

Yamhill County Reporter

F. H. BARNHART, Publisher.

McMINNVILLE.....OREGON.

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cullied from the Telegraphic Columns.

Charles Catten, night agent of the Adams Express Company at Orrville, O., disappeared with a \$10,000 package.

The United States supreme court has affirmed the decision of Judge Bellinger, of the circuit court, upholding the mortgage tax law of Oregon, passed October 28, 1892.

Joseph Hoye, a Chicago plumber, who committed suicide by shooting himself, is the third of three brothers to meet such a fate. It seems to be a case of family mania for self-destruction.

The Pacific cable bill has been agreed to in the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. It provides for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian islands.

Representative Tongue, of Oregon, is trying to arrange to have the veterans of the Indian war taken at soldiers' homes under the same regulations as are the veterans of the Mexican and the late war.

Advices from the Orient, brought by the steamship Empress of India, which has arrived in Vancouver, B. C., tell of the almost complete destruction of Manila, Philippine islands, by fire. Five million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

There has been a heavy fall in stocks of all kinds in London in consequence of rumors from China, West Africa, Spain and America, with rumbling thunder all around the sky. There are signs of alarm in every section of the stock list, American securities showing the greatest weakness. Nothing short of a miracle can preserve the peace of the world, it is believed among British statesmen and politicians, wires the New York World's London correspondent.

Not since the Napoleonic wars has danger threatened for so many quarters.

In case of war between Spain and the United States, England, it is said, will at least lend us her moral support.

The Washington Post says Mary Elen Lease, of Kansas, will speak in Oregon during the coming state election.

A London dispatch to a New York paper says that in an emergency Paris would supply Spain with money to carry on a war with the United States.

The navy department will send the dispatch boat Fern to Cuba with provisions for the starving people. It was at first intended to send the cruiser Montgomery.

A dispatch to the London Mail from Hong Kong says that a fresh rebellion has broken in the Philippines, and that 53 Spanish soldiers have been killed. No further details are known at Hong Kong.

The Royal Canadian dragoons of Winnipeg have been ordered to prepare to move to the Yukon. They will form a part of the military expedition which the federal government contemplates sending to that part of the dominion.

Recent heavy contracts for Los Angeles petroleum made by producers at Los Angeles with San Francisco have encouraged the development of the oil fields there. Several wells have been put down since the first of the month and others are being sunk.

A Teheran dispatch says: The governor of the province of Kerman routed the insurgents at several points in Persian Beluchistan. There were serious riots at Hamadan, February 22, due to a quarrel between partisans of rival priests, during which 27 priests were killed.

News was brought in to Salt Lake from Brown's Park, on the Colorado-Wyoming boundary line, that three members of the "Robbers' Roost" band of outlaws, who last week murdered Stockman Herr, had been captured and lynched by a posse of Herr's friends, and some of Sheriff Edgar's deputies.

The British sealers Anoka and Santiago, from Victoria, bound south, put into Monterey, Cal., to avoid a storm at sea. While five miles off Point Sur light on Saturday the Anoka lost two boats, containing four men, in a dense fog, and turned north to find them. Both boats landed safely near Point Sur.

An unknown man was shot in the leg by a mob near Princeton, Idaho. He fell, and, when called upon to surrender, fired a bullet into his left breast, missing the heart, and then, placing the revolver to the right side of his head, just above the ear, blew his brains out. He was suspected of being implicated in the murder of Dan Calland, a Tekoa rancher, and was being followed by a mob of men claiming to be deputy sheriffs from Whitman county.

Three Italian laborers were killed by a dirt cart which fell upon them while they were at work in the new East river bridge.

The Russian demands upon China have caused the greatest excitement at the Japanese legation in Peking, and the Japanese minister has had several interviews with officials of the Chinese foreign office, urging the rejection of the Russian demands. In addition, it is reported that Japan has threatened to take vigorous action if the demands of Russia are conceded.

NO DISSIDENTING VOTE.

House Passed the Cannon Appropriation Bill Unanimously.

Washington, March 10.—In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the house of representatives today responded to the president's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands \$50,000,000 to be expended at his discretion for the national defense.

Party lines were swept away, and with an almost unanimous voice congress voted its confidence in the administration. Many members who were paired with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their pairs, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals, in order that they might go on record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of their country.

Speaker Reed, who, as the presiding officer, seldom votes, only in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capacity as a representative.

The scene of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the vote, ayas 311, noes none, has seldom been paralleled in the house.

All day long the galleries were jammed with enthusiastic spectators, applauding to the echo the sterling patriotism of the words of eloquence which were uttered by the members on the floor. All the speeches were brief. Although four hours were allowed for debate, so great was the pressure for time that no one member was given more than five minutes, and most of them had to content themselves with a beggarly fraction of a minute. In all, 54 speeches were made.

With one acclaim, members from the North and South, the East and West, the states and the territories, battle-scarred veterans of the Union and the Confederate armies, all joined in proclaiming their support of the country's chief magistrate in the face of a prospect of war. There was only a slight discordant note caused by the speech of General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, a gallant soldier, who served with distinction under Hancock. He spoke too conservatively for the aroused temper of the house, and when he insisted that our relations with Spain were as friendly as they had been for years, many of the members hissed him.

While almost every member who spoke deprecated the possibility of war, a wide divergence of opinion as to how close were hostilities manifested itself in the debate. The general contention by the majority among the leaders on both sides was that this appropriation, by preparing for war, would prove the surest guaranty of peace. Others insisted that war's alarms would soon be heard, and Mann, of Illinois, declared that war actually existed in all save the name.

The bill includes, in addition to \$50,000,000 for the national defense, the following items: For printing, \$66,000; bureau of medicine and surgery, naval establishments, \$10,000; bureau of equipment, naval establishment, \$100,000; bureau of ordnance, naval establishment, \$7,000; total, \$50,183,000.

The bill was carried immediately to the senate, and was presented to that body and referred.

Brownson May Buy Some Ships.
Washington, March 10.—Commander Brownson is going abroad for the government to learn of the ships of war that are for sale and their condition. He will not necessarily make any purchases. The officer left Washington tonight, and will take a steamer to Southampton from New York. He will report his arrival immediately at the United States embassy in London, but further than that, the captain declines to indicate the places he will visit in Europe.

Seized by a Spaniard.
Havana, March 10.—The Spanish gunboat Ardilla has captured in an inlet of the south coast of Cuba the American schooner Esther, of Edenton, N. C., bound from Pensacola to Jamaica. The captain of the schooner was asked to give a reason for the presence of his vessel in the inlet, and claimed that his rudder was broken. No further details of the affair have been received, but if the statement of the captain of the Esther turns out to be correct the schooner will be liberated. The captain has protested the seizure of his vessel.

Troops Preparing to Move.
Denver, March 10.—Active preparations for moving the troops at Fort Logan are being made and everything is being put in readiness for a sudden call to duty. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad has been instructed by the war department at Washington to be prepared to move the troops upon notice.

Work on Big Guns Rushed.
Washington, March 10.—The Washington navy-yard, where a large establishment is maintained by the government for the manufacture of guns and ordnance material, has started work in three shifts and the men are now working day and night on big guns.

More Men to Be Recruited.
Columbus, O., March 10.—The recruiting office at Columbus barracks received orders today to recruit acceptable men for the navy and light artillery.

Catalonia Disabled.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 10.—The steamer Delaware picked up the Cunard liner Catalonia on Friday, 600 miles from Halifax, bound from Liverpool to Boston with 11 intermediate and 73 stowage passengers and a general cargo. The Catalonia had sustained a break in her crank shaft between the low and intermediate shafts, her gear was broken and her cylinder shifted. The accident occurred last Wednesday.

AUTONOMISTS HAVE FAILED

Futility of Pacifying Cuba Acknowledged.

THE RADICALS SUPERSEDED

Intransigentes Now Have the Ear of Sagasta—A More Severe Method of Pacification Contemplated.

New York, March 10.—A Tribune dispatch from Havana says: When arms failed Spain fell back on politics to gain peace in Cuba. Now that politics has failed, she seeks to fall back on arms. This is in the meaning of the declaration from Madrid that Sagasta has decided to press autonomy vigorously, by both military and political measures. It is the minister's confession of the failure of the radical autonomists to reach the insurgents with their 12 articles of weakened faith. Had there been a hope of success in opening negotiations with Gomez on this basis, the Madrid cabinet would have temporized and evaded a positive declaration. There being no hope the prospective rejection by the insurgents of the terms offered is discounted by a disavowal in advance.

Govin in the cabinet and Amblard and Gobert out of it are to make their own explanations. They anticipated that something of this kind would happen and can probably take care of themselves. Had the movement promised well they knew it would have been encouraged and supported in Madrid. Meantime the historic autonomists, Galvez Montero and Zayas, come out from behind their own shadow and announced that they never indorsed the plan.

It is true that the central committee of the autonomist party acted over their heads in formally committing the organization to further concessions to the insurgents, but it is professed that had the departure possessed vitality it would not have been in danger from their opposition. The autonomists are still the fractional minority of a party that has been small in numbers.

Ordinarily a conflict raging in a cabinet would mean disruption. However, the autonomist cabinet has so little to do with the actual government of Cuba, such government as it is, that no more attention is paid to the radically opposing position of its members than to a more difference of personal opinion. The promise that peace will come by arms will divert attention from the breakdown of the political support of autonomy temporarily. The army of Spain, which is spread over the island, is paralyzed. It cannot achieve a single important victory, much less carry on a military campaign. When by chance the insurgents are encountered in the field, if the troops hold their own it becomes a subject of congratulation.

A month has gone by since General Blanco told the people in the eastern provinces that they should have peace by the end of February. A charitable construction was put upon his words, and the date was said to be "approximately." That elastic term cannot be held much longer. The attempt is made to divert attention from the paralyzed army on the island to the vigorous power on the water. The Viceaya and the Almirante Ouendo appeal to the popular mind. They receive Spanish patriotism. How their guns are to be aimed against the insurgents in the hills and woods is not explained, nor is explanation demanded. The people are more impressed with the ships as a probable force against the United States than as a means of fighting the insurgents. The spasms may prove a passing one or it may grow to a frenzy.

The worst feature of the situation is the renewed aggressiveness of the volunteers since the January riots. They have seen that the proposition of the radical autonomists to disarm them was sufficient to rouse the feeling. The government, even with autonomy moving forward, would not have been strong enough to overcome a determined opposition. With the political policy dead, nothing remain except to yield gracefully and deny that the intention to take away their arms existed.

FROM PRESIDENT MASSO.

Important Messages Delivered to the Cuban Junta.
New York, March 10.—Brigadier-General Jose Lacret, of the Cuban army, has arrived in New York bearing important messages to the junta. He is accompanied by Judge Advocate-General Manuel Alonzo and Colonel Octavio Gibera. From Jamaica they came to New York by steamer and reported at once to Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban envoy to the United States.

"All I can say," said General Palma, "is to confirm the report that General Lacret and two other officers are now in the city. Their mission is one of the greatest importance. They have delivered their reports to me in person. What these reports are I cannot state at this time. I will say this much, however, that in case the United States should declare war against Spain, President Masso will co-operate at once with the United States forces.

"These officers come direct from the seat of government. They tell me that the Cubans feel assured that they will win. President Masso feels that the war will be ended by the Cubans, even though the United States does not interfere. It may take four months, but we are assured and confident that we can end the struggle without the assistance of a foreign country. Spain is bankrupt, and she is in no position to continue this war."

General Palma said that Lacret assured him the Cuban army was well supplied with arms and ammunition. Colonels Gibera and Alonzo are both men of ability and are the confidential advisers of the Cuban government.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Measure Prepared by Representative Cannon With President's Approval.

Washington, March 9.—Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee, today introduced a measure in the house entitled "Making appropriations for the national defense." It is as follows:

"Resolved, That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president, and to remain available until June 30, 1899, \$50,000,000."

It was referred to the committee on appropriations. The Cannon bill, it was learned later, was the outcome of a conference held at the White House this morning at which Cannon, Secretary Long, Dingley, Allison and Grosvenor were present. The situation was considered so grave it was thought imperative that an immediate appropriation of this character should be made at once to prepare for the national defense. After the conference Cannon went to the capitol and called a special meeting of the appropriations committee. After this meeting, Cannon introduced the national defense bill in the house. The appropriations committee will meet tomorrow.

DEMAND WITHDRAWN.

A Complete Backdown on the Part of Madrid Officials.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Spain has withdrawn her request for recall of Consul-General Lee, and it is believed the incident is practically closed. The withdrawal came today in the shape of an official communication from Minister Woodford. It is stated that the request was never put in the shape of a demand, but was merely a suggestion on the part of Spain, and when she found it would not be pleasantly received by this country she promptly recalled it.

Washington, March 9.—It is learned that the Spanish objection to Consul-General Lee is based largely upon his sympathy for the Cubans and some of his utterances which have found their way into print. It is understood the Spaniards also take exceptions to the friendly relations and companionship existing between Lee and the correspondents of papers which have been decidedly unfriendly to Spain.

It is believed De Lome carried information calculated to make the Spanish government request the recall of Lee.

PROOF IS CONCLUSIVE.

But Divers Are Still in Doubt as to the Means Used.

New York, March 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: Not many days will be needed for Captain Sampson and his associates to conclude the investigation. The wrecking companies are making progress in clearing a way through superstructure. During the absence of the board, the naval department divers have been able to extend their examination of the plates of the hull. They found these plates twisted as if from an outside explosion. Everything previously learned regarding the forward magazine being intact and the existence of large quantities of unexploded ammunition has been confirmed and strengthened.

Without going into minutes, it may be said that the navy department divers have secured much technical evidence from the condition of the hull and keel and the interior indicating that the Maine explosion was due to foul play. Whether by a torpedo or a submarine mine, doubts may be felt. Not much proof can be gathered by the naval board concerning the persons who were in the conspiracy. The Spanish authorities are in the best position to determine the matter.

The Spanish divers have been working slowly. They have been giving more attention to the coal bunkers, apparently, than to any other portions of the wreck. They have made nothing more than a superficial examination of the hull.

It seems to be understood that the Spanish board in its investigation is finding little evidence to give plausible support to the theory of accident. This distinction from positive proof of an external explosion it may be able to ignore. There is clearly less confidence in official circles than during the period when the declarations of accident were made by General Blanco. The Spanish inquiry proceeds in leisurely fashion. It may be a long time before a conclusion is reached. This will be no reason for a long delay by the naval board.

Consul at Sagua la Grande Resigns.

New York, March 9.—The World's Havana correspondent sends word that Walter B. Barker, consul at Sagua la Grande for the United States, has resigned. It is alleged in Spanish circles that Consul Barker's resignation is on account of friction with Consul-General Lee over the improper distribution of American charity, but the World's correspondent declares that Mr. Barker feels that the American government, in its activity regarding Cuban affairs, has ignored all the consular reports, and the consuls to all intents and purposes are useless as channels of information.

His Larynx Broken.

Seattle, March 8.—John Russell, steerage steward of the steamer Valencia, met his death in a peculiar way today. While standing on the dock he fell between the steamer and dock into the water, striking a log. His larynx was broken and he was smothered to death. Russell's remains will be sent to San Francisco, where he leaves a family.

Maine factories sold \$350,000 worth of wooden shoe pegs in 1897.

LEE WILL NOT BE RECALLED

President Lost No Time in Answering Spain.

HIS CONDUCT NOT IMPROPER

And Naval Vessels Will Carry the Supplies to Cuba as Was First Planned—Spain Backs Down.

Washington, March 8.—The Spanish situation developed two new phases today, when it became known that the Spanish government had formally requested the recall of Consul-General Lee at Havana, with which request the United States had courteously but firmly refused to comply; also that the Spanish government had suggested the impropriety of sending relief supplies to the Cuban reconcentros on the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville, to which suggestion the United States had given a like answer in the negative.

The first intimation of these steps came in a brief and explicit telegram from Madrid. Prior to its receipt, however, the authorities here had been fully conversant with the facts, although no intimation had been allowed to get to the public on either subject.

The disclosures from Madrid left no further ground for reticence in Washington, and after a conference at the White House between the president, Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department, and Secretary Long, of the navy department, the following authorized statement was handed to the press by Judge Day, comprising everything that was to be said by the administration on the subject:

"The president will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the president's entire satisfaction.

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment from Key West by one of the naval vessels, whichever may be best adapted for the purpose, to Matanzas and Sagua."

Beyond the foregoing there was no particular change in the conference at the White House. It did not discuss other subjects, and it was stated positively that the authorized statement comprised everything that would be given to any one.

The ground on which General Lee's recall was asked was not officially disclosed. It is known, however, that the Spanish government has chafed for some time over General Lee's presence in Havana, although this has never taken the form of a definite protest prior to the present time. It began to assume a more serious aspect shortly after the arrival of the Maine at Havana. At that time General Lee escorted Captain Sigsbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due formality, but the Spanish officials took offense when the calls were restricted to General Blanco, Admiral Manterola, and the representatives of the military arm of Spain's service, and did not include Premier Galvez and his associates of the autonomist cabinet, who represented the new civil regime which Spain is seeking to enforce.

The matter came to the attention of Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, and, although there was no protest, the situation, doubtless, reached the state department, as suitable amends were made by Captain Sigsbee calling on Dr. Congosto, the civil secretary-general of Cuba, Premier Galvez and his associates.

There was like irritation over a dinner by Consul-General Lee to the officers of the Maine. The list of guests on that occasion is said to have omitted some of the Spanish naval officers, and to have included quite conspicuously the names of a number of American newspaper correspondents, who were regarded by the Spanish officials at Havana as antagonistic to them. This was also brought to the attention of the officials, but was not made the basis for any action, but rather of unofficial criticism of General Lee's general mode of procedure. Within recent days it had been understood by officials here that the feeling against General Lee had been smoothed, and the request of his recall was for that reason in the nature of a complete surprise.

There are no circumstances which clearly disclose the grounds for the recall, although it is not known that Spain has made any exact specification of complaint. Since the Maine disaster, a report has been circulated that General Lee was of the personal opinion that the explosion was due to external causes. No official report of this character was ever sent to Washington, so far as known, but the mere circulation of the report in Madrid, attributing such views to General Lee, has been the source of much feeling in Spanish official circles.

Enlisting at Charleston Navy Yard.

Boston, March 8.—Orders have been received at the Charleston navy-yard calling for the enlistment of men for the several ratings in the enlisted force of the navy. No definite time for discontinuance of the recruiting was given. Commander Howison, commandant of the yard, was of the opinion that the enlistments were simply to fill the vacancies in the service caused by the loss of the Maine, and to fill up the complement of the Minneapolis and Miantonomoh.

Lima, O., March 8.—Henry Heffner and his wife were away from home when their three children poured the contents of a can of powder on the stove. Two of them were burned and died, and the other cannot live.

TO STAND BY THE GUNS.

Bill Providing for Two Additional Artillery Regiments Passed.

Washington, March 9.—Chairman Hull, of the military committee, in the house, moved the passage under suspension of the rules of the Hawley bill, creating two additional regiments of artillery. The debate on the artillery bill developed nothing exciting, but there was a great outburst of enthusiasm when Hay (Dem. Va.) declared that he stood ready to vote for the measure, in view of the emergency which confronted the country.

Norton of Ohio today introduced in the house a resolution, which was referred to the committee on rules, setting aside Thursday and Friday for consideration of a joint resolution to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Two Democrats, Jones of Virginia and Cox of Tennessee, spoke against the bill, which was passed without a division.

Washington, March 9.—Today's session of the senate was devoted entirely to consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. At the hour of adjournment the bill had not been disposed of, and its discussion will be continued tomorrow.

The present monopoly in the city of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telegraph Company, on account of high rates, was severely scored. Carter (Mont.) urged that the bill go over until tomorrow, as he desired to offer an amendment relating to the gas supply of Washington.

"A more infamous and audacious outrage was never perpetrated on an inoffensive public than is nightly perpetrated by the Washington Gaslight Company," declared Carter, "and I desire to present an amendment that will afford the suffering people of this city an opportunity to force the company to give them what they pay for." The bill was laid aside, and at 4:45 the senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

During the morning hour Allen (Neb.) presented the petition of 18,000 railway men of Pennsylvania in favor of legislation to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction.

MAXIMUM RATE CASE.

The Nebraska State Law is Declared Invalid.

Washington, March 9.—Justice Harlan today delivered an opinion in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case. He held the Nebraska law to be contrary to the 14th amendment, in that it authorized the taking of property without the process of law and was therefore invalid. Hence the railroad won.

Justice Harlan's opinion affirmed the opinion of the circuit court of appeals of the eighth circuit, which was against the maximum freight rates law favorable to the railroads.

This case was instituted to test the validity of the law passed by the Nebraska legislature in 1893, prescribing the maximum rates for transportation of freights by railroads within the state. The decision sustains the contention of the railroad companies and holds against the validity of the law. The opinion was based largely upon the charge of unreasonableness. Justice Brewer made a computation showing that the reduction effected in the freight rates amounted on an average to 29 3/4 per cent, which he held was too great a charge.

The case has been twice argued in the supreme court, Hon. W. J. Bryan appearing as one of the counsel for the state at the last hearing.

ON A BIG CONTRACT.

Cramps Reported to Be Figuring With a Foreign Naval Power.

Philadelphia, March 9.—The North American Review prints the following: While the attention of the public during the recent war scare has been for a time diverted from the Cramp shipyard to League Island, yet it is safe to assert that the Kensington firm of shipbuilders is at this moment on the eve of securing a foreign contract of sensational proportions. Although the members of the firm maintain the utmost secrecy on the subject, it is a fact that during the week just passed a force of draughtsmen has been working on plans and estimates almost continuously.

These plans and estimates, it is said, are being drawn up for the consideration of a foreign power, and include a first-class shipyard, such as is operated by the Cramps, besides several battleships and cruisers. Although the name of the foreign power is being kept secret, it is generally understood* by those in a position to know that the plans and estimates will eventually find their way to Russia.

Has International Aspects.

Vancouver, B. C., March 9.—There will soon come up for trial at New Westminster a murder trial with international aspects, involving the feature of a man standing in Canada and shooting another in the United States. On Saturday last Jack Atkinson, who runs a hotel on the Canadian side of the boundary at Blaine, quarreled with Billy Patterson, who runs a rival establishment on the American side. Atkinson shot Patterson in the leg, inflicting a wound from which Patterson died. Atkinson then went to New Westminster and surrendered himself to the authorities.

Victoria, B. C., March 9.—F. Nichols, who arrived from Dawson today, confirms the reports of big strikes on American creek, and a stamped to that place from Dawson. He also reported rich strikes on Rosebud creek, 50 miles this side of Dawson. Prospectors took from \$4 to \$6 to the pan, and when the news reached Dawson a big crowd started off for the new diggings. The creek is said to be very rich. Major Walsh is coming back to Skagway for some reason, but the rest of his party are continuing on to Dawson.