

TIMBER CRUISERS POISONED

Entire Party That Left Seaside Perished.

CAUSED BY CANNED FOOD

Bodies of Three of the Men Found Parties Searching for the Fourth—No Marks of Violence.

Astoria, Or., April 26.—That the entire party that left Seaside April 7 on a timber cruise are dead is an assured fact as the bodies of three have already been found and search is still in progress for the fourth, who was the quiet and weakest member of the party.

As soon as S. H. Doty's body was found and brought into Seaside Saturday afternoon, Louis Chance, known as "Indian Louie," and John Burke were engaged to start out in search of the remainder of the party, who consisted of E. Heikman, a civil engineer, of this city; W. T. Radir, a timber logger, of Portland, and A. J. Cloutrie, of Seaside, who accompanied the party as a guide, as he was thoroughly familiar with that section of the country.

This afternoon "Indian Louie" returned with the information that they had found the bodies of Heikman and Radir at the foot of Sugar Loaf mountain, some distance apart, and about three miles from where Doty's body was found. "Indian Louie" returned to give the news, while Burke continued to search for the body of Cloutrie. According to information received, there were no marks of violence on the bodies, and the cause of their death at the present time only be surmised, but it is generally supposed that it was the result of eating poisoned canned meat or vegetables.

A party started out from Seaside this afternoon to bring back the bodies, but it may be several days before they will arrive, as it is about 15 miles through very rough country. Some writing may be found on one of the bodies that may explain the cause of the cruisers' deaths, but it now appears quite certain that they had been dead longer than at first supposed. The last entry in the field notes found on Doty were dated April 9, only two days after the party had started out from Seaside.

P. E. Heikmann was 39 years of age, and a native of Germany. His father is now a major in the German army. He came to this country about 20 years ago, and was employed for several years in the engineering department of the Union Pacific at Omaha.

A. J. Cloutrie was 65 years of age. He came to this country from Portland about four years ago, and lived at Seaside during most of the time.

"Indian Louie" today made the following statement:

"My opinion is that Cloutrie got hurt in some way, and they all stayed with him until he died, meantime examining all their provisions, matches, etc. After Cloutrie's death they evidently were lost, and wandered about seeking to recover their bearings. Whether the supposition that the death of any or all of the party was due to poisoning from canned meats or other edibles is true, there was nothing in their surroundings to indicate. Cloutrie was one of the most practical woodsmen in this section of the country. According to the notes found on Doty's body, the party was through its work and on its way out."

ARMY AT CALUMPIT.

MacArthur's Troops Before the Rebel Stronghold.

Manila, April 26.—On General Hale's advance on Calumpit 50 Filipinos and one American were killed.

Hale is now before Calumpit. The army gunboats are of no further use to the army beyond Malolos, and have started back to Manila.

The Americans have evacuated Malolos, and hold only the railroad property.

Progress of Lawton's Troops.

Manila, April 26.—Although the sticky condition of the ground, due to a rain storm, seriously impeded its progress, General Lawton's column left San Jose today, and is expected to reach Norzagaray this evening.

Colonel Summers is marching from Boonville with two battalions each from the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, three troops of cavalry and two guns.

In the meantime General MacArthur's division is in front of Calumpit, preparing to attack the rebels' stronghold, and General Hale, with several guns, is threatening the enemy's flank.

A few rebels between Novalliches and La Loma have persistently interfered with telegraphic communication, but the signal corps has repaired the breaks and captured several prisoners.

A small body of rebels at Taktay was discovered this morning by the armored launch Napidan. A few shots scattered the rebels and drove them inland from the lake.

All is quiet along General Hall's and General Owenshine's lines.

Another Cigar Seizure.

Toledo, O., April 26.—Revenue officers today seized 30,000 cigars with counterfeit stamps. The total seized in this city is now over 70,000.

HAS ENTERED A PROTEST.

Germany Takes Exception to the Utterances of Captain Coghlan.

Washington, April 26.—The German government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan at the Union League Club banquet. The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through German Ambassador von Holleben. Secretary Hay replied that the language could not be regarded as official or a public utterance in the sense that would warrant the department in acting. However, the navy department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require.

There are semi-official intimations that the ambassador will not so much concern himself with the course of Coghlan as with the United States in dealing with Coghlan.

Hay Expresses Disapproval.

Berlin, April 26.—It is announced in a semi-official note today that United States Secretary of State John Hay has expressed to the German ambassador his strong disapproval of the conduct of Captain Coghlan, of the cruiser Raleigh.

FORTY-EIGHT NEW WARSHIPS.

Uncle Sam's Navy Growing at a Rapid Rate.

New York, April 26.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The completion within a few months of two great battle-ships, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, serves to call attention to the remarkable rate at which the American navy is growing at the present time. Except among naval officers, who watch this progress, few persons realize that 48 warships are now under construction for the United States, involving expenditures under existing contracts aggregating \$33,336,600 for hulls and machinery alone.

These vessels, when equipped ready for sea, will have cost over \$50,000,000. Eight of them are first-class sea-going battle-ships, as good as any afloat, without taking into account the superiority of the gunners, machinists and officers to man them. Sixteen are torpedo-boat destroyers, averaging 29 knots speed; four are heavy harbor-defense monitors; one is a sister cruiser to the New Orleans, and 18 are torpedo-boats.

HAS AN AXE TO GRIND.

John Bull Will Not Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for Nothing.

New York, April 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Although willing to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain has made it plain to the United States that she expects an equivalent in return for her action. This equivalent will be exacted during the negotiations of the American-Canadian commission, which is to resume sessions in Washington in August next.

It is because of a demand for concessions equal in value to that which will be given to the United States in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the negotiations have not progressed with the promptness at first expected.

It is apparent to the officials now that Great Britain proposes to use the proposition to abrogate the treaty to further its own aims in connection with the settlement of the Alaskan boundary and reciprocity questions.

Great Britain is determined to make every effort to secure entry to the Northwest Territory through Alaska, and the United States is not willing to give it to her. It may be, therefore, that she will suggest that in return for such an outlet she will surrender all her rights in the Nicaraguan canal.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay have determined not to enter into any negotiations with either Costa Rica or Nicaragua respecting the Nicaragua canal until the new isthmian canal commission has submitted its report. The Nicaragua canal commission will report within a short time, and the president will then announce the personnel of the isthmian commission. The new commission will then proceed to Panama and later to Nicaragua, and it is the expectation of the president that it will submit its report in time for consideration early in the next session of congress.

WORK OF A MOB.

The Alleged Accomplice of Sam Hose Hanged Near Palmetto.

Palmetto, Ga., April 26.—The body of Lige Strickland, the negro preacher who was implicated in the Cranford murder by Sam Hose, was found swinging to the limb of a persimmon tree within a mile and a quarter of this place early today. Before death was allowed to end the sufferings of the negro, his ears were cut off, and the small finger of the left hand was severed at the second joint. These trophies were in Palmetto today. On the chest of the negro was a scrap of blood-stained paper fastened with an ordinary pin.

On one side of this paper was written: "New York Journal. We must protect our ladies, 23-99." The other side of the paper contained a warning to the negroes of the neighborhood. It read as follows: "Beware, darkies. You will be treated the same way."

Before being finally lynched, Strickland was given a chance to confess to the misdeeds of which the mob supposed him to be guilty, but he protested his innocence until the end.

EFFECT ON THE REBELS.

Sending of Reinforcements May Cause Them to Quit.

Washington, April 22.—The determination to send regulars to take the places of volunteers in the Philippines is believed to have a dampening effect upon those who are encouraging the Filipinos by their utterances in this country. The Filipinos are no fools, and if their leaders see that the United States means business, they will seek terms. If the order for calling out the 35,000 provisional army was issued, it would have a good effect, not only upon the Filipino leaders, but the Cubans who may be inclined to make trouble.

The volunteers are coming home, and, according to previous orders, the Oregon men will be among the first to return. Under the law, all volunteers should have been released from service as soon as the peace treaty was signed. Congress provided for this by authorizing the enlistment of 35,000 men to take the place of the volunteers. The war department's plans first contemplated keeping the state volunteers in service and avoiding the necessity of a provisional army. The advice of military men is to the effect that this plan is absurd, and the authority granted by congress will have to be used.

Regulars for the Philippines.

Washington, April 22.—Nine thousand of the 14,000 regular troops who are to take the places of volunteers in Manila have been selected by the war department, and will begin sailing from San Francisco early in June.

HE MADE THE PLATES.

Engraver Taylor Tells of the Counterfeiting Plot.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, engravers, who were arrested in this city in connection with the counterfeiting conspiracy unearthed by the secret service department, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edmunds, waived a hearing, and were held in \$20,000 bail.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, testified as to the facts of the arrest. He testified further that both Taylor and Bredell showed an inclination to assist the secret service men in arresting the others implicated in the conspiracy. Taylor informed him that William M. Jacobs, the Lancaster cigar manufacturer, who was arrested yesterday, approached him nearly five years ago with a proposition, which he accepted, to engrave cigar-stamp plates. For this work Jacobs paid him several thousand dollars. When the first set wore out, Taylor made another.

Taylor and Bredell admitted cutting the plate from which the famous \$100 "Monroe head" certificate was made. The plate was seized at Kendig's cigar factory in Lancaster yesterday. Taylor told Wilkie that not over \$10,000 of the \$100 certificates had been issued to himself and Bredell. They could not say how many revenue stamps were printed.

Evidence Is Overwhelming.

Washington, April 22.—The officers of the internal revenue office are unable to even approximate the amount of the counterfeit revenue stamps made use of by the cigar manufacturers of Lancaster, Pa., who were arrested yesterday.

A special revenue agent from Philadelphia is now in charge of the factories, and as soon as possible will locate the supply of blue paper from which the stamps were printed.

The evidence against all the men under arrest, it is said, is overwhelming. The maximum term of imprisonment in such cases is 15 years under each indictment, and in most of the cases, the secret service agent thinks, at least four indictments will be sustained by the court.

FATE OF GILMORE.

Yorktown Party May Have Been Killed by Spaniards.

Manila, April 22.—It may be that Lieutenant Gilmore and the 14 men from the Yorktown lost at Baler were killed by the Spaniards. General Rios today said the Baler garrison did not know the war was over between Spain and the United States, although an officer was sent in January to notify them. They disbelieved the officer and feared an attack of insurgents. Rios does not believe the Spaniards killed the party, as the fort is too far from the river, and is besieged by natives.

Admiral Dewey says Gilmore and the men were sent from the Yorktown to sound the mouth of the river and instead went further up above a bend, and were out of sight of the cruiser.

He refuses to discuss his plans for a rescue expedition, but one is being planned.

Torpedo Steered by Light Waves.

New York, April 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Alex Orling gave a private demonstration in London today of his marvelous invention for steering a torpedo from a distance. The principal of the invention consists in the transmission of motor force by waves of light similar to the Roentgen rays.

In one room Mr. Orling fixed up a model of a torpedo with a rudder like a fish tail, controlling it by means of an apparatus in an adjoining chamber through two partition walls between the two objects.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

General Passenger Agent Hafford, on the Prosperity of the Pacific Coast.

A Chicago dispatch says: George H. Hafford, general passenger agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, has just returned from an extensive tour of the Pacific coast. He reports that North Pacific coast points are just now experiencing a wonderful revival. All industries are prospering to an unprecedented extent. The mining industry is having a boom. Mineral deposits in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, which were scratched over as long ago as 1890, are now being systematically worked, and the richness of their development is proving a genuine surprise. British Columbia's mineral resources are also proving to be practically inexhaustible. While mining industries are prospering agricultural interests are also flourishing, and all classes are rejoicing in phenomenally good times. The low second-class colonist rates put in effect by the Great Northern railroad, has resulted in over 8,000 people going to that territory so far this year, and the departures from North Pacific towns for Alaska number 500 per week. Northern California has had more abundant rains this spring than for a number of years past, and these insure abundant crops, so that the entire Pacific coast is enjoying a period of more than usual prosperity.

Too Much Adulteration.

The state board of horticulture desires to call the attention of the fruit-growers of Oregon to the fact that a large per cent of Paris green and other arsenical preparations used in spraying are so extensively adulterated as to make them almost worthless. The proportions recommended by the board for the use of Paris green are based upon at least a purity of 75 per cent, hence any that falls below this should be increased in quantity. We desire also to call attention to the new law, which provides that all dealers selling spraying materials must provide a certificate with all quantities sold over one pound, specifying the per cent of purity of material sold. It is against the law to sell these spraying materials, without this certificate and it is a violation of the law to sell material that does not conform to the certificate. If the fruit grower will insist on the execution of this law, and notify the board of any violations, they will save great loss to themselves. State Board of Horticulture, by Henry E. Dosch, secretary.

Goldendale Railroad.

The Goldendale railroad committee held a conference Saturday in Goldendale. Before that body of Klickitat's best citizens appeared President Lytle, of the Columbia Southern, and his chief engineer, A. E. Hammond. The former submitted to the committee a well-defined proposition to build a railroad to Goldendale. The conditions are not made public. Hon. Joseph Nesbitt, acting chairman of the committee, says the conditions are better than expected, and he has no doubt that Goldendale will have a railroad in the near future. The railway survey now in progress has not been completed, and the committee is powerless to act in the matter of acquiring the right of way, which is one of the conditions of the proposition.

An Arbitrary Ruling.

A recent ruling of the gold commissioner at Atlin is the source of considerable comment. The ruling provides that all miners in the Cassiar mining district who have free miners' certificates and who have located claims must appear and file with the gold commissioner before April 21 an affidavit that they are the original locators of their claims. Many of these original locators are absent, and cannot return in time to make the required affidavit.

Fish Hatchery on the Chilukwekuk.

Private enterprise will establish a fish hatchery on the Chilukwekuk river, in American territory, the fish stream that Fish Commissioner A. C. Little sought to have selected by the state and federal governments as a hatchery site. Prominent fishing interests have been impressed with the practicability of the site, and will build a hatchery and then turn it over to the state for operation. The river is a tributary of the Fraser.

For Gray's Harbor.

Within the next month, according to the positive statement of G. W. Antrim, of the firm of Conkling & Antrim, shipping merchants, of San Francisco, another line of steamers will be plying between that city and Portland, and which will return via Gray's harbor, making a new and direct line of water transportation between this metropolis and the principal bay and port of Western Washington, south of Puget sound.

New Paint Factory.

W. J. Pendray, owner of the vinegar, soap and box factory at Victoria, B. C., has in connection with W. T. Andrews, late manager of the Canada Paint Company, organized the British America Paint Company, and will manufacture paints and varnishes to supply the Pacific Northwest trade. W. H. Evans is the new manager at Victoria of the Canada Paint Company.

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 Fitcher.

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, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 43@44c; choice gray, 41@42c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$22.00; brewing, \$23.00 per ton.
Millettuffs—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@45c; seconds, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c store, 20@27c.
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, 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@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, 50@75c per sack.
Hops—15@17c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 20c 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.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 80c@1.10 per 100 pounds.
Potatoes, \$35@40.
Beets, per sack, \$1@1.25.
Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, 85c@1.
Cauliflower, \$1.00 per doz.
Celery, 85@40c.
Cabbage, native and California \$2.60 per 100 pounds.
Apples, 60c@1 per box.
Pears, 50c@1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 23c per pound; dairy and ranch, 12@18c 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, 8½c; 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.
Millettuffs—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$16.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@23 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$22; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.