

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, April 13, 1899.

AFTER President McKinley's return from his Southern trip he is reported to be inclined to annexation of the island of Cuba, and is said to be working hard to have the people there become enthused with this solution of a vexed situation.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART is undergoing a severe attack of sickness. His main trouble seems to be caused by spells of coughing, from which he becomes completely exhausted, and his friends are not allowed to see him for fear they will talk to him and thus bring on one of the trying spells after which he is unable to sleep.

At 6:30 o'clock, on Sunday, the 9th, Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, retired, died at his home in Washington. Justice Field received his appointment from President Lincoln, and retired from his arduous duties on December 1, 1897. As judge in the circuit, California supreme and United States supreme courts he had rendered decisions in 1042 cases.

THROUGH the courtesy of John Minto, secretary board of horticulture, Salem, we have received a copy of the fifth biennial report of that board. It contains 584 pages of very interesting information to fruit-growers. The recently passed Morton law makes it a misdemeanor to throw cuttings or trimmings from gardens, orchards or hop yards from the premises of the owner, or to keep them there uncombed by fire for a period of more than 30 days, and is punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100. It is profusely illustrated and is furnished fruit-growers gratis.

FIGHTING in Samoa, which was thought to seriously endanger the friendly relations between Germany and the United States turns out to have been a blessing in disguise. At no time since the joint treaty for the government of the Samoan islands was entered into, by Great Britain, Germany and the United States, have affairs been entirely satisfactory to anybody concerned. The fighting has brought things to a focus, and the three governments have agreed to appoint a joint high commission with authority to settle once for all the permanent control of the islands.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY is much pleased with the successful manner in which Gen. Otis has prosecuted his Philippine campaign. The organized rebellion is considered practically at an end; Aguinaldo is a fugitive, his capital is in our possession and his army is reduced to bands of scattered bushwhackers, with little probability of being able to get together in sufficient numbers to put up another battle against our troops. When the circumstances under which this campaign was victoriously fought, are considered, it reflects as much glory upon the officers and men who participated therein as any in which Americans have been engaged.

It has been decided by the War Department that the volunteers now in the Philippines shall not be mustered out as long as they are needed. This refers to organizations. General Otis has discretion as to the mustering out of individuals who have good reasons for wishing to return home, and special orders have been cabled him to send all sick and wounded men home; also to mark the caskets as well as the graves of all dead soldiers, so that there will be no trouble about recognition when it becomes feasible to bring the remains home. The decision to keep volunteers in service in the Philippines, although in accordance with the provision in the army act of the last congress, would probably not have been made, if the men had not, through General Otis, asked to be allowed to remain in service as long as there was fighting to do. This decision makes it certain that thirty-five thousand volunteers, authorized by the army act will not be enlisted, unless something unexpected at this time shall make their services necessary.

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THE PHILIPPINE PROCLAMATION.

Regulations By Which the United States Will Be Guided.

The proclamation of the United States Philippine commission, issued on the 3d inst. concludes as follows:

"The attention of the people of the Philippines is invited to certain regulative principles by which the United States will be guided in its relations with them. These are deemed to be points of cardinal importance:

"First—The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist it can accomplish no other than their own ruin.

"Second—To the Philippine people will be granted the most ample liberty and self-government reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable and effective and economical administration of public affairs, and compatible with the sovereign and international rights and obligations of the United States.

"Third—The civil rights of the Philippine people will be guaranteed and protected to the fullest extent.

"Fourth—The object of the American government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

"Fifth—There shall be guaranteed honest and effective civil service to the fullest extent to which it shall be practical that natives shall be employed.

"Sixth—Employment and collection of taxes and revenues shall be placed upon a sound, economical basis. Local funds shall be used for local purposes, and not devoted to other ends.

"Seventh—A pure, effective and speedy administration of justice will be established.

"Eighth—Construction of roads, railroads and similar means of communication and transportation and other public works will be promoted.

"Ninth—Domestic trade and commerce, agriculture and other industrial pursuits shall be the object of constant solicitude and fostering care.

"Tenth—Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools in which the children of the people may be educated, and appropriate facilities will be provided for higher education.

"Eleventh—Reforms in all departments of the government and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people will be undertaken without delay, and affected comfortably with right and justice, in a way to satisfy well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the people.

"Such is the spirit in which the United States comes to the people of the Philippine islands, and the president has instructed the commission to make this publicly known. In obeying his behest, the commissioners desire to join the president in expressing their good will toward the Philippine people, and to extend to the leading representative men an invitation to meet them for the purpose of personal acquaintance and an exchange of views and opinions."

A NIGHT ATTACK.

Rebels Tried to Capture American Outposts, but Were Repulsed With Loss.

MANILA, April 11, 5:45 p. m.—About midnight the rebels on the telegraph line at several places between here and Malolos, and signal fires were lighted and rockets sent up along the foothills to the right of the railroad. Later the enemy attacked the outposts of the Minnesota regiment, at Bowen Bigas and Boovae, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding 14.

Simultaneously, the outposts of the Oregon regiment at Maricao, the next station on the way to Manila, were attacked, with the result that three Americans were killed and two wounded. The loss of the enemy was 10 men killed and six wounded. The Americans also captured two prisoners.

The troops were concentrated along the railroad as thickly as possible, and the rebels were driven back to the foothills.

5:50 p. m.—It is supposed that many of the rebels who attacked General McArthur's line of communication, and who were repulsed by the troops commanded by General Wheaton, were natives who entered the region in the guise of friendly. They had seemingly secured arms in several places and fired on the Americans from the bushes at so close a range that they could be heard talking.

One of the Filipinos yelled in English: "We will give you damned Americans enough of this before we are through." The rebels undermined the railroad at Maricao and unspiked the rails in an effort to wreck the train, while the railroad gang participated in the fight. The work of the rebels was discovered and repaired before the train arrived.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

The following quarterly report of the standing of the students of this Pendleton institution was read last Friday, and speaks for itself: The following students received medals:

For highest average in the different departments, Misses Lola Burroughs, Jeannette Manasse, Ida Hunter, Annie Hastings, Jesse Stroble and Master Edgar Forest.

For application in music, Misses Cleve McKennon, Mamie Sullivan, Nellie Hardman and Amy and Georgie Anderson.

For good conduct, Miss Lola Burroughs and Henry Gierloch.

For neatness, Lola Burroughs and Josie Stroble.

For Christian doctrine, Misses Sullivan, Lola Burroughs, Frieda Kraessig and Annie Hastings.

During the last term, Elise Folsom passed the examination for state diploma with an average of 95.7. The present year is by far the most successful in the history of the Academy. One hundred ninety pupils were enrolled since September, of whom 45 are boarders.

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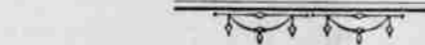
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THE OFFICIAL ADVICES.

General Otis' Report of the Engagement.

WASHINGTON, April 11—The following dispatch was received from General Otis today:

"Manila, April 11—Adjutant-General, Washington: The insurgents attacked McArthur's line of railway communication last night in considerable force, and were repulsed by Wheaton, with heavy loss. Wheaton's casualties were three killed and 20 wounded.

"Lawton's success at Santa Cruz was more complete than reported yesterday. The enemy left 89 uniformed dead on the field and a number seriously wounded. Lawton captured the city without destruction of property. His loss was 10 wounded, slight, except two. One has since died. Lieutenant Elling was the only officer wounded. His injury is slight, in the hand. The enemy retired eastward. Lawton is in pursuit this morning. Otis."

The attack of insurgents upon the railroad north of Manila indicated to the war officials that while McArthur was pushing north, bodies of insurgents took to the mountains and jungles to the right of the railway, and have been watching their opportunity to capture the road at some point, and thus cut off the main body to the northward. The repulse of the natives shows that they had not sufficient force to accomplish the purpose.

TUESDAY, April 11th, the restoration of peace was concluded by the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty, and President McKinley issued a proclamation to that effect. The minister to Belgium, Bellamy Storer, is named as minister to Spain.

The annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Cattle Growers' Association will be held at Walla Walla, Wash., on April 17, 18, and 19, and a special invitation is extended to all cattlemen in the Pacific Northwest.

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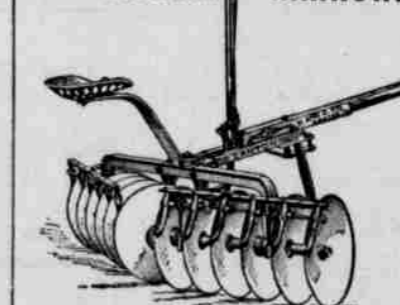
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