

Bohemia Nugget

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Senator Elkins has offered a resolution for the annexation of Cuba.

The president will start on his Western trip the latter part of September.

A storm which swept over Central Michigan killed six persons and damaged much property.

Chinese rebels bombarded Nan Ning and killed between 300 and 400. They have many modern arms.

The senate has agreed to the irrigation bill, which now goes to the president for his approval and signature.

Unprecedented snow storms are of daily occurrence in Cape Colony. Drifts six and eight feet deep greatly hinder railroad traffic.

A special convention of coal miners will be called to decide whether or not the strike will be extended so as to include all soft coal miners.

Colonel Lynch, an English member of parliament, is on trial for treason against the British in South Africa. He is charged with having fought with the Boers and then returning to England and being elected to parliament.

The house has passed the irrigation bill.

New York is experiencing extremely hot weather. A number of deaths have already been reported.

Congress has been asked for an appropriation of \$600,000 to cover the deficiency of the Buffalo exposition.

Alexander City, Alabama, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, the loss reaching at least \$750,000. There was no fire protection. Appeals for aid have been made.

A Chinese excision law, similar to the one in force in the United States, has been enacted in Cuba. Forty-three Chinese coolies have been deported and no more of that class will be allowed to land.

James J. Lynch and J. W. Bramwood have been elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the International Typographical Union. A vote of 29,000 was cast, about 70 per cent of the membership.

The house has killed the Pacific cable bill by striking out the enacting clause.

In the collapse of a St. Louis building six persons were injured, one probably fatally.

King Edward has received Whitehall Reid, United States representative at the coronation.

The Cuban military government paid out between \$8,000 and \$9,000 to aid the recidivists cause.

A dozen lives were lost in a storm that swept through Central Illinois, doing immense damage to property.

The strike situation in the anthracite coal district remains unchanged, with no prospects of either side giving in.

Over 180 Yaqui men, women and children were shot down by Mexican soldiers in the most cold blooded manner.

Seven of the strike leaders of the coal miners of West Virginia have been arrested, charged with violating injunctions.

The senate has passed the naval appropriation bill.

Republicans of Iowa have renominated W. F. Hepburn for congress.

Two negroes were taken from the Charlotte, N. C., jail and lynched.

The third trial of Jessie Morrison for murder has commenced at Eldorado, Kan.

Tracy and Merrill, the escaped convicts from the Oregon penitentiary, are still at large.

A tornado in the northeastern part of Iowa did great damage to property. No lives were lost.

The labor trouble in Manila is growing much worse. It is estimated that 7,000 men are now out on strike.

The members of the Cuban house and senate will receive \$3,000 a year. President Palma has signed the bill.

A tornado in Clay and Becker counties, Minnesota, killed at least five persons and destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

The house has passed the anti-anarchy bill.

Ten persons were killed and many injured in a Chicago hospital fire.

Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians met in a battle which resulted disastrously to the Indians.

The floods in Kansas have not entirely subsided. The Mosh and Cottonwood rivers have again left their banks.

There are 2,740 murders yearly in Italy; 2,400 in Russia; 1,900 in Spain.

Less than one per cent of the land of Norway is in use for grain fields.

Orders have been issued in India for the return to store of all ammunition containing dum-dum bullets.

As a result of experiments with a new secret explosive, the Italian government has decided to manufacture a new type of cannon for garrison artillery and coast defense.

France produced 320,023 gallons of cider last year.

Six uncles married nieces in Berlin last year, and one aunt a nephew.

Six thousand is the record number of roses produced by one tree at a time. This was in Holland, on Mrs. Rognew's land. A Marechal Niel at Wiltby had 3,800 blooms on it at the same time.

During the months of January and February there were 800 deaths from typhoid fever in the British army. Notwithstanding the regulations regarding boiled water the soldiers continue to drink out of brooks and rivers.

BOERS ALL YIELD.

Surrenders Are Proceeding With the Greatest Good Will—Scouts Rewarded.

London, June 18.—Dispatches received here from South Africa show that the surrenders of Boers are proceeding with the greatest good will. The total of those who have already surrendered numbers 10,500, and the British are extending every possible kindness to the men who come in. The appearance of General De Wet at the camp at Wynburg was the signal for a great display of enthusiasm. When he arrived at camp General De Wet was at once surrounded by thousands of Boer men, women and children, who clamored and struggled to shake the hand of their hero. He warmly applauded the staunch support that the women had given the burghers during the war, which he said had greatly encouraged the men in the field. Continuing he recommended his hearers to be loyal to the new government and said: "Perhaps it is hard for you to hear this from my mouth, but God has decided this. I fought until there was no more hope of upholding our cause, and however it may be, the time has now come to lay down our arms. As Christians, God now demands that we be faithful to our new government. Let us submit to his decision."

Neither General De Wet nor General Steyn, commander of the Orange Free State, was wounded during the war. General De Wet has not seen his wife for two years.

The concentration camp will be converted into supply depots to provide the returning burghers with the means to rebuild and restock their farms. The wives and families of the Boers will, if desired, be maintained at the expense of the government while the burghers are preparing their farms for their reception. Two thousand of the native scouts who fought upon the British side during the war will immediately be disbanded, and each scout will be provided with a pony and enabled to return to his farm.

The bill will now go back to the senate, where the amendment of the house will be considered in, and the measure will then go to the president for his signature. The fact that he has heretofore indorsed the bill insures his early approval.

FIVE SOLDIERS BOLOED.

Act of Filipino Insurgents in the Island of Luzon.

Manila, June 18.—Friendly natives in Manila say a report is current among their countrymen that five soldiers of the Sixth cavalry who were captured by insurgents May 30 have been hanged to death near Teressa, in Morong province, Luzon. This report has not been confirmed by the American authorities of that district.

Twenty-five members of a band of insurgents who were captured while fighting with General Lukban, in Samar, took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were subsequently released. Four members of the band were killed in the engagement which resulted in the capture of their companions. The 25 who have sworn allegiance have been given rifles and have promised to give him all the assistance in their power in the work of maintaining the present peace conditions in Samar. A committee has been sent to Samar to appoint Senator Lorenzo governor of the island and to establish civil government there.

It is expected that a general amnesty will be declared by July 1. This amnesty will result in the release of the Filipino prisoners now on the island of Cebu.

The prospects for the island of Leyte for a speedy termination of armed resistance there are bright. Since the ports of the island were closed surrenders of insurgents to the native constabulary have occurred daily.

FLIGHT IS RENewed.

Tracy and Merrill Again Escape Posses and Are Away—One of Posse Shot.

Vancouver, Wash., June 17.—Apparently undisturbed by the pressure in their immediate vicinity of a new army of pursuers, Tracy and Merrill yesterday held up another farmer for the necessities of life, to-wit: clothes and provisions, and selecting the vulnerable spot in the guard line that was thrown out to head them off, went on their way, presumably rejoicing. The feature of the pursuit yesterday was the shooting of a member of the posse, by another member, who shot in the belief that he was going to bring down one of the convicts. The bullet was now in the tall timber in the neighborhood of Lewis river. Guard Carson is on his way from Walla Walla with a fresh set of bloodhounds, and will arrive this morning to join in the chase. The volunteer members of Company G, W. N. G., are guarding such farm houses as Tracy and Merrill are likely to select for food this morning, and sheriffs, detectives, posse, citizens and guards will again hit the trail and start in full cry on the fresh scent radiated from the clothes and gear left by the ranch of Henry Tiede, four miles from Vancouver, where they often with the old and owned with the new yesterday morning.

New York Underground Tunnels.

New York, June 18.—At a special meeting of the Rapid Transit committee of this city, the report submitted by a sub-committee recommending that permission be granted the Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads to enter this city by tunnels under the North and East rivers were adopted. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to pay the city \$775,553 a year for 10 years, and \$115,871 a year for the 15 years following.

Delegate for Alaska.

Washington, June 17.—Senator Beveridge has reported to the committee on territories a bill giving Alaska a delegate in congress. He also introduced a bill providing for a delegate from Indian territory.

To Make Clarke Rear-Admiral.

Washington, June 17.—Senator Proctor has introduced a bill authorizing the president to appoint Captain Charles F. Clarke, late of the battleship Oregon, rear admiral.

PENSIONS FOR MANY

INDIAN WAR VETERAN BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE.

It Now Goes to the President for His Approval and Signature—His Influence a Great Factor in Securing Passage of the Measure—Oregon Delegation Is Most Than Pleased.

Washington, June 18.—The house has passed the Indian war veteran bill, for which the Oregon delegation has been struggling so many years. The bill is identical with that which passed the senate on February 18 last, except for an unimportant verbal amendment. As passed, the bill makes immediately applicable the provisions of the Black-hawk pension act. Those who will be rewarded are the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States, who served for 30 days or more, and were honorably discharged under the United States military, state territorial or provisional authorities in the Cayuse war of 1837, 1848-49, on the Pacific coast, the Oregon and Washington Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, and numerous other Indian wars. The bill also makes provision for the widows of such officers and enlisted men, provided that such widows have not remarried, and provided further that where there is no record of enlistment or muster into the service of the United States, in any of the wars mentioned in the act, the record of pay by the United States shall be accepted as full and satisfactory proof of such enlistment and service. And provided, further, that all contracts heretofore made between the beneficiaries under this act and pension attorneys and claim agents are declared null and void.

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NOW IN WASHINGTON.

Convicts Tracy and Merrill Cross Columbia Near Vancouver.

Vancouver, Wash., June 18.—Adding the theft of another team to their already long list of crimes, Tracy and Merrill, the desperate outlaws, night made their way through Clackamas county, across Multnomah from the Clackamas line to a point opposite Fisher's Landing, crossed the Columbia, and now, a week from the time of their escape from the penitentiary at Salem, are in the neighborhood of Fourth Plain, Clark county, Washington, with another posse on their track, another sheriff in charge of it, and three detectives from Portland as reinforcements. As it was in the beginning, it is now; they will either be captured or killed, or make their escape. Merrill is now on ground with which he is thoroughly familiar, having been born in Clark county and brought up in Cowitz, and is thus better situated than while in Oregon. The country is much the same, formed of low-lying hills, cut by ravines, and overgrown by underbrush and scrub firs which afford the best kind of cover. As the men are armed with 30 shot rifles and have an abundance of ammunition, it does not seem likely that the desire to capture them will move any man more than it did in their now set of pursuer than it did in those of the posse that laid down its arms and gave up the fight at Barlow Friday afternoon.

UNDERWOOD CAPTURED.

Murderer Taken Near South Bend—Says His Wife Knew About the Affair.

South Bend, Wash., June 16.—Paul Underwood, accused of the murder of his three-week-old baby, was captured about 6:30 o'clock Saturday morning near here. From the start the officers have been trailing him. Deputy Sheriff Markham, of this county, W. S. Kindred and G. L. Honk, all experienced woodmen, keeping the trail, while the others sought to head the fugitives off by beating the woods ahead. As usual, they started out at daybreak this morning, and at the hour stated Sheriff Cuddehe saw Underwood come down a hill, and the latter, evidently spying the officer, dropped into the tall grass on the tide land at the bottom of the hill, but gave himself up promptly when Cuddehe came up to him. He was apparently making his way to Cedar river, and had about half of his supply of provisions left when captured. He was placed in the custody of Sheriff Roney, of this county, in whose charge he was brought to this city. He was taken to a barber shop for a shave and then to the jail. His first wish was for a glass of beer, which was not granted. He was not fully satisfied with his quarters, and sent word to Sheriff Cuddehe that he would like cleaner quarters.

Underwood seemed greatly surprised when told that his wife protested all connection with the crime. He says she helped him to do away with the baby, but that it was dead before it was thrown into the water.

DEWEY TO GO TO SEA.

To Have Big Fleet and Conduct Naval Manoeuvres in the South.

Washington, June 17.—Admiral Dewey is to go to sea again, flying his flag, with the four stars, in command of the greatest fleet in numbers the United States has ever gotten together since the days of the Civil war, and far more powerful in offensive and defensive even than any of those war fleets. Secretary Moody has conceived the idea, and after consulting the pleasure of Admiral Dewey it has been arranged that he shall be placed in supreme command of the fleet (comprising the North Atlantic, the European and the South Atlantic squadrons), which is to assemble near Culebra island, in the West Indies, next December for the winter manueuvres. Secretary Moody himself desires to witness these manueuvres, and it is even possible that the president may find time to make a voyage to the South to see the big ironclads in war movements. Admiral Dewey goes gladly to his work.

It is settled that Secretary Moody will north the summer movements of the North Atlantic squadron, involving combined naval and army attack on and defense of the Eastern approaches to New York City. It is expected he will board the Dolphin for the purpose, and he has invited as his guests Senator Hale, chairman of the senate naval committee, and Representative Foss, chairman of the house naval committee. There will be other guests than these, but Secretary Moody has not yet announced their names.

Street-Car Boycott.

Franklin, Pa., June 17.—As a result of the street-car boycott, growing out of the trouble between the Vanango Power company and its employees, the street-car employees, both in this city and in Oil City, have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs by Sheriff McCallum. Few people are riding. Up to a late hour last night a hundred men lined the tracks on the principal streets, booting at the motormen and conductors and endeavoring to disperse people from patronizing the line.

New Belgian Treaty Ratified.

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Hay and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, have exchanged the final ratifications of the new Belgian extradition treaty. This is one of the latest conventions which the department of foreign affairs and envoys; their majesties dine at Londonderry House.

Thursday, July 3—Their majesties attend services at St. Paul's, and lunch at the Guildhall.

Saturday, July 5—King Edward's dinner to the poor.

River and Harbor Bill Signed.

Washington, June 16.—The river and harbor bill was carefully discussed at the cabinet meeting today, and after giving the matter full consideration, the president signed the bill. The cabinet also took up the matter of early closing of the departments Saturday afternoon, and it was decided that the custom which has heretofore obtained should be maintained, namely, the closing of the departments at 3 o'clock on Saturdays during July and August.

Ingram to Be Pardoned.

Salem, June 14.—Governor Geer expects to grant a full pardon to Frank Ingram, the convict, who, by his Frank interference at the prison outbreak last Monday, saved the life of Guard Girard. Ingram is serving a life sentence for the murder of his brother in Finn county about 10 years ago. In discussing the matter, Governor Geer said: "I think Ingram is deserving of a pardon, and unless some valid reason can be urged against such action, I will probably grant him a full pardon."

RELIEF FOR CUBA

URGED BY PRESIDENT IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Our Duty to the Republic Is Not Yet Complete—Is a Weak Nation and Needs the Help of Our Country—Would Merely Be Giving Practical Effect to President McKinley's Words.

Washington, June 16.—The president has sent a message to congress, in part as follows:

To the senate and house of representatives—I deem it important, before the adjournment of the present session of congress, to call attention to the following expressions in the message, which, in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the constitution, I sent to congress the first Tuesday of December last:

"Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity in the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I must earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desire, that she should stand in international matters in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power, and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her well being."

This recommendation was merely giving practical effect to President McKinley's words when, in his message of December 5, 1899, he wrote:

"It is important that our relations with this people of Cuba shall be of the most friendly character, and our commercial relations close and reciprocal."

Objections have been made to the granting of the reduction on the ground that the substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producer of sugar, but would inure to the American sugar refiners. In my judgment, provision can be made which will guarantee us against the possibility, without having recourse to doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate.

We are a wealthy and powerful nation; Cuba is a young republic, still weak, who owes to us her birth, whose whole future, whose very life, must depend on our attitude toward her. I ask that we help her as she struggles upward along the painful and difficult road of self government and independence. I ask this aid for her because she is weak, because she needs it, because we have already aided her, I ask that open handed help, of a kind which a self respecting people can accept, be given to Cuba for the very reason that we have given her such help in the past. Our soldiers fought to give her freedom, and for three years our representatives, civil and military, have toiled unceasingly, facing disease of a peculiarly sinister and fatal type, with patient and uncompromising fortitude, to teach her how to use aright her new freedom. Never in history has any alien country been thus administered with such high integrity of purpose, such wise judgment, and such a single handed devotion to the country's interest. Now, I ask that the Cubans be given all possible chance to use to the best advantage the freedom of which Americans have such right to be proud and for which so many American lives have been sacrificed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CORONATION PROGRAM.

Functions of the Week in Connection With Crowning of King Edward.

London, June 14.—The program of functions for coronation week is as follows: Monday, June 23—Arrival in London of the royal representatives; dinner at Buckingham palace and reception of the suites.

Tuesday, June 24—Their majesties will receive the special foreign envoys and deputations to the coronation and give a state dinner at Buckingham palace.

Wednesday, June 25—Reception of the colonial premiers and other envoys; the prince of Wales will give a dinner party at St. James' palace to the princes and envoys.

Thursday, June 26—The coronation. Friday, June 27—Procession through London, which will be a military pageant some two miles long.

Saturday, June 28—Royal party will leave London for the naval review. Sunday, June 29—Dinners to the foreign princes by their respective ambassadors.

Monday, June 30—Their majesties' return to London; gala performance of opera.

Wednesday, July 2—Departure of the foreign princes and envoys; Their majesties dine at Londonderry House. Thursday, July 3—Their majesties attend services at St. Paul's, and lunch at the Guildhall.

Saturday, July 5—King Edward's dinner to the poor.

West Indian Medals.

Washington, June 14.—The navy department has completed its compilation of the names of the officers and men who are to be decorated with the West Indian campaign medal. The list totals in round numbers 800 officers and about 6,000 enlisted men. Of this number the engagement at Santiago Bay, in which the greatest number of vessels took part, makes up the largest proportion. Admiral Schley and all the fleet officers and men will get medals, and the family of Admiral Sampson will be given the one intended for the deceased admiral.

Teammates May Strike Again.

Chicago, June 16.—Likelihood of another strike of teamsters employed in the stockyards increased today when it was announced that 21 union drivers for Swift & Co. had been discharged. No reason was given for their discharge, and the action of the firm has aggravated the ill-feeling among the teamsters. No attempt was made today by the teamsters to reach an agreement with the packers.

More Time to Ratify Danish Treaty.

Washington, June 14.—The senate committee on foreign relations has decided to recommend to the senate the ratification of the protocol extending for one year the time of the ratification of the Danish treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. This measure is made necessary by the failure of the Danish parliament to act upon the treaty. Senator Cullom reported the resolution of extension to the senate in executive session, and asked that it be considered, but Senator Hale objected, and under the rule it went over.

TONGUE UPHOLDS IT.

Delivers Able Speech in Support of Irrigation Bill.

Washington, June 14.—In an able speech, Representative Tongue, in answer to Representative Ray, of New York, clearly pointed out the constitutionality of the pending irrigation bill, and forcibly showed the necessity for the legislation. He said in part: "The constitution confers upon congress the full and absolute right to dispose of and make all needful regulations in regard to territory of the United States. In dealing with public lands there is no provision of the constitution limiting the power of congress—it is absolute. This view has been upheld by numerous decisions of state and federal courts. The absolute power of disposal implies the absolute power of disposing of the proceeds of the lands. The pending bill is designed to dispose of public lands. Millions of acres now worthless cannot be disposed of under any existing laws. This law proposes irrigation solely for the purpose of disposing of the lands. The United States having power to dispose of the lands, may take such means as in the judgment of the legislative authority is best adapted for that purpose. This view has been repeatedly upheld by the decisions of the supreme court of the United States."

Mr. Tongue cited a number of cases in state and federal courts, including the supreme court, to show that the United States, with or without the consent of the states or territories, may exercise the right of eminent domain and condemn private property wherever it is necessary to carry out any of the powers conferred upon the general government. If it has a right to dispose of the lands, it has a right to condemn private property and acquire necessary water. The bill, however, provides that this right shall be exercised in conformity with the laws of the several states and territories, all of whose constitutions contain provisions authorizing the condemnation of water rights. These provisions, he says, have been repeatedly upheld in the courts, which also hold irrigation to be a public use.

He denied Ray's statement that the government has no constitutional right to apply proceeds of public lands to irrigation. He added that this very principle had been carried out in numerous instances. Congress has authorized the use of such proceeds in the improvement of streams wholly within a state, for the construction of universities, agricultural colleges, normal schools, state penitentiaries, state asylums, mining schools, etc., and in the bill recently passed admitting three new states, re-adapted these identical provisions. His argument was received with loud applause.

POSSE GIVES UP.

All Trace of Tracy and Merrill Lost and Pursuers Go Home.

Barlow, June 14.—Tracy and Merrill were not captured yesterday, nor are they likely to be, unless, stated by their success in eluding their multitudinous pursuers, they become too bold and present a target for some reward-hunting pot-shooter. Where they are no man can say. Since noon Thursday they have gone their way unseen and unheard, save in the imagination of rumor-mongers. Their pursuers have given up the search. The militia retired earliest, and late yesterday evening, at the end of a wild goose chase that led from their rendezvous at Graves' ranch to Barlow, 10 miles away, Sheriff Durbin and Cooke decided that nothing more could be accomplished by pursuing rumors around the country, and drove back to their homes. Durbin taking the bloodhounds, the rolling battery of eight Winchester and two vehicle loads of deputies back to Salem, while Cooke drove into Oregon City with a look of deep disgust graven on his sun-browned features.

Reward Increased.

Salem, June 14.—The reward for the capture, dead or alive, of Tracy and Merrill, has been increased to \$3,000, or \$1,500 for either man. The reward of \$500 for information that will lead to arrest and conviction of the party or parties who furnished the convicts with rifles and ammunition remains unchanged. Charles Ferrell, of Reno, Nev., brother of Frank B. Ferrell, one of the murdered guards, has offered an additional reward of \$100 for the capture, dead or alive, of Tracy, who is known to have killed Ferrell.

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NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

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

Grants Pass, will hold two days' celebration, the 4th and 5th.