

Another Lynching in the Bluegrass Region.

HE HAD KILLED THE SHERIFF

The Hanging Was Conducted With as Much Formality as if It Had Been a Legal Affair—None of the Mob Concealed His Identity.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 16.—Another lynching has been added to the unusually large fall series of the Bluegrass lynching bee. Saturday at the close of the Beattyville fair Oscar Morton, a citizen of Stanton in Powell county, went out on the warpath. Two weeks ago Morton killed a man at Stanton, and was out on \$5,000 bonds. He arrived at the fair Saturday, and immediately proceeded to get drunk. When thoroughly intoxicated he started to hunt for Sheriff Sims, who was his deadly enemy, a feud of long standing having existed between the two. Sims and Morton met near the entrance to the fair grounds, and after a few words both of them drew guns. A quick exchange of shots followed. Morton using two guns. His first shot killed the Sheriff's right arm at the elbow. John Hogg, a friend of Sims, whipped out his gun and joined in the battle. When the smoke cleared away it was found that Sims was dead, having been three shot—through his breast, in the abdomen and through the arm. Morton was shot through the neck, while Hogg was unhurt. Morton was hustled to the county jail and placed under guard. The people became infuriated, and a big meeting was at once held on the public square. Colonel John Drummond mounted a barrel and made a speech. He said the murder must be hanged, but that the work must be done quietly and with perfect order. Morton had killed two men in less than two months, and he must die by the rope. A mob was quickly formed and marched to the jail. The jailer was overpowered and the key to Morton's cell obtained. He was found crunched on the floor, and after a struggle was seized and dragged out. Seeing his game was up, Morton made the best of things and told the mob that he did not care what they did with him, provided they did their work quickly. After a short parley he was taken to a little bridge some distance from town and the rope was placed around his neck. The leaders drew their guns, and told him to jump or else he would be riddled with bullets. Turning around, the doomed man cursed his captors and, uttering wild imprecations, jumped into space. The jump broke his neck. After dangling in the air for some minutes his body became stiff, and a volley of bullets were fired into it. The mob then dispersed, leaving the body dangling from the bridge. At noon Sunday it was still there. None of the mob made any attempt to conceal his identity, and the hanging was conducted with as much formality as if it had been a legal affair. The murderer was a wealthy man, who lived at Stanton.

THE STAMP THEFT. Twelve or Fifteen Hundred Dollars Will Cover the Losses.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The officials of the bureau of engraving and printing express the opinion that the losses of postage stamps by the thefts of Smith and his confederates will not exceed \$1,200 or \$1,500. Up to this time nearly sixty-four postmasters in different parts of the country in addition to the one at Ionia, Mich., have made complaint of shortage in the stamps shipped them, but in each case the loss was very small. It is expected that by the middle of the coming week they will have received reports from all postmasters whose shipments of stamps it is believed have been tampered with. William A. Beach, who was arrested at Orange, N. J., and released, is now being looked after by the postal inspectors' attorney, and with his capture it is believed all of those who were implicated will have been apprehended.

Manufacturers Determined. NEW YORK, October 16.—The cloak manufacturers have determined to resist the demands of the striking cloak-makers and to refuse to make any concessions the workmen demand. This course was decided on at a meeting here. Sixty men, representing an aggregate capital of \$40,000,000, were present. It was agreed that no manufacturer would make any concession or compromise with the strikers without the consent of all. Some speakers said they would rather go out of business than accede to the demands of the strikers.

Important Decision. SOUTH MCGALLISTER, I. T., October 16.—Judge J. B. Stuart has been holding during the present term of the United States Court that all parties who have heretofore been convicted or pleaded guilty to liquor-selling in the Indian country are incompetent to testify. As the law makes liquor-selling in the Indian country a felony, this is a very important decision for some of the leading citizens pleaded guilty to this charge and received a small fine. It may lead to disfranchisement when the country becomes a State.

They Traded Wives. ANDERSONVILLE, Ind., October 16.—Rev. Dr. Smith, well-known in religious circles throughout Indiana, while preaching at Winchester became infatuated with the wife of Fred Helm. Mr. Helm, strangely enough, fell in love with Mrs. Smith, and the result was they traded wives. This caused a sensation, and necessitated Mr. Smith's retirement from the ministry. Yesterday the Judge of the Circuit Court of Andersonville district granted Mrs. Smith a divorce.

Healthy Big City. CHICAGO, October 16.—Chicago is the healthiest big city in the world, claims Commissioner Reynolds in his report covering the World's Fair year. The death rate upon a basis of a population of 1,600,000 was 19.8, the lowest of any large city in the world with the possible exception of Berlin.

What She Wanted. Mrs. Parvencio—I want a first class ticket to Rome. Agent representing the Tourists' International company—Yes, ma'am. Mrs. Parvencio—And I want it to include an excursion to Italy, do you understand?—Chicago Record.

Disatisfied. Bingo—I hear your wife has a new maid. What was the matter with the old one? Kingley—She complained I wasn't home enough evenings.

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CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE CROP.

The Auction Sales in San Francisco Will Probably be Opened. SAN FRANCISCO, October 16.—It is probable that the San Francisco auction for the sale of oranges will be reopened early in December in a manner similar to that of last year, with some changes in its general management. The Orange Exchanges of Riverside, Pomona, Ontario, Redlands, Duarte and Los Angeles will have a joint meeting of representatives to-morrow, at which time the question of establishing a permanent San Francisco auction-house will be decided. The men who probably will have the auction-house in charge are D. E. Allison and Frank Dalton and W. W. Jones, the auctioneer who organized and conducted the auction establishment last year. The Orange Exchanges named are convinced that this method greatly facilitates the distribution of that fruit crop and saves money for the producer. It does away with all the small and separate shipments to the Coast cities and towns, as well as to Eastern markets, and is a saving in freight and commissions. W. W. Jones, who has returned from an extended selling trip in the East, will probably be the auctioneer and general manager. The location has not yet been fixed definitely. A very large crop, heavy shipments and extensive sales are expected—in fact, much larger than those of last year. The San Francisco auction sales of the crop of 1893 amounted to \$180,000, and this in spite of the severe frost which destroyed the larger portion of the Riverside crop. The outlook for this year's crop is very promising, Duarte and Redlands having better prospects than ever before. These latter places seem to prefer to ship their fruit free on board the cars to the principal markets, but they also feel disposed to join with the other exchanges and become regular shippers to the San Francisco auction. The matter will be definitely settled within a few days.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

General Denial of the Reported Internal Troubles in That Country. WASHINGTON, October 16.—Senator Jose Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister to the United States, authorizes a sweeping denial of the report on internal troubles in Venezuela. His latest advices from Caracas state that the interests of peace were never so firmly established. There are no signs of rebellion or discontent among the people, and the situation of affairs in the country, he says, has never been more promising. Business with the United States is reviving since the discriminations in favor of some of the other South American countries have been removed by the abolition of the reciprocity treaties. Before those treaties went into effect Venezuela was shipping to the United States 30,000,000 pounds of coffee annually. After Brazil negotiated a commercial treaty with the United States Venezuela coffee was compelled to find a market in Europe, and the shipments to this country fell to 3,000,000 pounds. Venezuelan coffee growers now anticipate another market for their product in the United States, in which country they prefer to sell their coffee, owing to their closer proximity, which results in much lower freight rates. Andrade has no official confirmation of the report that Venezuelan forces have crossed the Yururui territory and occupied the Cayul Valley region, a territory which belongs to them, while the British police, who are said to have been driven off, are mere interlopers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Kafirs Again Attack Lorenzo Marquez, But Are Repulsed. LOURENÇO MARQUEZ, October 16.—The rebellious Kafirs in great force attacked this town to-day, but were repulsed. A renewal of the attack is expected at any time. The situation is serious, for the force defending the place is not sufficient to make a prolonged resistance.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED.

CAPE TOWN, October 15.—The government of the South African Republic has offered to assist the Portuguese at Lourenço Marquez against the Kafirs. The proposed co-operation is regarded with suspicion here as an infringement of British suzerainty. BUT IT IS DECLINED. LONDON, October 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Lourenço Marquez says the Portuguese have declined the offer of assistance made them by Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, to quell the rebellion. The dispatch says the cable station at Lourenço Marquez has been abandoned, as has been the cable connected with the British warship Thrush, from which all dispatches are sent. The correspondent of the Times, continuing, says: "The Governor yesterday told me he did not believe the rebels would attack the town, but that he attacked it this morning and were repulsed by a heavy cannonade. Twelve Portuguese were killed. The country is in open revolt, and the authorities talk of having assistance from the Transvaal. The situation is unbearable."

Grace Vaughan Insane.

CLEVELAND, O., October 16.—Grace Vaughan, who is well known by the theater-going public as one of the most capable and popular members of the Seabrook & Spencer Opera Company, has become insane. Two years ago she was married to Andrew Jennings of this city, and she has since resided here. About a year ago she began to show signs of insanity, and the disease developed so rapidly and the symptoms became so pronounced that yesterday she was committed to the insane asylum by Judge White.

Mormons Tamed and Feathered.

CENTERTOWN, Ky., October 16.—Elders Freeman and Mercer, Mormon missionaries who have converted fifty people in this vicinity, mostly women, to their faith, were visited by a party of indignant citizens at 1 o'clock in the morning and given a coat of tar and feathers. The two were then ordered to leave at once, which they promised to do.

NO FIGHT OF OURS.

The United States Invited to Intervene for Peace.

WILL MOST POLITELY DECLINE

This Government Will Stick to Its Time-Honored Policy of Minding Its Own Business—It is Rumored That the Chinese Government Wants Peace.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A special from Washington says: The United States has been invited by the quadruple alliance, composed of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, to join in a friendly intervention in the war between China and Japan. The invitation will be declined. The declination is based on the time-honored policy of this government to avoid any entangling alliance with foreign powers. Acknowledgment is made of what the invitation has to say about the desirability of the restoration of peace, etc., but in the polite language of diplomacy it is pointed out that this country has so far managed very well by attending to its own business, and that so long as it continues to prosper by that policy it will not depart from it.

CHINA WOULD LIKE TO END IT. SHANGHAI, October 15.—A rumor is current here that the Chinese government has commenced negotiations with Japan for peace. China, it is said, has offered to acknowledge the independence of Corea and pay a war indemnity to Japan. THIS IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT. LONDON, October 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an interview with a leading Chinese official in London, in which he says, with the exception of the naval battle at Yalu, not a serious blow has been struck at China. This, he said, was merely the beginning of a great war. He denied that the battle of Ping Yang was a crushing defeat for the Chinese. When hostilities are renewed on a large scale, he declares, China will produce an ample number of warships.

OTORI KIBUKU RECALLED. YOKOHAMA, October 15.—A dispatch from Yokohama says Otori Kibuku, Japanese soldier and diplomat, has been recalled owing to his failure to effect Japanese reforms in Corea. Count Inouye, Japanese Minister of the Interior, will shortly proceed to Corea. CHINESE FORCE AT PING YANG. LONDON, October 15.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai, stating that reports from London confirm the statement that only 4,000 Chinese troops, commanded by General Tuo, were at Ping Yang. They repulsed the Japanese until General Tuo was killed. This, it is added, explains the small Chinese loss.

ANOTHER ITALIAN WARSHIP.

ROME, October 15.—The warship Umbria will sail for China to-morrow.

SAID IN INTERVIEWS.

Prince Yamashiro Does Not Think the Powers Will Interfere. QUARANTINE, I. I., October 15.—Prince Yamashiro of Japan, accompanied by two of his suite, arrived this afternoon by the steamer Augusta Victoria. When interviewed at Quarantine he seemed eager to learn the latest news from the seat of war, and was highly elated to learn of the successes of the Japanese army and the intended march on Peking. He has no doubts as to the final success of Japan. When asked as to what he thought of the probable intervention of some other powers to stop the war, he hesitated, and did not seem to care to answer the question, but stated, however, that he did not think the other powers would interfere in the struggle.

THE WAR A GOOD THING.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—Rev. Gilbert Reid, who spent eleven years in China, learned the language and adopted while there the Chinese dress, is in the city. Mr. Reid has been treated at different times with the settlement of difficulties in connection with the acquisition of land and buildings, and then he has always adjusted with success. He is one of the most noted of the missionaries. He has been absent in the East for some time and is now going back, this time to work among the mandarins, military and civil, the local gentry and nobility. Hitherto he has met with few successions, the higher officials in China, including the Grand Secretary, the Foreign Officer and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. It is with these he will labor in the future. He has hitherto acted in connection with the Presbyterian Church, but in this work he and his associates will be unsectarian, and even some cases unorthodox, according to some standards. He said yesterday: "The war in China will be the best thing that ever happened to that country. It will place her in the forward movement of civilization, which thirty years' intercourse with foreign powers has not succeeded in accomplishing. For any one who has influence with those who control affairs in China these opportunities are all the more apparent and the demands are all the greater. It is largely owing to the acquaintances which I have been able to form with some of the prominent men in China, and to the deep interest which I have in promoting the prosperity of that people, that I am now returning to seize any opportunity which may arise both for the missionaries and the native church, and for urging China forward at the opportune moment in the ways of improvement and civilization. The next year will be the turning point in China's history, and that tremendous body of Chinese population with its conservatism and pride will begin to look around and then to move on in the pathway of progress, peace and prosperity."

Sullivan as a Trainer.

SOUTH FARMINGTON, Mass., October 15.—John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, is negotiating for the lease of the well-known Davis farm in South Sherborn. The deal will be closed in a few days. He will return from the stage and establish a training quarters for pugilists. The Davis estate is large and well located.

HAWAII'S LAST QUEEN.

Why Mr. Widemann of Honolulu is at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—H. A. Widemann of Honolulu, who is alleged to be in Washington at this time as a representative of ex-Queen Liliuokalani to bring suit against the United States for a sum in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, is giving the State Department considerable trouble. That he and those sympathizing with the ex-Queen in Hawaii are endeavoring to secure something for her from this country is no longer doubted. From a high official in the State Department the correspondent was told to-day that, while Widemann has made no particular representations to Secretary Gresham in behalf of the ex-Queen, the belief among diplomats in the State Department was that Widemann was here for the express purpose of either bringing suit against the government or to induce Congress at the coming session to settle with the representative of the displaced monarchy on some financial basis. Secretary Gresham and the President, so it is learned, will, if Widemann either brings suit or presents the ex-Queen's case before Congress, put in an answer that the present administration at one time offered to restore the Queen to the throne from which she had been displaced by Minister Stevens, representing the Harrison administration, but that the Queen declined to accept the terms of the Cleveland administration unless she as the head of the restored monarchy would be permitted to deal with the principals of the so-called revolution as she pleased. This purpose on the part of the Queen was to demand some of the men instrumental in bringing about her overthrow brought about the decision of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to take no further action in her case. This is the defense in a nutshell.

FEELING IN FLORIDA.

Opposition to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Already Developed. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 15.—Unless there shall be a radical change in public sentiment there will be no opposition to the proposed fight here between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Mr. Richardson, one of the principal backers of the Florida Athletic Club, is reported to have said the club had been given "inside assurance" that they have nothing to fear from the Legislature. Some surprise is felt at the publication in the Citizen to-day, a paper which took no stand in opposition to the Mitchell-Corbett fight when it was pending, as follows: "Allow us to say right now that the so-called preliminaries of the so-called glove contest might as well be abandoned right now. Jacksonville is not a candidate for any further notoriety in this line. The scientific contests, as the parties to this subject, are nothing less than brutal prizefights, in which one of the participants undertakes to punch the other's head off according to certain fixed rules. As soon as the Legislature of next spring shall have organized and some member can get the attention of the Speaker, we shall have an iron-bound anti-prizefight law that will cover every phase of this subject. There is no mistake about it, and Messrs. Corbett and Fitzsimmons may prepare to take their show to some less civilized and more lawless country."

WHAT GOVERNOR MITCHELL SAYS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15.—The City Item in answer to a query whether the Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight would be allowed on Florida soil received the following reply from Governor Mitchell: "Corbett and Fitzsimmons will not be allowed to meet in Florida, even if the Legislature has to be reconvened for the purpose of preventing the fight."

WONDERFUL CAVERNS.

They Are Said to Rival the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. SAN DIEGO, October 15.—Captain Freeman and a party of prospectors a short time ago discovered a series of caverns in the rocky sides of Cajon Peak, a spur of the Cuyamaca Range, the extent of which they were unable to ascertain, having no lights with them. Last Sunday a party was made up for the purpose of exploring the caves, which were found to rival the Mammoth cave in Kentucky in interesting features, as well as the size of the chambers. There are several external openings, by each of which a vertical descent can be made into a small chamber with several lateral extensions about 150 feet to the other chambers, some of which are of gigantic size. The roofs and floors are brilliant with stalactites and stalagmites, and as far as the investigations have been extended it is apparent that a most wonderful discovery has been made. Other passages leading in various directions to the heart of the mountain were traversed for considerable distances, and several mineral specimens of strong saline qualities were found. Steps are being taken to secure title to the land on which the entrances were found, which is still vested in the government, and a company will be organized to thoroughly explore the caverns, which are said to be of immense extent, and open their wonders to the public.

RICH MINING STRIKE.

It Was Made in the Gold Hill District North of Jacksonville. JACKSONVILLE, Or., October 15.—Another rich mining strike was made here last week. A company, composed of E. B. Watson, K. Kubli, Frank Knight and H. D. Kubli, has been working a quartz ledge on Gale's creek in the Gold Hill mining district, about twenty miles north of Jacksonville. The company has been working during the past six months with an arastra. Last week they struck a twenty-foot ledge, full of free gold, that looks now like the richest strike ever made in Southern Oregon. Mr. Kubli brought some of the quartz to Jacksonville, and to-day pounded it out in a hand mortar, and the prospects proved very rich. Many persons have called to-day to see the result of the mortar prospect. The mine had been placed on sale at \$20,000, but that offer was withdrawn to-day, and Mr. Kubli says the company will put up a five-stamp mill at once.

SCHOFIELD ON STRIKES

Treatment by the General From a Military View.

THE COUNTRY'S REQUIREMENTS

Conditions So Change That an Increase in the Effective Strength of the Army is Demanded—Particular Reference Made to the Debs Strike.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Major-General Schofield has made to the Secretary of War his report on the operations of the army during the past year. General Schofield, who has been at the head of the army since the death of General Sheridan, announced his retirement next year. The report is principally devoted to a discussion of the necessity for strengthening the military arm of the government to cope with internal disorders as well as possible danger from without, particular reference being made to the Debs strike. The report says: "During a large part of the year the army has been employed in the suppression of domestic violence which took the form in many cases of forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States and the seizure or destruction of property under United States officers. These disorders, at first local in character, spread at length to about one-half in number and two-thirds in area of all the States and Territories excluding Alaska. So widespread and formidable an insurrection called for the vigorous action of the President. As the city of Chicago the resistance to law assumed such formidable proportions that it was necessary to concentrate at that place nearly all the army forces that could be made available from all parts of the country, while on the Pacific Coast the Navy Department placed at the disposal of the commanding commander the naval and marine forces at the Mare Island navy yard, and these forces rendered valuable services. The responsible duties thus devolved upon the Army Department commanders were performed by them and the troops under their command in the most satisfactory manner. The insurrection was promptly suppressed without any unnecessary sacrifice in any case. The prompt and vigorous action of troops in all cases and the great forbearance manifested by them when subjected to all sorts of insults and indignities designed to provoke the troops to acts of violence, the highest commendation. It illustrated in a most striking manner the great value to a government of a well-disciplined force at all times, subject to orders of the faithful execution of its laws. It would seem unnecessary to point out the fact that any force like the militia of a State or the police of a city, acting primarily under another authority, though highly efficient in their appropriate service, cannot be made a reliable instrument for the prompt and effective execution of the laws of the United States. Manifestly every government should have an adequate force of its own for the execution of its own laws no less than the judicial executive officers necessary for the same purpose. "The country is now for the first time squarely confronted with the necessity of making adequate provision not only for defense against any possible foreign aggression, but also for defense against domestic violence in the form of forcible resistance to the laws of the United States. A just estimate of those means of defense requires consideration of the vast extent of the United States and the great amount of property widely dispersed throughout this territory, either belonging to the United States or in such condition as to be under the protection of the national government. When these facts are duly considered it becomes manifest that the present strength of the army is not adequate to the performance of the service which may at any time be required. It is certainly manifest that the present condition of the country, with a population of 60,000,000 and under the danger of disorder now known to exist, cannot be met with the same force that was deemed adequate twenty-five years ago, when the population of the country was less than half its present number and destructive violence was not apprehended. One man to four acres of population is surely a very small guard to protect property and prevent violation of law, leaving out of consideration the force necessary to guard the extended seacoast against sudden attack by a foreign enemy. It is also worthy of remark that more than one in the last summer an organized mob in a single city was twice as formidable in number and capacity of doing vastly greater injury to life and property than the most formidable combination of Indian warriors that ever confronted the army in this country. In a few words, the army has been recently required to deal with an army far more numerous and dangerous to the country than any savage enemy which it has hitherto been called upon to meet."

KEEP OFF RESERVATION.

The Court Decides a Puyallup Indian Cannot Alienate His Land. SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided to-day that the Puyallup Indians have not the power to alienate the land granted to them in severalty, and approved the conduct of the agent, who drove the workmen off the reservation. The decision is one of the most important that has been rendered since the organization of the court, and unless reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States will be an impregnable barrier between the unsophisticated Indian and the enterprising white. The case before the court was that of Edwin Eells, Indian agent of the Puyallup reservation in Washington, against Frank C. Ross.

Ross is a railroad contractor, and in the early part of 1893 he was engaged in building a road through the Puyallup reservation. From John Cook and Susie Cook, Indians, who had a farm on the reservation, Ross secured permission to occupy their land and to erect camps on it for his men. Soon after Ross took possession of the land the Indian agent ordered him to vacate the premises on the claim that the ground he occupied was government property. Ross, however, did not move, and then the Indian agent called the military to his assistance and drove him away by force of arms. Ross took the case into the United States Circuit Court for Washington, which decided that Eells had no authority to drive Ross off the reservation; so the Indian agent was enjoined from interfering with the contractor. Soon after this decision Eells appealed to the appellate court, and now that tribunal decides in his favor, overruling the judgment of the lower court and ordering Ross to keep off the reservation. The court in its decision said: "The act of 1887, which confers citizenship, clearly does not emancipate the Indians from all control or abolish the reservations. That the abolition of reservations is the ultimate hope of the government's policy there can be no doubt, but it will not be soon and cannot be realized by attributing fanciful qualities to the Indians. The present commander can be changed by legislative enactment. The patent has clear words of prohibition against alienation. The power of the government to impose restraint is not questioned, and its purpose is certainly not ambiguous. The treaties with the Indians, which allotment of land in severalty, all in the purpose of fixing them in permanent homes. "By article 6 of the treaty the privilege of allotment can only be availed of by those who locate the same as a permanent home, and the purpose is so clear, insistent and dominant that the President is given no power to prescribe such rules and regulations as will insure the family in case of the death of the head thereof the possession and enjoyment of such home, and he may issue a patent only to such a person who has made a location for a permanent home, and, if issued, may cancel the patent if such person or family go from place to place. It follows therefore that the contract of Ross with the Indians was void, and he was properly removed from the reservation. If it is for the interest of the Indian or commerce to remove restraints upon alienation, Congress will undoubtedly do so if applied to, and in the latter case it will be enabled to provide for the interests of the Indians, but they seem to have provided for themselves in the contract with Ross."

FRISCO NOT BENEFITED.

The War in the East Has Not Done That Port Much Good. SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—Beyond the sale of a few shipments of flour and canned goods the merchants of San Francisco have not derived much benefit from the war in the Orient, says a morning paper. Local wholesalers claim that they cannot compete with the Canadian Pacific and the cheap transportation and manufacturing concerns of Europe. They say that the war cannot do the port of San Francisco any good. Reports from Japan and China, however, tend to disprove the belief, and show that it is a source of energy and business promptness on our part. A dividend that is standing in our way. Late advices received via Victoria from Japan say the local steamer and cargo-service of that country and China have been greatly demoralized by the war. Shipping is at a standstill, and some ports are sadly in need of coal. For the benefit of our Northern neighbors that have extensive coal mines the following quotation is copied from a letter received in this city a few days ago: "Japan's coal stock has nearly all been bought up at a high premium, and the price of coal has advanced nearly 100 per cent. with real sales. Australian coal has not been shipped here in any quantity for a long time, and most of the English coals are too high-priced to handle." Some of our Pacific Coast hulls might find employment carrying coal to Asia.

FORFEITED THEIR SEATS.

Refused to Take the Oath of Allegiance to the Emperor. BERLIN, October 13.—Deputy Bueb and Young Oppler, both Social Democrats, have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor before entering the Provincial Council in Strauburg, and thus have forfeited the seats to which they were elected recently. Their objection to the oath was that it was at variance with their republican principles. Bueb and Oppler are acting on a new principle of their party or merely of their own responsibility. Neither Bueb nor Liebknecht has ever refused to take the oath upon entering the public bodies to which they have been elected.

To Close With Tacoma Day.

TACOMA, October 13.—On account of the great success of the Interstate Fair the management to-day decided to continue it until October 20, when the fair will close with Tacoma day, when excursions from all parts of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia will run to this city. The Northern Pacific has made an excursion rate of \$10 from Walla Walla, \$8.50 from Ellensburg and North Yakima and \$3.50 from Portland to this day.

Woeful Tales of Destruction by Wind and Water.

THE HAVOC AND DESTRUCTION

Damage Done to Towns in the Path of the Storm is Reported to be Almost Incalculable—Appalachicola and Cedar Keys the Principal Sufferers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 14.—Communication has been re-established with all points on the west coast visited by the recent storm, and dispatches tell woeful tales of the destruction caused by the wind and water. Appalachicola and Cedar Keys were directly in the storm's path, and the damage at those places is almost incalculable. The storm first struck Cedar Keys, and the following dispatch describing it has been received: "Cedar Keys has just experienced the most disastrous storm for twenty-five years. Main street is piled with debris, consisting of wreckage from boats, wharves, fishboats and logs of every description. The damage is great. The Florida Central is a heavy sufferer. Almost the entire track to the mainland, a distance of three and one-half miles, is destroyed. From the mainland to Suwanee, four and one-half miles, there are nearly 100 washouts. The Town Improvement Company in a heavy loss, as a number of business and dwelling houses were swept away. The total loss here amounts to several thousand dollars. The city hall, a two-story building, had the roof blown off and one side knocked out. The city jail cannot be found. The five bridges to the shell road are washed away. Many small boats were wrecked. One sleep came in Tuesday with five men, who had clung to a palmetto tree since Monday night. It is reported that five sponge vessels went ashore during the storm and were driven seven miles into the woods." From Cedar Keys the cyclone traveled up the Florida coast to Appalachicola, at that point it was even more severe than at Cedar Keys. The following dispatch from Appalachicola says: "Never before in the history of this town was such havoc and destruction played by storm and tide. Water, Commerce, the Florida Central, the houses of logs, boards, lumber and dead fish. Two lives are reported lost. Two residences were carried a mile away and placed in the marsh near Cypress Mill, uninjured. The docks were totally destroyed, and the houses were unroofed. The families sought safety on the hills, only to be rooted by the terrible gale. The water is six feet deep on Water street, and some of the best dry-goods stores were battered into pieces by the floating timber and shattered to destruction. Five barges were blown from East Pass and lodged two miles north of here. Kimball & Co., lumber dealers, are heavy losers, all the buildings on the east side of the town are in ruins. People are dismayed, and appeals for aid will be sent out."

From many other points in West Florida come reports of the storm's destructive work, but Cedar Keys and Appalachicola seem to have been the principal sufferers. NEW FREIGHT RATES. Most of the Dealers Are Indifferent to the Advance. PORTLAND, October 13.—Wholesale merchants appear to be indifferent to the rise in west-bound freight rates announced recently. So far as can be learned, there is no complaint at the advance. The average dealer is more interested in the terrible gale than in the rise. If he is certain that he is granted the same rate as his competitor, he is satisfied. As for the amount of the advance, that is added to the amount of his sales, and the dealer therefore occupies about the same position no matter what freight charges are. These higher rates, it is believed, will do some little benefit to the wholesaler in preventing the retailer from ordering direct from the manufacturer, as has been done to a considerable extent since rates were placed at the low figure. If there were many manufacturers here, this advance on a greater amount would be a blessing to them. It was thought that some increase in west-bound freight charges would be of assistance to water lines doing a freighting business around the Horn, but the present advance is not enough to make any material difference, at least at the present time. Merchants here are ordering sparingly from the East, only enough for present needs, and are not inclined to speculate, and are backward about bringing their goods via the lengthy Cape Horn route. But for the prevailing depression in business a change, even such as becomes effective the 20th of the month, would greatly stimulate the clipper trade.

NINE MONTHS' EXPORTS.

Value of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Mineral Oils Sent Abroad. WASHINGTON, October 14.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of exports of breadstuffs, provisions and mineral oils from the United States during the nine months ended September 30, 1894, as compared with the similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were:

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, 1894, 1893. Breadstuffs: \$20,985,000 vs \$17,218,000. Provisions: \$2,835,000 vs \$2,771,000. Mineral oils: \$2,065,000 vs \$2,000,000.

The Gentlest Autocrat's Will.

BOSTON, Mass., October 14.—The will of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes was filed this afternoon. The sum of \$5,000 is left to Edward Jackson Holmes, a grandson of the deceased. The rest of the estate is left absolutely and in fee simple to the son of the poet, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Work of the Kafirs.

LONDON, October 14.—The British Consul at Lourenço Marquez has cabled the foreign office that the Kafirs have entered the outskirts of that town and burned several houses and murdered several people. It is believed here that a party of British marines have again landed from the gunboat Thrush in order to protect the consulate of Grand Britain.

Management of Knife and Fork.

After the knife and fork have once been used they should not again rest on the tablecloth, either entirely or in part, but be laid across the rim of the plate. Carry food to the mouth with the fork and never with the knife. When carrying food to the mouth with the knife, hold it in the right hand, but slide the tines of the fork under the food and so lift it. Do not allow the fingers to grasp the blade of the knife or the tines of the fork; keep them within the limits of the handles. At the end of a course lay knife and fork parallel to each other on the plate, with the handles pointing toward yourself.