

Yamhill County Reporter

D. I. ASBURY, Publisher.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

Lumber is worth \$150 a thousand at Cape Nome.

The Idaho volunteers were given a reception as they passed through Portland.

It is estimated that there were 2,000,000 visitors in New York during the Dewey celebration.

A fire in Roseland, B. C., for a time threatened to wipe out the town, but the flames were controlled with a loss of \$5,000.

A scheme is on foot in New York to secure American capital for the completion of the unfinished Porto Rican railroad in Porto Rico.

The bark Tillie Baker has returned from Havana with a cargo of such of the armor plate as the divers were able to recover from the wreck of the battleship Maine.

The cruiser Chicago, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Howison, has reached New York, after a long cruise, during which she touched the coast of Africa and visited Port Said.

Some of the non-union men put to work in the New York Sun office when the union men walked out some time ago have struck. They allege that the Sun did not keep its agreement.

News has reached Victoria of an active volcano on James Island, one of the Calapagos group. It became active three months ago, sending broad streams of lava down its sides.

At a meeting of citizens recently the name of Anvil City, Alaska, was changed to Nome. This was done to make the name of the city correspond with the name of the postoffice.

A new national temperance organization, to be known as the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, was organized in Chicago. It is pledged to raise 1,000,000 votes for the Prohibition party.

Generals Marcano and Ron, who have been in command of government forces in Venezuela, have joined the revolutionists with all their arms. At Carite the revolutionists captured a gunboat, but lost four killed and two wounded.

A large rush order for American draft horses was placed at the Chicago stockyards by the English government. No limit was placed on the number wanted, and they are to be for immediate shipment. They are for use in the Transvaal in the event of hostilities.

American machine and tool companies are going to erect works in Germany.

The new torpedo boat Craven has been launched at the Bath, Me., iron works.

A hail and wind storm through the apple district of Missouri did great damage to the crop.

Between four and five hundred persons were killed in India by earthquakes and landslides.

Fire did \$5,000 damage in a nine-story building in New York. The watchmen were asleep.

Last British dispatch to the Boers was pacific in tone and it is said will clear the way for peace.

Five officers of the Japanese army are reported to be assisting the insurgents in their war preparations.

There is great excitement in the Cheyenne Sioux agency over the murder of Long Haley, by a squaw man.

General Manuel Alvarez, governor of the province of Bernabeu, has revolted against the Venezuelan government.

The governing body of the Colorado Mining Stock Association has voted to reduce the rates of commission charged practically 50 per cent.

Reports from Guadeloupe estimate the damage from the recent hurricane at \$5,000,000. Forty lives were lost and 250 persons seriously injured.

The three treaty powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States, are considering at Washington the claims arising out of the bombardment of Samoa last summer by the American and British navies.

A new steamer line between Mexico and South American ports to begin January 1, will strive to develop Mexico's cotton industry and place her in a position to compete with the United States, England and other countries.

A head-end collision between a passenger train and a freight occurred on the New York Central about half a mile west of Auburn, and as a result three people were killed, two fatally injured and four seriously injured. The responsibility for the accident is not yet determined.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton says he owes his business success to his commercial training in America.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Campbell, of the Thirtieth volunteers, is the only newspaper editor holding that rank in the army.

The bronze statue of the confederate admiral, Raphael Semmes, to be set up in Mobile, Ala., is to be of the size of Casper Buberl, New York.

LATER NEWS.

Pasteur methods are subduing the plague in Portugal.

New York is jammed with strangers to see the international yacht races.

There is talk in Japan of a triple alliance between Japan, China and Korea.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been invited to attend the Chicago corner stone laying.

The empress dowager of China, it is said, has determined to depose the emperor of Japan.

Brigadier-General Eagan has decided to appeal his case to congress and hopes to secure vindication.

Fifteen men, with knives, revolvers and clubs engaged in a street brawl in Chicago and one man was killed.

A Chicago naturalist who has just returned from Alaska brings news that there are three active volcanoes in Western Alaska.

Captain Albert Barker, who took the battleship Oregon from New York to Manila, will take command of the Norfolk navy-yard.

In the event of war the British expect early reverses in South Africa. The government is blamed for having delayed sending reinforcements to the Cape.

Gen. Otis says the insurgents are maneuvering solely to gain recognition. He has told Aguinaldo's envoys that the only thing the United States will consider is a white flag.

A paddle steamer en route from Hong Kong to Manila foundered and seven of the crew were drowned. The disaster is said to have been due to the ravages of the white rat.

President McKinley has determined to urge again upon congress the authorization of a trans-Pacific cable, and when that body meets will be able to show the practicability of such a route by a naval survey.

A crook arrested at Knoxville, Tenn., has offered to reveal the hiding place of the timepiece stolen from ex-President Harrison some time ago. It is worth more than \$1,300 and was presented to Mr. Harrison by the senators on his retiring from office.

At Muncie, Ind., Francis Stoker, a veteran of the civil war, dropped dead from apoplexy. His son, Everett, now coming home from the Philippines, will learn of his father's death and that of his betrothed, Miss Edna Fogel, at Chicago, simultaneously.

The Nevada cavalry has sailed for home.

The North Dakota soldiers have reached home.

The insurgents in Eastern Mindanao have offered to surrender.

The president has approved the sentence of Captain O. M. Carter.

Forty-eight new cases and two deaths from yellow fever were reported from Key West Sunday.

Admiral Dewey has accepted the invitations of Philadelphia and Chicago to visit those cities.

The Transvaal situation has caused a stagnation in business in London and stocks are at a standstill.

The North Atlantic squadron will go to Hampton Roads, where the change in commanders will take place and the winter maneuvers be mapped out.

The Filipinos have given up 14 American prisoners. All of them are enlisted men, but Lieutenant Gilmore and his comrades are not with them.

Rear-Admiral Walker, of the canal commission, while in New York at the Dewey celebration, declared that the Nicaragua canal would surely be built.

The decision of the Japanese respecting their schools to allow no religious teaching will seriously embarrass the missionaries, whose chief purpose is to proselyte the young.

If the volume of business continues for the next four months at the ratio of the past eight months, the export trade of Havana for the first year of American occupation will exceed the handsome sum of \$29,000,000.

Not the faintest hint is allowed to escape as to what diplomatic communications, if any, are passing between London and South Africa. Troops are massing on the frontier and it is said that the Boers may declare war at any moment.

The United States cruiser New Orleans has arrived at New York from Santo Domingo, where she had been sent to look after American interests during the anticipated troubles subsequent to the assassination of President Heurax.

A number of the ill-fated Scotsman's crew arrived in Montreal. They were placed under arrest and plunder to the amount of \$8,000 taken from them. It was with difficulty that the police saved the wretches from being hurled into the sea by the infuriated Canadians.

A letter from Fort Francis, Ontario, says: Ungavaland, a region as desolate and unknown as the Klondike was four years ago, has just been penetrated by a party of prospectors. From their reports and from the statements of a member of the Canadian geological survey, they have run into a new Klondike, and one richer in diversified minerals.

Emperor William is said to be the only living sovereign of Europe upon whose life no attempt has yet been made.

The society of total abstainers just formed in Vienna is the first ever established in Austria. Everybody drinks in Austria.

Thomas A. Edison and other Eastern capitalists have bought the Orita grant in New Mexico for \$1,000,000. Mr. Edison has a new process of treating low grade ores and placer dirt.

ATTEMPT AT DIPLOMACY

Aguinaldo's Third Trial Has Failed as Before.

'REPUBLIC' NOT RECOGNIZED

Interview With His Envoy, Who Talks Like a Genuine Anti-Imperialist-Filipino Soldiers' Condition.

Manila, Oct. 3.—Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government.

The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with General Otis this morning. They brought from Aguinaldo a message that he desired peace and wished to send a civilian governmental commission to discuss the question. General Otis replied that it was impossible for him to recognize Aguinaldo's government in that way. They presented a letter from Aguinaldo as "president of the republic," which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. General Otis informed them that, while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as general of the insurgent forces, he must positively decline to recognize him as president of the civil government. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

The Filipinos will remain two or three days. Their movements are unrestricted, but they are under the constant chaperonage of Capt. Johnson, of the Sixteenth infantry. Today they visited the hospitals and distributed money among the wounded Filipinos, after which they made calls and received visitors at their hotel. Natives in their Sunday clothing thronged the plaza in front of the hotel all day, stretching their necks towards the windows for a glimpse of the showy uniforms of the envoys. The assemblage finally increased to 1,000 people. When the envoys emerged for an afternoon drive, the natives removed their hats deferentially and a crowd in vehicles and on foot followed the carriage through the streets.

"We desired peace, but peace with independence and honor," said General Alejandro today, while conversing with a press representative. He impresses one as dignified and dispassionate and a keen man of the world. He was educated in Europe, and designed the remarkable entrenchments from Manila to Tarlac. While reticent concerning his mission, his conversation throws an interesting light on the Filipino view of the American attitude.

"How long can the Filipino army withstand 60,000 troops?" asked the press representative.

"Fighting in our way, we can maintain a state of war of occupation indefinitely. You Americans are holding a few miles around Manila, a narrow line of railroad to Angeles and a circle around San Fernando. But you are ignorant of the resources of Luzon. We hold the rich, immense productive northern country from which to draw. Our people contribute the money and food for our army, and this is done at a minimum cost.

"It is an interesting question what the cost to the American people is of maintaining troops in the Philippines. A Filipino exists with a handful of rice and a pair of linen trousers. We do not have to pay our soldiers. Even with our present supply of arms and ammunition, we could keep your army occupied for years.

"With an expense that grows daily, how long will your people stand it? The Filipino people do not wish to continue the fighting. We have no army contractors. We have no business men making profits from the maintenance of our army. There is nothing in it for us, nor are our salaries large enough to keep us fighting for money and position."

ALL FOR DEWEY.

Fifty Thousand Men in the Land Parade—Climax of Celebration.

New York, Oct. 3.—The land parade today capped the climax. The city, state and nation united in a vast demonstration worthy of the hero of Manila. The earth trembled beneath the tread of 50,000 men, and the air was torn with the shouts of millions. The naval parade of yesterday was magnificent and superb, but the wonder of modern times was the great land parade. Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, the militia of 15 states and the veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars swelled the procession and gave it the dignity in size that it boasted in sentiment.

Admiral Dewey, the hero of the day, and the officers of the fleet, in all the glory of their gold-laced uniforms and gold-trimmed cocked hats, were in open barouches. Mayor Van Wyck sat beside Admiral Dewey. The front seat of the carriage was banked with beautiful floral pieces. The hero was recognized by the people on the instant, and the cheers and huzzas along the line of march, seemed fairly to lift the sky. Everybody cheered and nearly everybody jumped up and down in frantic enthusiasm.

Two Killed by a Train.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—A cart containing Lorenzo Coriella and his family, consisting of his wife Rosa and two sons, Angelo, aged 2 1/2 years, and Guido, 7 months old, was struck by a northbound San Jose train at Sunny-side crossing tonight. The cart and its occupants were hurled high in the air, and they fell to the ground 40 feet away. The father and eldest child were instantly killed, and the mother seriously injured. She held the baby in her arms, and it escaped unhurt.

RAPID MOBILIZATION OF BOERS

British Government Will Charter Forty Steamers For Transports.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says: "A rigorous censorship is maintained over all press telegrams. President Kruger addressed the troops which started for the Natal border Saturday, appealing to their patriotism and wishing them Godspeed."

The general drift of news indicates that the position of the British troops in South Africa is critical, owing to the delay in sending reinforcements, and in the event of hostilities, early reverses are regarded as probable. The latest advices show that the Transvaal mobilization has been rapid and comprehensive. Many Boers, it is said, did not wait to be commanded, but proceeded to the border spontaneously. It is calculated that the Orange Free State already has 7,000 men on the border.

The British government is chartering a large number of steamers, evidently for the purpose of transporting an army corps. About 40 vessels are to be chartered.

No confirmation is obtainable from any source of the report contained in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company that the Boers have captured Dundee.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED KILLED.

Appalling Effects of Earthquakes in Asia Minor.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—It is now estimated that 1,500 persons perished in the earthquakes in Asia Minor around Aiden. The first shock occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning of September 20, and lasted 40 seconds. The effects were appalling. Whole villages were completely destroyed. The earthquake was felt as far as Scio, Mitylene and Smyrna.

The latest advices from the stricken area show that men, women and children were buried in the ruins of their dwellings before they realized their danger. Numbers of bodies still lie beneath the debris. About 500 persons were killed at Sakareni, and some 500 at Denizli, where three-fourths of the buildings fell. There was proportionate loss of life in many of the smaller villages.

The disturbance has not yet subsided, although its strength appears to be spent. The shocks continue almost daily, but with no great violence. The population is encamped in the open.

One consequence of the earthquake is the subsidence of the level of the Aiden district by two yards. Sulphurous springs burst out in the valley of Noander, and the country between Aiden and Denizli became full of crevasses, out of which rushed black, muddy water with sufficient volume to wash away a flock of 1,000 sheep.

LETTER WAS REJECTED.

Otis Refused to Deal Further With the Filipino Envoys.

Manila, Oct. 4.—The Filipino envoys called on Major-General Otis today and discussed matters, with no result. General Alejandro said to a representative of the press that he had no instructions except to deliver a letter, which was rejected. He will return to Tarlac tomorrow.

An expedition composed of an armored flatboat, armed with two three-pounders, with the gunboats Helena, Petrel and Mindoro escorting it, proceeded yesterday to Cronal, for the purpose of bombarding that place, landing 200 marines and bluejackets and raising the wrecked gunboat Uraneta. The gunboats will approach to about 2,700 yards of Cronal, and the flatboats will enter the river. The expedition will return tomorrow.

Permanent Dewey Arch.

New York, Oct. 2.—Following the suggestions that the Dewey arch be made permanent in marble and bronze, prominent citizens have joined in a cause to rear an arch that shall be in lasting commemoration not only of Dewey and Manila, but of the heroes and engagements of the American navy.

Among those who have given their assurance of support are: Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Anson R. Flower and Jefferson Seligman.

Petitions will be circulated in the chamber of commerce and stock exchange and in other prominent business places. A meeting will be held next week for organization. Such an arch as that suggested, it is estimated, will cost \$1,500,000. One of the promoters is said to have offered a check for \$50,000.

Pasteur Treatment for the Plague.

Paris, Oct. 4.—La Fronde publishes the report of an interview with Professor Calmette, the Pasteur Institute commissioner, who has returned from Oporto, in which the professor says, before his arrival the mortality among those stricken with the plague amounted to 33 per cent. Of 15 treated with the serum, he adds, not one died. This restored public confidence, and in three days he inoculated 342 persons.

Thirty Buildings Destroyed.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—A special to the Tribune from Pittsfield, Ill., says: Fire has almost destroyed the town of Nebo, in the southern part of the county. Over 30 buildings were burned.

Fighting at Imus.

Manila, Oct. 4.—The Fourth infantry regiment, Major Price commanding, has had a series of encounters with the insurgents about Imus since Saturday. The natives were led, it is supposed, by a former mayor of Imus, and made a general attack upon the American lines from Imus to Bacoor. A captain and a corporal of the American forces were killed, and eight men were wounded. A Filipino colonel is known to have been killed.

DEWEY AT WASHINGTON

His Home-Coming Celebrated at the Nation's Capital.

AN ILLUMINATION AND PARADE

The Admiral Greeted by President McKinley, Secretary Long and Other Cabinet Members.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The home-coming of Admiral George Dewey—for henceforth the national capital is to be his home—was made the occasion for the greatest tribute ever paid by Washington to any individual. After the preliminary welcome in New York itself, unsurpassed in its kind, it remained for the highest and greatest in the official world to hold out the hand of greeting to the famous admiral, and to join with the people who are to be his fellow-citizens, in bidding him welcome. The citizens had made every preparation to make the occasion worthy of their hero.

The decorations were elaborate. Pennsylvania avenue was one mass of colored bunting long the entire line of march from the station to the White House, and, not content with this, few private citizens failed to make some display of color on their residences. Unique designs in fairy lamps dotted the horizon; great searchlights threw broad beams of bright light across the blue sky on a clear October evening, and the stately capitol stood revealed in its queenly beauty in the powerful rays of many concentrated lights.

The same device was used effectively in the case of other public buildings within the range of vision of Admiral Dewey and the president, as they stood to review the great throng of people which passed slowly along beneath the prow of the white Olympia, which projected in bold relief from the stand at the head of Pennsylvania avenue.

On the facade of the newly completed government postoffice flamed forth two inscriptions, the one reciting the famous message of the president, directing Dewey, then thousands of miles away in the far East, to go forth to destroy the Spanish fleet, and the other setting out the famous admiral's direction to the lamented Gridley, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," which marked an epoch in the history of the United States.

Twelve thousand members of civic organizations paraded before him, besides tens of thousands of non-organized citizens, and in a roar of cannon, rockets and the blaze of red fire, and the thunderous cheering of the populace, and the warm greeting of the head of the nation, Dewey came to the national capital to a welcome such as has not been known here hitherto.

A mighty roar went up from the crowd as the admiral alighted at the portico of the executive mansion. As he stepped from the carriage, Colonel Bingham, representing the president, stepped forward to escort him to the east room, where Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen and a brilliant assemblage of naval officials were ready to extend to him the greeting of the navy. Secretary Long was at the door, and as the admiral entered, the secretary grasped his hand, and with enthusiasm, said:

"Admiral, I welcome you home. This is the navy department for the moment, and your associates of the navy are assembled here to give you a hearty greeting."

"Thank you, thank you," responded Admiral Dewey, first exchanging a few words of greeting with the secretary and then with Mr. Allen and the other officials.

There was no formality, and after the first greetings Secretary Long invited the admiral to accompany him to the president's library, where Mr. McKinley and the members of the cabinet were awaiting him.

Arm in arm, Secretary Long and the admiral proceeded by the elevator to the upper floor of the mansion. The members of the cabinet had assembled in the cabinet-room, while the president was alone in the library adjoining. As Secretary Long entered with the admiral, the president came forward to greet the famous sailor, and, grasping his hand, wished him a hearty welcome. The admiral acknowledged the cordial sentiments expressed by the president, and then asked as to the health of Mrs. McKinley, saying he had heard, with great regret, that she had not been well. In reply, the president suggested that the admiral meet Mrs. McKinley. They stepped out to the corridor, where Mrs. McKinley makes a sitting-room, and here found her with some of her lady friends. The admiral was presented and received from Mrs. McKinley, as well as the president, a most hearty welcome home.

Carter Goes to Leavenworth.

New York, Oct. 4.—Ex-Captain Oberlin Carter, who is confined in a cell in Castle William, will probably be taken to prison at Fort Leavenworth tomorrow or Friday. General Merritt has been notified that the official papers will reach him from Washington by mail tomorrow. As soon as possible thereafter, Captain Carter will be removed from Governor's island.

Andree Buoy Found.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 4.—The buoy marked "Andree Polar Expedition," which, with anchor attached, was found September 9, on the north coast of King Charles island, by the master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larsaak, was opened yesterday in the presence of a number of experts and members of the cabinet. It was found to be the so-called north pole buoy, which Andree had arranged to drop if he succeeded in passing the pole.

HE WAS REJECTED.

But Stuck to His Job and Won the Coveted Prize.

"It was such a good joke on me," said the girl in the gray velvet toque to the girl in the blue velvet shoulder cape, as they stirred their hot chocolate, "that I must tell you."

"You know how John has been proposing to me at regular intervals ever since he was out of knickerbockers. Well, he did it again the other night, and, with his usual facility, chose an occasion when I was very cross."

"He did it a little more awkwardly than usual, too, deliberately choosing the old-fashioned method of offering me 'his hand and heart.'"

Here she paused to drink some chocolate, and the girl in blue asked breathlessly what she said.

"Oh!" remarked the other, in the tone of one relating an event of no importance. "I told him that I believed I was already provided with the full quota of bodily organs, and that I wouldn't deprive him."

"And what did he say?"

"Well, Belle, that's the funny thing. He seemed to brace up, and said, politely, that at any rate there was no doubt about my having my full share of cheek! And I was so delighted to find a man capable of even that much repartee on being rejected—that I accepted him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN IMPORTANT FOOD LAW.

Heavy Penalties for Selling Articles of Food Containing Unhealthy Ingredients.

The following law was passed at the last session of the Missouri Legislature, taking effect August 20, 1899:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation doing business in this state to manufacture, sell or offer to sell any article, compound or preparation for the purpose of being used or which is intended to be used in the preparation of food, in which article, compound or preparation there is any arsenic, calcium, bismuth, ammonia or alum.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid into and become a part of the road fund of the county in which such fine is collected.

The operation of this law will be mainly against alum baking powder. But the manufacture or sale of any article of food or article intended to be used in food which contains any of the substances classed by the law as unhealthful—from Arsenic to Alum—absolutely prohibited.

Fight Between Man and Pig.

An interesting fight between a man and a pig enticed a crowd of Norris-town people the other morning on the main street. The man, a young farmer, was driving a big, uncovered wagon. He sat on some boards that were snatched from the wagon's two sides, and under the boards was the hog, which his weight held down. Suddenly, in front of the Montgomery hotel, the man flew high in the air, the boards clattered down on top of him, and the porker began to climb out of the wagon. "You'll buck me, will you?" said the man, getting up, and he grabbed the animal by the throat and began to pinch it in the nose. The pig, erect and shrieking like mad, struck at him with its forepaws and tried to trip him with its hind ones. The intelligent horses stopped so as to let the crowd view the fight in comfort. The man and the hog fought all over the wagon until they both panted for breath. The animal's nose was bleeding, and the man's clothes and skin were torn here and there. The pig was revelling in a tight embrace in the middle of the wagon, like a couple waltzing, when a spectator reached up and knocked the hog down with a club. Then the boards were arranged again and the man drove off.—Philadelphia Record.

Climate, Scenery and Nature's Sanitarium.

Scenery, altitude, sunshine and air, constitute the factors which are rapidly making Colorado the health and pleasure grounds of the world.

Here the sun shines 300 days of the average year, and it blends with the crisp, electric mountain air to produce a climate unmatched in the known world. No pen can portray, no brush can picture the majestic grandeur of the scenery along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in Colorado. Parties going East should travel via this line which is known all over the world as the Scenic Route of the world. For any information regarding rates, time tables, etc., call on or address R. C. Nichol, general agent, 251 Washington street, Portland, Or., or any agent of the O. R. & N. Co., or Southern Pacific Company.

Improved Train Equipment.

The O. R. & N. Co. Oregon Short Line have added a buffet, smoking and library car to their Portland-Chicago through train, and a dining car. These have been inaugurated. The train is equipped with the latest chair cars, day coaches and luxurious first-class and ordinary sleepers. Direct connection made at Granger with Union Pacific, and at Ogden with the Colorado line, from all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to all Eastern cities. For information, rates, etc., call on any O. R. & N. agent, or address H. Hurlburt, General Passenger Agent, Portland.

Wrought.

"Every man," shouted the orator, "has his price!"

"You're a darn liar," said the member from Walyang, in an undertone. "My price is only \$300, and I ain't got it yet."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Family Pride.

The Husband—"But we can't afford to keep a carriage."

The Wife—"I know we can't, but I want to show that stuck-up Mrs. Brown that we can have things we can't afford just as well as they can."—New York Journal.