

FOR INDIAN WAR VETERANS

Pension Measure Favorably Reported.

THE SURVIVORS MADE HAPPY

The Bill Provides for Pensioning Survivors of Oregon and Washington Wars of 1847 and 1856.

Washington, June 28.—The senate committee on pensions has reported a general bill for amending an act granting pensions to survivors of Indian wars.

It will be gratifying to the Indian war veterans to receive a message that this bill has been favorably reported, and that this long-delayed act of justice is in process of settlement.

These veterans average 15 years older than the veterans of the late civil war, and that statement alone is sufficient to show that at least the bounty of the government can be bestowed upon them for a very brief time.

Of the Cayuse war the report says: There were 682 volunteers and no regular troops engaged.

The estimate as to Cayuse war is based upon the percentage of survivors of the Mexican war and widows of soldiers of that war, who are now alive and have pensionable service.

It is shown that 12 per cent of claims filed by Mexican war survivors and 10 per cent of soldiers' widows have not been rejected on conditions that do not enter into the Indian war act, to wit, a service of less than 60 days and age limit, etc.

Taking this estimate and computing with the American table of mortality, there should be 144 survivors and 82 widows now living.

These volunteers were not mustered into the United States service, but under a subsequent act of congress the state of Oregon was reimbursed for their service by the United States.

The following is what the report says of the Oregon and Washington territory wars:

The war department reports that 850 regulars were engaged, and the auditor for the war department 6,397 militia. Of the regulars probably 75 per cent, or 637, served in the Mexican war and others, leaving 213, and of the militia 20 per cent, or 1,276, served in other wars or rendered more than one service in the Oregon and Washington territory wars, leaving 5,103 militia; a total of regulars and militia of 5,316.

Of this number deduct 6 per cent, or 319, for desertion and casualties, which would leave 4,997 survivors at close of the wars.

From an examination of a number of claims it appears that these survivors should now be 65½ years of age, and from the American table of mortality 48 per cent, or 2,399, are now living.

The number of widows is based upon the percentage of widows of Mexican war soldiers who are living, which would show 1,340 widows of soldiers of Oregon and Washington territory disturbances living.

THE CUBAN ELECTION.

Cuban Exiles in America May Vote for Representatives.

New York, June 28.—Cubans who live in the United States, and have been contributing toward the expenses of the war, are to have a voice in the direction of affairs of the young republic, whose constitutional assembly is to meet at Camaguey September 2. There will be a general election of members of the assembly before long throughout those parts of Cuba where the insurgents are strong enough to hold one, and it has been decided that representatives may be elected by Cubans in the United States.

Orders will be issued containing all details as to polling the vote, etc. Every Cuban above 16 years old who two months previous to the election has contributed a certain amount to the cause of the patriots will be entitled to vote. As to the nominations, they are not yet made.

M'KINLEY AND LABOR UNIONS

The President Shows His Friendliness Toward Them.

New York, June 28.—A Washington dispatch to the Journal says: "I regard the organization of labor as the natural and legitimate effort to secure its rights," said President McKinley today.

This strong declaration in favor of organized labor was made in the course of a conversation with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, the secretary of the organization.

Gompers and Morrison came to the White House at 4 o'clock. They were admitted at once and the meeting became so interesting that the president neglected his drive.

For an hour, labor interests and labor legislation were discussed in all their various phases. The anti-pooling bill, to restrain the operation of pools and trusts, caused the labor people some anxiety.

Gompers explained that the labor organizations were afraid that they themselves would be classed as trusts, and the penalties to the act applied to them, rather than to the large combinations usually known as trusts.

He thought an amendment should be made specifically exempting labor unions. President McKinley agreed that labor unions should be protected, and spoke of measures in which he had taken an interest in former years.

He did not, however, seem to think there was much danger of their being classed as trusts or subjected to penalties.

"Unless you believe as some people do," said Gompers, "that labor union are an evil, I think you will agree with me that their existence is being endangered by this bill."

"I do not desire to be classed with those who consider trade unions an evil," replied Mr. McKinley, and he emphasized it with the words at the beginning of this dispatch.

BURNED AND SANK.

Fate of the Lumber Schooner Appia and Amelia.

New York, June 28.—Fathoms deep in a bed of the treacherous Florida Keys lies the charred hulk of the American schooner Appia and Amelia, which burned to the water's edge and sank June 15.

Her captain, W. C. Willard, and his crew of eight men, who barely escaped with their lives from the burning vessel, just arrived here on the Mallory liner Concho.

The Appia and Amelia sailed out of the port of Pascagoula, Miss., June 3, bound for this port. Lumber filled every available space below decks, and it was piled high on the decks.

When the fire broke out near the after hatch, June 15, Captain Willard was determined to save his schooner if possible, and while three men were told to form a bucket brigade, the others with their felt hats soaked with water and drawn down over their faces, to protect them from the heat, made a bold dash at the smoking hatch, succeeding in tumbling the lumber overboard.

While their mates kept them drenched with water drawn from the sea.

It was all in vain, however, for the flames crept along the deck beams and burst from the forward hatch. It was then apparent that the schooner was doomed, and the longboat was hastily provisioned.

CORBETT'S CLAIM.

Further Consideration Has Been Postponed Until Next Session.

Washington, June 28.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today considered the report prepared by Senator Hoar in the case of Hon. H. W. Corbett, recommending that Corbett be seated as senator from Oregon.

The committee declined to act upon the report, but ordered that it be printed for the use of the committee, together with any views which might be submitted by the members opposing Corbett.

The result of this proceeding will be to postpone further consideration of the Corbett claim until the next session.

THE UNION PACIFIC QUESTION.

Washington, June 25.—The senate committee on Pacific railroads today agreed to report favorably a resolution introduced by Senator Harris, of Kansas, expressing the sense of the senate that the United States should redeem the Union Pacific from prior liens and take steps to foreclose the government mortgage.

The resolution was amended by the addition of a provision at the instance of Senator Morgan, requesting that the president suspend proceedings to carry into effect an agreement alleged to have been made to sell the interest of the United States in the Union Pacific railroad and in the sinking fund until the further action of congress had reference thereto.

THE HOUSE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Speaker Reed Will Name the Heads of the Committees.

New York, June 28.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: Speaker Reed will name his committees the day the present session closes.

The new list of the most important chairmanships of committees is given below:

Accounts, B. B. O'Dell, New York; agriculture, J. W. Wadsworth, New York; appropriations, J. G. Cannon, Illinois; banking and currency, J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; claims, C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania; District of Columbia, J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin; coinage, weights and measures, C. W. Stone, Pennsylvania; education, G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania; elections, No. 1, L. W. Royce, Indiana; elections, No. 2, G. W. Prince, Illinois; election of president, vice-president and representatives, W. C. Arnold, Pennsylvania; enrolled bills, A. H. Hager, Iowa; foreign affairs, R. R. Hitt, Illinois; immigration, R. Bartho di, Missouri; Indian affairs, J. Sherman, New York; interstate, W. P. Heppburn, Iowa; invalid pensions, Willard S. Kerr, Ohio; judiciary, D. B. Henderson, Iowa; labor, J. J. Gardner, New Jersey; manufactures, G. W. Farris, Indiana; merchant marine and fisheries, Sereno E. Payne, New York; military, J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; militia, B. F. Marsh, Illinois; mines and mining, R. G. Cousins, Iowa; naval affairs, C. A. Boutelle, Maine; Pacific railroads, H. H. Powers, Vermont; patents, Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania; pensions, H. C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; postoffices and postroads, Eugene F. Loud, California; public buildings and grounds, David B. Mercer, Nebraska; public lands, John F. Lacy, Iowa; railways and canals, C. A. Chickering, New York; territories, W. S. Knox, Massachusetts; rivers and harbors, W. B. Hooper, New York; war claims, E. M. Mahone, Pennsylvania.

Believed to Have Starved to Death.

San Francisco, June 28.—Fortune de Conte, an artist, highly educated, once patronized by New York's aristocracy, erstwhile dean of the art department of the university of Southern California, and for some months past an earnest worker here, is dead.

Paralysis is given as the cause of death, but it is believed he was a victim of starvation.

Papers found among his effects indicate that he was a member of the famous Orleans family and that his name was Sainte Salm de Conte. His father was Carlos de Conte, at one time ambassador to England, and who died about 30 years ago.

Three in One Day.

Seattle, June 28.—There were three violent deaths in Seattle and immediate vicinity today.

A Chinaman, who was a prisoner in the county jail, borrowed a razor from the jailor, so that he might shave himself, but slashed his throat with it and died instantly.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

Marshfield is to have a new water system, to be completed in about three months.

Miss Edna Southwick, living near Milton, was kicked by a horse and died from the effects in a few hours.

A cloudburst ruined the Harris grade on the road leading from Sherman county to the free bridge on the Deschutes.

The Bandon lighthouse is being re-centered on the outside, to afford the building better protection from the heavy weather.

Joseph Smith was struck by a log and instantly killed at Hartley & Anderson's logging camp, in Clatsop county.

A special train of 1 cars have arrived loaded with fat hogs from Nebraska, on the way to Troutdale. Only a few months ago stock hogs were being shipped from Oregon to be fed.

Crook county has shipped not less than 100,000 sheep, and between 8,000 and 10,000 cattle this spring. It is said that the increase for the year would counterbalance the export.

One wool-buying firm of Dallas has bought and shipped 25,000 pounds of wool, and has about 8,000 pounds more to come in. The firm paid from 12 to 13 cents, the latter price now ruling.

It is reported that 10,000 head of horses have been bought in the section of country between Umatilla and Castle Rock, in Washington, by the Linnott cannery, at an average of \$1.50 per head.

Sheriff Agee is constructing at Roseburg two new fruit dryers, making five in all, with a capacity of 800 bushels a day. All the trees seem to be well filled, and it is estimated that the amount of dried prunes in that vicinity will not fall below 400,000 pounds.

Miss Harriet Shrum Carothers, of Albany, a graduate of the Oregon blind school, a few days ago received a check from Augusta, Me., of \$100 as the first prize for the most words made from a long word or sentence.

Miss Carothers spent a week in preparing the long list of about 1700 words.

Captain Phil Shannon, of Wapinitia, states that he was with a party crossing the mountains during one of the Indian wars, and the roads being bad two cannon the party had with them were cached. One of the cannon was brought to the country by General John C. Fremont. Captain Shannon says he could easily find them.

Washington.

Frank Shipman was drowned in the Skagit river near Mount Vernon.

There is now roughly estimated to be 12,000,000 feet of logs in Shelton bay.

Another large cannery may be built by an English company at Blaine this fall.

The manufacture of jute bags at the penitentiary approaches the 8,000 mark daily.

The wool clip in Kittitas county this year will aggregate about 600,000 pounds.

The state fair commissioners met in Yakima and decided not to hold a fair this year.

Mark Conkling, aged 19, was drowned while bathing in Green lake, near Seattle.

During one of the cold nights recently a band of sheep in Yakima county "piled up," resulting in a loss of 106 head.

The state has leased from Thurston county a room in the courthouse, to be used as headquarters for the bureau of labor.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

Considerable activity has been noted in July wheat during the past week, owing to the fear of manipulation by the elevator men. Stocks of wheat in Chicago are now down to 3,000,000 bushels, and this is firmly held by men who believe in higher prices for spot wheat during the next 30 days.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 67@68c; Valley, 69c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.60@3.75; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.60 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$16.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@13.50; clover, \$11.50@12.50; California wheat, \$10@12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—12½@13c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c; fair to good, 25c; dairy, 20@25c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3 per dozen; broilers, \$2@3; geese, \$2.50@4.50; ducks, \$2.50@3.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, \$1.00@1.10 per cental.

BUSINESS IMPROVING

GRATIFYING REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Tariff Bill is Being Rapidly Pushed—The Cuban Question—Protection is Still Gaining Ground in the South.

Washington, D. C.—Reports from the business centers, which reach members of congress here, are extremely gratifying. Dun's review, which is accepted as a reliable business barometer, not controlled or influenced by political or other causes which could affect its accuracy, presents the most satisfactory trade statement for the last week that has been made since the present business depression began.

That statement was remarkable in its showing of the decided decrease in embarrassments in all branches of trade and in reports of unusual activity in all the industries in anticipation of the passage of the tariff bill.

The Cuban Situation.

The return of Special Commissioner Calhoun from Cuba revives interest in the situation in that unfortunate island and in the prospective action of the administration.

It is believed that President McKinley and Secretary Sherman are now likely to have sufficient information within a comparatively short time to enable them to act intelligently and in a way which will bring relief and encouragement and substantial aid, not only to American citizens in Cuba, but to those who are struggling in behalf of the cause of liberty.

Pushing the Tariff.

Events have moved rapidly in Washington this week. The senate, realizing the pressure which is being brought upon it by the country for rapid action on the tariff bill, has held sessions early and late and pushed through the bill at a rate of speed absolutely unparalleled in the history of that ordinarily slow-going body.

That this should have happened within a few months of the close of one of the most bitterly fought campaigns that the country has ever seen is the more remarkable.

Nothing has more disturbed the Democratic leaders in and out of congress than the fact that the large number of Democratic members from the South have, within the past few days and weeks, cast their votes in favor of a protective tariff and that no less than one-third of the members of congress from south of Mason and Dixon's line have either voted directly for a high rate of protection in the pending tariff bill or refused to cast their votes against it.

Thirty-two Southern men in the house voted for the Dingley bill and five others from that section—Populists—refused to vote against it, while in the senate, as is well known, numbers of Southern Democrats and Populists have voted for either higher rates of protection than were originally placed in the bill or than those reported from the finance committee.

That this growth of protective sentiment in the South is a genuine one and largely the result of the development of manufacturing industries in that section is apparent, but the necessity for excusing and minimizing it has led Mr. Bryan's organ, the Omaha World-Herald, and other papers to assert that the protective vote from the South is cast by men not natives of that section and not representing its real sentiment.

In a recent issue, the Omaha World-Herald, commenting upon this subject, says: "During the last decade a great deal of Northern capital has been invested in Southern manufacturing enterprises and it is natural that the investing capitalists after years of paternalism in the shape of protection should still cling to it."

The voices from the South crying for protection are voices that have been imported into that section from protection nurtured New England and are not the voices of Southerners. * * * The protectionists in the South are those who have left the sterile hills of New England and wandered down south to broaden their field of operation. This assertion that the Southern votes which have been cast for the protective tariff bill or for especially protective features proposed or adopted, were cast by men not natives of that section—carpet-baggers—is absolutely untrue.