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CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1901.

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

The British battle ship Warspite is at San Diego, Cal.

The yacht Constitution has been launched at Bristol, R. I.

Immigration to this country so far this season is unprecedented.

State fair purses for two races are the largest ever offered in Oregon.

Supplies have been ordered rushed to soldiers at Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

Troops will begin to leave China when she promises to pay the indemnity.

University of California defeated University of Oregon in field day, 75 to 42.

The British house of commons adopted the coal tax by a vote of 333 to 277.

An engineer was killed and a score of passengers were injured in a train wreck in Iowa.

Much satisfaction is expressed in London at the turn the South African affair has taken.

A draft of the new canal treaty is said to have been presented to England by Secretary Hay.

One million Chinese have lost their lives by starvation and violent deaths since the allies first landed.

A trial trip of Shamrock II has proven her to be vastly superior in every particular to Shamrock I.

Twenty torpedo boats and destroyers will be turned over to the government within the next few months.

Latest mail advices from China brought proofs of terrible conditions which exist under the foreign military rule in North China.

The controller of currency has issued a call for a statement of the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Wednesday April 24.

Work of cleaning up the debris from the Jacksonville fire is progressing rapidly. Martial law still prevails. Supplies in great quantities are coming from all parts of the country.

Insurance companies in Missouri have been robbed out of \$100,000 by a gang who have been setting fires in the southern part of the state. Six men and one woman have been arrested. Three of them have made written confessions.

Famine forced court to leave Siam Fu.

Bubonic plague has broken out in Honolulu.

France has restored loot taken from the Chinese.

German soldiers fired on a British tug at Tien Tsin.

Seven people were burned to death in a Chicago fire.

Ex-State Superintendent McElroy, of Oregon, is dead.

The Shamrock II had her first trial spin at Southampton.

About a dozen people were injured in a train wreck in Ohio.

A commission has been appointed to improve the Pei Ho river.

Another battle has occurred between the Boers and British.

Revolution in Colombia has degenerated into guerrilla warfare.

Fire in Nashville, Tenn., did damage to the amount of \$100,000.

Wholesale arrests resulted from revolutionary movement in Russia.

Another oil gusher has been struck at Beaumont, Tex., near the other one.

The homeless of Jacksonville, Fla., as a result of the recent fire, will be quartered at St. Augustine army barracks.

China suggested to powers the opening of Manchuria to all countries.

Mrs. McKinley has been given the honor of launching the battle ship Ohio at San Francisco.

The force of soldiers in the Philippines will be reduced to 40,000, and if improvement continues, still further reduction will be made.

President McKinley, while at El Paso, Tex., exchanged felicitations with President Diaz, of Mexico, and received delegations from that country.

A regular semi-monthly steamer service between San Francisco and Manila is to be established at once, two first-class steamers to be placed upon the route.

During 1899 the total value of mules exported to all foreign countries was \$516,000, while during 1900 the figures reached \$3,919,000. Memphis used to be the great distributing point for mules, but Louisville has recently taken precedence.

PITIFUL FATE OF A CHILD.

Lost on the Desert, a Little Girl Dies of Hunger and Exposure.

North Yakima, Wash., May 6.—A 5-year-old girl has been found on the lonely desert of the Horse Heaven country, 18 miles from her home, standing in a badger hole, where she died from starvation. The child was the daughter of Hon. W. B. Matthews, ex-county commissioner of Yakima county. Searching parties had been scouring the country for five days and nights in an effort to locate the child alive. It was thought that she had been carried away by Indians and would be found on the reservation. She had been tracked 12 miles from her home when all traces of her were obliterated by the winds blowing the tracks from the sand.

Two children, a boy aged eight years, and the girl, five, were sent over some lost cattle. They walked away until 10 miles from home, when growing tired they fell asleep. A passing cowboy noticed them, and after observing the sleepers took them on his pony and carried them almost home. The children then assured him that they could get home without further assistance, and he let them go alone. The night came on and it is supposed the boy ran faster than his sister and left her behind. When he reached home he was frightened and could not tell exactly what had happened. A search was made for the girl, but she could not be found that night.

FOR A YANGTSE UPRISING.

Reports of a Secret Combination of Disaffected Elements Are Confirmed.

London, May 6.—"The reports of a secret combination of disaffected elements in the Yangtze province for the purpose of organizing general risings are receiving some confirmation," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post. "The British consul at Nankin telegraphs Mr. Brennan, the British consul at Shanghai, that the Nankin vicerey is very anxious about the Yangtze movement, and he asks Mr. Brennan to assist the Taoti to preserve order by holding troops in readiness. "It is announced from a German source that the French have with-

drawn their troops from Hwai Lu to Fao Ting Fu, thus leaving the Germans in sole possession of all the passes into Shan Si."

Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Peking says:

"The indemnity committee favors a loan raised on the guarantee of all the powers. Its proposal to increase the maritime customs to 5 per cent ad valorem applies to import duties only and not export. All the ministers of the powers, except the British, American and Japanese, favor an immediate increase to 10 per cent. The report, which is based on somewhat imperfectly understood data, has been referred to the home governments."

Battle-Ship Iowa Launched.

Seattle, May 6.—The battle ship Iowa was launched today from the Bremerton navy yard, after undergoing repairs and a thorough overhauling. Less than four weeks were occupied in the great undertaking, although six weeks had been allowed by the navy department. Admiral Casey, whose flagship the Iowa is, was loud in his praise of the equipment and facilities of the big dry dock. The flooding of the dry dock and subsequent launching of the big vessel was witnessed by over 1,200 spectators.

Northwest Postal Orders.

Washington, May 6.—A postoffice has been established at Rock Creek, Baker county, Or., to be supplied by special service from Haines, and Edward P. Castor appointed postmaster. An office has also been established at Bluelight, Yakima county, Washington, on the route from Bickleton to Mabton. Elbert L. Grasse has been commissioned postmaster at this office.

Count de Maquille, the last survivor of King Charles X's pages, died recently at Nantes, aged 88 years.

The United States navy department will exhibit at Buffalo an 8x20 foot map of the world, on which will be placed 307 miniature lead models representing the war fleets of all nations and their locations from day to day.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL OVER OREGON.

Commercial and Brief Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Six cases of small pox are reported near Athena.

Columbia county will be entirely out of debt by September, 1901.

The bond on the Republic mine, on Griffin creek, Jackson county, has been extended.

Dr. D. F. Lane, of Salem, has been appointed county physician for Marion county.

The Samuels creamery will be moved from La Grande to Baker City and the capacity doubled.

The horse show at Pendleton this year eclipsed anything of the kind ever given in that city before.

A new lumber company is to be opened up at Huntington by the Kelley Lumber Co., of Weiser, Idaho.

It is reported that a rich strike has been made in the Boaring Gintlet mine, situated not far from Gold Hill.

The Ashland mine is yielding more ore now than ever before. The mill is crushing about 25 tons of ore per day.

Reports from the Grand Ronde valley indicate that the prospects for this year's crop of sugar beets is better than ever before.

Mr. Wright, owner of the Big Foot mine, Gold Hill section, has started a force of men at work on the Dougan mine on Sams creek.

Work in the mines in the Baker district is progressing. Development work is being pushed in several of the newly opened mines.

The state military board has decided on plans for the coming O. N. G. encampment. The Fourth regiment and First Separate battalion will go into camp, and the Third regiment will engage in a practice drill.

Work has started on the soldier's memorial monument at Eugene.

Last week 15,150 bushels of wheat changed hands at Weston. The price was 46 cents.

A new pump has been put in at De-Moss Springs for the benefit of farmers who haul water.

J. H. Eggert has taken a contract to get out 2,000,000 feet of logs, a mile below Vient.

About 12,000 bushels of wheat changed hands at DeMoss springs last week at 45 cents per bushel.

The Bonanza mine, in Eastern Oregon, has received a large new boiler. It weighs 21,000 pounds, and it took 20 hours 9 1/2 days to haul it from Sumpter to the Bonanza, about 16 miles.

The farmhouse of Thomas Seavey, on the north side of the McKenzie, a short distance below the mouth of the Mohawk, was totally destroyed by fire. This was one of the landmarks of that country, having been built in 1868, at a cost of about \$3500.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 59@60c; valley, nominal; bluestem, 61@62c. per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.60.

Oats—White, \$1.30@1.35 per cental; gray, \$1.25@1.30 per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$1.17@1.25; brewing, \$1.17@1.25 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20.00; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@14; clover, \$7@8.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c. per lb.; 1899 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 12 1/2@13 1/2c; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 20@21c. per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15@17 1/2c; dairy, 12 1/2@14c; store, 10@12c. per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 14@14 1/2c. per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2@14c. per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4; hens, \$4@4.50; dressed, 11@12c. per pound; springs, \$3@5 per dozen; ducks, \$5@6; geese, \$6@7; turkeys, live, 10@12c; dressed, 13@15c. per pound.

Potatoes—Old, \$1@1.25 per sack; new, 2@2 1/2c. per pound.

Mutton—Lamb 4 1/2@5c. per pound gross; best sheep, wethers, with wool, \$4.25@4.50; dressed, 7 1/2c. per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 7@7 1/2c. per pound.

Veal—Large, 7@8c. per pound; small, 8 1/2c. per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$5@5.25; cows and heifers, \$4.50@4.75; dressed beef, 8 1/2@8 3/4c. per pound.

It is reported that some of the Staten Island ferry boats are more than 40 years old.

Count de Maquille, the last survivor of King Charles X's pages, died recently at Nantes, aged 88 years.

The United States navy department will exhibit at Buffalo an 8x20 foot map of the world, on which will be placed 307 miniature lead models representing the war fleets of all nations and their locations from day to day.

CAPITAL IN MEXICO.

Chicago Money Will Develop the Country's Resources.

Chicago, May 7.—Chicago capitalists and millions of Chicago money are to develop the resources of Mexico until the southern republic becomes one of the important factors in the world's trade. Silver mines supplying two-thirds of the silver of the world; coal fields hundreds of miles in extent; great reaches of iron and other ore lands, thousands of acres of cotton seed and great grazing lands dotted with cattle, are to be made the objects of the impulse of Chicago money. Bonded warehouses, heretofore unknown in the republic, are to be erected at the City of Mexico and at Vera Cruz. Under present methods, the Mexican importer is compelled to pay duty on his goods the moment they are landed. In the United States goods may be stored until they can most opportunely be realized on and disposed of. The concession under which these great warehouses will be erected grants the rights for 40 years. Into this enterprise alone it is estimated that from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 of Chicago capital will be placed.

Plans have been formulated for developing the great Mexican iron fields at Muarnog and the coal deposits at Coahuila. Railroad facilities are to be provided where they are now lacking and a total of \$20,000,000 of money may represent the expenditures before the work is completed.

BATTLE BETWEEN BOYS.

An International Affair, in Which a Young Mexican Was Killed.

El Paso, Tex., May 7.—As a result of a pitched battle between American and Mexican small boys, Anastacio Pailen, 9 years old, is dead from the effects of a rifle wound, and three American lads, whose ages range from 12 to 14, are in jail. It has long been customary for the boys of both races who reside in the western suburbs, to fight whenever different bands encountered each other, but not until yesterday had anyone been seriously injured. On that day about 50 Mexicans attacked a dozen little Americans, and for a time the battle was severe, and was confined to the throwing of stones. The Americans were being worsted, when they produced a target rifle and small pistols. The rifle was directed at the ranks of the assailants, and the bullet struck Pailen, inflicting a wound from which he died.

WILL REDUCE ARMY.

Administration Decides on 40,000 Men in Philippines.

Washington, May 7.—After a careful consideration of the situation, the administration has decided to reduce the army in the Philippines to 40,000. The opinion prevails here that this number will be ample for the present needs of the service in the islands, and if conditions continue to improve in the satisfactory manner that has been shown in the past few months, the force may be reduced still further. The expectation of the war department is that all of the volunteers now in the Philippines will have left the islands by the end of June, leaving only the regulars on duty there. Following the departure of the volunteers will come the regulars, who were sent to Manila in 1898, just after the outbreak of hostilities, and their movement home will continue until the force is reduced to approximately 40,000 men.

W. J. Footner Dead.

St. Paul, May 7.—W. J. Footner, vice president and general manager of the Great Northern Express Company, died suddenly of apoplexy in this city. Deceased was born April 10, 1846, at Montreal, Canada. He entered the railway service in 1862 and has followed it ever since. In 1883 he was appointed superintendent of the Northern Pacific Express Company and shortly afterward was made general superintendent, serving until 1888. During the following four years he was express manager for the Great Northern Railway, later being promoted to the position of vice president and general manager.

Greatest in the World.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 7.—The directors of the American Sheet Steel company have authorized improvements at the Actna standard plant at Bridgeport, Ohio, that will make it the greatest sheet mill in the world. The present plant employs about 3,500 hands, but the addition to be built will be almost if not altogether, as large, and will cost \$1,500,000.

Will Form a Trust.

New York, May 7.—The Journal of Commerce says: Plans are now under discussion for a consolidation of the leading manufacturers of shovels and spades. There has been discussion of a compact in this trade for a long time, but now actual merging of interests is progressing.

May Run Out of Provisions.

Seattle, May 8.—Information has been received by Quartermaster Ruhlman of this city, to the effect that there is likely to be a shortage of provisions at Fort Gibbons, Alaska, unless early shipments are made via Skagway and the upper Yukon route. The garrison there has issued rations to destitute miners to such an extent that serious inroads were made on its own stock of supplies.

CITY LAID IN ASHES

Hundreds of Buildings at Jacksonville, Fla., Burned.

10,000 PEOPLE ARE RENDERED HOMELESS

The Loss is Estimated at Fifteen Million Dollars—Several Lives Reported Lost—Finest Hotels Destroyed.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 4.—Fifteen million dollars' worth of property gone up in smoke and 10,000 people made homeless is the result of a bit of wire accidentally getting into a shredding machine of the American Fibre Company yesterday at the corner of Davis and Union streets. The fire started between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon and owing to this fact the loss of life will be comparatively small. The fibre factory was a wooden shell, full of inflammable material.

The wind, which was already blowing strong from the southwest, seemed to be possessed with a sudden fury and soon was carrying destructive embers all through the city, the fairest portion of which lay right in the course of the wind. Some delay was experienced in sounding an alarm and the engine at the water works suffered a mishap and nothing more than ordinary pressure could be obtained. By this time the flames had swept to the Boston, a huge furniture factory. It leaped across Davis street and took a course right through a section on which block after block of frame buildings had been erected.

Here is where the fire department lost control, as simultaneously in half a dozen places, some of them six blocks from the main fire, roofs were seen to burst out in flames. The wind rising higher and higher, set fire to whole rows of buildings and attracted a first crowd of curious sightseers who seemed to be fascinated by the sight until they learned that their residences too were in danger of total destruction. It took just four hours for that restless mass of flames to consume every building in its wake for a space of six to eight blocks wide from Davis street, near where it started, to the Hogan street viaduct, a distance of over one and a half miles, and then, not satisfied with eating out the heart of the residential portion of the city, it doubled back and came roaring up the principal thoroughfare of trade, destroying everything in its way was the original incorporation of Jacksonville.

From the humble homes of the poor to the elegant residences of the well to do was but a short journey for the flames. It seemed that wherever there happened to be a shingle roof the flying embers found lodgment. Blocks away from the main fire other fires would break out. Right into the heart of the town the flames swept. As the viaduct leading over the marshes of Hogan's creek to East Jacksonville was reached, it was plain that the limit of the progress of the flames westward had come. As far as concerned the worst was yet to come.

Just as the material for the flames was apparently consumed, a shift in the wind sent a roaring sea of flames southward toward the river. Then it was beginning to dawn on the minds of the unfortunates who had sought refuge at the river side, that they were in danger of being cut off and being suffocated. A rush was made for the South Jacksonville ferry and hundreds were carried over to the other side.

Then came the most thrilling scene of the entire day. The flames caught the freight warehouses on the Atlantic, Valdosta & Western Railroad and began from there on their march backward in the teeth of the wind. Slowly but surely the fire ate its way against the wind, taking either side of Bay street until it reached Jones' boatyard. While the flames failed to cross the open space known as Jones' boat yard, a new danger threatened. The flames swept down in the rear of the United States hotel and dock, with the Law Exchange, was doomed. Meantime the county court house caught fire and another splendid edifice was soon a total wreck. From the United States hotel the flames jumped across the street and the work of destruction continued, only to be checked when the last building near McCoy and Hogan's creek had been destroyed.

Storm in Utah.

Salt Lake, May 6.—Reports received at the government weather bureau in this city show that the prevailing storm extends almost over the entire Rocky mountain district. Nearly two and three quarters inches of rain have fallen in Salt Lake during the last 36 hours, the heaviest precipitation ever recorded here and the weather officials state the total rainfall will reach three inches or over before the storm ceases. Swollen streams and flooded flat lands are reported from many places.

Japanese Cabinet Crisis.

Yokohama, May 6.—In consequence of the continued postponement by the Japanese minister of finance, Viscount Watanabe, of the carrying out of the expected public works the cabinet crisis has reached a climax, and Marquis Ito, the premier, after the last cabinet meeting, proceeded to the palace and tendered his resignation to the mikado. All the other members of the cabinet did likewise, with the exception of one.

FOREIGNERS TO BLAME.

Allied Armies Responsible for Much of the Anarchy Existing in China.

New York, May 8.—The latest mail from China brought to the state department new proofs of the terrible and perhaps irretrievable conditions which exist under the foreign military rule in North China, involving a situation not heretofore fully realized even in Washington, and utterly unappreciated in the United States generally. The character of the information which has now come into the administration is summarized in the following extracts from a communication written by one of the most trusted officials in the service abroad and mailed from Peking a month ago:

"The question of raising the indemnity, though one of the most serious of the Chinese government, is not paramount. All the people who are likely to know declare that the Chinese peasant can stand no greater burden of taxation than in the past, so the question resolves itself largely to reducing the expense of collection, which in China involves radical reforms. Another proposition for meeting the indemnity is to grant lucrative mining and industrial concessions to foreigners, but that means bartering their independence, and laying up endless trouble for the Chinese, who are quick to recognize the fact.

"If the whole horror of the murder and pillage done between Tien Tsin and Peking comes to be understood in the United States and in Europe, the sum of it is so great as compared to the number of Christians who have suffered at the hands of the Chinese that, rightly or wrongly, the Chinese are likely to be held the injured party. Lancers wantonly impaling little children by the wayside in the streets of Peking are some of the least of the well authenticated horrors, and so some foreign soldiers a dead Chinese Christian is just as satisfactory an evidence of no quarter as a dead Boer—they neither know nor care for the trifling distinctions.

"The allies, even if they could agree, could not set up an administrative machinery of their own for the empire. They must restore the power to some native party, and the quicker they do it the better for China. The Chinese estimate that 1,000,000 of their people have lost their lives by violent deaths or starvation about Peking and Tien Tsin since the allies came."

MUSTERED OUT.

Thirty Ninth Infantry and Others Just Returned from the Philippines.

San Francisco, May 8.—The Thirty-ninth infantry was mustered out of the service today. The Thirty-second Twenty-ninth and Twenty-sixth will all follow in a few days. Nearly all the officers of the Twenty-sixth infantry have been ordered to appear before the examining board for commissions in the regular army. The reduction of the size of the army in the Philippines will bring home immediately after the return of all the volunteers the remnants of the regular army who have been longest in the Philippines, the Fourth cavalry, the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third infantry.

The transport Egbert, which has just arrived from the Philippines will be detained in quarantine for a week or more, a soldier having died of small pox during the voyage. The cabin passengers, however, will be fumigated and allowed to land.

LAUNCH OF THE DEFENDER.

Yacht Constitution Lowered into the Water at Bristol.

Bristol, R. I., May 8.—With her hull gaily decorated with flags and her deck well filled with sailors, the yacht Constitution was christened this evening by Mrs. Butler Duncan, who broke the traditional bottle of wine on her glistening bow, just as she started slowly down the ways into the sea. The scene was a brilliant one, as the Constitution was slowly lowered into the water, the cheering from the boats outside being loud and vigorous, while the searchlight from the steam yacht Colona, just outside the dock, illuminated the stern of the Constitution. Rockets and other fireworks added to the gaiety of the situation. As the stern of the craft emerged from the shops, the private signals of the members of the syndicate were displayed on small flagstuffs upon her deck.

Torquoise for McKinley.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 8.—Four beautiful and valuable turquoise from the Porterfield mines in the Burro mountains were presented to President McKinley by Governor Otero. The largest stone weighs 20 carats, and was a superb specimen.

Sheet Music Trust.

Chicago, May 8.—Arrangements have been completed for the formation of a combination of the eight leading publishers of popular sheet music in the United States.

Smallpox on Ocean Liners.

New York, May 8.—The ocean liners arriving of late are averaging 1,000 immigrants each, and the health officers of the port are kept busy. Steerage passengers with sore eyes are rejected, as a case of small pox was discovered on a German steamer. A steamer from Marseilles had three cases of smallpox among her 1,173 steerage passengers.

ON NEUTRAL BASIS

DRAFT OF CANAL TREATY SHOWN PAUNCEFOTE.

At Washington It is Stated by the Authorities That the Memorandum as Presented, Embodying the Views of Different Senators, is Merely Tentative—Will Not Divulge Contents of the Document.

London, May 8.—The Associated Press has been officially notified that Lord Pauncefote has received from Secretary Hay the draft of a new Nicaragua canal treaty. It is understood that it advises neutrality.

Negotiations for Canal Treaty.

Washington, May 8.—It is learned from an authoritative source that before Secretary Hay left here for the West he had several conferences with Lord Pauncefote relative to the basis for another isthmian canal treaty, and that an unofficial written memorandum also was submitted to Lord Pauncefote on the subject. The ambassador has made known the general results of these conversations and of the memorandum to the authorities in London, and it is doubtless that that allusion is made in the London dispatches. The negotiations, however, are so tentative and informal that they are not regarded as an official exchange or proposition. What they embody is not made known, though it is understood they are chiefly an exposition of the views held by the United States senators as to the essential features which should be included in a treaty. While this is not a proffer of a treaty, it conveys the British authorities what is considered essential by the senators who control the ratification of any treaty which will be made. It also is learned indirectly from senators who have been consulted that among the chief features of the negotiations are a neutralizing of the canal, the United States alone undertaking to guarantee this neutrality, and the admission of all shipping on an equal basis with that of the United States. Although, as stated, these conferences and these written memorandums have been exchanged, it is not expected that there will be any further negotiations prior to Lord Pauncefote's departure for London, which occurs June 5, or during his absence. The British embassy will remove to Newport as soon as the ambassador leaves.

SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Many Other People Burned and Injured in a Chicago Fire.

Chicago, May 8.—Seven people were burned to death, three fatally injured, and several others slightly burned and otherwise injured in a fire that destroyed a three story apartment building at 3916 Marquette avenue, South Chicago.

While the occupants of the burning building were struggling with the smoke and flames in hopes of forcing their way to safety, the firemen who were responding to the alarm were vainly waiting for a freight