

Yamhill County Reporter

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

Misreading of orders caused the Linton, Or., collision. The treasury deficit will reach nearly \$100,000,000 for the year. At an hotel fire in Oswego, N. Y., one woman lost her life and eight were injured. The Spanish government has appointed Luisi Marinas consul-general at Manila. Secretary Long will create a board of admirals. Admiral Dewey will probably preside. The cruiser Philadelphia has arrived in San Francisco from Samoa, with Admiral Kautz on board. A San Francisco cigarmaker has been arrested by revenue officers for refilling boxes, and imitating foreign stamps. One of England's greatest men died the other day at Macclesfield. His name was Leo Whitton and he weighed 714 pounds. Yellow fever has broken out among the soldiers at Santiago and Puerto Principe. Four deaths and 14 cases have been reported. The coast and geodetic survey steamer Patterson will make a survey of that portion of the Behring sea on the routes to the Alaska gold fields. England will borrow £4,000,000, repayable in yearly installments, for the defense works, barracks and rifle ranges at home and abroad. Porto Ricans are becoming dissatisfied. They contend that under the present arrangements they are of no country and have no flag. At Johnstown, Pa., the Cambria Steel Company has posted notices of a general advance of wages of 10 per cent. About 8,500 men are affected by the advance. At Akron, O., settlement has been reached in the steel railway strike. Ten hours are to constitute a day's work. The motormen and conductors receive an advance of 2 cents, and other employes 2 1/2 cents an hour. Fifty hospital ambulances shipped from Chicago to Tampa, Fla., over a year ago by army officials to be forwarded to Cuba for the use of the United States troops, have been lost. It took 17 cars to haul the ambulances. The Filipinos imprisoned two Englishmen at Tachibana, on the island of Samar, southeast of Luzon. The British cruiser Grafton steamed to the point from Cebu, and her commander demanded their release. When this was refused he landed a force of marines, and cleared his ship for action, whereupon the Englishmen were handed over. Shelby and Mansfield, O., were inundated by floods. The warship Philadelphia has left Honolulu for San Francisco. Charles A. Littlefield will succeed Nelson Dingley, of Maine, in congress. A great timber firm in Norway has failed for 3,000,000 kroner, involving banks. President McKinley is said to be changing in favor of calling for more troops. Otis is pleased with Wheaton and has complimented him in an official dispatch. At Parrishville, O., cloudbursts damaged property to the extent of \$300,000. The war department refuses to accept the Pennsylvania court's decision on army canteen. Rear-Admiral Watson has arrived at Manila, and assumed command of the American fleet. James McKenna, of Pendleton, Or., has sued the O. R. & N. Co. for \$39,000 for the loss of a leg. Four transports will sail within a week and a fifth will soon leave from San Francisco, carrying reinforcements to Otis. The British steamer Ethelwood foundered off the Jamaica coast. Part of her crew spent 18 hours in an open boat before they were rescued. As a result of eating ice cream in which lurked ptomaines, 26 of a party of 30 picnickers were poisoned at Fulton Park, a suburb of Portland, Or. No fatalities resulted. As a result of a new law that goes into effect July 1, in Nebraska, requiring shorter hours and various other regulations, many women will lose their positions, and men will be given their places. At Pismo, Cal., a counterfeiting outfit and \$300 in bad money, had been seized by the officers. The culprits have been arrested. A portion of a counterfeiter's outfit was also found at San Rafael. Minor News Items. Rear-Admiral Walker has purchased for a country house the New Hampshire farm on which he was born. James Gannon, a young man, was killed in a bicycle race at Waterbury, O., by his wheel breaking down. The Columbus, O., police have unearthed a school for crime at which boys are taught to steal and dispose of the stolen goods.

LATER NEWS.

Crop prospects in England and France have improved. The Kentucky Democratic convention broke up in a row. The French chamber of deputies will support the new cabinet. Fire in the freight yards at Toledo, O., did \$500,000 damage. Rich New Yorkers are on their way to Alaska to develop American mines. A life size statue of solid gold will be Colorado's state exhibit at the Paris exposition. Rear-Admiral Sampson will relinquish command of the North Atlantic squadron in November. John Bull is said to be in a bad pinch and Germany and France are not far behind. They all need American gold. Mitchell George, a Columbia river fisherman, was drowned by the upsetting of his boat on Peacock spit at the mouth of the river. The new French cabinet is being well received. Two hostile groups have withdrawn their opposition and most journals are favorable. Three hundred native Porto Ricans have been enlisted in the new battalion authorized by the war department, and 100 more will be taken. Aguinardo expects recognition after the next election. He has proclaimed that the present administration of the United States will meet defeat and Filipino independence will follow. News received from Idaho is to the effect that the Northern Pacific railway has beaten the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in the fight for the control of the Clearwater valley. The report recently sent out from Honolulu that the body of King Lunalilo has been stolen from the royal tomb is denied. When the vault was opened recently the remains were undisturbed. At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the college boat races, Pennsylvania four oared and Cornell freshmen were the winners. The eight-oared race was an exciting contest between the Ithacans and Columbia. A dispatch from Pekin says: G. A. Flitche, interpreter of the French legation there, has been struck by a Chinaman, and is suffering from bruises. The French minister demands a public apology from the tsung li yamen. Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock was launched at Millwall, England. As the Shamrock reached midstream from the slips, a barge collided with her, striking the yacht's bow above the waterline, and making a big dent. At Pueblo, Colo., the Eilers smelters, one of the trust plants, has resumed operations with about half the regular force. The wages paid out are about what the company originally offered, and the men are guaranteed protection if they choose to violate the eight-hour law. The Fourth of July will be celebrated in grand style in Hawaii. Germany has withdrawn objections, and will now accept arbitration. A six story building burned in Boston entailing a loss of \$180,000. Many buildings were wrecked and some stock killed in Bradley, Neb., by a twister. President Timothy Dwight has bade farewell to Yale, and delivered his last baccalaureate sermon. Owing to the prolonged drought and the plague of locusts Asiatic Russia is threatened with famine. A young woman in the Atlin country has discovered a vein of quartz a mile long and 600 feet wide. In a religious riot near Rome, several men have been killed, and troops have been sent to quell the rioters. At the peace conference Russia submitted a proposal to keep navies of the world at a standstill for three years. At the Rough Riders' reunion at Las Vegas, N. M., Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was presented with a gold medal. Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius, an Oregon pioneer and a veteran of the early Indian wars, died at Cornelius, Or. China will tear down her great wall at an enormous expense. A Chicago civil engineer will superintend the work. The new American cup defender, Columbia, developed great speed on her trial trip. She beat the old Defender in a brush. At Camden, N. J., fire damaged the Moro-Phillips chemical works to the extent of \$100,000. Three large buildings used in the manufacture of phosphate were destroyed. The citizens of San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, propose to display their patriotism and fidelity to the government of the United States by celebrating the Fourth of July in good American style. The body of Ensign Monaghan, who was killed in Samoa, was fittingly received in Portland. A requiem mass was said at the cathedral and a sermon was preached by Archbishop Christie. The body was escorted to the train by naval, military and church organizations. A bill passed by the Texas legislature provides for the teaching in the public schools of a course of humane treatment to animals. A Pennsylvania company has the contract to build 12 steel bridges for the Southeastern extension of the Russian trans-Siberian railroad. Edward Conner, catcher in a ball game between two local nines at Lawrence, Mass., was struck over the head by a foul ball and killed.

WELCOME TO PORTLAND

All the Northwest Invited There for the Fourth.

ATTRACTIONS ARE PLENTIFUL

A Fund of \$8,000 to Pay for Entertaining the People, and the Celebration Will Eclipse All Its Predecessors.

The National Editorial Association is one of the most extensive institutions of its kind in the world. In its membership are embraced the editors and proprietors of newspapers in every part of the United States. Every year this association holds a national convention, and this year it was decided to hold the convention in Portland, Oregon, although many cities competed for the honor. The editorial delegates to this great national convention will come to Portland on a special train, and everything will be done to make pleasant and interesting their first visit to Oregon and the northwest. Their sessions in Portland will be held in the Marquam Grand theater, and will be interestingly interspersed with the best of music, and will be open and free to the public. On one of their evenings the editors will hold a Eugene Field memorial service, which will be a tender and touching tribute to one of America's greatest journalists and poets. Portland extends a very cordial invitation to the people of the surrounding country and of the entire Northwest to come and help her enjoy her great Fourth of July. It will be an occasion quite full of enjoyment, and there will be things to see that have never been seen before. Portland itself is now a city of 90,000 people, a beautiful city, with all modern conveniences and the best drinking water in the world. On all occasions the city is an interesting and inexpensive place to see, and you can ride for many miles in airy, open electric cars for five cents. There are beautiful parks to visit, and many attractive suburbs, and the five-cent fare enables the visitor to see them all. One of the sights of this Fourth will be the launching of the torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough, which is being built in Portland at a contract cost to the United States government of \$285,000. Portland business men have contributed nearly \$8,000 to defray the expense of having a good celebration and entertaining the editors this year, and that means that there will be many first-class attractions and amusements, all free to the people. There will be boat races and bicycle races and a parade that will excel anything of the kind ever seen in the Northwest, comprising cavalry, infantry, artillery and naval battalions, and all the military bands. In the big procession will be many civic societies and industrial floats, and there will be a brilliant public reception to the National Editorial Association, whose delegates will number 800. After dark, on the night of the Fourth the summit of Mount Hood will be beautifully illuminated with red fire, and the grand scene will be plainly seen from the streets of Portland. Portland's fireworks on the Fourth are going to be grand. New designs have been originated, and no expense has been spared to make the display interesting and attractive. Any and all visitors can well put in several days in Portland and see something new every day, and enjoy every minute, and those who come to Portland for their Fourth will make no mistake.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. What Was Accomplished by the Belgica Party of Explorers.

New York, June 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says: The Antarctic steamer Belgica has sailed for La Plata. M. De Gerlache, leader of the late expedition, sums up as follows the result of his journey to the Antarctic regions: First—Discovery of a canal which was named the Belgica channel. Second—Discovery of an archipelago, formerly believed to be an isolated island. Third—Rectification of numerous errors in the British admiralty maps concerning Fireland and Sletland islands. Fourth—The water temperature permits the supposition that there is a continent far to the south. Fifth—Important discoveries referring to flora and fauna. Sixth—Discovery of unknown lands especially Danco island. Troops Sail for Alaska. San Francisco, June 27.—The transport St. Paul sailed for St. Michaels today with 300 soldiers under command of Colonel Ray, who are going to relieve the troops now on the Yukon. They will be stationed at various points, Colonel Ray making St. Michaels his headquarters. A year's supply of provisions and five milch cows were also taken on the St. Paul. A Hazardous Undertaking. Toledo, O., June 28.—The Toledo Press Club has issued a letter to the newspapers of Ohio asking them to assist in determining the most beautiful woman in Ohio, the judges to be eminent artists of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus. It is proposed by the Ohio centennial committee to determine by competitive balloting the most beautiful woman in the state and she is to be heralded in all the designs to be used by the Ohio exposition.

FAVORABLE REPORT.

General Otis Details Conditions in the Philippines.

Washington, June 28.—General Otis, in reply to a cable from the war department, asking for information regarding the situation and conditions in the Philippines, today cabled a long reply as follows: "Manila, June 28.—Adjutant-General, Washington: It is the rainy season, and there is little inland campaigning in Luzon. We occupy the larger portion of the Tagalog country, our lines stretching from Imus, south, to San Fernando, north, nearly 60 miles, and eastward into Laguna province. "The insurgent armies have suffered great losses, and are scattered. The only large force together is about 4,000 in Tarlac province, and Northern Pangasinana. Their scattered forces are in bands of from 50 to 500. In other portions of Luzon—in Cavite and Batangas provinces—they could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeats. "The mass of the people, terrorized by the insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection, and no longer flee on the approach of our troops, unless forced by the insurgents, but gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns. "The population within our lines is becoming dense, and the inhabitants are taking up land cultivation extensively, being kept out of Manila as much as possible, as the city population is becoming too great to be cared for. "The natives of Southeast Luzon are combining to drive out the insurgents. "The only hope of the insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim the near overthrow of the present administration is to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains. "Trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of insurgent revenue, is now interdicted. Am not certain of the wisdom of this policy, as the people in those ports are without a supply of food, and the merchants are suffering losses. "The courts are in successful operation, under direction of able Filipinos. "Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet, awaiting the results in Luzon. They are anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops are received. Am giving attention to the Jolo and Palawan islands. "The American troops have worked to the limit of endurance. The volunteer organizations have been called in and replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah are now taking transports, and the Sixth infantry will be sent to Negros to relieve the Californians. These troops are in good physical condition. "Sickness among the troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. There is nothing alarming, however. Of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick, nearly 6 per cent are in the general hospital, of whom 3 per cent have typhoid and 17 malarial fever; 12 per cent have intestinal trouble, and the remainder have various ailments, 14 of which are due to wound injuries. Many of the officers and men who served in Cuba break down under a recurrence of the Cuban fever, and the regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered. OTIS. General Otis' detailed report is considered very satisfactory at the war department. STRIKE OF TIN-PLATE MEN. Fifty Thousand Persons Will Be Out Of Work Saturday. Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28.—All the tin-plate works in the country will be closed midnight Friday, as a result of the failure to settle the wage scale at the conference in Chicago. Fully 50,000 persons will be thrown idle by the shut-down. The conference, which opened in Chicago Tuesday morning, closed Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, without arriving at an agreement. The workers' wage committee, acting under instructions received from the annual convention held in Detroit last month, made a demand for an advance of 20 per cent. The present wage scale expires June 30, and members of the Amalgamated Association are not permitted to work after that date, unless the new scale is signed. About 25,000 skilled workers are members of the association, and as many more are dependent upon them, and will be idle while the skilled men are unemployed. Brave Rescuers. Chicago, June 28.—A special to the Chronicle from Cape May, N. J., says Congressman Henry C. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, chairman of the pension committee of the house, and W. H. Kirkpatrick last evening heroically rescued Professor Willis L. Moore, the chief of the United States weather service, and Philander Johnson, of Washington, from drowning. Near the two men were many bathers, but Johnson and Moore got beyond their depth and was discovered in a dangerous predicament. Loudenslager is a big athlete, and bravely handled his man. The rescuers were heartily cheered by the crowd, which quickly gathered. Ordinance for the Philippines. Washington, June 27.—The war department has become impressed with the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the artillery force on duty in the Philippines. There are already a large number of batteries in the archipelago doing duty as infantry, but there is a movement on foot to furnish them with guns adapted to use in that country, and the department is now engaged in a series of experiments to determine the most effective form of light gun for use against the insurgents.

PRESENT FORCE TOO SMALL

Otis Needs More Men to Conquer the Filipinos.

POLITICAL SITUATION SERIOUS

Otis Gave In to the Administration When He Made His Estimate of the Number of Troops Required.

New York, June 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Major-General Miles is an advocate of the dispatch of reinforcements to General Otis. He declined to discuss the political position in the Philippines other than to say it was serious, nor would he give any idea of the troops that should be sent to the Philippines to place the archipelago under American control. General Marcus P. Miller, who recently arrived from the Philippines, where he governed Ilo Ilo, has been living here since his return. General Miller's view as to the number of men required for the subjugation of the islands is very different from that of General Otis. He believes 55,000 men, at least, are required: 30,000 for the control of Luzon, and the remainder for the restoration of peace and order in the other islands. General Miller's view coincides with General Lawton's and that of other officers subordinate to General Otis. In fact, in other than administration circles there is a disposition to believe that General Otis' estimate of the men required was made when he knew of the desire of the president not to raise volunteers if possible to avoid it. There is no truth in the story that General Miles has applied to be sent to Manila. General Miles would not wish to take any action to displace General Otis when that officer is doing all he can to quell the rebellion with the limited means at his command. Notwithstanding the report to the contrary, the president is satisfied with General Otis' course, and has no intention of relieving or recalling him. It is equally untrue, it is asserted by Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, that General Otis has cabled that he will be compelled to retreat unless promptly reinforced. ATLIN ORE DISCOVERY. Young Woman Locates a Vein a Mile Long. Chicago, June 27.—A special to the Chronicle from Tacoma, Wash., says: "Miss Frankie Florman, of the Black Hills, S. D., has discovered what Atlin mining men believe will become the greatest quartz mine in Alaska and British Columbia. It consists of an ore vein from 200 to 600 feet in width and nearly a mile long. In its course this immense vein is intersected by Atlin City. The ledge is a true fissure of free milling ore, with a hanging wall of serpentine and a foot wall of quartzite. The largest surface assay is \$27, and many assays average \$8, making it much richer than the famous Treadwell mine, if these values continue with the depth. To determine this, shafts are now being sunk. Miss Florman, her father and friends have located claims covering the entire ledge. It was discovered by her two months ago, while she was hunting for mineral. She has been prospecting in Atlin for some time with her father, who is a well-known mining expert. After making her first location, Miss Florman superintended the work of stripping the ledge to determine its extent. She has also acquired a site for a stamp mill, and has water rights. Frank Baker, a prominent Atlin operator, has bonded her interest for \$200,000 and started Expert William Partridge to London to sell it." Cleveland Strike Ended. Cleveland, June 27.—An agreement between the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company and its striking employes was reached at 6 o'clock this evening, and it is probable that cars will be running as usual on all the lines of the company tomorrow. The agreement provides for the hearing of grievances and a resort to arbitration in case the men and the company cannot agree, and it also provides for the reinstatement of practically 80 per cent of the old men at once, the remainder, except those who have been guilty of violence, being placed on the waiting list. Missing Money Traced. Honolulu, June 18, via steamer Rio de Janeiro to San Francisco, June 27.—It is almost certain that the chest of \$25,000 in gold lost from the steamer Alameda left the ship at this port. In fact, Marshal Brown has in his possession today almost conclusive evidence that such was the case. The man who it is believed robbed the ship is also known, but has skipped beyond the pale of Hawaiian law. He is now in Japan, and may eventually be caught, for the Oceanic Steamship Company has a powerful detective agency on his track. The man's name is supposed to be Wilson, an Australian. Moravian Textile Strike Ended. Vienna, June 27.—The strike of 1200 textile workers at Brunn, Moravia, after lasting two months, has been settled by a compromise. Miss Slavin Was Murdered. Wichita, Kan., June 27.—When the body of Miss Belle Slavin was found at 2 o'clock last Thursday morning in the office of the National Bank of Commerce, death having resulted from a bullet wound in the head, it was supposed that she had committed suicide. Later developments seem to indicate that the young woman was murdered. Coroner McLaughlin now says her death was not suicidal, and the police are working on the theory that murder has been done. Recovery of the West. What Contoller Daves Saw on His Trip to the Coast. Chicago, June 27.—Controller Daves was in Chicago today on his return journey from Puget Sound, whither he accompanied Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana. The latter went up to Alaska on the revenue cutter McCulloch to investigate the boundary dispute. The controller spoke of the financial condition of the West, and other matters of current interest, saying: "Today the West is becoming a creditor instead of a debtor, and is doing a large portion of its business with its own capital. Many of the banks in the West, which a few years ago were re-discounting large lines of paper at high rates, in the East, are now competitors in the making of loans in the Eastern market. "The condition of business throughout the West is extremely good, and in marked contrast with conditions which existed there several years ago. The people seemed to be engaged almost exclusively in the development of the great resources of the country. "The West of 1892 was in a great measure devoted to speculating upon future values, as was to a certain extent the case throughout the country; but the West of 1899 is developing present values. While the Western man of 1892 dealt largely in equities, he is now dealing very largely in unencumbered fees. The recovery of the West from the depression of 1893 has been splendid. That such complete recovery could be made on the Pacific coast in a few years is a commentary upon the great resources of the country, and a tribute to the character of its population. "There seems to be a general sentiment on the part of the people on the coast that the Alaska-boundary difficulty will be properly and rightfully settled without trouble. They feel, however, the keenest interest in the subject, and fully realize the importance of a proper decision to their own commercial welfare. "The question of Asiatic commerce has become one of added interest and importance to the coast since Dewey's victory at Manila, and the aggressiveness and alertness which the Western people have heretofore shown in common will inure to the betterment of our commerce with Asia in a marked degree." Passenger Cars Wrecked. Topeka, Kan., June 27.—The Union Pacific west-bound passenger train No. 1 was ditched at 9:30 o'clock at Ogdensburg, a little station seven miles east of Junction City. A telephone message from Junction City at midnight says that a relief train has just left for the scene of the wreck. Three persons are reported seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The train struck a split switch. The engine, tender, express car, mail car and a day coach are ditched, the sleeper remaining on the track. Kansas City, Mo., June 27.—At 2:30 A. M., Union Pacific officials here state that only one person was injured in the wreck at Ogdensburg. Frank Rooke, of Kansas City, the express messenger, was slightly injured. Religious Riot Among Indians. Vancouver, B. C., June 27.—Three rival factions of the Indian community at Port Essington had a bloody fight last Saturday. The steamer Princess Louise brought the news here, and many of the Indians who took part in the fight came on her. It appears that a few weeks ago the Indians encamped at Essington went on a strike in the salmon-fishing business. A corps of the Salvation Army arrived shortly afterwards and commenced to hold revival services. These were very popular for some time, and the Methodist and Church of England missionaries then decided to emulate the example of the Salvationists, so that soon they had the camp about equally divided among them. This condition of affairs resulted in a serious riot, in which many Indians were injured, but none killed. Ran Into an Iceberg. St. John's, N. F., June 27.—The British armed sloop Buzzard, while trying to reach the French treaty shore on Friday, collided with an iceberg, which stove in her bow. By means of collision mats and by moving the guns and heavy gear to the stern, she made her way back here safely. She will be docked tomorrow. At the time of the accident perfect discipline existed on board, and prompt preparations were made to leave the ship should it prove impossible to keep her above water. It was seen, however, that the damage was not serious enough to endanger the vessel. Tourist Steamer Sunk. Columbus, Ga., June 27.—The steamer Apache, plying between Columbus and Apalachicola, Fla., was sunk in the Chipola river near Wawatchiehta, Fla., late this afternoon, and four persons were drowned. The steamer carried fully 100 passengers, mostly tourists. President Returns to Washington. Adams, Mass., June 28.—President McKinley laid the corner stone of the new mill of the Berkshire Cotton Company here today. Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. McKinley, the party started for Washington tonight. Mrs. McKinley has a cold. Three Men Drowned. Big Timber, Mont., June 27.—By the capsizing of a boat in the Yellowstone river at Gray Cliff, 13 miles east of here, today, three men lost their lives. The dead are: Reno Sherman, Centralia, Ill.; J. W. Dickerson, Centralia, Ill.; W. S. Thompson, Kansas City, Mo. According to official reports the current year has been the most successful one in the propagation of fish since the organization of the commission.