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## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Three young girls perished in the burning of an orphan's home at Berne, Ohio.

Cosimir, the Indian who murdered Philip Walker, has been captured at Kamloops.

Five destroyed the department store of Ewar & Co., at Newcastle, Pa. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the Ohio state encampment of the G. A. R. in June.

The American Car & Foundry Company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., increased the wages of its 3,000 employes 10 per cent.

At Sioux Falls, Judge Garland sentenced Bad Elk to be hanged June 16 for killing a policeman who tried to arrest him.

It has been decided by the German government to adopt the English Thornycroft system of water-tube boilers in all German men-of-war.

Reading railroad repair-shop mechanics and other employes will have their wages advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. Two thousand men will be affected.

The new sternwheel revenue cutter Nuviva had her trial trip at San Francisco. She is for use on the Yukon, and will be towed to St. Michaels by the Bear.

Gomez has determined to announce to the people of Cuba his support of an American protectorate until such time as stable, independent government may be formed.

Serious student riots have occurred at the university of Kiev, Russia, the rioters smashing windows with stones. Troops dispersed the mob and arrested 400 students.

The Major investigating committee of the Missouri state senate, which has been turning over the affairs of the state and municipal offices in St. Louis, has made a report in which it finds millions of dollars' worth of property in St. Louis has escaped taxation.

Speaker Reed has decided to become a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, of New York. It is understood that Reed will resign his seat in congress and remove to New York. The statement has been made that Mr. Reed is guaranteed a yearly income of \$50,000.

Mail advices from Australia give full particulars of the terrible hurricane which swept the northeast coast of Queensland early in March, and in which 14 white and about 400 colored men were drowned. Eighty loggers and six schooners were wrecked. The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

A. M. Larue, a murderer, was taken from jail at Henderson, Tenn., and lynched by a mob.

Fourteen men were killed by a premature explosion in blasting operations on the railway from Bilbao to Santander, Spain.

Ed Hawthorne, charged with about 40 burglaries in various parts of the country, mostly in San Francisco, is under arrest in Denver.

James J. Hill is reported to have acquired control of the St. Paul & Duluth road, thus shortening his line from Duluth to the Twin cities.

At Mounton, Mo., Frank Yeager killed with an ax a man named Powell, shot Mrs. Yeager three times, and then cut his own throat. Yeager was jealous.

Governor Tanner has signed the bill appropriating \$250,000 to pay the Illinois volunteers from the time they were mustered into the service of the United States.

Andrew Carnegie has promised to give \$1,750,000 to cover the cost of the proposed addition to the art, science and literary departments of the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh.

At Bedford, Ind., a stone quarry train was pushed over a 40-foot embankment by the helper. Charles Meisner, engineer, and D. J. Menough, were killed. Three men were hurt.

Five thousand Indians, dissatisfied with conditions in the reservation of the Indian territory, left in a body for Mexico to establish a union reservation on a large lot of land near Guadalupe.

In Chicago three people were smothered to death by smoke in a small two-story frame building. They had been drinking together, and it is thought one of them upset a kerosene lamp.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has signed the Farris insurance bill. This measure makes the anti-trust law apply to St. Louis and Kansas City, and will practically destroy boards of fire underwriters in both cities.

## LATER NEWS.

Governor Gage has appointed Dan Burns as United States senator from California to succeed Stephen M. White.

Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby fell dead near Lincoln, Neb. He had been in ill health for some time, but the end was unexpected.

Daniel E. Brewer, a prominent Chicago physician, in a lecture, advocated the establishment of a Tarpeian rock in Chicago, unless the city secures a new code of criminal law.

The jury in the Windsor hotel fire at New York, brought in a verdict that the fire was caused by accident. The police still have \$40,000 worth of unclaimed jewelry and other valuables recovered from the fire ruins.

Major Francis B. Dodge, of the pay department, recently relieved from duty at Denver, has been selected by the war department to disburse the \$3,000,000 allotted by the government for the pay of the Cuban troops.

The United States Worsted Company, with a capital of \$70,000,000, and the American Plumbing Supply & Lead Company, with an authorized capital of \$35,000,000, have been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

N. M. Dyer, captain of the cruiser Baltimore, now at Manila, will return at once on account of sickness, and will arrive in Boston, June 20. The family has notified Baltimore city officials, and they will present him with a sword.

The president has appointed Colonel James F. Smith of the First California regiment, to be a brigadier-general of volunteers. The regiment is now in the Philippines. General Smith will be assigned to one of the brigades of General Otis' army.

At Springfield, Mo., a bold attempt was made to release from the county jail Jack Kennedy, Bill Ryan and Bill Sheppard, who are held here pending trial for the recent train robbery on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road, near Macomb, Mo.

In the United States supreme court an opinion was handed down in the case of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., vs. G. D. Hunt, holding that copyright on a book, the contents of which have been published serially without being previously copyrighted, is invalid.

Captain Wild, of the United States cruiser Boston, has protested against the promotion of Colonel Miller to be brigadier-general as a reward for the capture of Ilo Ilo. It appears that this capture had been effected and that the place was simply turned over to Colonel Miller, who, up to that time, had nothing to do with its capture. This action is indorsed by Admiral Dewey.

The majority of the wounded in the Quingua engagement were Nebraska men.

The Asiatic liner, Glenogle, sank the City of Kingston in a fog near Tacoma.

Sam Hose, a negro, was burned at the stake in Georgia. He had killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife.

Major-General Otis at Manila reports that one of the regiments under his command has received some cablegrams reading "Don't enlist boys."

The Duke of Tetuan, ex-minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed Spain's delegate to the peace conference, which is to meet at The Hague next month.

Contracts were signed in London Friday which formally transferred to a single organization practically all of the large producing copper mines in the United States.

An informant of a London paper asserts that the Chinese, European and even American merchants doing business in China are helping to supply the Filipinos with arms and ammunition.

The senatorial elections for the new cortes was held at Madrid, and passed off tranquilly throughout the country. They have resulted in giving the government a larger majority in the senate than it had secured in the chamber of deputies.

President Zelaya has granted an option, in force until January 1, 1900, to Mr. Charles Nicol, British counsel at Managua, to purchase the railroads and steamboats of Nicaragua, with the workshops appertaining to them, for the sum of 5,500,000 pesos (silver).

At Oakland, Cal., John McCann, a laborer, was beaten to death during a quarrel which began during a game of dice in a barber shop. Cornelius Townsend, a Democratic county central committeeman, is accused of striking the blow which proved fatal. He is under arrest, as are also Frank Remillard, Frank Reardon and Ed Roach, all suspected of complicity in the crime.

The steamer General Whitney, Captain Hawthorne, sunk 50 miles east of Cape Canaveral, Florida. One boatload of 16 men, attempting to land at Mosquito lagoon house of refuge, upset and 12 men, including the captain, were drowned. The chief engineer, assistant engineer, fireman and one sailor were saved. The captain's body has been recovered. Fifteen men in another boat are still unheard from.

## THE FALL OF QUINGUA

### Filipinos Were Driven From a Horseshoe Trench.

### NEBRASKA MEN FIGHT HARD

The American Troops Continued Their Advance and Occupied the Town.

Manila, April 25.—Four regiments of the Nebraska regiment, including Colonel Stotsenburg, Lieutenant Sisson, and three men of the Fourth cavalry, were killed, and 44 wounded in an engagement at Quingua. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench, about a mile long, enclosing a rice field on the edge of a wood.

Major Bell, with 40 cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches behind rice furrows under fire, for two hours. Several men were struck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the second battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stotsenburg, who had spent the night with his father at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Colonel Stotsenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastwork.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl, suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of the trenches, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town tonight.

Colonel Stotsenburg had won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although, during his first colonelcy, the volunteers who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

## BURNED AT A STAKE.

### Georgia Negro Cut With Knives and Then Set on Fire.

Newnan, Ga., April 25.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known in the history of crime, was burned at the stake in a public road one and a half miles from here, this afternoon.

Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro plead pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cut it was cut to pieces, and bones were crushed into small bits, and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro was cut in several pieces, as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct paid the more fortunate possessors extravagant sums or them. Small pieces of bone went at 25 cents, and a bit of the liver, crisply cooked, sold for 10 cents.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto, and outraged his wife, 10 days ago.

## Demands Coghlan's Removal.

Chicago, April 25.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung, in a furious editorial on Captain Coghlan's utterances at New York, demands his removal, concluding: "The American government should get rid of officers of the kind of Coghlan."

## FOUL CRIME IN INDIANA.

### Wealthy Woman Murdered for Her Money.

Pana, Ill., April 24.—The mutilated body of Miss Jane Brunot, a wealthy woman of Pana, Ind., was found buried in an abandoned well on the farm of her sister-in-law near here today. Mrs. Anna Brunot, her son, Henry Brunot, and Frederick Sibley are under arrest in this city, charged with the murder. The chief of police says that the persons under arrest deceived Miss Brunot to the farm, and shot her through the head, and buried her body in an abandoned well.

Miss Brunot came to this city on a visit about April 1. It is said she brought with her a valise containing a draft for \$500 and other valuables. Neither Miss Brunot nor the valise was ever seen after April 1. A few days later Henry Brunot and Sibley disappeared. The police learned that the two went to Indianapolis, where they, it is said, cashed a draft for \$500, and spent the proceeds.

On the strength of this clue, and a letter from Indiana friends inquiring for Miss Brunot, the three inhabitants of the Brunot farm were arrested this morning. At 8 o'clock the police found Miss Brunot's decomposed body in an old well. Her clothing was found in the garret of the farmhouse.

## IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE.

### An Exploring Expedition to Be Led to the Brazilian Coast.

Stanford University, Cal., April 24.—Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, has made arrangements for Dr. Braunner, of the geology department here, to lead an expedition into South America in the interest of science.

The work will be upon the coral reefs of the Brazilian coast, extending from Ceave nearly to Rio Janeiro. The stone reefs will be mapped, and their relations to the geological history of the South American continent will be studied. Collections will be made for the museum of comparative zoology of Harvard university.

Professor Agassiz will afterwards publish the results of the work in the bulletin of the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge. The party will leave New York about June 1, and will return in the middle of September.

## DOUBLE TRIUMPH FOR QUAY.

### Verdict of Not Guilty—Governor Stone Appoints Him United States Senator.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—Matthew Stanley Quay was today declared by a jury to be not guilty of the charge of conspiracy to use for his own unlawful profit funds of the state deposited in the People's bank of this city.

The court officers were unable to keep back the struggling crowd that pressed forward to congratulate Quay, when the verdict of the jury was announced. As soon as Quay could get away from those anxious to shake his hand and congratulate him, he made his way to the elevator to descend to the street from the sixth floor of the municipal building. Here the scenes just enacted in the courtroom were repeated. Enthusiasts rushed forward and attempted to hoist him on their shoulders, but he waved them back, saying "Oh, no; I'm too old a man for that."

Quay walked with his friends to the office of his counsel, where he made his escape from the crowd.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 24.—Shortly after noon Governor Stone appointed Matthew Stanley Quay as senator to serve until the next session of the legislature.

The appointment is addressed to the president of the United States, and it is stated in the letter to be made under the authority of clause 2 of section 3 of article I, of the constitution of the United States.

(The clause above quoted says: "Seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.")

## ON A TECHNICALITY.

### The Charges of General Miles Will Not Be Sustained.

Washington, April 24.—The forecast of the beet inquiry report indicates that the charges of General Miles will not be sustained, although there is such a mass of testimony to show that bad beef was distributed to the army. The reason for this will be technical. Miles showed nothing in his charge against canned beef, but used the term "embalmed beef." On this technicality it may be shown that the charges were not sustained.

The people will not be convinced that the board was not packed in the interest of the war department. It is also possible that there will be a demand for an investigation by congress from those who believe that neither the war committee nor the beef board was unbiased. The people are not ready to accept the reason of the two boards, who seem to sustain Algerism in the department.

## ENTIRE PARTY DEAD

### Timber Cruisers That Left Seaside Were Poisoned.

### CAUSED BY EATING CANNED FOOD

### Bodies of Three of the Men Found—Parties Searching for the Fourth.

Astoria, Or., April 26.—That the entire party that left Seaside April 7 on a timber cruise are dead is an assured fact as the bodies of three have already been found and search is still in progress for the fourth, who was the oldest and weakest member of the party.

As soon as S. H. Doty's body was found and brought into Seaside Saturday afternoon, Louis Clontrie, known as "Indian Louie," and John Burke were engaged to start out in search of the remainder of the party, who consisted of P. E. Heikman, a civil engineer, of this city; W. T. Radu, a timber locator, of Portland, and A. J. Clontrie, of Seaside, who accompanied the party as a guide, as he was thoroughly familiar with that section of the country.

This afternoon "Indian Louie" returned with the information that they had found the bodies of Heikman and Radu at the foot of Sugar Leaf mountain, some distance apart, and about three miles from where Doty's body was found. "Indian Louie" returned to give the news, while Burke continued to search for the body of Clontrie. According to information received, there were no marks of violence on the bodies, and the cause of their death can at the present time only be surmised, but it is generally supposed that it was the result of eating poisoned canned meat or vegetables.

A party started out from Seaside this afternoon to bring back the bodies, but it may be several days before they will arrive, as it is about 15 miles through a very rough country. Some writing may be found on one of the bodies that may explain the cause of the cruisers' deaths, but it now appears quite certain that they had been dead longer than at first supposed. The last entry in the field notes found on Doty were dated April 9, only two days after the party had started out from Seaside.

P. E. Heikman was 39 years of age, and a native of Germany. His father is now a major in the German army. He came to this country about 20 years ago, and was employed for several years in the engineering department of the Union Pacific at Omaha.

A. J. Clontrie was 65 years of age. He came to this country from Portland about four years ago, and lived at Seaside during most of the time.

## ARMY AT CALUMBIT.

### MacArthur's Troops Before the Rebel Stronghold.

Manila, April 26.—On General Hale's advance on Calumbit 50 Filipinos and one American were killed. Hale is now before Calumbit. The army gunboats are of no further use to the army beyond Malolos, and have started back to Manila.

The Americans have evacuated Malolos, and hold only the railroad property.

## Progress of Lawton's Troops.

Manila, April 26.—Although the sticky condition of the ground, due to a rain storm, seriously impeded its progress, General Lawton's column left San Jose today, and is expected to reach Norzagaray this evening.

Colonel Summers is marching from Bocaue with two battalions each from the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, three troops of cavalry and two guns.

In the meantime General MacArthur's division is in front of Calumbit, preparing to attack the rebels' stronghold, and General Hale, with several guns, is threatening the enemy's flank.

A few rebels between Novaliches and La Loma have persistently interfered with telegraphic communication, but the signal corps has repaired the breaks and captured several prisoners.

A small body of rebels at Taktay was discovered this morning by the armorial launch Napidan. A few shots scattered the rebels and drove them inland from the lake.

All is quiet along General Hall's and General Ovenshine's lines.

## Another Cigar Seizure.

Toledo, O., April 26.—Revenue officers today seized 30,000 cigars with counterfeit stamps. The total seized in this city is now over 70,000.

## HAS ENTERED A PROTEST.

### Germany Takes Exception to the Utterances of Captain Coghlan.

Washington, April 26.—The German government has entered a formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan at the Union League Club banquet. The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay through German Ambassador von Holleben. Secretary Hay replied that the language could not be regarded as official or a public utterance in the sense that would warrant the department in acting. However, the navy department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require.

There are semi-official intimations that the ambassador will not so much concern himself with the course of Coghlan as with the United States in dealing with Coghlan.

## Hay Expresses Disapproval.

Berlin, April 26.—It is announced in a semi-official note today that United States Secretary of State John Hay has expressed to the German ambassador his strong disapproval of the conduct of Captain Coghlan, of the cruiser Raleigh.

## FORTY-EIGHT NEW WARSHIPS.

### Uncle Sam's Navy Growing at a Rapid Rate.

New York, April 26.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The completion within a few months of two great battle-ships, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, serves to call attention to the remarkable rate at which the American navy is growing at the present time. Except among naval officers, who watch this progress, few persons realize that 48 warships are now under construction for the United States, involving expenditures under existing contracts aggregating \$33,326,000 for hulls and machinery alone.

These vessels, when equipped ready for sea, will have cost over \$50,000,000. Eight of them are first-class sea-going battle-ships, as good as any afloat, without taking into account the superiority of the gunners, machinists and officers to man them. Sixteen are torpedo-boat destroyers, averaging 29 knots speed; four are heavy harbor-defense monitors; one is a sister cruiser to the New Orleans, and 18 are torpedo-boats.

## HAS AN AXE TO GRIND.

### John Bull Will Not Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for Nothing.

New York, April 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Although willing to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain has made it plain to the United States that she expects an equivalent in return for her action. This equivalent will be exacted during the negotiations of the American-Canadian commission, which is to resume sessions in Washington in August next.

It is because of a demand for concessions equal in value to that which will be given to the United States in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the negotiations have not progressed with the promptness at first expected.

It is apparent to the officials now that Great Britain proposes to use the proposition to abrogate the treaty to further its own aims in connection with the settlement of the Alaska boundary and reciprocity questions.

Great Britain is determined to make every effort to secure entry to the Northwest Territory through Alaska, and the United States is not willing to give it to her. It may be, therefore, that she will suggest that in return for such an outlet she will surrender all her rights in the Nicaragua canal.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay have determined not to enter into any negotiations with either Costa Rica or Nicaragua respecting the Nicaragua canal until the new isthmian canal commission has submitted its report. The Nicaragua canal commission will report within a short time, and the president will then announce the personnel of the isthmian commission. The new commission will then proceed to Panama and later to Nicaragua, and it is the expectation of the president that it will submit its report in time for consideration early in the next session of congress.

## WORK OF A MOB.

### The Alleged Accomplice of Sam Hose Hanged Near Palmetto.

Palmetto, Ga., April 26.—The body of Lige Strickland, the negro preacher who was implicated in the Cranford murder by Sam Hose, was found swinging to the limb of a persimmon tree within a mile and a quarter of this place early today. Before death was allowed to end the sufferings of the negro, his ears were cut off, and the small finger of the left hand was severed at the second joint. These trophies were in Palmetto today. On the chest of the negro was a scrap of blood-stained paper fastened with an ordinary pin.

On one side of this paper was written: "New York Journal. We must protect our ladies, 23-59." The other side of the paper contained a warning to the negroes of the neighborhood. It read as follows: "Beware, darkeys. You will be treated the same way."

Before being finally lynched, Strickland was given a chance to confess to the misdeeds of which the mob supposed him to be guilty, but he protested his innocence until the end.