EXPORTERS AND SHIP OWNERS DO NOT AGREE ON RATES.

Position of Ships Is Very Strong-Tacoma's Wheat Fleet-Oriental Transports.

No new charters for wheat loading at this port have been reported for nearly three weeks. Ordinarily a protracted spell of idleness in this direction right at the opening of the season would indicate considerable weakness in the freight market, but this year, contrary to all previous experience, there is a very limited amount of tonnage offering, and even this is held at rates which exporters refuse to pay. Forty-five shillings has been the maximum rate for the season to date, four ships having been taken at this figure about three weeks ago. Since that time a number of offers of less than 45 shillings have been made, but the owners have invariably refused them, and came back with the statement that they pre-ferred to wait, evidently feeling assured of as good or better rates later in the season when the wheat commences to move. The same condition of affairs prevails on the Sound, the only charter reported for several days, being the small schooner Rimac, previously reported as chartered for salmon at #8 6d. She is shore reported as having the outloo of

since reported as having the option of wheat from Tacoma at 45 shillings. The Rickmer Rickmers, the last vessel to finish loading, sailed from Astoria yesterday morning, leaving four ships in the river to finish. Of these the Harlech Cas-tie is loading at the elevator and the others are waiting for the termination of the strike, their lay days not counting while the strike is on. Two or three eargo ships are due at Portland, but as there is enough wheat on spot to load a dozen ships, they will not go very far toward clearing up the docks.

TACOMA WHEAT PLEET.

The Ledger Is Adopting Senttle Census Taking Methods.

The Tacoma Ledger is out with its annual announcement of the great deeds that are to be done in the wheat ship-ping business during the coming season at the city of uncertain destiny. In the course of a flaring double-leaded article at the top of a column, next to pure reading matter, the Ledger states that the wheat shipments from that port for the coming year will be double those of last year, when "there were 42 wheat ships loaded and dispatched from Tacoma." Consider-ing that Tacoma and Seattle together loaded and dispatched but 36 wheat ships compared with 35 from Portland for the cereal year ending June 30, it is apparent that some of them were counted twice. This is an excellent method for padding out harbor master's reports, but it is useless in increasing the amount of wheat afiont or the disbursements made by the ships. Portland is the greatest wheat shipping port on the Pacific Coast, and she will maintain her prestige.

ORIENTAL TRANSPORTS.

Government Is Making Heavy Drafts on the Available Tonnge.

The Army transport business created by the war in the Orient promises to greatly exceed that of the Philippine war, and nearly all of it will be handled from the Pacific Coast. Fifteen big steam-ships have already been secured by the Government, and more are under consideration. Those recently chartered are as

Almond Branch Haw, str Aztec

Offers have also been made for the mers Australia, Zealandia, Colon, of Sydney, City of Para, City of Peubla, Senator, and a number of others. It is reported from New York that a large the Germans will be sen Pacific Coast to be equipped and loaded for the Orient.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that the follow-ing-named aids to navigation were established in Alaska:

North side of entrance to Dutch Harbor, Amaknak Island-Spithead beacon, a black and white, horizontally striped wooden beacon, was established July 12, on the south end of Spithead, the long spit on the north side of the entrance to Dutch Harbor. Pinnacle Rock (northwest tangent) northeast by east, % east, Rocky Point, south by west, % west. South side of entrance to Dutch Harbor,

Amsknak Island-Rocky Point buoy No. 1, a black, second-class can was estab-lished July 14, in 40 feet of water to mark the south side of the entrance to Dutch Harbor. Spithead beacon, north by east, % east, Pinnacle Point (northwest tangent) northeast by % east, outer end of North American Commercial Company's wharf at Dutch Harbor, west by east. By order of the United States Lighthouse W. P. RAY. Lighthouse Inspector.

Coos Bay Shipbuilding.

As soon as the schooner James Sennett is launched, says the Marshfield Sun, work will commence on the erection of a shed over the shippard, the dimensions of which will be 180 feet long, 56 feet wide and on a height averaging from 26 to 40 feet. The building of this shed adds to the permanency of the Marshfield shipyard, and is hailed with delight by all our go-ahead citizens. C. A. Hooper, we understand, is contemplating the con-

The threatened rate war on The Dalies route has been averted by the purchase by The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company of the little propeler Iraida, which will be continued on the route. The Iraida has had a try at mearly every route out of Portland, where there was water snough to float her, and her removal from the ranks of oppositions the control of the proposition of the proposition because will relieve the averter. tion boats, will relieve the anxiety of some of the owners who have lost money in fighting the small steamer. The D. P. & A. are adding to their fleet con-tinually, and will soon have their route pretty well covered with steamers.

Boiler Tube Blown Out. TILLAMOOK, Or., July 28.-The steamer Harrison is tied up in Tiliamook Bay having blown out one of her boiler tubes.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, July B .- Arrived-Steamer W. H. Harrison, from Tillamook. Salled -German ship Rickmer Rickmers, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth. wind southwest, weather clear.
San Francisco, July 25.—Arrived—Barkentine Portland from New Whaten
Balled—Steamer Santa Cruz, for Seattle,
London, July 25.—Arrived—Mesaba, from New York. Queenstown. July 25 .- Arrived-Belgen-

from Philadelphia, for Liver Sailed-Ultonia, from Liverpool for Bor-

Liverpool, July E .- Arrived-Corinthian, from Montreal. Sailed-Oceanic, for New Southampton, July Z.—Salled—Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen for New York, via Cherbourg, New York, July Z.—Salled—St. Louis

FREIGHTS ARE INACTIVE for Southampton; Germanic for Liverpool; Southward, for Antwerp.
Southampton, July 25.—Arrived—St. Paul
from New York. New York, July 25 .- Arrived-Majestic from Liverpool.
Glascow, July E.-Arrived - Astoria, from New York.

Hamburg, July E.—Arrived—Deustch-land, from New York. New York, July E.—Arrived—Western-New 1072, July 26.—Arrived—Westernland, from Antwerp.
Dutch Harbor—Arrived July 16.—Steamer Cleveland, from Seattle, and salled July 11 for Cape Nome.
Seattle, July 26.—Arrived—United States steamer Daniel Manning, from Unalaska.
Salled—Steamer Queen, for Sitka.
Montreal, July 26.—Arrived—Sarmartian, from Classica.

from Glasgow. Rotterdam, July 25.—Arrived — Staten-dam, from New York, via Boulogne.

AT THE HOTELS. THE PORTLAND. H L Raiston, Scotlad Justus Cohn & wf. Wai-Mr & Mrs P E Water- | iaco, Idaho

H L Raiston. Scothad in the property of the pr

Columbia River Scenery. Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, The Dailes, Hood River, Caseade Locks, and return. Call on, or fore Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

THE PERKINS

John Larkin, Newbergi A Shurte, Arlington J C Porter, Dundee
R A Kenner, San Fr G W Snyder, Tacoma Miss Gates, Arlington G W Springs, Colo Gorer, City Feed Hogg, city Geo Edinger, Vienwood Springs, Colo E E Randall, St Paul H V Gates, Hillsborn C W Root, Ashland J F Heber, Loo Angis Mrs J F Heber, do Fred Carter, Dalles M Anderson, Pendieton W C Boyd, Baker City C F Flank, Dallas Wm J Plover, Santa Roea Meyer, Los Angis H E Poulks, Pullman, Wash John C McCurr, Astoria C O Quald, Eugene Mrs N J Wood, Grand Rapids, Mish A T Kelliber, Salem S S Stearns, Kelso Gornid F Bacon, S F L M Hanselman, S F T Higgins, Scio, Or V Crawford, Heppner B T Maurice, Goldendi J Q Wilson, Portiand A R Dohrey, Iowa Miss Dabrey, do Thos A Merritt, Duluth Mrs T A Morritt, Go Thos A Merritt, Duluth Mrs M C Nye, Frineville Mrs M C Nye, Go Miss Maud Smith, Cle-Ellum, Wash C Nye, Frineville Mrs M C Nye, Go Miss Maud Smith, Cle-Ellum, Wash M C Nye, Frineville Mrs M C Nye, do Mabel E Kerr, Caraobville, Mich W S Guthris, wa and two children, San Fr
G P Clerin, Aberdeen Mrs W S Guthris, wa and two children, San Fr
G P Clerin, Aberdeen Mr W Woodworth, do THE IMPERIAL

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

THE IMPERIAL C. W. Knowies, Manager.

H. M. Cockerline, Eugens, Manager.

H. M. Cockerline, Eugens, Manager.

L. A. MeNery, Oreg Cy. D. Johnson, San Fr. L. McKert, Core Cy. D. R. Cartwright, Sallen.

C. E. Lyscht, Woodland M. M. Horton, Burns.

Mrs. Lyscht, Woodland M. M. Horton, Burns.

W. L. Whitmore, Chgo.

L. A. Best, N. Y.

C. W. Thompson, Placer.

Or.

J. A. Best, N. Y.

C. W. Thompson, Placer.

Or.

J. A. Best, N. Y.

D. Brower, Grant's Pas.

J. F. Shelton, Sampter.

Miss. Lou Brower, do

E. B. Hyde, Spokane

J. F. Shelton, Sampter.

Mrs. Dunbar, Vancyr.

Mrs. Blund, L. Grind, A. B. Hitton, do

Mary-Hinton, do

Mary-H C. W. Knowles, Manager

struction of a number of craft here, and the enterprise should be encouraged. During the past five months this yard has brought into the county something over \$25,900, which has been expended in labor and material.

Tracks field.

Tracks field.

The ST. CHARLES.

Anna C Daniels, Tacoma God Hambert, God endill W J Campbell, Corrullia W J Campbell, Corrullia Miss Aston, San Fran G W James, Brownsyl J & Maton, Centralia O C Beinseth, Washousal Coursell Course outsiles Thornton Wheatley, Dockane O C Belnseth, Washougal
Ji, Palana, do
G N Woodward, do
Max Young, do
Geo Carl, Newberg
Mrs Carl, Newberg
Mrs N J Hale, Ione
R E Howard, Ione
John Finley, Astoria
A Sima, Astoria
Bert Shaw, Astoria Thornton Wheatley,
Spokane
O M Howard & w. Cal
N R Bridges, Astoria
J P Gately, Astoria
W T Rightlinger, Ta-R E Howard, Ione
John Finley, Astoria
John Beits, Astoria
A Sima, Astoria
Bert Shaw, Antoria
W C Wild, city
W C Wild, city
W W W Fiest, city
John Kelly, Olympia
H O Scofield, Olympia
H O Sc

Hotel Brunswick, Senttle. European; first class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next deor.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan Rates, 33 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma-European plan. Rates, Se and up.

NAPOLEON'S

DANGER OF TEACHING CHINA THE ART OF MODERN WAR.

A Penceful People, Turned Warriors, May Fight Like Crusnders-Confucius' Ethical Teachings.

SEATTLE, July 22—(To the Editor.)—
What is that strange sound which greets
the ear? Never before heard in America,
never heard in England, nor France, nor
Germany, nor in any part of Europe. Is
it the death knell of that much-vaunted
Anglo-Saxon aggression? The newsboys
are shouting, "Great Victory of the Chiness!" How foreign its proclamation! Germany, nor in any part of Europe. Is it the death knell of that much-vaunted Anglo-Saxon aggression? The newsboys are shouting, "Great Victory of the Chinese!" How foreign its proclamation! How it grates upon the ear! What misgivings and apprehensions are conjured up in the minds of students! Is the terminus of our Anglo-Saxon triumphs resolved at last, and its haughty pride humbled by a despised race? Have the mean man is a next to m

umns of the Argonaut many articles upon the Chinese question, and he called the attention of the public to the fact that "it was only a matter of transportation that prevented the Chinese from over-whelming us." He also pointed out that whelming us." He also pointed out that personal valor in modern warfare is not so much an essential as it was before the invention of long-range guns, and that a long-range rifle in the hands of a Chinamah was as effective as if in the hands of the most valorous man. "Another very important feature in warfars—the Chinaman can live on a handful of rice a day and a little salt, and perform hard-labor with this small sustenance. What other with this small sustenance. What other race of men on earth can do it?" These are serious questions for thoughtful people to consider.

resched at last, and its haughty pride humbled by a despised race? Have the words of the great Napoleon come, true? Napoleon I warned the world never to invade China, or teach them the art of modern warfars, or there would be a surprise given to the world.

A penceful people are turned warriors, not from desire, but from necessity. Can a just man sustain the Christian robbers against a peaceful people like the Chiman is catholic and no partisan. The mean man is a partisan, and not cath-olic." "The Duke Gae asked, saying:

GALLERY OF OREGON NEWSPAPER MEN-No. 11.



B. F. IRVINE, OF THE CORVALLIS TIMES.

B. F. Irvine was born in Linn County, Oregon, July 22, 1858." He was educated in the common schools, and was graduated from Willamette University with the degree of H. S. in 1877. Recently he took an extension course in history, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1800. He purchased and consolidated the Benton Leader and Corrallis Times in December, 1802, and has since conducted the consolidated opnorm as the Corvaills Times. The paper enjoys a wide circulation, and is a business success. In October, 1898, Mr. Irvine was appointed by Governor Lord as a regent of the Oregon Agricultural College, and in July, 1899, he was elected by the board to be treasurer of the institution for a

nese? Every man loves his own race, versant with righteousness; the mind of hest, but every just man loves justice the mean man is conversant with gain," better than even race, creed or family. "The superior man thinks of virtue; the hest, but every just man loves jurtice better than even race, creed or family. The laudations of the educated sophist. The laudations of the educated sophist, the desire of the materialist, the boast of the warrior, the designs of the politician, the wail of the missionaries, are all of no effect; for the voice of justice indicts them all, although there is no court on earth that can bring them to trial. Might is right, say the Christian robbers, Right is right, say the Chinese. Will the Christian nations repeat the history of the Cruanders against the Mo-

Like the Crusaders of Old. The Crusiders spent millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men and women were slaughtered on both sides, and after all their wars and disasters they returned to their Christian lands. more in dismay than in triumph. And Mohammedanism went forward rapidly And and it become a power in that part of the world-so much so that no Christian mis-sionary can justly claim to have been a great success there from that day to this. The great military man has never, in the history of the Chinese, been set up as an ideal. It has been the scholars and philosophers that have ever been the great exemplars and men of authority in China. they learned the arts of peace. Well might they call the Christian invaders foreign devils and barbarians. The very same Christian desire for dominion exists today against the peaceful Chinese, and is prepared to attempt its enforcenent, as existed against the Mohammedans and Jews 700 years ago; and will, no doubt, in the end terminate in the same way as did the unjust invasion of the

The Burlingame Treaty. Nearly all of the Chinese in America are Cantonese coolles; hence our people measure all Chinese by this low standard. We sent many American diplomats to China before we succeeded in securing a treaty with them. At length Burlin game succeeded, some 20-odd years ago. When he returned from his successful nission. Ban Francisco went wild with delight at his success. He was wined and dined and paraded in the press; in fact, he was the diplomatic hero of the day. And with the Chinese trade came the Chinese hordes of laborers, all in accordance with the Burlingame treaty. stand by the treaty? Did the Chinese receive that treatment which the treaty vouched for-"that they should enjoy the same consideration as the most favored of nations"? Not a bit of it. Inside of five or six years the very city that culcgized the skillful diplomat so extrava-gantly was shouting to high heaven that "the Chinese must go," and the name of

Burlingame was odious. As Viewed by a Chinaman. upon the Chinese question, and among other things he said: "We lived in isolation from the rest of

cials and broke in upon us. In spite of our protest. Tou sought us, we did not seek you. Now we are here under a sacred treaty, and expect to abide by its provisions, and expect you to do the same Your people complain because the Chinese have learned your trades. They are making hats, caps, boots, shoes, clothing, clocks, jewelry, etc. Now, if you drive them all back to China, with the knowledge they have acquired here, they will teach millions how to make them there, and we will manufacture them there for less than one-half of what they cost us here, and then ship them back to you in larger volume at much less cost than we can put them on the market here." But the agitation continued until the

terms of the treaty were modified to suit ourselves, without being very considerate of the Chinese in the matter, and that great Chinaman, Li Hung Chang, when returning to China by way of America, after his visit to the Russian Caar, refused the offer of the American railroads to travel on their lines or sail from a city that set so little value upon their treaty obligations with the Chinese.

Chinese agitation, wrote through the col- Pearly Gates.

small man thinks of comfort. The su-perior man thinks of the sanctions of law; the small man thinks of favors which he may receive."
"Sincerity is the way of heaven. The

attainment of sincerity is the way of men. He who possesses sincerity is he who, without effort hits what is right and apprehends without the exercise of thought He is the sage who naturally and easily tory of the Cruseders against the Mo-hammedans? Does not history furnish to sincerity is he who chooses what is them a lesson worthy of consideration? good and firmly holds it fast."

The works of Confucius are full of goodness, equal in many respects to the Bermon on the Mount or the Book of Job, and yet the Seattle Times fails to find anything ethical in the writings of Con-EDWARD CLAYSON, SR.

PREPARING TO VACATE CUBA Such believed to Be the Objects of

General Wood's Visit.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- A great deal of significance seems to be attached to the recent visit of General Wood to Washington, and his call on the President. By many it is taken to mean that the United States means to withdraw from Cubs in the course of six or eight months, and leave the island to itself, according to the provisions of the famous Teller addends to the war resolutions. It is certain that General Wood reviewed conditions in the island, and it is thought that his report was so favorable, that the President and the Cabinet officers concluded that in a short time condi-tions would permit of self-government in Cubs. In many quarters such a policy of withdrawal is considered best, not that it is thought Cubs can satisfactorily govern itself, but because the attempt will convince the people that they are not in condition to assume such a responsibility, and will in that way reco sponeibility, and will in that, way reconcile them to coming under the control of the United States. If once they try the self-sovernment scheme and fall, it is be-lieved they will be ready and willing to be annexed to the United States, where they are sure of a good, stable and gen-

erous government.

According to the plan outlined, it is proposed to give the Cubans ample time to bold a constitutional convention and adopt a constitutional form of government which will be statisfactory to this country. It is expected that this can be done, and an election held within eight or nine months, if not sooner, and if that is done, and the officers chosen, it is the supposed intention to withdraw all the American forces and leave the faland to itself. In the meantime General Wood will continue as Governor-General of the Island, and will not. as At this momentous crisis the Mayor and some have asserted be and to duty Chy Council of San Francisco invited a in China. His services are more valuable distinguished Chinese to address them in Cuba, where he is in touch with the upon the Chinese question, and among situation, than they would be in China or anywhere else. After the Cuban troops for Chinese service have been withdrawn. the world for 8000 years, we were peaceful there will still be about 5000 men who will and contented with our seclusion, you remain in the island till the end of our came with your warships and your offioccupation.

Russians Afraid of Tunnels.

Cassier's Magazine A Russian engineer would sooner blow up a small mountain than make a tunnel. leaving a yawning chasm between the rocks, with two "streaks of rust" at the bottom thereof as a souvenir of his activity. Or if he finds that, after going to the mountain, the mountain is not like-ly to yield to him, his instructions are to reumvent it by a long detour. Anything avoid tunneling! The primary aversion to tunnels in Russia is not alone their first cost, but their subsequent cost; for tunnels, like houses, always have "some-thing the matter with them."

South Dakota's Wind Cave. Cmaha Bee.

Few people realize that Wind Cave, near Hot Springs, S. D., is the largest and most beautiful cave in the United States. No one knows how large it really is. or travel on their lines or sail from a sity that set so little value upon their reaty obligations with the Chinese.

Senator Baker's Opinion.

Senator Baker, of California, during the Chinese aritation wrote through the col.

Parker aritation wrote through the col.

Parker (Cates)

NO CHECK ON NEELY

WHAT BRISTOW FOUND IN HIS IN-VESTIGATION.

Financial Agent in Cuba Embersied Over \$130,000-Where the Money Went.

WASHINGTON, July 25.-The Postmaster-General has made public the re-port of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who investigated the Cuban postal frauds. Mr. Bristow finds that Mr. Neely's embezalements aggre-gated at least HN,713, and says he was justified in recommending the removal of Director-General Rathbone. Whether or not the latter was guilty with Neely, he says there can be no doubt that in the matter of authorised per diem ailowance of personal expenses and warrants cashed and accounted for, he un-lawfully appropriated to his own use the money of the United States. For this, Mr. Bristow says be believes Mr. Rathbone should be required to answer.

Mr. Bristow explains that the Bureau

of Finance, inaugurated by Director-General Rathbone, of which Neely was appointed chief, was started July 7, 1899. This bureau was charged with the cus tody of all statements and postal sup-plies. The division of postal accounts, changed July 1, 1899, to a division of the Auditor's office, was in charge of Dr. W. H. Reeves, who was appointed by the Secretary of War. The report says that no accounts of the unbonded Postmaster were required, remittance being entered as cash sales, and the only information the Auditor's office had of these transactions came from Neely him-There was no check whatever on of Neely's embezzlements may be sum-marized as follows: Shortage as shown by his own records, \$30,000; excess of credit by destruction of surcharged statements definitely ascertained, \$101,113; total, \$131,713. This will be increased by the discovery of sales of surcharged stamps, but will not exceed \$150,000 in the

The report says that Rathbone appointed Neely, who had custody of the stamps; Reeves, the only man who could have a check on Neely's transactions, and D. Warfield, chief of the Bureau of Reg-istration, a commission to destroy the surcharged stamps, of which Neely had 80,000, and that Neely and Reeves entered into a conspiracy to report a larger quantity of stamps destroyed than were actually destroyed. But, the report says, Neely's fraudulent transactions were not confined to these embezzlements, and wh'le the amounts were small, compared with the latter, they show the same utter disregard for the interests of the public

The report sets forth the details of numerous transactions with Neely's printing house at Muncle, Ind., through which Government was charged large sums for orinting and much smaller amounts remitted to the printers. It is also shown that Neely bought furniture through an Indiana house, to be sent to Cuba, and that the firm allowed a "commisson of \$222 on a \$14,874 bill of goods."
After showing that Neely was finan-

frand in the destruction of the stamps, he hid his gun,"
Both Rich and Reeves protest against While Powers

pointed Director-General of Posts, his salary was fixed at MYM. At his request, the Postmaster-General allowed him a ner diem of \$5 in addition. He cloims his was not sufficient, and June 19 the Postmaster-General increased the safary to \$800, with notification that with the increase the per diem would cease. July 24 Rathbone complained that the increase prounted to \$575, and asked for an of-Pcial residence. This was also allowed. December 19 the Postmaster-General officially fixed Bathbone's salary at \$6500, making it effective August 1. But, al-though the per diem was cut off, Rathbone continued to draw it. When called upon by Colonel Burton for his authority for this allowance, Rathbone submitted the letter, suppressing that part of it prohibiting the per diem.

The bills entered for furniture for the official residence, the report says, contain many items, such as clothing, trunks, dog collar, overcoat, hats for coachman, boots for coachman, shirts, collars and cuffs for coachman, etc. Rathbone claimed that it was the custom of all countries that officials should be furnished with attendants, and that they should be clothed at the expense of the evenues. When the character of these purchases became known to the Postmaster-General he wrote to Director-General Rathbone as follows:
"I have today for the first time seen

certain of your bills as Director-General of Posts, which were brought here by Colonel Burton. Some of these bills are not only without authority or justificahave been passed or paid. The Auditor, who is responsible to a different depart-ment, was inexcusable in allowing them, and your action in presenting them for allowance was grossly reprehensible. allowance was grossly reprehensible. Without waiting for a review and resideration of these bills by a right- pers indorsed the strike, and said the cadets.

ful sudit, you should at once reimburse to the island treasury the sums thus

mproperly paid."
Rathbone made Rathbone made numerous official trips. In April, 1899, he made a tour of inspection, accompanied by his family, and his expense account covered the entire expense of his family. In May, of the same year, he came to the United States, and he charged up as official expenses his expenses to Cincinnati and Hamilton, O., where he went on private business. In November, 1839, when his family was in New York, he charged 1836 for eight days in New York while waiting for a steamer. The report also calls attention to a war-rant for \$500 drawn by Rathbone June 30, 1880, for which no accounting was made and another \$300 warrant was drawn in May. It says: 'There stands against May. It says: "There stands against him, therefore, the charge of unlawfully appropriating \$1000 of the Cuban postal

funds for his own use. The report also calls attention to many other expenses by Rathbone for which no vouchers were filed, although they could have been easily obtained. For some months miscellaneous expenses aggregat-ed as much as \$50. There were such items as "repairs, \$250" and "freight such accounts because they had been allowed by the Director-General. The report does not credit this, saying: "The evidence is too strong of collusion be-tween Neely, Rathbone and Reeves."

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

Youtsey Seen With a Gun in Caleb Powers' Office.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 35.-A dozen or more witnesses who had been sum-moned on behalf of the commonwealth in the trial of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the shooting of Governor Goebel, were excused today on motion of the prosecution. As the same thing has occurred each morning this week, the total list of witnesses for the prosecution has been reduced very materially. Some his transactions. From the accounts as has been reduced very materially. Some signed, the report says that the minimum of those excused were put on their own recognizance to appear and testify in the case of Youtsey and others, which are in the distance.

This was the 15th day of the trial. The defense asked that Robert Noaks be recalled, that they might ask him some questions on one point, but stated that they would recall him later for further cross-examination. The prosecution con-sented to this, and Noaks was asked to fix the time of the several conversations he claimed to have had with Caleb Powers at Frankfort, January 25.

McKenzie Todd, who was private secre

tary to Governor Taylor, was the next witness called. Witness had seen Gov-ernor Taylor in conference with Powers, Culton, Finley and others frequently. He saw Youtsey in the Governor's private office twice doing some stenographic work. Witness did not know why Youtsey was doing this work, as the Governor had a stenographer of his own. He saw Caleb Powers and Youtsey together January 30. Later the same day the witness saw Youtsey come into the Governor's receptionroom carrying a gun. Youtsey took a pesition by a window, and later went into perition by a window, and later went into the office of the Secretary of State, where he knelt down by a window, out of which he pointed the gun. Powers saw Youtsey, and asked witness to get him out of the room, and witness asked Youtsey what he was doing there with a gun. Youtsey said there was trouble at the Legislative building. Witness told him the Legislature had adjourned, and saked After showing that the special state of the included the West Indian Trading Com-pany, in which he invested \$12,500, a brick building. Youtsey had the window related and the blind pulled down. Witness left South America. Mr. Bristow submits On Monday following Powers told him evidence that Neely's thefts began a Youtsey was outside and wanted admismonth after he went to Cuba.

The resort says that C. R. Rich, who was brought to Havana as Neely's assistant, told Mr. Rathbone that Neely was "crooked." Rathbone denied any such information. The report says:

"Pich claims to be innecent, but he away. On Saturday prior to the assassination, witness saw three guns in the office of the Secretary of State. Youtsey at least had knowledge of Neely's embeasiements long before he claims to have told Rethbons. Reaves confessed that told Bothbone. Reaves confessed that they were concealed. Youtsey said: Neely paid him \$400 for concealing the "Powers claims to be a brave man, but

was in jail at Frank-Both Rich and Reeves protest against while Fowers was in Jail at Frankonly criminal designs. How much credit fort, Judge Matthews, formerly Secretary of State, called on the witness and asked who covered five players with revolvers him to sign a statement. Matthews was and secured about \$750. After warning the men that the first one to move would be proved in the rear of Al Richardson's saloon has been robbed by two masked men, who covered five players with revolvers was in Jail at Frankfort, Judge Matthews, formerly Secretary and asked who covered five players with revolvers was in Jail at Frankfort, Judge Matthews, formerly Secretary and asked who covered five players with revolvers was in Jail at Frankfort, Judge Matthews, formerly Secretary and asked who covered five players with revolvers was in Jail at Frankfort, Judge Matthews, formerly Secretary and asked who covered five players with revolvers was in Jail at Frankfort, Judge Matthews, formerly Secretary and asked who covered five players with revolvers with revolvers with revolvers with revolvers was in Jail at Frankfort, Judge Matthews, formerly Secretary and asked who covered five players with revolvers was in Jail at Frankfort, Judge Matthews, formerly Secretary and asked who covered five players and secured about \$750. After warning the first one to be a supplied to the five former was also an investigation in the first one to make the first one to be a supplied to of Powers. Witness refused to talk with be shot, the robbers made their escape. Matthews or to sign the statement.

At this point the court suspended until this afternoon, on account of the lilness of Juror Kemper. At the afternoon session the juror had

recovered sufficiently for the case to Louis D. Smith, a colored porter in La basement of the Legislative building, said that the morning of the Van Meter-Berry contest there was a large mountaineers in the basement. Youtsey came in and gave them some orders. They left hurriedly, but came back after a while. Witness asked what was going on, and Green Golden said: "If our man had been in his place, you would have seen what was going on. If he had been there, there would have been hell." This was the day previous to the shooting. Witness corroborated the statements of

Army Worm Eats Cattle Feed. MARSHFIELD, Or., July 25.-The army worms are doing considerable damage throughout the county, many farmers having lost their entire beet, potato and cabbage crops. They even attack clover, and, in fact, anything that is green. Their ravages on the feed on Coos River has caused a decrease of about 300 pounds of butter daily at the Coos River creamery.

Watts and Porter, as to Youtsey running

through the basement immediately after

the shooting.

Indorsed by Gompers.

ST. LOUIS, July 25 .- President Gompers, of the American Federation of has left for Chicago. W. D. president of the Amaigamated Association of Street Railway Employes, of America, said that before leaving here Mr. Gom-

Waitavon appetits. Lack of appetits umally indicates weak digestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken before meals, will create a healthy desire for food, by cleansing the clogged bowels and stimulating the secretions of the stomach. It also purifies the blood, strengthens and invigorates the liver and kidneys. It is undoubtedly the most efficient medicine in the world for stomach troubles. A private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH

Accept No Substitutes.

movement would have the support of the American Federation of Labor. According to Mr. Mahon, President Gompers fully sympathizes with the men in their resumption of the strike on July 9 and adds that he declared that he would not have agreed to the terms of settlement of July 2, by which the strike was temporarily declared off.

MOB LAW IN NEW ORLEANS

Attempt to Lynch a Negro, Companion of a Murderer.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.-At least two negroes were killed, several others were maimed, and still more serious trouble was threatened in this city last night, as a result of the shooting of Police Captain Day and Polleeman Lamb, Monday. The police have found absolutely no trace of the negro, Charles, the murderer of these officers. Last night a tip was circulated for a mass meeting at Lee Circle, and by 9 o'clock a crowd of several thousand persons had gathered there. The crowd beattacking and maltreating all negroes encountered on the way. Many shots were fired and several negroes were hit. Chief Gaster and every available policeman, together with a company of militia, has-tened to the scene in time to turn the mob, but they could not suppress the lawiessness. At 19 o'clock the rioters turned their course toward the parish prison, with the avowed intention of ynching the negro, Pierce, who was with Charles when the policemen were shot.

The mob surrounded the prison, but the police were there in force sufficient to prevent an attack, and the rioters satisfled themselves by shooting into passing street-cars, wounding several persons, white as well as black. At midnight the rioters began to disperse, going uptown in crowds. The mob was composed largely of boys aged from 15 to 18 years. One of the negroes killed was murdered in the tenderloin section, being shot after pulling a pistol to defend himself. At 1 o'clock four negroes, badly beaten up, had been treated at the hospital, and four white men had been treated for gunshot wounds. Among the badly wounded is a Pullman car porter who had just ar-rived on his run from Chicago. He was pulled from a street-car and shot twice.

His recovery is doubtful.

At midnight the Mayor issued a proclamation commanding all good citizens to go to their homes. Not since the lynching of the Italians, several years ago, has there been such general excitement as there was last night during these dis-

turbances. News has just been received that a crowd of hoodlums killed a negro at the French market at 2 o'clock this morning, rowd of hor

Robbed a Faro Bank.

TRUCKEE, Cal., July 25.-A fare bank

LA GRIPPE ON ALASKA ISLANDS Special Treasury Agent Morton Reported to Be Dying.

WASHINGTON, July 25.-Captain Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, sometime ago received information that a disease resembling la grippe, and said to be very fatal, prevailed on the seal islands in the Behring Sea. Captain Cushing, of the Rush, who gave the information, stated that he would sail for the islands, and make an investigation. His telegraphic report from Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, has just reached Captain

"Rush arrived at Dutch Harbor from II days' cruise around seal islands. Fifteen deaths-St. Paul, 7; St. George, 8. Special Treasury Agent Morton dying." It is assumed that these deaths are prin

Shoemaker. It says:

cinally among the natives, as there are out 10 whites on both islands. Spe cial Agent Morton is a son of ex-Governor Morton, of Indiana. Captain Shoemaker has received also a

telegram from Captain Roberts, of the Manning, who reports the death of En-gineer Noonan of apoplexy. He states that the Manning left Nome on July 8 to "relieve the shipwrecked people on Nuni-vak Island." This is the first and only information of a wreck on Nuntvak Island that the department has received, and further information will be awaited with

Emperor's Yacht for Cadets. BERLIN, July 25,-Emperor William

has presented his yacht Samoa to the naval scademy at Kiel for the use of the

CANCER IS NOT I'me was when Cancer was considered as incurable as leprosy. I'm was when Cancer was considered as incurable as leprosy. INGURABLE

Physicians and friends could give little relief or encouragement to one afflicted with this terrible disease. Even now doctors know of no remedy for this fearful malady; while admitting it to be a blood disease, they still insist that there is no hope outside of a surgical operation, and advise you to have the Cancer cut out, but at the same time cannot assure you that it will not return. You may cut or draw out the sore, but another will come in its place, for the disease is in the blood—is deep-seated and destructive, and beyond the reach of the surgeon's knife or caustic, flesh-destroying plasters. The blood must be purified and strengthened, the system relieved of all poisonous, effets matter before the Cancer sore will heal.

matter before the Cancer sore will neal.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can overcome this powerful and contaminating poison and force it out of the blood. It builds up and invigorates the old, and supplies new, rich, life-giving blood. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy; no mineral can be found in it; the roots and herbs from which it is made contain powerful purifying properties that act directly upon the blood system and make a safe and permanent cure of Cancer. It has cured thousands, why not you?

Cancer is not always inherited; your family may be free from any taint, yet your blood may become so polluted that a severe and stubbora form of the disease may

Impure Blood Invites Disease. develop from a sore or ulcer on your tongus or other part of your body; a slight bruise or hurt, a little pimple on the eyelid, lip or nose, a small lump on the jaw or breast, a harmless looking wart or mole, and other causes so insignificant as to attract little or no attention. If you have an obstinate sore, don't rely upon salves or ointments to cure it—begin with S. S. S. at once; it will cleanse your blood and prevent the formation of cancerous cella.

Mrs R. Shirer, La Plata, Mo., writes: "A small pimplacame on my jaw about one inch below the ear on the left side of my face. At first it gave me no trouble, and I did not hink it was saything serious until the jaw began to swell and became much inflamed. At the same time the sore began to spread and eat into the fiesh, and gave me intense pain. I tried everything I could hear of, but nothing did me any good. I then began the use of S. S. S. and after taking several bottles the Cancer healed, and there is now no right of the disease. This was two years ago, and I am still enjoying perfect health." Send for our special book on Cancer; it contains much information that will interest

Write our physicians about your case, and for any advice or information wanted; they have made a life study of Cancer and all blood diseases. We make no charge what-ever for this. Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.