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MORO LEADER.

PUBLISHED....
IN THE INTEREST OF SHERMAN COUNTY.
Keep Your Eye on the Leader.

VOL. II. MORO, SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1899. NO. 15.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

E. R. Rollins, a rancher at Quilcene, Wash., was crushed to death by a tree falling on him.

Major Marchand was welcomed with enthusiasm by the French on his arrival at Toulon.

At Paris ex-President Harrison delivered the Memorial day oration at the tomb of La Fayette.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn was damaged by striking a hidden obstruction in New York harbor.

Frank Bouts, a brutal parent, was killed while he slept by his two young children, whom he had almost starved to satisfy his own wants.

A tramp assaulted the 12-year-old daughter of F. W. Mespelt, near Scio, Or., as she was returning from school. The girl broke away and escaped.

The winter wheat crop of Southern Russia has been completely destroyed by a protracted drought. The spring wheat crop is also in jeopardy from the same cause.

As a result of the tests made at the Chicago stockyards by the livestock commissioners and health officials, it has been discovered that all of 23 cows examined were suffering from tuberculosis.

M. de Beaupre created a deep sensation in the French court of assizes by solemnly declaring that he had become convinced that the bordereau was written by Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy.

Reform in the navy is being talked of in Washington. A plan for a reorganization of that department is on foot. Dewey, it is said, may be placed at the head of a board to pass on bureau matters.

A dispatch from Manila says that the men from the hospital-ship Relief captured by the insurgents off Paranaque were the third engineer, another officer and a boat's crew. They were sailing in a catboat, and natives from the shore set out in boats and took them.

Abraham and Oscar Juntti, brothers, are the first Columbia river fishermen reported drowned this season. Their boat was capsized on Peacock spit, and they sank before the lifesaving crew could reach them. Another fishing-boat containing two men was carried over the bar. The Point Adams lifesaving crew went out after them, but was unable to pick them up and returned. What became of the men is not known.

The run of salmon in the lower Columbia is increasing.

The total number of plague cases reported at Alexandria is eight. Two have died and two recovered.

A Paris dispatch says Dreyfus will certainly be acquitted at his second trial. All his accusers are dead, or have fled the country.

Two score scientists of note, constituting the Harriman exploring expedition to Alaska, have arrived in Portland. They will embark from Seattle on the steamer Elder.

Baron von Munchausen's Sperbersbruder won the race for the grand prize of Hamburg, valued at 100,000 marks. The baron married Miss Nettie Crosby, of Chicago, some years ago.

President McKinley has issued the long-expected amendment to the civil service rules which he has had under consideration for about a year. It releases from the operations of civil service rules about 4,000 offices.

An order has been issued at Manila re-establishing the Philippine courts, which have been closed since the American occupation. It revives all the Spanish system not conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States.

Secretary Alger has received a cablegram from General Otis in response to his inquiry, announcing that a majority of the Oregon regiment of volunteers at Manila have decided to return by steamer directly to Portland. The Washington regiment decided to come first to San Francisco.

Within one week the states of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Illinois have experienced seven of the most violent storms known in years, resulting in the loss of nearly a dozen lives and doing damage to property and crops that will run into the hundreds of thousands.

The steamer China, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, brings news to San Francisco of the murder of an American soldier named George Ryan, near Malolos. His frightfully mutilated body was found on April 17. The body was lashed to a raft floating in the river, the skull crushed and both arms had been cut off at the elbows.

Minor News Items.

Roosevelt's rough riders will hold their first annual reunion on June 24 in New Mexico.

The Westinghouse Electric Company has received an order to equip a trolley line between Philadelpiha and Atlantic City.

The equestrian statue of Major-General John F. Hartranft in Capitol park, Harrisburg, Pa., was unveiled with impressive ceremonies.

At the annual meeting in Cincinnati of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice, W. J. Bred, of Cincinnati, was elected president.

Word comes from London that the joint high commission to settle disputes between the United States and Canada will resume its sittings August 2.

Lyndhurst, the country home of the late Jay Gould, has been purchased by Miss Helen Gould from the Gould estate. The Lyndhurst property consists of 244 acres and the price paid was $344,000.

LATER NEWS.

A printing ink trust is the latest combine.

The Filipinos have been routed from the hills and are being pursued to the sea.

Canada has asked for arbitration in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary.

England having objected, British Columbia must revoke anti-Japanese legislation.

At Uniontown, Pa., a blind man murdered the mother of the woman he was courting.

The French court of cassation has rendered a verdict in favor of revision of the Dreyfus case.

Germany has declined to intervene in the Transvaal dispute, and also wishes to see the proposed reforms introduced.

The administration has decided to reduce the American armies of occupation in Cuba and Porto Rico in order to send additional troops to General Otis, in the Philippines.

There are now 345 prisoners in the stockade at Wardner, Idaho. Several new buildings connected with the prison are under construction. All the improvements indicate permanency.

The current fiscal year will break all records in our foreign trade, which now averages $100,000,000 a month. There is an unprecedented demand in the world's markets for goods of American manufacture.

The business district of the town of Republic, Wash., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The conflagration started from the explosion of a gasoline stove in the Siegel building.

The steamer Danube brings stories of death and disaster to prospectors on the ill-fated Edmonton trail. At least 50 boats, they say, capsized on Great Slave lake since last summer. Many prospectors were drowned.

Representative David B. Henderson, of Iowa, has received enough pledges by telegraph and mail to give him 102 votes in the Republican caucus for speaker of the national house. This will insure his election, it is said.

Germany has purchased from Spain the Carolines, Pelew and Marianne islands. The price is about $5,000,000. Spain retains three coaling stations, and Germany will defend these stations in case of war. The transfer meets the approval of the United States.

While visiting Anteuil, a suburb of Paris, President Loubet was struck with a cane by Count Caristiana, the blow landing on the president's hat without injury. Eggs were thrown at the president by the populace. The demonstration was planned by the League of Patriots and the Anti-Semites, who were angered because they were not permitted to receive Major Marchand in triumph.

San Francisco won three games from Seattle in telegraphic chess.

Texas has quarantined against New Orleans. The Southern Pacific is tied up.

William Bashnell and Otis Dodd were killed in Ohio by train running into a hand car.

Signor Chinaglia was elected president of the Italian chamber of deputies.

Confederate dead's graves were decorated by Union veterans at Philadelphia.

The queen of Spain has appointed Martinez Campos to presidency of the senate.

In Lower California miners are said to be getting as high as two ounces of gold to the pan of dirt.

Canada has an eye on Skagway, if given the slightest encouragement to hope for the concession of a port.

Canadians claim they have discovered a document which obviates further question of ownership to Deadman's island.

The German ambassador at Washington has protested against the United States sending another warship to Samoa.

The state department has made public an official abstract of the report of the Nicaragua canal commission. It estimates the cost at $118,113,790.

Duke de Arcos, the new Spanish minister, has arrived. He says this country is so powerful, the Philippine insurgents will soon be compelled to surrender.

Robert Creighton, quartermaster's clerk on the transport Sheridan, committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple with a revolver in San Francisco. He recently arrived here from Manila. Despondency caused by ill health is the supposed cause of his act.

Four thousand of the volunteers now in the Philippines are reported to have signed a petition to the president and secretary of war, praying that they receive their discharges in Manila, instead of at the places of enlistment. It was explained that they believed that the Philippine islands "offered rare opportunities for industrious and enterprising Americans to make for themselves homes."

The contract for distributing government seeds this year has been let by the agricultural department to Charles Parker, of Santa Clara, Cal., for $65,900.

For the first time in 15 years, R. W. Wagner, a prominent citizen of Bucyrus, O., is able to speak. In 1855 he was afflicted with illness which left him mute. While holding a little child on his lap recently he was seized with a sudden desire to speak to her, and to his surprise was able to do so.

Dr. William Seward Webb has presented war medals to every member of the Vermont regiment of volunteers composed of metal taken from Admiral Cervera's flagship, the Maria Teresa.

Rear-Admiral Watson, who succeeds Dewey in the Philippines, was a lieutenant on Farragut's flagship at the battle of Mobile bay and assisted in lashing the admiral to the rigging of the Hartford before he went to do or die.

Further attempts to float the American liner Paris have been abandoned until the next spring tide.

POSSIBILITIES IN THE ORIENT

Trade With Asia Discussed by Ex-Minister Barrett.

MANILA ONE STEP TO CHINA

Address Was Delivered Before the New York Chamber of Commerce—Pacific Coast Interests Dwelt Upon.

New York, June 3.—The regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce was held this afternoon, and the feature was the address of John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam, on "America's Interests in Far East." Mr. Barrett said in part:

"If the Philippines, with their population of 8,000,000 and area of 115,000 square miles, are an inviting field, China, with her population of 350,000,000, and area of over 4,000,000 square miles, is far more so. While we wish to gain a large share of the foreign trade of the Philippines, which now amounts to $32,000,000 a year, and should reach, under American control, $100,000,000, we must have great ambitions to secure the major part of China's commerce, which is now $250,000,000 gold, and should soon increase, with 'open door' and freedom of trade, to $350,000,000.

"Add to this sum the trade of China proper, which is separated from Hong Kong, and that of the other Asiatic countries, and we have an actual total of nearly $1,000,000,000. Are not these figures which should make us think twice before shirking our responsibility? Shall we, in the face of them, retreat and leave the prize to others, or shall we advance and win our reasonable share?

"America is today the arbiter of China's future. The Pacific coast has vast interests at stake in the development of commerce and trade in the Pacific and the Far East. Under such development depends largely the future prospects of California, Oregon and Washington, three powerful giants of statehood, whose wonderful growth and splendid possibilities must appeal to you all. These states ask the East not to be sectional in this question of meeting our responsibilities in the Pacific. They beg that New England and New York will recognize that as Boston and New York city have built an enormous trade on the Atlantic, San Francisco, Portland and Puget sound cities wish to rival them on the Pacific. San Francisco would say to Boston, in the latter's agitation of anti-expansion ideas: 'Remember, you are working directly against the interests of the Pacific coast by such agitation.'

"To you business men of New York I say that the business men of the Pacific slope are looking for your hearty and effective support in the development of commerce and trade in the Pacific, and in the holding of the possessions we have legitimately gotten hold of, believing that you appreciate that the prosperity of the entire country is to be considered, when framing your policy, and not that of the East alone.

"You of the East, you of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans will have Cuba and Porto Rico all to yourselves; we of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, contend that you should at least approve of our having some interests and opportunities in the Philippines and in China, for we recognize that all may be lost if you do not join us in our efforts to advance and protect our interests in the Pacific.

"Briefly summarized, our policy in China should be directed, first, to the preservation of the integrity of the empire, with no further alienation of territory; second, freedom of trade throughout all China, commonly called the 'open door,' as outlined in the old treaties; or, third, in the unavoidable delimitation of 'spheres of influence,' such delimitation as will not close the growing markets to the products of the United States. We should stand for the integrity of China, because we have much to lose and nothing to gain by its breaking up. If we retain the Philippines we shall be strong in the south, but we must have, under the conditions of China divided, a port in the north, if we would properly maintain our position in the Pacific and Far East."

TRAVEL PAY SCHEDULE.

Gen. Otis Is Instructed as to Amounts Men Should Receive.

Washington, June 3.—Secretary Alger has caused the quartermaster-general to make a careful compilation of mileage the Philippine volunteers from each state would be entitled to, should they be mustered out at San Francisco. This information was embodied in a message which was cabled to General Otis. Travel pay, exclusive of two months' extra pay which each shall receive upon muster-out, approximates for Western states as follows:

Oregon, $32 to $51; Washington, $39 to $62; Idaho, $51 to $81; Montana, $53 to $84; Wyoming, $55 to $87.

Each regiment is to determine by vote whether they shall muster out in San Francisco or in the home state.

Mrs. Maybrick's Freedom.

London, June 3.—The Daily Chronicle announces that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is likely to be liberated shortly, as the result of the pressure brought to bear by Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador, in favor of reopening the case.

Dewey Monument.

Chicago, June 3.—The Lincoln Park board has decided to erect a $100,000 monument to Admiral Dewey, the amount to be raised by subscription.

Electricity on Warships.

Washington, June 3.—The board of naval bureau chiefs has decided to equip the six new cruisers to be built with full electrical plants for all of the second machinery, including the winches and boat windlasses. The matter has been under consideration for many months, involving as it did the abandonment of present ideas as to the extent to which electricity may be safely and usefully employed aboard ship.

In Greenland potatoes never grow larger than a marble.

A PENNILESS WOMAN.

Mrs. Stanford Has Transferred Her Entire Wealth to the University.

San Francisco, June 3.—Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of the late Senator Stanford, has formally transferred all of her vast wealth to the university which bears the name of her dead son. Deeds representing property valued at over $10,000,000 have been given in trust to the trustees of the Leland Stanford, jr., university, and this, added to its previous endowment of over $15,000,000, makes it one of the richest institutions of learning in the world.

The property includes stocks of the Southern Pacific Company, of the Southern Pacific Improvement Company, the Market-Street Railway Company; stocks in Eastern railroads, in coal mines, in everything that might or might not pay a dividend; real estate in California and elsewhere, and even her jewels. It was believed her jewels amounted in value to nearly $4,000,000, but this is denied. They will amount to a goodly sum, but not to that figure. There was $8,000 in war revenue tax stamps attached to the deeds of trust.

In turning over her property, Mrs. Stanford read an address to the trustees, suggesting plans for the future and advising as to the present. She asked that there should be established courses in mechanical training. Hereafter the only control she will exercise over her former vast estate will be that of a trustee of the university.

MARCHAND AROUSES FRANCE.

He Unexpectedly Lashes the Government for the Evacuation of Fashoda.

Chicago, June 3.—A special cable to the Chicago Tribune from Paris says: Major Marchand's speech at Toulon has fallen like a bomb. Marchand's previous attitude and his frequent reprotestations of loyalty to the government gave no indication of his intention to lash the government for the evacuation of Fashoda. The speech is regarded as seditious.

Here is the incriminating phrase, spoken in reference to the evacuation of Fashoda: "Seeing what a state of division our country is in, over an affair of which I need not speak, we comprehend that France could not make the supreme effort. We felt that our country could not make a proud, energetic reply. Ten centuries of history have taught her that peace was the instant question. Happily, peace was maintained, but I believe I can say that of that sort of peace there had better not be too much in France in the same century."

As a result of Macrhand's speech, a group of city councilmen today asked that plans for the grand reception to Marchand at the Hotel de Ville be countermanded. The prefect of police has forbidden any one inside the station to meet the hero save government officials, who must be provided with special permits.

REBELS NOT QUIET.

Open Up the Summer Campaign at San Fernando.

Manila, June 3.—The insurgents around San Fernando this morning attacked the outposts of the Fifty-first Iowa infantry, slightly wounding two men.

Colonel French took the remainder of the Twenty-second infantry to Candaba yesterday, the insurgents having appeared in force there.

Genreal Lawton has been given command of the defenses of the city, and the troops forming lines around Manila, which will be his division. MacArthur commands the outlying garrisons and the troops holding the railroad and rivers.

Tilley's Murderers Punished.

Washington, June 3.—The war department received the following today:

"Manila, June 3.—Smith reports from Negros that he has punished the insurgents who murdered Captain Tilley; that the eastern coast of the island is now under the American flag, and the inhabitants ask protection against robber bands. The bands pursued into the mountains were severely punished. OTIS."

The following is also from Otis:

Missing, April 28—Captain Rockafeller, company B, Ninth infantry. Wounded—Third infantry, Sergeant Hell Riegel; Fourteenth infantry, Private Caster; Fifty-first Iowa, Privates Stevenson and Stretch, Corporal Combs.

Paty Du Clam Arrested.

Paris, June 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel Paty du Clam, seriously implicated by the recent proceedings before the court of cassation, and the probable instigator of some of the forgeries that have figured in the Dreyfus affair, was placed under arrest at 7:30 last evening, and taken to the Cherche-Midi military prison.

The court of cassation at noon yesterday resumed hearing arguments in th Dreyfus case.

Dewey Taking Life Easy.

Hong Kong, June 3. — Admiral Dewey lives quietly at the Victoria Peak hotel, and declines all society overtures. He takes short walks, generally alone, and is recuperating rapidly. He insists upon giving the crew of the Olympia a good time on the Mediterranean, reaching New York about October 1.

The Damage to the Brooklyn.

Washington, June 3.—The navy department has been informed that it will cost $8,000 and require 20 days to repair the injuries sustained by the Brooklyn in touching bottom in New York harbor on Decoration day.

Seattle, June 3.—The Post-Intelligencer says that negotiations for the formation of the Pacific Coast cracker trust are off. The syndicate back of the deal has not made the final payments.

To Take Dreyfus Home.

New York, June 3.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from St. Pierre, Martinique, says: It is stated on the best authority that the steamer La Fayette, which has just arrived here today, brings officers and men who will take Captain Dreyfus home from his prison on the Isle du Diable, off French Guiana, to a new trial in Paris.

It is said that so difficult is the art of cutting gloves that most of the principal cutters are known in the trade by name and by fame.

EXPRESS TRAIN ROBBERY

Bandits Held Up the Union Pacific Overland.

NEAR WILCOX IN WYOMING

Blew Open the Safe With Dynamite and Are Said to Have Made a Rich Haul—Sheriffs' Posses After the Bandits.

Denver, June 5.—A special to the Times from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: At 4 o'clock this morning the Union Pacific mail and express train No. 1, was held up 1½ miles from Wilcox station, in this state, by six masked men, evidently professionals, who blew open the safe of the express car and carried away all its contents. The mail was not touched, on account of the fact that four armed mail clerks were in charge.

The mail and express runs as the first section of No. 1, overland limited. The second section follows only five minutes behind. A bridge two miles from the scene of the robbery was fired to prevent the second section from coming up during operations. A bridge in front of the train was dynamited. The trainmen were all covered with rifles, and the robbers took their time. The value of the plunder is unknown, but is represented as light.

The sheriffs of Albany and Carbon counties, with posses and United States marshals, are after the bandits, who are supposed to be members of the notorious "Hole in the Wall" gang, which has terrorized the state for years.

Later advices say that as the train reached the bridge, one of the robbers crawled into the cab, and at the point of a gun ordered Engineer Jones to pull across the bridge and stop. Meanwhile, the others of the gang were at work in the express car. Just as the engine pulled off the bridge there was a tremendous explosion that scattered the express car for a hundred feet in every direction. The end of the mail car was blown in, and several stringers knocked out of the bridge. Engineer Jones was injured by the flying debris.

Robbers Made a Big Haul.

Salt Lake, June 5.—A special to the Tribune from Rawlins, Wyo., says: The Union Pacific robbers at Wilcox obtained $36,000 in money and $10,000 worth of diamonds, and a large amount of money in bills was destroyed by the explosoin.

Union Pacific Offers Reward.

Omaha, June 5.—The Union Pacific Company offers a reward of $1,000 a head for the robbers who held up its train in Wyoming this morning.

CEDED TO GERMANY.

Spain Gives Up Her Remaining Pacific Possessions.

Madrid, June 5.—In a speech from the throne at the cortes today, it was announced that the Marianne, Caroline and Pelew islands were ceded to Germany by the late cabinet.

Charged With Forgery.

Paris, June 5.—The arrest yesterday evening of Lieutenant-Colonel Paty du Clam, who in 1894 was called to investigate the charge against Dreyfus, was ordered after the minister of war had consulted with Premier Dupuy. The prisoner is charged with forgery. It is not yet known whether he will be tried before a court-martial or a disciplinary court.

The Petit de Republique has a report that Lieutenant-Colonel Paty du Clam, who was arrested and sent to Cherche Midi prison last night, attempted to commit suicide in prison. Several papers announce that proceedings will be taken against Mercier, ex-minister of war, and other officers.

NO CALL FOR TROOPS.

Cabinet Decides More Volunteers Are Not Needed.

Washington, June 5.—The cabinet at its last meeting today decided there was no present necessity for the enlistment of more volunteers. The situation was gone over very fully before this conclusion was reached. The president stands ready to authorize the enlistment of volunteers, should more men be deemed necessary.

A letter received from General Wood, governor of Santiago province, was read at the meeting, which was considered eminently satisfactory. General Wood has completed a tour of the province, and has found things in admirable condition.

TREASURE BOX GONE.

Five Thousand Sovereigns Stolen From Steamer Alameda.

San Francisco, June 5.—There was great excitement on board the steamer Alameda, upon her arrival from Australia today, when it was discovered that a box containing 5,000 sovereigns was missing. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold had been sent hither from Sydney. The money was shipped in 30 steel boxes, each containing $25,000 in British gold. One of these boxes was abstracted from the steamer's treasure-room during the voyage. The theft is shrouded in the deepest mystery.

Looks Very "Trusty."

Washington, June 2.—Bids were to have been opened by the navy department today for armor for the battleships, monitors and armored cruisers now authorized by law, but no bids were received within the price fixed by congress. The Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company submitted statements that they were unable to furnish armor of the character required at the price fixed by congress.

Sharp Earthquake.

San Francisco, June 3.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt throughout Northern and Central California at 11:19 o'clock tonight. The vibrations in this city continued for four seconds, and were from north to south. No serious damage is reported, but glassware and windows were broken and plastering cracked in various parts of this city.

The steamer Kinshiu Maru brings news from the Orient of a large fire at Yamagata, Japan. Six hundred houses and 11 shrines and temples were destroyed. A number of lives were lost.

GAIETY AT MANILA.

Teaching the Filipinos Our Social Customs—Commissioners Gave a Ball.

Manila, June 5.—The Philippine commission last night gave one of the most brilliant balls Manila has ever seen. It was one of a series of entertainments intended to foster friendship between the Americans and natives. The commission has the handsomest residence in Manila, overlooking the harbor. The grounds surrounding it were illuminated, while the house itself was decorated with the American colors.

The newly-appointed judges, General Otis, a number of other American officials and many wealthy natives were present.

There was a display of gorgeous native toilets, and many jewels were worn, and the array of handsome women surprised the Americans. There was a long programme of American and Filipino dances, followed by the rendering of several instrumental selections, ending with "The Star Spangled Banner."

General Smith has punished the insurgents at Escalante, island of Negros, for the murder of Captain Tilley, of the signal corps, who was fired upon by the natives under a flag of truce and cut off from rejoining his companions on board the cable ship from which he had landed. General Smith burned the town and killed a number of members of the bands of insurgents whom he found in the neighborhood.

Three members of the South Dakota regiment were wounded at San Fernando in the encounter between insurgents and American outposts.

SAM T. JACK'S REQUEST.

Well-Known Actor and Manager Wills His Wife to His Brother.

New York, June 5.—Sam T. Jack willed his wife to his brother James C. Jack. The last testatment of the actor and theatrical managner, proprietor of several theaters, "Creole" and other burlesque companies, who died April 27, has been filed for probate in the office of the surrogate. It contains this remarkable provision:

"It is my wish first and foremost that my brother James and my wife Emma shall become husband and wife."

Mrs. Jack, the "Emma" of the will, was Miss Emma Ward, the favorite acteress in the Lily Clay burlesque company, which was playing at Niblo's in 1892 when Sam T. Jack married her. James C. Jack was asked if he would accept the bequest of his brother, but he would make no statement.

The estate is valued at $75,000, of which $60,000 is said to be in banks in this city and Chicago. The testator left one-third of his property to his wife Emma, one-third to his brother James C. Jack and divided the remainder among other relatives.

HEAD OF THE NAVY.

Dewey Will Have Only a Life Title in the House of Esteem.

New York, June 5.—In order that it may be clearly understood whether it was Admiral Upshur's intention, when he suggested a gift of a residence in Washington to Admiral Dewey, that the property purchased should become his personal property and pass to his heirs, or whether it was his intention that it should remain the permanent home of the ranking officer of the navy, to be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remained at the head of the navy, and thereafter to pass to his successors as time goes on, the department of history of the United States wrote to Admiral Upshur, asking for his idea on the matter under date of May 29.

The admiral replied as follows: "Your inference that it is my preference that a home be purchased by the free-will offerings of Americans for the admiral of the navy, should be occupied by Admiral Dewey as long as he remains at the head of the navy and then to pass to his successors is entirely correct."

The Peace Conference.

The Hague, June 5.—The special commission to which unofficial projects have been referred has decided unanimously to discard all projects not coming directly within the precise aim of the conference.

The third commission has finished its work treating on good offices and mediation. It has welded the various projects into one, which will be submitted for discussion Tuesday. When the discussion is concluded, the commission will draft a scheme based on the various projects submitted.

Baltimore Shipbuilders' Strike.

Baltimore, June 3.—Seven hundred union men employed as shipbuilders and boilermakers in the various shipbuilding plants of the city, struck today, and as a consequence, the shipbuilding industry is practically at a standstill. The strike resulted from the refusal of the employers to reduce the working hours from 10 to nine per day without a reduction in pay.

Will Go to Puget Sound.

San Francisco, June 5.—The battleship Iowa is now taking on coal, preparatory, it is presumed, to going to the Bremerton naval station on Puget sound, where she will be placed in the drydock. Steel bilge keels are to be fitted to her hull to prevent rolling in heavy weather.

An Alabama Judge in Jail.

San Francisco, June 5.—Judge Francis Corbin Randolph, formerly an Alabama jurist, is now serving a 14-year sentence in a Colombian jail. He bought lands from a German. The title proved to be bad, and during a quarrel he shot the German in self-defense, he alleges. In a letter to a friend in this city he bitterly assails the American consular officers in Colombia, whom he declares have not exerted themselves in his behalf.

Permits for Miners.

Wallace, Idaho, June 5.—Permits for underground work are being issued freely, nearly 800 having been taken to date. Nearly all are issued at Wardner, as men coming from outside stop there, and come to Canoyn Creek and Mullan later. None of the old unions are running, and the union miners decline to ask for permits.

London, June 5.—The British steamer Banffshire, from Wellington, N. Z., March 28, is burning fiercely in the Victoria dock here. One man has been killed.

REBELS TWICE DEFEATED

General Hall's Column Advances to the Bay

MADE A GALLANT CHARGE

Antipolo, a Mountain Fastness, Which Cost Spain Many Lives, Fell Without a Shot—Gunboats Shell the Hills.

Manila, June 6.—Hall's column, in the movement on the Morong peninsula, completed the circle of 20 miles over a rough and mountainous country, having two engagements with the insurgents, one of them severe, and keeping up an almost constant fire against scattered bands of rebels for nearly 24 hours, from 4 o'clock Saturday morning, when the column left the pumping station.

The Filipinos were driven in every direction, and the country through which General Hall passed was pretty thoroughly cleared up. At 10 o'clock this morning the column reached a point a few miles from Taytay, where General Hall was met by General Lawton, who had already entered the town and found it deserted. General Hall's objective point was Antipolo, 10 miles off, and there was desultory firing all along the line of march. The gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Maria Chino, about noon yesterday, with a loss of but two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste toward Laguna de Bay, the Fourth cavalry in the lead, the Oregon regiment next, and the Fourth infantry last. At 5 o'clock these regiments fought their second battle of the day, and it resulted like the first—in the complete rout of a large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position. In this fight the American loss was four killed, three of the Fourth cavalry and one Oregonian, and about 15 wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained, but the terrific fire which the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe loss.

In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war, and the enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder. It was the intention to press on to Antipolo last night, but this was found impossible owing to the two fights and the constant marching for more than 12 hours, with nothing to eat since morning, and no supply train in sight. The troops, however, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated, and all greatly exhausted.

The cavalry, the Oregonians and two companies of the Fourth infantry had just crossed a small creek about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and entered upon a sunken road, from which they were emerging upon a small valley surrounded on all sides by high and heavily wooded hills, when the rebels, concealed in the mountains on three sides of the plain, opened a hot fire, and sent showers of bullets into the ranks of the Americans. The latter deployed immediately in three directions. Then followed a charge across the rice fields and ditches and up the hillsides, from which the shots came all the time pouring in a terrific hail, while the air resounded with the constant rattle of musketry.

General Hall's advance was first momentarily halted after he had crossed the first range of hills to the east of Monte, a town in the valley at the edge of the hills. The insurgents were driven out of the town and it was burned. The Second Oregon volunteers pocketed the Filipinos on three sides, and a brisk fight ensued. General Summers threw a battalion on each hill, and the Americans chased the rebels for some distance. The Oregon regiment lost three men killed and six wounded. It is impossible, on account of the terific fighting and the condition of the signal wires, to get particulars. Not even the names have been sent to General Otis at this writing.

The Fourth cavalry, being in the front, suffered severest loss when the attack opened, two of their killed being sergeants and the other a private. The natives were unable to stand the vigorous fire of the Americans long, and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians and Fourth infantry men broke into wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillside, pouring volley after volley, until the enemy left the places where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion and disappeared in the surrounding valleys. After the fight was over, the firing was continued by the Americans for more than an hour in clearing out the bush and driving away straggling Filipinos.

The troops, after camping for the night on the battlefield, started at 5 o'clock this morning for Antipolo, where it was expected a strong resistance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up the mountains, which the Spaniards had said the Americans could never capture. It has cost Spain the lives of 300 troops.

When the troops reached Antipolo not a rebel was visible.

The Modus Vivendi.

Washington, June 6.—It is learned at the state department that the negotiations now in progress in London between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury relate entirely to the arrangement of a modus vivendi to avert the danger of a hostile collision on the Alaskan border during the present season, at least. It is expected to resume the negotiations for settlement of the whole boundary question when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns from The Hague.

Public Debt Statement.

Washington, June 6.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,168,891,407, a decrease as compared with last month of $3,695,857. This increase in the debt is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand.

Printing Ink Trust.

Chicago, June 6.—The Record says that a combination of manufacturers of printing ink is being formed, the capital stock to be $25,000,000.

Montana Wool Clip.

Several sheepowners of Meagher county have been offered and accepted 15 cents a pound for their wool clips of this season. Last season Montana wool steadily advanced after the markets opened, and the average price was very near, if not quite, 17 cents. This season the statistical position of wool is stronger than it was a year ago, and these offers of 15 cents at this season justify the belief that Northern Montana wool should go as high as it did last year.

New California Industry.

The Florister Pulp & Paper Company has been organized at San Francisco, with S. D. Rosenbaum as president. The object of the company is to build a mill near Floriston, Nevada county, and manufacture wood pulp paper from the sawdust of the numerous lumber mills in that vicinity. Power for the mill will be had from the Truckee river, where a dam will be built for that purpose.

Another Enterprise.

Ansil Moffatt, of Indianapolis, Ind., has perfected his new smokeless powder, the secret of which he has kept quiet for nearly four years. As a result of a test made by government regulations, a company was incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000 to engage in the manufacture of this powder. The first Western plant will be located at Bozeman, Mont.

Bond Sale.

The treasurer of Okanogan county, Wash., has called for bids for the purchase of $500 bonds of school district No. 39. Said bonds are to be in denominations of $100 each and interest is payable annually at a rate not to exceed 7 per cent per annum.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

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, 35@40c.
Cabbage, native and California $2.50 per 100 pounds.
Apples, $2.50@3.50 per box.
Pears, 50c@$1.50 per box.
Prunes, 50c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 20c 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, 9c; cows, prime, 9c; 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.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $15; shorts, per ton, $16.
Feed—Chopped feed, $21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, $22; oil cake meal, per ton, $33.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 58c; Valley, 59c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, $3.20; graham, $2.65; superfine, $2.15 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 42@43c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, $22.00; brewing, $23.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—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, 30@35c; seconds, 27@30c; dairy, 25@27c store, 20@22c.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13½c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.
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—11@13c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.
Wool—Valley, 11@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@10c; mohair, 27c 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.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 8@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 8@10c.
Millstuffs—Middlings, $17.50@20; bran, $15.50@16.50 per ton.
Onions—Silverskin, 50@90c per sack.
Butter — Fancy creamery, 17@18c; do seconds, 16@17c; fancy dairy, 15c; do seconds, 14@14½c per pound.
Eggs — Store, 15c; fancy ranch, 16@17c.
Hops—1898 crop, 15c.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, $2@2.50; Mexican limes, $4.50@5; California lemons, 75c@$1.25; do choice, $2.50 per box.
Hay—Wheat, $13@15.50; wheat and oat, $13@16; oat, $14@16; best barley, $12@13; alfalfa, $11@12 per ton; straw, 40@70c per bale.
Potatoes—Early Rose, $1.50@1.75; Oregon Burkanks, $1.65@$1.85; river Burbanks, 75c@$1; Salinas Burbanks, $1@1.10 per sack.
Tropical fruits—Bananas, $1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, $2.50@4.50; Persian dates, 6@6½c per pound.