

Yamhill County Reporter

V. H. BARNHART, Publisher.

McMINNVILLE OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events In Condensed Form From Both Continents.

The natives of New Guinea are murdering Australian miners.

Federal and state authorities are again in a tangle in Kansas and a clash is expected.

The corn crop in Kansas is now said to be damaged 50 per cent by the prevailing hot weather.

Senators Quay and Morgan are to go to the Sandwich Islands to post themselves on the country and its possibilities.

The internal revenue office has issued orders to local collectors to seize tobacco prize packages under the provision of the new tariff law.

Over 100 tramps and harvesters took possession of a freight train on the Northwestern line, near Omaha, Neb. The train was sidetracked, and the sheriff and police were called upon for assistance. After an hour's delay the tramps were dislodged. The sheriff had a desperate fight in trying to jail the men, but was unsuccessful. The surrounding country is overrun with tramps.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in San Francisco from Manila, Philippine islands: "Here things are in a frightful mess. Spanish dollars have been introduced at 10 per cent less value than Mexican. Everybody wants to sell out. Native brokers are all over the place trying to sell their possessions, and find no buyers. In the sugar provinces, cane plants are being burned up for lack of rain."

Samuel Wolf, a Jersey City contractor, offered a dish of cream to the boy who would hold his arm the longest time in an ice cream freezer. A number of boys who were around Wolf's store contested for the prize. Willie Lockwood outdid them all. Although suffering great pain, he held his arm in the freezer for four hours. When he withdrew it the arm was frozen stiff. He was taken to the hospital, where it was said it would be necessary to amputate the arm.

A letter received in Portland from Juneau, Alaska says: There are 500 people now at Dyea, waiting to get over the pass. There are several more steamer loads now on the way, loaded to the girders. The Indian packers at Dyea and pack animals have all the freight they can carry to the lakes by the time winter sets in. There will be hundreds camping at Dyea and on the lakes all winter, eating the provisions they have taken with them. Other parties bound for the mines by this route have to carry their own freight over the mountains. The prices for packing across the mountain have risen to 25 and 27 cents per pound, and the packers are independent at that.

Kansas and Missouri are again being scorched by heat.

Six persons were killed in a mountain slide a few miles from Berlin Saturday.

A non-union coal miner was shot and killed at Scottdale, Pa., during a quarrel with striking miners.

The potters of Trenton, N. J., and the sheet iron workers of Phillipsburg, N. H., now threaten to go on a strike.

The monitor Puritan broke her rudder in New York and will be laid up for a month, and will cost about \$5,000.

George H. Walker, a Washington, D. C., lawyer and former correspondent, has been appointed assistant postmaster-general.

Four boys were drowned at Kansas City while in swimming, four in Winnipeg and two more at Boston, one of whom was 80 years of age.

Bluejackets from the warship Yorktown and Boston were stoned and beaten by Japanese at Kobe, Japan, and some of them were badly used up.

Andrew's north pole balloon is reported to have been seen in several places recently, but each time away off its course. Many have given him up as to be killed.

Professor Arion, a professional high-wire performer, fell from his wire, a distance of 75 feet, while riding a bicycle at Ridgewood Park, N. J., and was killed.

The monthly statement issued by the director of the mint shows that during July, 1897, the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to \$670,850.

A Missouri Pacific train ran into a freight standing on the main track at Yates Center, Kan., and Engineer Joseph Clown and Fireman Cal Rowan were killed. Other persons were injured.

Captain General Weyler has pardoned forty political offenders under death and other hard sentences, at the suggestion of the home government, and 1,000 Cuban exiles have been granted amnesty.

Assistant Secretary Howell has rendered a decision in which he holds that calfskins should be classed as "hides of cattle," and are therefore dutiable under the new tariff, but at 15 per cent ad valorem.

In the engagement of Chakdara the British troops suffered but slight loss, but the native loss was heavy. Six thousand tribesmen were preparing to attack the fort when they were attacked by the British column, under Colonel Meiklejohn, and completely routed.

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH. Governor Atkinson's Advice to the Miners' Committee.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 5.—Governor Atkinson has written to Messrs. Gompers, Sovereign and Ratchford, a committee on behalf of the striking miners who called on him to inquire concerning the injunction against them. They asked what were their rights in connection with addressing the miners. The governor reminds them that his office is executive, and that he cannot interfere with the action of the courts, but, he goes on to say, in his opinion there is the utmost freedom allowed in discussion in public places on any subject, the only restrictions being that they must not trespass upon the property of others, nor incite to riot or unlawful violence. He assures the men that he will protect all citizens in the exercise of rights of free speech, warning them at the same time that if they abuse that right by interfering with the rights or property of others, he will just as energetically use the power of the state to repress all lawlessness and preserve the peace.

JOINING THE STRIKERS.

DeArmitt's Men Are Slowly Coming Into Line With Strikers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—The strikers will continue to gain accessions to their number from the New York & Cleveland Company's men. Sandy creek and Turtle creek mines are idle, and the Plum creek men are slowly but surely coming into line with the men encamped in the vicinity. Today nearly half of the diggers at this stronghold of the company failed to go to work, and a number of those who did not go into the pit have promised to quit as soon as they clean up the coal now in their rooms. At Camp Determination it was reported that every miner of the New York & Cleveland Company who had gone to work was in sympathy with the movement, and only their signatures to a contract prevented them from staying out.

There are close upon 2,000 strikers in camp at Turtle creek, 350 at Plum creek, and 300 at Sandy creek. If this number is not sufficient to deter the DeArmitt men from working, all these camps will be largely increased before the end of the week.

EASY ROAD TO CLONDYKE.

A Salem Man Claims One Could Be Quickly Opened.

New York, Aug. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: There is a short and easy route to the rich gold fields of the Clondyke, according to a communication to the interior department, from J. M. O. Lewis, a civil engineer, of Salem, Or., who says he can open up at small expense a route from south of the Copper river by which the Clondyke may be reached by a journey of not much more than 300 miles from the coast.

The route which he proposes will start in from the mouth of Copper river near the 20-mile glacier, about 25 miles east of the entrance to Prince Williamsound. He says Copper river is navigable for small steamers for many miles beyond the mouth of its principal eastern tributary, called on the latest maps the Chilina river, which is itself navigable for a considerable distance.

From the head of navigation on the Chilina, Mr. Lewis says either a high road or a railroad could be constructed without great difficulty or heavy grade through what the natives call "Low pass," probably Scolai pass. From this pass, the road would follow the valley of White river to the point where it empties into the Youkon on the edge of the Clondyke gold fields.

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The Turks Angry.

Constantinople, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that Lord Salisbury, British prime minister, has telegraphed urging the immediate withdrawal of Edhem Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, from Thessaly. The Turks are very angry, and accuse the British government of trying to jockey them out of Thessaly without compensation being made.

Murdered His Son.

Boulder, Colo., Aug. 4.—H. C. Mellor, an old and respected resident of this county, shot and killed his son James, aged 25, at Quigleyville, today, in a quarrel over the right to use a certain field as a pasture. James first struck his father. The murderer gave himself up and said he merited punishment, as he had committed a terrible crime.

A Long Hammer Throw.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 5.—John Flanagan, the champion hammer-thrower, surpassed all records today by throwing the 16-pound hammer 157 feet 4 inches. He was giving an exhibition at the athletic meet of the Hibernians, and the record will not stand as the world's record. On his second throw he beat his world's record of 150 feet 9 inches by one inch.

Others see our faults as plainly as we see theirs.

THE SEAL CONFERENCE

A Diplomatic Triumph for the United States.

WILL MEET LATE IN OCTOBER

A Permanent Agreement Will Probably Be Reached—A London Paper's Opinion.

London, Aug. 3.—Much satisfaction is expressed in official and mercantile circles at the prospective settlement of the seal question by aid of the Washington conference, especially as such an arrangement will remove a cause of not discussion between the United States and England. Although at the outset of Mr. Foster's journey diplomats and newspapers here ridiculed the idea that there was anything necessary to be done, Ambassador Hay and Mr. Foster have completely changed this view, and Great Britain is finally doing everything possible to meet the demand of the United States. Doubtless this is partly owing to the support Mr. Foster's ideas received from Russia and Canada. Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Davies have all along favored conciliatory attitudes toward the proposals of the United States.

The conference will meet on the third or fourth week in October, the exact date being left to be determined by the arrival of the British experts from the sealing grounds. Great Britain will be represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the ambassador, and Professor D'Arcy Thompson. The United States will probably be represented by John W. Foster and Japan by the Japanese minister at Washington; Russia by a committee headed by Dr. Matens, professor of international law at the university of St. Petersburg, who was delegated by Russia to hold the pour paroles with Mr. Foster. Canada will be represented by Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Davies.

The conference will discuss the whole question as raised by the United States, will draft a scheme of protection for the seals, with details for carrying out the same, and will decide all open claims. Its report will be a referendum, but, as Russia and Japan are entirely favorable to the pretensions of the United States, and as Great Britain is indifferent so long as Canada is satisfied, the conference may be said to be a diplomatic triumph for the United States, and a personal triumph for Mr. Foster. Unless it results in a divided report, which is not expected, the governments concerned will immediately embody the scheme in a permanent agreement in the form of a referendum, so that it can be executed in the season of 1893.

St. James's Gazette, referring to the conference, says: "Americans will consider another conference as a climb-down for the British, and not unnaturally. Sherman's dispatch will be regarded as the direct cause. The United States makes a quite unwarrantable demand. We ignore it. The American state department sends a menacing and insulting dispatch. We promptly yield. It is the Venezuelan business and Cleveland message once again, and once again it will confirm the American political mind in the conviction that John Bull always knuckles down when bullied and threatened. Our statesmen are preparing a future disaster for both countries by carelessly encouraging this dangerous delusion."

MEASURES OF RETALIATION.

San Francisco Outfitters Will Appeal to the Government.

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GREAT MASS MEETING. More Than Five Thousand Strikers at McCrea Schoolhouse.

Pittsburg, Aug. 4.—The mass meeting of miners at the McCrea schoolhouse today was the greatest during the strike, and probably the largest gathering of the kind ever seen in Allegheny county. More than 5,000 striking miners were gathered for an all-day session, and labor leaders harangued them in various tongues, while bands of music served to stir up the enthusiasm to the highest pitch. From early morning miners of every nationality were gathering at the schoolhouse. They came in big bands and small ones, but the one that set the camp wild with enthusiasm came from Turtle creek. It had 1,600 miners from that camp, and when they came in sight there was such cheering as has not been heard since the strike started.

They came down to the schoolhouse with bands playing stirring airs and banners waving in the breeze. Cheer after cheer went up from the camp, and the marchers returned them with a will. When the miners of the two parties met there were some wild scenes. Men rushed around shaking hands, shouting, and even embracing each other. The crowd that had gathered was so much larger than the men had anticipated that they were wild with joy.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Turtle Creek division the speakers arrived in carriages. They were A. P. Carrick, president of the Painters' and Decorators' Union; W. A. Carney, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association; Mrs. Jones, the female agitator, of Chicago, and M. C. Monahan, of the Painters' and Decorators' Union. In addition to these, the leaders of the miners were lined up to speak as the occasion demanded.

J. T. McCoy, a prominent member of the typographical union, extended the sympathy and financial support of the printers of the country, and said the organization made a per capita assessment for five weeks to be paid for the benefit of the strikers.

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