democrats nominated William Goebel for governor.

A Japanese vessel has arrived in San Francisco and is said to have bubonic plague on board.

Rioting has broken out afresh in Cleveland. Several street cars were demolished by the mob.

The government will use a shell of terrific explosive power in the fall campaign in the Philippines.

The freight steamer Pawnee burned near Cape Henry, coast of Florida. Her crew of 34 was picked up.

The ship Selkirk went down on Ape reef, in the Philippines, with a \$400,000 cargo. All hands were saved.

The Chicago stockyards strikers have been successful, and have returned to work at an increase of 25 cents a day.

The peace conference will lay aside disarmament proposals. The Russian proposals were declared unacceptable.

The 'varsity boat race was won by Pennsylvania, with Wisconsin second. Twenty-seven thousand people were in attendance.

Vanderbilt has bought another road in the East, and the rumor is being revived that he intends establishing a new transcontinental line.

Twenty-five picked men, who went as representatives of a New York mining company, have perished from privation and cold in Siberia.

Yellowstone has a new geyser. The size of the opening is about the same as the famous Fountain geyser. The eruption plays from 200 to 250 feet high.

San Francisco authorities have discovered counterfeit dies for stamping certificates of identification as given at Hong Kong. They cut an important part in the Chinese smuggling schemes.

Crop prospects in England and France have improved.

The Kentucky Democratic convention broke up in a row.

The French chamber of deputies will support the new cabinet.

Fire in the freight yards at Toledo, O., did \$500,000 damage.

Rich New Yorkers are on their way to Alaska to develop American mines.

A life size statue of solid gold will be Colorado's state exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Rear-Admiral Sampson will relinquish command of the North Atlantic squadron in November.

John Bull is said to be in a bad pinch and Germany and France are not far behind. They all need American gold.

Mitchell George, a Columbia river fisherman, was drowned by the upsetting of his boat on Peacock spit at the mouth of the river.

The new French cabinet is being well received. Two hostile groups have withdrawn their opposition and most journals are favorable.

Three hundred native Porto Ricans have been enlisted in the new battalion authorized by the war department, and 100 more will be taken.

Aguinaldo expects recognition after the next election. He has proclaimed that the present administration of the United States will meet defeat and Filipino independence will follow.

News received from Idaho is to the effect that the Northern Pacific railway has beaten the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in the fight for the control of the Clearwater valley.

The report recently sent out from Honolulu that the body of King Lunailo has been stolen from the royal tomb is denied. When the vault was opened recently the remains were undisturbed.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the college boat races, Pennsylvania four-oared and Cornell freshmen were the winners. The eight-oared race was an exciting contest between the Ithacans and Columbia.

A dispatch from Pekin says: G. A. Fliche, interpreter of the French legation there, has been struck by a Chinaman, and is suffering from bruises. The French minister demands a public apology from the tsung li yamen.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock was launched at Millwall, England. As the Shamrock reached midstream from the slips, a barge collided with her, striking the yacht's bow above the waterline, and making a big dent.

At Pueblo, Colo., the Eilers smelters, one of the trust plants, has resumed operations with about half the regular force. The wages paid out are about what the company originally offered, and the men are guaranteed protection if they choose to violate the eight-hour law.

WELCOME TO PORTLAND

All the Northwest Invited There for the Fourth.

ATTRACTIONS ARE PLENTIFUL

A Fund of \$8,000 to Pay for Entertaining the People, and the Celebration Will Eclipse All Its Predecessors.

The National Editorial Association is one of the most extensive institutions of its kind in the world. In its membership are embraced the editors and proprietors of newspapers in every part of the United States. Every year this association holds a national convention, and this year it was decided to hold the convention in Portland, Oregon, although many cities competed for the honor.

The editorial delegates to this great national convention will come to Portland on a special train, and everything will be done to make pleasant and interesting their first visit to Oregon and the northwest.

Their sessions in Portland will be held in the Marquam Grand theater, and will be interestingly interspersed with the best of music, and will be open and free to the public. On one of their evenings the editors will hold a Eugene Field memorial service, which will be a tender and touching tribute to one of America's greatest journalists and poets.

Portland extends a very cordial invitation to the people of the surrounding country and of the entire Northwest to come and help her enjoy her great Fourth of July.

It will be an occasion quite full of enjoyment, and there will be things to see that have never been seen before.

Portland itself is now a city of 90,000 people, a beautiful city, with all modern conveniences and the best drinking water in the world. On all occasions the city is an interesting and inexpensive place to see, and you can ride for many miles in airy, open electric cars for five cents. There are beautiful parks to visit, and many attractive suburbs, and the five-cent fare enables the visitor to see them all.

One of the sights of this Fourth will be the launching of the torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough, which is being built in Portland at a contract cost to the United States government of \$255,000.

Portland business men have contributed nearly \$8,000 to defray the expense of having a good celebration and entertaining the editors this year, and that means that there will be many first-class attractions and amusements, all free to the people. There will be boat races and bicycle races and a parade that will excel anything of the kind ever seen in the Northwest, comprising cavalry, infantry, artillery and naval battalions, and all the military bands.

In the big procession will be many civic societies and industrial floats, and there will be a brilliant public reception to the National Editorial Association, whose delegates will number 800.

After dark, on the night of the Fourth the summit of Mount Hood will be beautifully illuminated with red fire, and the grand scene will be plainly seen from the streets of Portland.

Portland's fireworks on the Fourth are going to be grand. New designs have been originated, and no expense has been spared to make the display interesting and attractive.

Any and all visitors can well put in several days in Portland and see something new every day, and enjoy every minute, and those who come to Portland for their Fourth will make no mistake.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

What Was Accomplished by the Belgica Party of Explorers.

New York, June 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says: The Antarctic steamer Belgica has sailed for La Plata. M. De Gerlache, leader of the late expedition, sums up as follows the result of his journey to the Antarctic regions:

First—Discovery of a canal which was named the Belgica channel.

Second—Discovery of an archipelago, formerly believed to be an isolated island.

Third—Rectification of numerous errors in the British admiralty maps concerning Fireland and Shetland islands.

Fourth—The water temperature permits the supposition that there is a continent far to the south.

Fifth—Important discoveries referring to flora and fauna.

Sixth—Discovery of unknown lands especially Danco island.

Troops Sail for Alaska.

San Francisco, June 27.—The transport St. Paul sailed for St. Michaels today with 300 soldiers under command of Colonel Ray, who are going to relieve the troops now on the Yukon. They will be stationed at various points, Colonel Ray making St. Michaels his headquarters. A year's supply of provisions and five milch cows were also taken on the St. Paul.

A COUNTER PROPOSAL.

Canada Again Obstructs Boundary Negotiations.

Washington, June 29.—The negotiations for a *modus vivendi* regulating the Alaska boundary have fallen into a state that jeopardizes a successful outcome and causes apprehension among officials. Nothing has been heard from Ambassador Choate as to the results of the conference he had today with Lord Salisbury on this subject, but the last phase of the case was that the Canadians had come back with a counter proposal in place of accepting the definite American proposition which had been carefully drawn with the sole purpose of preventing any future controversy over the points already agreed upon between Choate and Salisbury.

Instead of following the lines of the American proposal and confining the counter proposal to a plain statement of the points already roughly indicated as marking the boundary, the last issue proposed a radical change in the line on the Dalton trail, and was of a character wholly unacceptable to the American side, involving as it did the transfer into Canadian jurisdiction of the fortunes and claims of many American miners. Unless there is a decided abatement on one side or the other of the demands, the desired *modus vivendi* will be as unlikely of attainment as was the permanent agreement on the boundary question, and the chance for a reassembling of the joint high commission will fade away entirely.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

Misreading of Time by the Captain the Cause of the Accident.

Chicago, June 29.—A special cable to the Tribune from London says:

The Paris disaster turns out to be a simple matter. On leaving Cherbourg, Captain Watkins entered the departure in the log, "6:35 P. M.," using a pencil. The next entry was "Passing Caskets, 7:35." The course steered was almost due west in order to make Lizard light. So as to go through the passage between Cornwall and the islands, the usual practice is, if the Lizard light is not made at a certain time, to change the course to the south and go clear of the islands. On this occasion this was impossible, as, owing to the misty night, they could not see the Eddystone light.

The captain consulted the log when about opposite Eddystone. He mistook the entry and read the time of leaving Cherbourg as 7:35, the time of passing Caskets, instead of 6:35, the real time of leaving Cherbourg. Consequently the captain judged himself about 17 miles farther from the Cornwall coast than he really was, and delayed changing the course for one hour, just sufficient to run the Paris right on the coast.

California Miners Perish in Siberia.

San Francisco, June 29.—A Call special from Nevada City, Cal., says: Mrs. Norval Douglass, of San Francisco, writes to friends here that she has received a letter, saying her son Harry Douglass, of this city, along with 25 other picked miners from various counties of California, who left on June 2, of last year, for Siberia, under the leadership of John T. McCall, who was a gravel mining superintendent here, have perished from privation and cold.

In the party were two other miners from this city, besides McCall and Douglass, one of them being John Armstrong and the other Thomas Daniels. They all went under contract to a New York company, expecting to be gone three years.

Plague Steamer Arrives.

San Francisco, June 29.—The steamer Nippon Maru arrived today from Hong Kong, via Yokohama and Honolulu. The vessel was detained at Honolulu for several days on account of two deaths having occurred on board from bubonic plague. When the Maru entered this port the yellow flag was flying, and the vessel was ordered to the quarantine station. All of the passengers were landed on Angel island, and neither doctors nor customs officials were allowed on board. The fumigation process was applied to some of her more important papers, and they were sent ashore.

Riots in Spain.

Saragozza, Spain, June 29.—Many people were injured during the rioting here yesterday. Martial law has been declared at Valencia and fighting has occurred at various other places. The riots here were continued today, and all the shops were closed in consequence. The troops fired on the mob in the Plaza de la Construcción, killing one person and seriously wounding two others.

Whites and Blacks Clash.

Birmingham, Ala., June 29.—Three negroes are dead and one is not expected to live until morning, as a result of a riot between the white and negro miners at the ore mines near Cardiff, in Jefferson county. The dead are Ed Ellis, Jim Dill and Adam Sampels. Those wounded are: Rudolph Williams and George Thomas, mortally.

Second Test of Speed.

Newport, R. I., June 29.—In a good breeze the new cup defender Columbia and the Defender, champion of 1897, had a second and more thorough test of their relative speed, and again the new boat proved that in windward work she could both outpoint and outfoot the older craft.

FOR THE PHILIPPINE SERVICE

Volunteers Will Be Enlisted for Two Years.

THREE BRIGADES TO BE ARMED

Total Strength of the Army Will Be Brought Up to 100,000 Men—Ports Opened to Trade.

Chicago, June 29.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: As a result of a conference between the president and Secretary Alger this afternoon, it has been decided to begin the enlistment of volunteers for two years for service in the Philippines. Orders to recruiting officers to this effect will be sent out tomorrow. It is proposed to arm and equip at once three brigades, or about 10,000, and continue the work until the whole 35,000 men authorized by law are secured.

There will be no call upon the states. The regiments will be organized as United States volunteers. Officers will be appointed by the president and assigned to regiments without regard to state lines. The maximum of the regular army of 65,000 men has been secured, and now enlistments will be for the provisional army to make up the total strength of 100,000 men. General Otis has 29,300 men on the ground, or under orders, and volunteers will be rushed to him until he has an effective force of 50,000.

In the enlistments for the United States volunteers, veterans of the late war, including those who did not get beyond the home camps, but were seasoned, will be given the preference, and the same will be true of the officers. A brigadier-general for every three regiments and a major-general for each division of three brigades will be appointed. They will be part regulars and part volunteers and General Joe Wheeler will be among their number.

Ports Opened to Trade.

Manila, June 29.—Major-General Otis has ordered the opening to trade of many important ports, which have been closed since the outbreak. Many ships used in inter-island commerce have been tied up in the harbor here for months, and the shippers and merchants have been urging the government to raise the blockade.

When the decision was made known yesterday, the scene in the custom-house was as animated as the floor of an American stock exchange. It was a busy day. Ship owners rushed to get their clearance papers.

There will be a great boom in the hemp business, which has been at a standstill. The ships will race to bring the first cargo before the demand weakens. As there is a heavy export duty on hemp, this will greatly increase the revenues. The interests of the natives, as well as the merchant traders generally, led General Otis to take this action. Delegations from the southern islands told him that the cession of business was bringing much suffering to peaceable inhabitants.

Gunboats will protect the shipping in some ports, but elsewhere shippers must risk confiscation by the insurgents, who exact heavy tribute for all ships they permit to sail.

Terrible Instrument of War.

Chicago, June 29.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says: A shell of terrific explosive power with a capacity to annihilate by bursting fragments and a shock as effective as a streak of lightning, will be the feature of the fall campaign in the Philippine islands. Tests of the charge of this terrible engine of war are being made at Sandy Hook, the government guarding closely its secret of manufacture.

A shell of this nature, charged with an explosive equal to melinite or dynamite, falling near a battalion of the enemy would kill or cripple a very large percentage of the battalion. The chances of escape from this tremendous machine will be decreased 100 times, experts say, as compared with shrapnel discharged at the same objects.

New Scheme for Smuggling in Chinese.

San Francisco, June 29.—It has been discovered that two dies, similar to those used by the United States and British officials at Hong Kong in stamping the certificates of identification given to Chinese merchants and students, so they may enter American ports, have been made in this city. The order for their execution was given to an engraver by two Chinese.

It is presumed the dies are to be used in stamping forged certificates to be used by Chinese not of the privileged classes. Collector Jackson says that no action can be taken in the matter until forgery is actually committed.

Earthquake at Sea.

San Francisco, June 29.—Captain C. H. McLeod, master of the American bark Rufus E. Wood, reports a violent earthquake shock that he experienced at sea on April 2. The bark was on the way from Sydney, Australia, to Tahiti. The jar was so severe that the captain thought he had struck a reef and called all hands on deck. The vessel continued to roll and pitch in the calm sea for 80 or 40 seconds.