

Yamhill County Reporter

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McMINNVILLE, OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

The cotton duck trust is the latest capitalization, \$23,500,000.

It is said that Mexico's bad faith is the cause of the Yaqui Indians' outbreak.

North Mississippi valley corn and wheat suffered from hail and wind storms.

The Charleston shelled the enemy on the island of Cebu and compelled them to retreat.

The Standard Oil Company has succeeded in purchasing the interests of its only competitor in Mexico.

Charles Franklin, a Portland man, has been appointed to an important position in the Philippine postal service.

Zachert's remarkable story asserting that the Alaska boundary is outlined by monuments is not credited at Washington.

The hospital ship Relief has arrived in San Francisco with 320 sick and wounded soldiers on board. Two died en route.

The new bankrupt act is not popular in New York. Those taking advantage of it have not reached near the expected number.

While on a tryout the new Columbia broke her mast. When the accident occurred she was a mile in the lead of the Defender.

Dave Connell was shot and probably fatally wounded while trying to secure miners in Colorado for the Coeur d'Alene country.

A tramp at Independence, Kan., has confessed to killing two farmers who had let him ride all day. He says he secured but \$30 in money.

An American has a cinch on coal in the straits of Magellan, and patriotically charged the Oregon \$11 a ton for supply when she made her long cruise.

Rumor says that William Waldorf Astor became a British subject in order to marry Lady Randolph Churchill. His children also became subjects of the queen.

The political situation at Port au Prince, Hayti, is causing anxiety and numerous arrests have been made. The United States minister interfered in one instance.

United States Senator Hull, who has just returned from Alaska, says the Hudson Bay Company paid Russia a stated sum for 10 years' lease on the same land now in dispute. This was virtual recognition of ownership by Russia, and the United States cannot now back down.

The Belgian cabinet has resigned. Uncle Sam is said to be negotiating for a coaling station near Chile.

Distinguished Russians are in Chicago to study American railway service.

The returned volunteers are reported to be having a good time in San Francisco.

Ingersoll left no will. He considered it unnecessary, having confidence in the laws.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern are believed to be friends once more.

The gunboat Dolphin was injured in New York harbor by colliding with a ferryboat.

There has been a general advance in the price of lumber from 15 to 25 per cent since July 1.

Nine hundred employes of Morse's shipyards, Brooklyn, want more pay and have quit work.

I. L. Wilson killed Walter Cavanaugh, a brother of his sweetheart, in a saloon at San Francisco.

A Filipino has sued an English member of the Filipino junta at Hong Kong for \$50,000 damages for libel.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker has presented Sacramento lodge of Elks with her spacious residence in that city valued at \$90,000.

A Christian Scientist has instituted proceedings against Mrs. Eddy and her followers for \$425,000, alleging criminal libel.

Four were killed and six others badly injured near Boone, Ia., in a wreck. The train jumped the track and all the cars went over the bank.

James Entwistle, Dewey's fleet engineer, has been raised to the grade of rear-admiral for excellent service in the battle of Manila.

The remains of John Brown's raiders will be taken from Harper's Ferry and buried beside those of their leader at North Elba, N. Y.

Elihu Root has taken the oath of office. He was congratulated by Secretary Alger, who prayed that God would give him strength and bless him.

Two syndicates, one including the richest and most powerful men in England, the other representing the largest financial interests in the United States, have combined to build more than 2,000 miles of railroad in China.

The report on the production of copper in 1898 has just been submitted to the United States geological survey by Special Agent Kirchhoff. The production in the United States in that year was 526,375,591 pounds, which is by far the largest product ever reported.

LATER NEWS.

Henry Freuhauf, a young German, killed himself in a Portland saloon.

Quo warranto proceedings were begun to oust the mayor of Portland, Or.

An Eastern syndicate will build a railway 252 miles in length in Mexico.

Troops A, D and M, Third cavalry will embark from Seattle for Manila.

The New York Sun is badly tied up by the strike of the printers and stereotypers.

The new Samoan treaty will not become effective until ratified by the powers.

Catholics and freethinkers indulged in a riot in Spain and a number were injured.

In a race riot five negroes and one white man were wounded at Greenville, S. C.

During the examination of the secret dossier the Dreyfus court will sit in secret session.

Marshal de Campos, president of the senate, predicts a ministerial crisis in Spain in November.

An American is to be tried in Japan for murdering three people. It is the first case under the new treaty.

Dewey will next go to Genoa or Nice. He refuses positively to discuss any public questions. He was banqueted by the Italian vice-admiral.

President McKinley will be in Chicago during the fall festival in October, and will participate in the laying of the corner stone of the new federal building.

The London Times' financial news editor says that the new decree ordering a gold standard for India seems a kind of owl's joke, since India is unable to collect gold save by borrowing.

The returning Samoan commissioners say that an agreement to the present form of government has been signed by the chiefs from all tribes and factions, among whom there are a number of intelligent men.

The situation in Santo Domingo is grave. Three thousand soldiers are under arms to prevent an insurrection, and armed steamers are patrolling the coast. The interior is reported quiet, but business continues depressed.

The heaviest batteries yet placed on any naval vessel in the world will be carried by the Georgia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the new battleships authorized by the last congress, if the suggestions of Rear-Admiral O'Neil are carried out.

Bubonic plague has made its reappearance at Calcutta.

Great Britain will increase her garrison at Victoria quite materially.

The Mexican government, it is said, has determined to exterminate the Yaqui Indians.

The American and German representatives of the Samoan commission have returned to San Francisco.

Officials at the Soldiers' Home now believe they have succeeded in effectually stamping out the yellow fever.

By the collision of electric cars at Saunderstown, R. I., the motorman, M. W. Abbey, was killed and one lady injured.

Toral and Pareja, who were on trial in Madrid for having surrendered Santiago to the Americans, have been acquitted.

Pension Examiner Benjamin H. Snell brutally murdered a 13-year-old girl with whom he had become infatuated in Washington.

Captain Dreyfus is again facing his accusers. His retrial began at Rennes, France. There was no demonstration. The prisoner was firm but pallid.

At Bridgeport, Conn., 36 persons were killed and a large number injured in a street railway accident. A trolley car dropped 40 feet into a mill pond.

Paris was visited by an electrical storm and many buildings were slightly injured and scores of trees destroyed. The lightning conductor of the Eiffel tower was struck ten times.

A colored American citizen, a blacksmith, was mistaken for a Kaffir at Johannesburg, South Africa, and cruelly maltreated by the police. The United States consul has taken up the matter.

Hon. John Goodnow, consul-general of the United States at Shanghai, has rendered a decision, as referee in the consular court, that will result in cutting off Aguinardo's supply of arms he has been receiving from China.

A big river coal combine has been completed at Pittsburg, Pa., and 96 of the 102 working coal mines along the Monongahela river, together with a large number of steamers and barges, will be merged into one concern.

At Juvisy, a suburb of Paris, two fast trains collided and 17 persons were killed and 73 injured. The collision occurred during a thunder storm, and it is supposed that the electrical current may have been responsible for the defective signalling.

During the excitement attending the arrival of battleships at Bar Harbor, Me., a crowded gangplank gave way and 150 persons were precipitated into the water. Seventeen were drowned and three died subsequently from injuries.

Admiral Dewey is paying the penalty of greatness. Curious crowds follow him wherever he goes and kodak fiends make life a burden to him.

Jerome Hall Raymond, the new president of the university of West Virginia, was a news boy in his early life.

The new geyser which recently broke out before the Fountain hotel in Yellowstone National park, has been named "Dewey," in honor of the hero of Manila bay.

PLUNGES INTO A POND

Electric Car With Passengers Jumped the Track.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED

Four-Ton Motor Fell Forty Feet Upon the Wrecked Car and Crushed the Helpless Victims.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 8.—Nearly 40 persons were killed by an accident on the Stratford extension of the Shelton Street Railway Company at a 4 o'clock today, when a loaded trolley car went off the trestle over Peck's millpond at Oronoque, about six miles north of Bridgeport, and sank in the flats 40 feet below. Thus far 36 persons are known to be dead, and several more injured.

Only two persons are known to have escaped unharmed. It is believed that there were 43 passengers on the car, but the indicator was removed by a conductor of another car and spirited away, so that at present it is impossible to say accurately the number aboard.

The scene of the accident is midway between Shelton and Bridgeport. The car was northbound, running toward Shelton. The trestle is 440 feet long, made of iron, with stone foundations, and was not protected by guard rails. South of the trestle is an incline down which the car ran on the trestle for about 10 feet, the trucks left the rails. The car continued on the ties about 75 feet, when it went off the trestle and dropped into the pond below, overturning and completely upending.

When the car struck, the four-ton motor and the heavy trucks crushed into it, instantly killing many of the passengers. Three physicians, who were passengers on a car a short distance behind, arrived quickly and rendered all possible assistance to the injured.

Word was sent to Bridgeport and three ambulances and a police wagon were hurried to the scene, and the injured were taken to Bridgeport general hospital. A morgue was improvised in the main room of the town hall at Stratford, and in a very short time 23 bodies were laid out awaiting identification.

DROWNED IN GROUPS.

Disaster to Maine Excursionists at Mount Desert Ferry.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 8.—A score of persons were killed today by the collapse of the gangplank of the Mount Desert ferry. Seventeen were drowned and three died from the terrible experience of immersion in the water and injuries while struggling for life.

The Maine Central today ran excursions to Bar Harbor from all sections of its line in Maine, the attraction being the warships which were expected today. All the morning long trains packed with excursionists were rushing to Bar Harbor.

When the excursion from Bangor arrived at the ferry there was a rush for the steamer Sappho. The first few passengers had crossed the gangplank safely, and it is estimated that 200 people were massed on the plank. Suddenly they felt the plank give way, and a struggling, screaming mass of humanity was plunged into the water, 15 feet below the wharf. A few clung to the inclined sides of the plank, but at least 150 were struggling in the water. The pling of the wharf partially penned them on three sides, and the boat lying at the wharf closed the outer end of the opening.

After the first moment of stupefaction the work of rescue began. Ropes and life preservers were thrown to the crowd, but in the panic the people in the water clutched one another and many sank in groups in a death grip. The exact number of dead will not be known for some time yet, as a strong tide sweeps under the pier, and the bodies may have been carried away by it.

YAQUI PREPARED FOR WAR.

It Will Take the Mexican Government a Long Time to Whip Them.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 8.—A special received today from Terrazas, Chihuahua, Mexico, which is located near the scene of the Yaqui uprising, is to the effect that the Indians are arranging for a prolonged war. The special says:

"It is going to take the Mexican government a long time and a big force of troops to quell the rebellion. The Yaquis are better prepared now than ever before for a long and bloody campaign. They are all well fixed financially, nearly all of them having saved the \$200 per head which the Mexican government paid them when they signed the treaty of peace two years ago. They have been making since then, too, and it is known to be a fact that they have been laying in big supplies of arms and ammunition for some time past. It has been common talk among the American prospectors in the Yaqui valley that the Indians were preparing for another outbreak, but as the braves had always shown a friendly spirit toward the Americans, it was thought they would not molest them when they did go on the warpath. They are determined to recover all of their lost country, however, and will kill everybody they find within the limits of their old possessions."

The special also reports that a number of miners and ranchers in and near Coocri had been slain and their property laid waste.

Senor Grullan says that Hereaux's assassination was essential to delivery of country from despotism. He also says that the murdered president was a friend of Spain in the late war.

REBELS RECEIVING ARMS.

Americans Must Continue Fighting for Every Foot of Ground They Hold.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—The Tribune's special correspondence from Manila under date of June 26, says: "The next campaign can hardly begin sooner than November, although the country may dry up enough towards the middle of October to permit the American troops to take the field then. The American army during the rainy season can hardly be expected to do anything more than hold what it has gained and prepare for the next campaign. The ground to defend is not very great.

On the south of Manila we have Imus, about 15 miles away, where the Fourth and Fourteenth infantry, with several guns from the Sixth artillery, are stationed. This territory was gained within the last two weeks by the hard fighting at Paranaque, at which even the rattle of the rifles can be heard in Manila. We hold the road that runs to Imus through Paranaque and Bacoor, every inch of which was gained by hard fighting.

Northward the farthest point in the control of our soldiers is San Fernando, 41 miles from Manila, on the railroad. The railroad is 149 miles in length in all, but the insurgents control all the track between San Fernando and Dagupan, the northern terminal of the road. The Americans hold Canadaba, east of San Fernando 10 miles. They hold all the towns along the railroad, of course, to San Fernando and Baling, seven miles east of Pulilan.

Reports continually come from Baling that the town is entirely surrounded by the enemy and is about to be carried by assault. But Colonel Page and the Third infantry have so far driven the rebels back with disastrous loss every time they have assaulted the town, and he declares he can hold it for an indefinite time, although his position there is by no means an easy one. Supplies and mail can only be carried over to Baling from the railroad under an escort of not less than 150 men, who are invariably attacked some where along the road, both going and coming.

At San Fernando two determined attacks along the whole rebel line were made last week. The second engagement lasted three hours, when the insurgents were driven back with heavy losses. Bullets fly continually over both places and stray bullets frequently find victims.

Heavy shipments of arms are said to be constantly arriving from Japan and Australia and, it is said, even from our own country. Cartridges picked up in the insurgent trenches bear the trade mark of a big manufacturing firm in the United States. The insurgents have three factories where they manufacture cartridges and other munitions of war. If they were kept on the run they would have no time to equip themselves that they could return after defeat, better able to fight than they were before.

They are learning things every encounter with the Americans. The papers in Manila have continually referred to the fact that the rebels were prone to shoot too high, and they seemed finally to have learned the lesson and now they are getting their shots well down and showing a great improvement in marksmanship.

The few Americans who came over to Manila a week ago Tuesday on the Emerald from Hong Kong were astonished a few hours after sunrise when their ship had steamed out to quarantine, to hear heavy cannonading from the monitor Monadnock, which was in plain sight down the coast about five miles below Manila. Some of the passengers thought it was some sort of salute in honor of the arrival of some distinguished naval or army hero and they eagerly questioned a soldier who sat on the stern of the health officer's launch.

"That," said the young man, "that's nothing. That's just a battle." It was some time before the passengers could believe the Americans and insurgents were fighting within sight and sound of Manila, where the war had started six months before. The battle raged all day and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the rattle of small arms could be distinctly heard, and late in the evening the health officer told us the fighting had been at Paranaque.

CZAR WAS GLOOMY.

Had Decided to Abdicate His Throne—Reason for Del Casse's Visit.

London, Aug. 7.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, gives an extraordinary explanation of M. Del Casse's present mission. He asserts that it was decided upon quite suddenly for a "reason which admitted of no delay," and then gives the story which he says he has from a "source to which I am bound to attach importance." This is the explanation:

"Emperor Nicholas is disappointed and tired of the throne. The absence of an heir excites his superstitious feeling, and he connects himself with a Russian legend, according to which an heirless czar is to be succeeded by a Czar Michael, predestined to occupy Constantinople. The death of the czarowitch and the failure of the conference at The Hague led him to decide to abdicate, and on the occasion of his coming visit to Darmstadt. On this becoming known in Paris, M. Del Casse was sent in hot haste to dissuade him from carrying out this intention.

Dewey in Naples.

Naples, Aug. 7.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, on board, arrived here this morning. As the cruiser entered the port, salutes were exchanged.

Logansport, Ind., Aug. 7.—The boiler of a fast freight engine on the Panhandle road exploded near Winimao early this morning. Engineer Knight, Fireman Soule and Brakeman Ruff were terribly injured. Soule will probably die.

FROM SOLDIER TO CIVILIAN

Oregon Volunteers Were Mustered Out.

GOT DISCHARGES AND PAY

General Summers in His Farewell Talk to the Troops Gave Them Wholesome Advice.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—They are citizens now, and the gallant Second Oregon are no more. The men who took up the burden over a year ago for their nation and their Oregon today saw their release. It was a day of jollification and excitement.

Each man received his discharge papers from the mustering officer and passed on to the paymasters, who gave each soldier what money was due him.

There have been none of those terrible thrashings promised non-coms and officers, nor even an example of that mild revenge, blanket-throwing. Officers and men were glad their term was over. They joined in the final ceremonies with feelings of regret at parting and evidences of pleasure at getting back to civil life.

General Summers gave each of the battalions a farewell address that called forth tremendous cheering. He recalled the faithfulness with which the men had obeyed him at times under most trying circumstances, and the mutual trials. He most cordially thanked all for support and consideration at all times. The general closed with the statement that he felt most closely bound to them all, and he wanted them to feel he would ever be willing to afford assistance to members of his old command.

He cautioned them not to do anything in the short time that remained before they are finally disbanded to reflect on the excellent record they have made, and also to be on the lookout that no one should take undue advantage of them. General Summers, who is very popular, was enthusiastically cheered by the men of his command.

He asked the members of the regiment, so far as possible without inconvenience to themselves, to follow the colors until finally delivered to the governor. This he asked as a personal favor, and the request will hold many for the special train tomorrow afternoon who would have straggled home.

Each of the three majors gave their battalions farewell talks. A desire was expressed to know the boys in civil life more intimately than was possible under military regulations.

Chaplain Gilbert was made the happiest man in camp by an evidence of the regard in which he is held by the men, in the form of \$200 as a library fund. The little, tender-hearted chaplain, who has buried the fallen comrades, often taking hold of the spade himself, is universally esteemed, and says he prizes the affection of the men more than any past favor. There were swarms of sharpers and scheming men about, but no undue disturbance. Cheers resounded from every quarter. Favorite officers were cheered and cheered again. Many partings were touching, although the light-hearted soldier is not often deeply moved. All are anxious to arrive home.

Nebraska's band and the Utah light artillery have kindly offered their services to escort the members on the march from the Presidio tomorrow. All are expected to assemble there at 1 P. M., after which the march will be immediately taken up.

The three specials bearing 730 members of the regiment as a body, leave, the first at 3:30, another at 4, and the last at 4:30. Other members of the regiment are now on their way, while the rest will leave within the next few days.

Fortunately, at the last moment the 18 hospital corps men learned that they would get their discharges about as soon as the regiment. Their finals will be cashed early tomorrow, enabling them to return with the command.

BRIDGEPORT DISASTER.

Motorman of Ill-Fated Car Charged With Manslaughter.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 9.—An open trolley-car of the Shelton Extension Company, twisted, bent and smashed almost into kindling wood, lying in the middle of Peck's millpond at Oronoque, about six miles north of here, this morning, is the only visible indication of the frightful accident of yesterday, when 29 lives were lost and about a dozen people seriously injured by the car tumbling off the trestle which crosses the pond at this point. All sorts of theories have been advanced regarding the cause of the accident. Engineer Starr who superintended the building of the bridge, today said it was perfectly safe in every respect. In his opinion, after a thorough examination, the motorman became bewildered as the car commenced to travel fast down the incline, and finding himself in a dangerous situation, lost his head and turned the current on instead of reducing it.

George Hamilton, the motorman of the ill-fated car, was arraigned in the Stratford justice court tonight, charged with manslaughter. He pleaded not guilty and the case was continued for one week. The prisoner's bail was fixed at \$2,000, which he furnished.

The Mount Desert Catastrophe.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 9.—A careful examination by divers in the vicinity of Mount Desert ferry slip, the scene of yesterday's accident, and investigation on shore seems to indicate that the 20 victims reported last night are all who perished as a result of the catastrophe. Mr. Southard, of Bangor, who was seriously injured, is not likely to recover, and two other persons are suffering from pneumonia. Others injured are in a favorable condition.

SANTA TERESA IS BLAMED.

Mexican Sorceress Believed to Have Incited Red Men to Riot.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—A special to the Republic from El Paso, Tex., says: Santa Teresa, the Mexican woman who has long been revered as a saint by the natives of Chihuahua and Sonora, and who is believed to possess the power of healing the sick by the laying on of hands, is believed to be more or less responsible for the present outbreak among the Yaqui Indians.

George Harold, an old Texas ranger, now a policeman of El Paso, says that he is confident that Santa Teresa is responsible for the outbreak. Harold is one of the officers who rounded up the ringleaders that raided the Mexican customhouse at Palomas, Chihuahua, a few years ago.

"Santa Teresa," he said, "was implicated in that rebellion, which was crushed in its incipency. Every rebel captured on this side of the line had a picture of the woman in his possession, and on the back was inscribed one of her prayers."

After the Palomas raid the Mexican government made an effort to apprehend her, as she was looked upon as a dangerous character. She escaped to El Paso, however, and remained here a year or more. While here she was visited by thousands. About a year ago the woman disappeared from this locality and it afterwards turned out that she had gone to Sonora, and had taken up her abode in the edge of the Yaqui villages, where she was safe from molestation by the Mexican government.

It is believed she incited the Yaquis to revolt. The woman is described as frail and delicate looking. She undoubtedly possesses great magnetic powers. Harold and others are confident that her presence in the Yaqui country had a great deal to do with the uprising now assuming alarming proportions.

SEIZED BY MOROS.

Savages of Balabac Captured a Light-house. But Were Routed.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The following dispatch was received from Admiral Watson, in command of the Asiatic station:

"Secretary Navy: Nazro, the commander of the Manila, on July 7 re-established the lighthouse at Cape Melville, Balabac, Philippine islands, and hoisted the flag with appropriate honors. July 13, on his return, 13 Moros, under arms, were found to be in possession of the lighthouse. The landing party, commanded by Ensign E. L. Bissett, encountered resistance. No casualties in our party. Loss in killed, one officer and one man of the enemy; Diegoag Manlio, chief of the Balabac Moros, was killed, and seven men taken prisoners; two escaped. The chief of the party was very unpopular with the people of Balabac owing to fear of him. The light has been restored. The Manila has landed a force. The Charleston is on her way to Balabac, and will render all assistance possible. WATSON."

The island of Balabac, the scene of the brush with the Moros, detailed in Admiral Watson's dispatch, is situated southeast of the island of Palawan, which is the most westerly of the Philippine islands, and directly west of the island of Panay.

HAD HIS EYE ON MANILA.

Dewey Wanted to Capture the City a Quarter of a Century Ago.

Washington, Aug. 9.—An interesting historical fact dating back to 1873, has come to light, in which Admiral Dewey was the central figure. Dewey, then a commander, was in command of the United States ship Narragansett, on the Asiatic station, having taken charge of the vessel March 1, 1873. The vessel was on surveying duty when the Virginian trouble was precipitated and a war with Spain seemed imminent. Commander Dewey wrote to the navy department requesting that in case of war he should be assigned to the duty of capturing Manila. The peaceful settlement of the controversy with Spain avoided the necessity of hostile demonstration, but the interesting fact is that the worthy officer had his eye on Manila over a quarter of a century ago. A search will be made for the letter in the files of the navy department and if found it is expected an effort will be made by the citizens committee to have it reproduced as a souvenir of the reception to be tendered Admiral Dewey upon his arrival here.

Fight for Steelheads.

Astoria, Aug. 9.—The fight for steelheads is still in progress, and the buyers for TreScott and Alter were reported to be paying 12 cents last night, and willing to go as high as 15 cents. Very few are being caught, so not much money is being paid out. The run of chinook salmon has fallen off considerably, and the quality is not as good as it has been.

Escaped From Lynching Party.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 7.—John Thomas, a negro charged with attempting to assault the wife of a prominent citizen of Cuba, Ala., was surrounded in a swamp last night by a lynching crowd and wounded during a running fight. He finally managed to escape with the posse in hot pursuit. He wounded several of his pursuers.

Strike on in Earnest.

New York, Aug. 8.—The compositor and stereotypers of the New York Sun, 120 in number, who went on a strike Saturday night, were still out tonight. The press and composing rooms were in darkness, but the editorial room presented the usual appearance. The Sun appeared this morning with only eight pages, four in its new section. In an editorial, the Sun of this morning says that it may be impossible for the paper to be published tomorrow.