

Yamhill County Reporter

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week

Six of the Fergus Falls train robbers have been captured.

A fire and an explosion in a store in Hanover, Mass., killed four men.

According to astronomical calculations a shower of meteors is due this month.

Five hundred men were thrown out of employment by a fire in a copper mine at Houghton, Mich.

Havana torchers will petition President McKinley to permit professional bull-fighting in Cuba under the new regime.

Charles A. Wheeler cut his throat with a razor in the Woodmen's hall at Portland, Or. He left a letter, saying that drink was the cause of his downfall.

A fierce duel between the notorious Herr Wolff and the Polish deputy, Chevalier de Gnievosc, is the sensation of the hour in Vienna. Swords were the weapons used and De Gnievosc was badly wounded.

Miss May Wallace, a teacher in the Pendleton academy, was shot through the body while standing by a window at the home of her parents in that city. A Chinese youth is suspected, his motive being revenge for being expelled from class.

Five were instantly killed and four others seriously injured in a collision on a Pennsylvania railroad. Two express trains crashed head-on by failure of the air-brakes on one of the locomotives to work. All the killed and injured men were members of the crews of the wrecked trains.

Sickness among the soldiers in camp at Honolulu is increasing. Typhoid fever is rampant. The military hospital is crowded, and the nursing force is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it. Since August 28, 15 soldiers have succumbed to various diseases, typhoid carrying off seven. There are no less than 208 New Yorkers on the sick list.

The administration has decided, says a Washington dispatch, to pay but little cash to the Dons. The Philippine public improvements debt will be made good, but no more. The whole amount to be allowed will probably not exceed one million. The president and cabinet carefully noted the sentiment of the country in regard to an indemnity as expressed at the election, and conclude that payment of the sum first proposed would not be in accord with the will of the people.

A new cabinet has been formed in Japan. The Creek Indians had a fight over the elections, and one of them was killed.

At Geneva, Switzerland, Luchenni, the Italian anarchist who assassinated the Empress of Austria, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

There is a general belief in England that Fashoda was but one incident, and that war with France is yet probable.

The Cubans at Holquin are reported to be in a terrible condition and are rotting to death without the care of a doctor. The death rate is 30 a day.

At a council of admirals held in Paris it was decided to fit out all French war vessels available. Thirty reserve ships have been ordered into commission.

Lake Michigan was again swept by a northeast gale, and great damage to the sea wall has resulted. The work of repairing the damage created by the last gale is all undone, and the outer driveway in Lincoln park was undermined.

French newspapers are becoming hostile and are criticizing the proceedings of the peace commission. The Americans are accused of having adopted an irregular form of procedure in presenting the reply to the Spanish proposal. An early rupture in the negotiations is predicted.

A serious clash of authority, in which the government inspector and Red Cross agent were involved, occurred in Cuba, and the warehouse at Gibara was seized. The agent protested against the seizure, but his protest was disregarded. He then appealed to General Wood, who promised to see that no further friction occurred.

At Wilmington, N. C., white men provoked trouble with negroes and a fight to the death ensued, in which eight of the blacks were killed. Armed men patrolled the streets of the city. The battle was precipitated by the destruction of the plant of a newspaper run by a negro, and in which had been published an article derogatory to the white women of Wilmington. The negroes were disarmed to prevent further trouble.

Minor News Items.

West Virginia is without a state debt and has a cash surplus of \$1,000,000 in banks drawing 3 per cent interest.

Silas Packard, the well-known educator and founder of Packard business college, died at his home in New York, aged 72 years.

It is said that 25 per cent of the applications made for divorce in North Dakota this year were made from New York state, and most of these from New York city.

LATER NEWS.

Oregon has been selected by the Mormon church for a Zion in the far West. The people of Salvador are again up in arms, caused by the new deal entered into by the government.

Washington authorities say that the war tax will not be abolished at the coming session of congress.

The French court of cassation has decided that Dreyfus be notified of the revision of his case.

The steamer Columbia, bound from Honolulu to Seattle, sank in the harbor of Hilo. She had a number of passengers on board, but there were no casualties.

General Calixto Garcia and his staff and other delegates from the so-called Cuban assembly will go to Washington, where they will have a conference with the president.

General Merritt will soon resume command of the department of the East, and General Shafter will go to San Francisco to resume command of the department of the Pacific.

Lieutenant Herman G. Dressel, U. S. N., committed suicide at Baltimore. Dressel served on the Puritan during the recent war. He entered the navy in 1876, being appointed to Annapolis from Ohio.

In Oakland, Cal., sparks from a newly lighted fire ignited the dress of Mrs. Preay, and she was burned to death in the presence of her two small children. Just prior to her death she gave birth to a child, which was dead.

Spaniards are ready at last to reply to the American ultimatum of three weeks ago. A meeting has been arranged with the American commissioners, who feel confident that definite results will be reached.

The Tallant Banking Company, of San Francisco, one of the oldest institutions on the coast, has retired from business, and transferred all of its assets, valued at over \$1,000,000, to the Crocker-Woolworth National bank, of that city.

An open switch caused a collision near Murray Hill, Ontario, in which eight persons were killed or fatally wounded. The accident was caused by a freight train trying to escape on a siding from an approaching passenger train.

President McKinley has completed his plans and decided on a line of action with regard to our new government possessions. All of the islands are to be continued under a strong military government; all fiduciary positions will be administered by army officers; the islands are to be kept out of politics as much as possible; the present currency systems are to be retained for the present, and duties on imports from the islands will be collected.

The Spanish government is trying to borrow money in London to pay off the troops in Cuba.

Secretary Long witnessed a successful torpedo test of the Holland submarine boat in New York.

As a fatal wind-up of a debate in Coos county, Oregon, Rev. Hollenbeck stabbed to death Guy Beckett.

Adjutant-General Corbin says the volunteers may soon come home. The regulars will take their places.

An unlikely story comes from Paris that a syndicate of capitalists proposes to take over the Philippines.

Returning Klondikers bring news that the City of Dawson has been visited by a \$50,000 fire, in which 40 buildings were burned.

News has been received of the death of two more Oregon volunteers at Manila, Frank E. Rofino, of Portland, and J. J. Reed, of Hubbard.

A Berlin dispatch says Spain is negotiating with Germany to dispose of the remnants of her kingdom, notably the Caroline, Palawan and Ladrones islands.

The steamer Wolcott, from Copper river, Alaska, brings news of the drowning of a young woman named Grosseup and a man named Tankerson, in Controller bay, October 5.

Secretary Long has given orders that no new work on North Atlantic vessels be begun. The Oregon and Iowa have been ordered to remain on the Brazilian coast for ten days.

A London dispatch from the province of Chan Tung, China, announces that a flood in an adjoining province has destroyed hundreds of villages and threatens a million people with famine.

International complications are possible with Mexico. James Temple, American, is being held in Sonora, for having shot a Mexican in Arizona. His release has been demanded by the secretary of state.

Seven thousand unpaid Spanish troops in Cuba have mutinied, and an armed demonstration was made at the residence of the military governor at Nuevitas. Two Spanish warships are en route to the scene.

Morris J. Lutz, a Reading (Pa.) shoemaker, was shot and killed by his 18-year-old son. Young Lutz came home intoxicated, and his father reprimanded him. This angered the boy and he fired two shots through his father's head. The boy then committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had the reputation of being a desperate young fellow.

Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has ordered that the system of semiannual examinations of national banks in effect in the country shall extend over all cities, without any exception, as heretofore.

Postmaster-General Smith has issued an order directing that Hawaiian postage stamps shall be recognized at their face value for payment of postage on all articles mailed in Hawaii, whether addressed for delivery in the United States or elsewhere.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Fifty-Sixth Congress Will Be Republican—Roosevelt Successful in New York.

All except three of the 45 states, Maine, Vermont and Oregon, held elections the first Tuesday in November. Forty-two states elected congressmen. In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia only congressmen were chosen.

Twenty-three of the states elected legislatures, which will name United States senators. These are: California, Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and West Virginia.

Summary of the Returns.

Theodore Roosevelt has been elected governor of New York by a plurality of 20,000. Republicans lose 10 congressmen, electing 15, while Democrats elected 19. The legislature will be Republican. The Ohio congressional delegation remains unchanged, but the Republicans have elected their state ticket by over 50,000 plurality. Returns from Indiana are favorable to the Republicans by about 15,000 plurality; all but four congressmen are Republicans, and the legislature is Republican. In Illinois the house will be Democratic and the senate Republican. The state is Republican by probably 30,000. In Massachusetts the Republicans elected their state ticket, but lost two congressmen. The fusion state

The Next Senate.

States to elect senators in which Republican legislatures appear to be successful are: Michigan, Minnesota, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California. Five of these states are now represented by Democrats, who will give way to Republicans. The other five states are now represented by Republicans.

The complexion of the next senate will be as follows:

Table showing the distribution of senators by state and party affiliation for the next Congress.

VOTE OF WASHINGTON.

Following is the Vote of Washington as Far as Returned.

Table showing the vote of Washington for representatives and supreme judges.

IN WASHINGTON.

Both Republican Congressmen Elected—Legislature Republican on Joint Ballot—Amendments Defeated.

The state of Washington changed from Populism to the column of gold-standard states, and elected Jones and Cushman, the Republican nominees for representatives in congress, and Anders and Fullerton, the Republican candidates for supreme judges. Their majorities appear to be between 2,000 and



W. L. (YAKIMA) JONES, Successful Republican candidate for congress from the state of Washington.

2,500. The proposed municipal tax amendment to the constitution was badly defeated, and the woman-suffrage amendment shared the same fate.

All but two legislative districts have been heard from. The legislature, which is composed of 34 senators and 78 representatives, now stands: Senate—Republicans 15 Independent 1 Fusionists 18

The doubtful representatives are from Okanogan and Wahkiakum counties. In the senate the fusionists had 15 hold-over senators, 5 Democrats and 10 Populists. They elect three, one Democrat and two Populists. The Republicans had one hold-over. They elect 14.

The independent senator is Gray, Silver Republican, of Stevens county. He was elected on a citizens' ticket.

The independent representative is G. M. Welty, Democrat, of Stevens county, who was also elected on the citizens' ticket.

Of the nine fusion representatives elected, five are Populists and four are Democrats.

By giving the doubtful representatives to the fusionists, the legislature on joint ballot stands: Republicans 31 Independent 2 Fusionists 20

The Republicans attribute their victory largely to the municipal tax amendment, which they made a direct issue, claiming that it was "single tax". They also assign credit to the sentiment in favor of sustaining the national administration

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

Senate. First district, Lincoln and Okanogan—F. M. Baum, dem. Second district, Stevens and Spokane—W. C. Gray, ind. Third district, Spokane—W. H. Plummer, pop. Fourth district, Spokane—Herman D. Crow, rep. Fifth district, Spokane—W. E. Runner, pop. Sixth district, Whitman—John H. Carpenter, pop. Seventh district, Whitman—Oliver Hall, rep. Eighth district, Asotin, Columbia and Garfield—J. C. Van Patten, pop.



F. W. CUSHMAN, Successful Republican candidate for congress from the state of Washington.

Ninth district, Adams, Franklin and Walla Walla—John I. Yeend, pop. Tenth district, Walla Walla—David Miller, dem. Eleventh district, Kittitas and Douglas—D. Paul, dem. Twelfth district, Klickitat and Yakima—George H. Baker, rep. Thirteenth district, Clark and Skamania—August High, dem. Fourteenth district, Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum—J. G. Megler, rep. Fifteenth district, Lewis—Joseph Hill, pop. Sixteenth district, Chehalis—George D. Schofield, rep. Seventeenth district, Mason, Kitsap and Island—John McLeavy, dem. Eighteenth district, Thurston—F. J. Miller, pop. Nineteenth district, Pierce—E. C. Keith, pop. Twentieth district, Pierce—E. S. Hamilton, rep. Twenty-first district, Pierce—Stanton Warburton, rep. Twenty-second district—Pierce—J. M. A. Cole, pop. Twenty-third district, Pierce—S. M. LeCroy, rep. Twenty-fourth district, King—John Woodring, rep. Twenty-fifth district, King—Andrew Henrich, rep. Twenty-sixth district, King—Harold Preston, rep. Twenty-seventh district, King—W. W. Wilshire, rep. Twenty-eighth district, King—L. B. Andrews, rep. Twenty-ninth district, King—Paul Land, pop. Thirtieth district, Jefferson and Clallam—Cyrus F. Clapp, rep. Thirty-first district, Snohomish—J. A. Davis, pop. Thirty-second district, Skagit and San Juan—E. Hammer, rep. Thirty-third district, Whatcom—I. D. Rinehart, pop. Thirty-fourth district, Whatcom—D. E. Biggs, pop. \*Elected in 1896.

CLAIM TO BE MISTREATED

Bad Blood Apparent Among the Filipinos.

AMICABLE RELATIONS DESIRED

President McKinley Asked to End the Slight Offered the Insurgents by Some Naval and Army Officers.

Hong Kong, Nov. 16.—The Filipino junta representatives of General Aguinaldo and the Filipino government here have drawn up what they designate "an appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality rather in the nature of an arraignment of American action in the Philippines.

John Barrett, formerly United States minister at Siam, was asked by the junta to present the memorial to the United States government and people. Mr. Barrett replied that, while he could have no official influence regarding the status of the matter, he was satisfied that a document which represented the sentiments of the Filipinos would receive at the hands of the Americans all the consideration it merited.

The memorial says: "We, the Hong Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the spirit of fairness of the American people, as it is always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed. "While the fate of the islands is still undecided, and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris conference, we implore the intervention of the president, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American naval and military officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or General Otis."

The memorial then avers that "false reports are spread broadcast alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for the friction, points out that the tension is becoming greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier leading to great bloodshed," and beseeches the United States "to help the junta to control our own people by directing American officers to temper their offices with friendship, justice and fairness."

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all American demands; but after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila, the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced, and thus deprived of the fruits of victory. Now, after months of campaigning, the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs, where they have no quarters, and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked explanations we were not even answered. The Spaniards, of late the enemies of the Americans, have been shown every consideration, while the Filipinos, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies."

After asserting that the Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans and were informally recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say: "We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government by a recognition of the Filipinos or their government. The Americans are carrying out these instructions literally, losing sight of the former friendly intercourse and assistance and of the assurance the American officials gave Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers."

After emphasizing the junta's "absolute confidence in President McKinley and the people of the great republic," stating that "our protests are not prompted by animosity, but are directed against conditions existing at Manila, and not against the American government and people," acknowledging "our gratitude to American arms for destroying the Spanish power in the Philippines," and expressing "a hope that the islands are not to be returned to Spain," the memorial concludes thus: "We await the arbitration of the peace commission with even greater interest than the Americans, because it concerns our land, our happiness and our freedom. In the meantime we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

Sugar War Is Over. New York, Nov. 16.—The Tribune says: The American Sugar Refining Company yesterday advanced the price on all grades of domestic refined sugars 1-8c a pound, this move being promptly followed by the independent refineries. The increase makes the price of granulated 5 1-8c a pound, or 4.84c net, inclusive of trade discounts, and is the first general advance since the beginning of the cutting of prices between the American Sugar Refining Company and the outside company.

Southern Race Riots.

New York, Nov. 15.—Concerning the race riots in North and South Carolina, Thomas Fortune said today that a meeting of colored citizens and others would be held in Cooper Union next Thursday to discuss the situation. At the meeting it is said that S. D. Bassett, United States minister to Hayti, will preside. All of the pastors of Afro-American churches in New York will take part. Many prominent white citizens have been invited to attend the meeting.